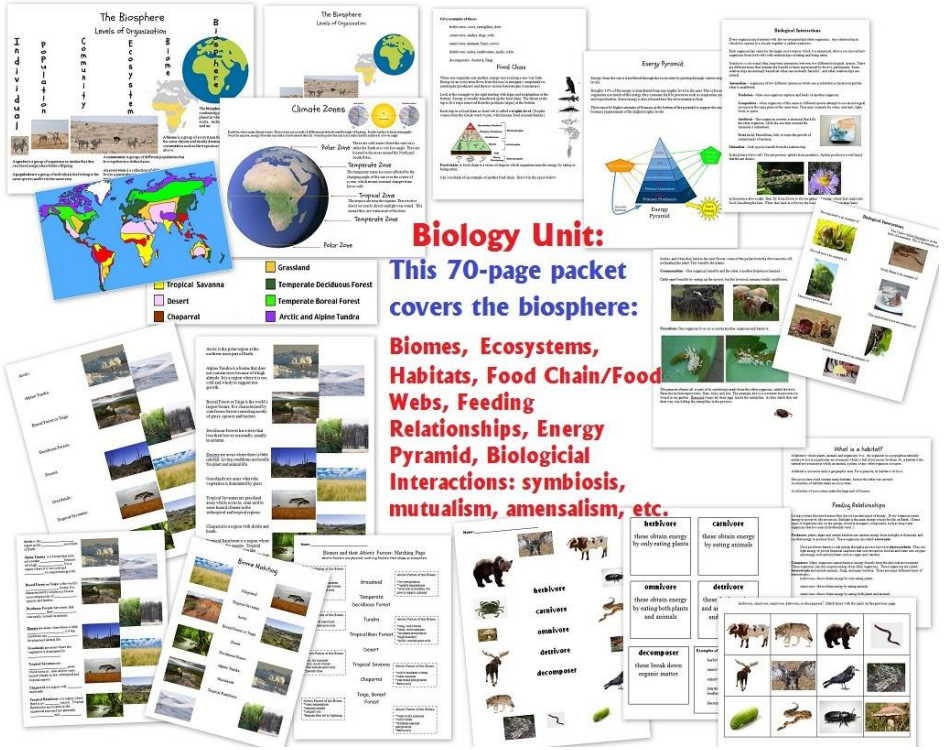
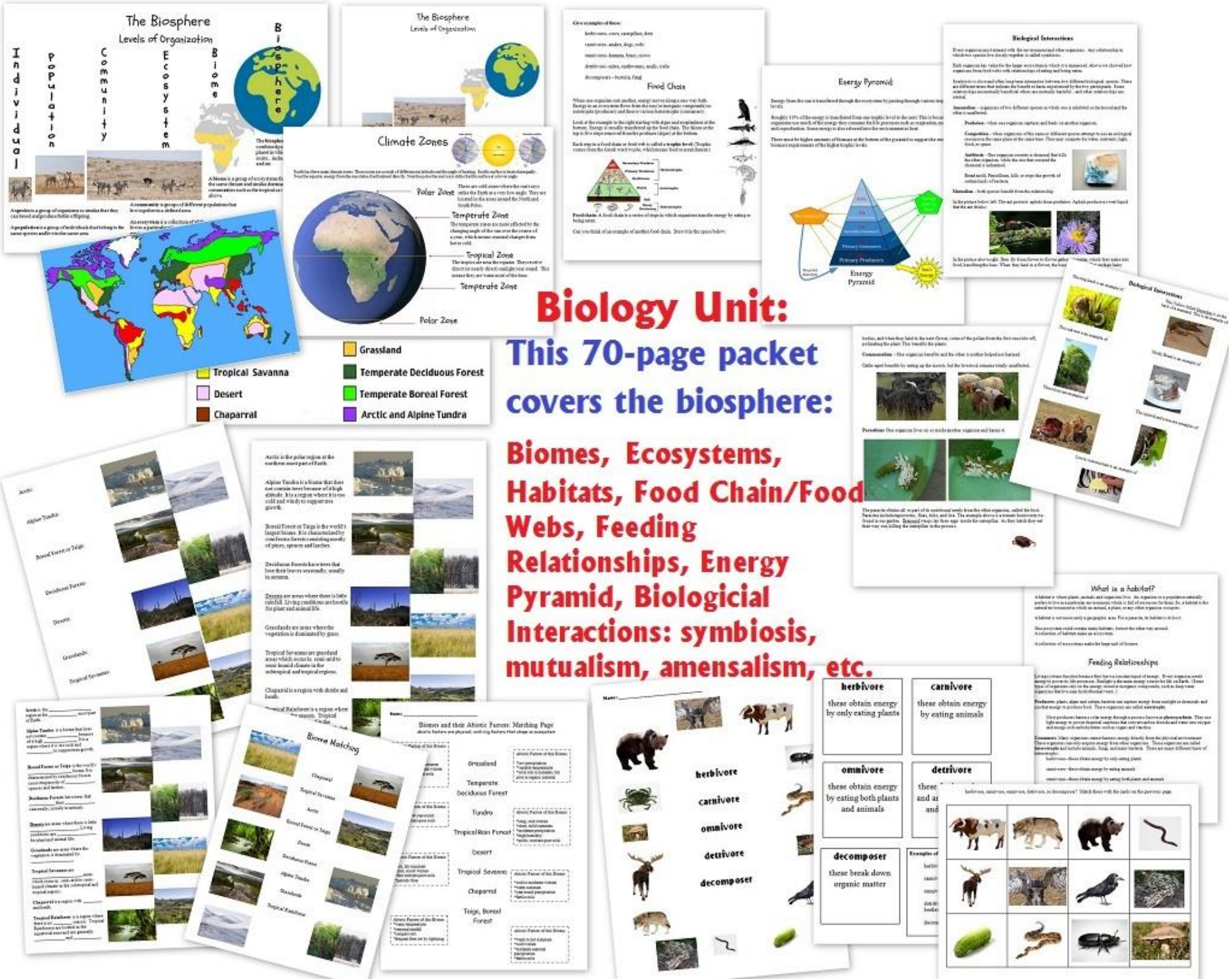
# Biology Packet Quick Preview

