|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Individual |  |
| Population |  |
| Community |  |
| Ecosystem |  |
| Biome |  |
| Autotrophs |  |
| Heterotrphs |  |
| Herbivore |  |
| Carnivore |  |
| Omnivore |  |
| Detrtivore |  |
| Decomposers |  |
| Food Chain |  |
| Food Web |  |
| Trophic Level |  |
| Energy Pyramid |  |
| 10% Rule |  |
| Biomass Pyramid |  |
| Pyramid of Numbers |  |
| Biotic Factors |  |
| Abiotic Factors |  |
| Niche |  |
| Habitat |  |
| Nitrogen Fixation |  |
| Dentrification |  |
| Parasitism |  |
| Mutualism |  |
| Symbiosis |  |

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| Bio.2.1.2 | **Analyze the survival and reproductive success of organisms in terms of behavioral, structural, and reproductive adaptations.** |
| Bio.2.1.3 | **Explain various ways organisms interact with each other (including predation, competition, parasitism, mutualism) and with their environments resulting in stability within ecosystems.** |
| Bio.2.1.4 | **Explain why ecosystems can be relatively stable over hundreds or thousands of years, even though populations may fluctuate (emphasizing availability of food, availability of shelter, number of predators and disease).** |