## 70+ page Biology Unit on the Biosphere: biomes, ecosystems, habitats, feeding relationships, biological interactions

What is the difference between a biome, ecosystem, and habitat? What is the difference between a food chain and a food web? What are trophic levels? What is the energy pyramid? What is symbiosis? How do different species interact? What in the world is amensalism or antiobiosis?! You'll find out in our Biology Packet! It includes worksheets, interactive notebook pages and more!




The Biosphere
Levels of Organization
Individual
Population
Community
Ecosystem
Biome
Biosphere
Climate Zones
Polar Zone
Temperate Zone
Tropical Zone
Temperate Zone
Polar Zone
Tropical Savanna
Desert
Chaparral
Grassland
Temperate Deciduous Forest
Temperate Boreal Forest
Arctic and Alpine Tundra
Food Chain
Energy Pyramid
Biological Interactions
Biome Matching
Biomes and their Abiotic Factors: Matching Page
What is a habitat?
Feeding Relationships
herbivore
these obtain energy by only eating plants
carnivore
these obtain energy by eating animals
omnivore
these obtain energy by eating both plants and animals
detrivore
decomposer
these break down organic matter
Biology Unit:
This 70-page packet covers the biosphere:
Biomes, Ecosystems, Habitats, Food Chain/Food Webs, Feeding Relationships, Energy Pyramid, Biological Interactions: symbiosis, mutualism, amensalism, etc.

# Biomes Worksheets

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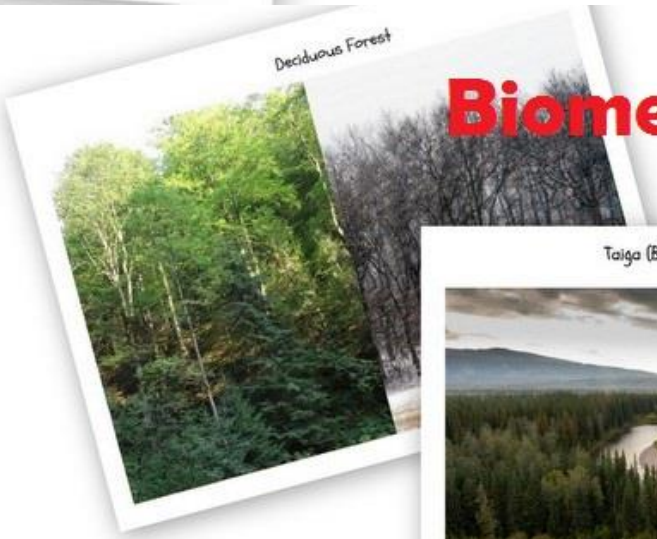
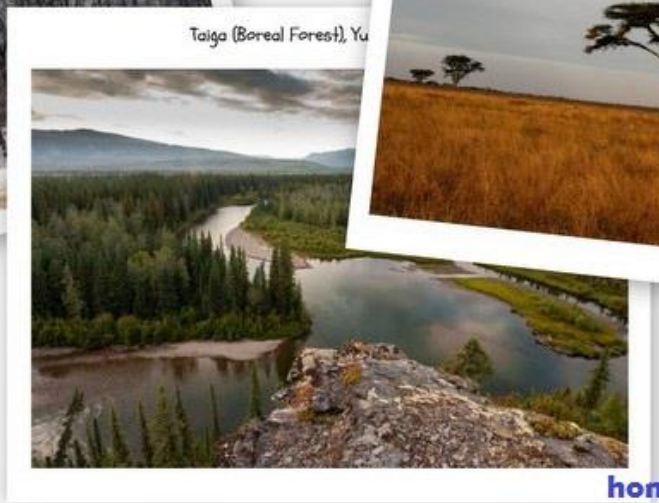
# Biome Cards





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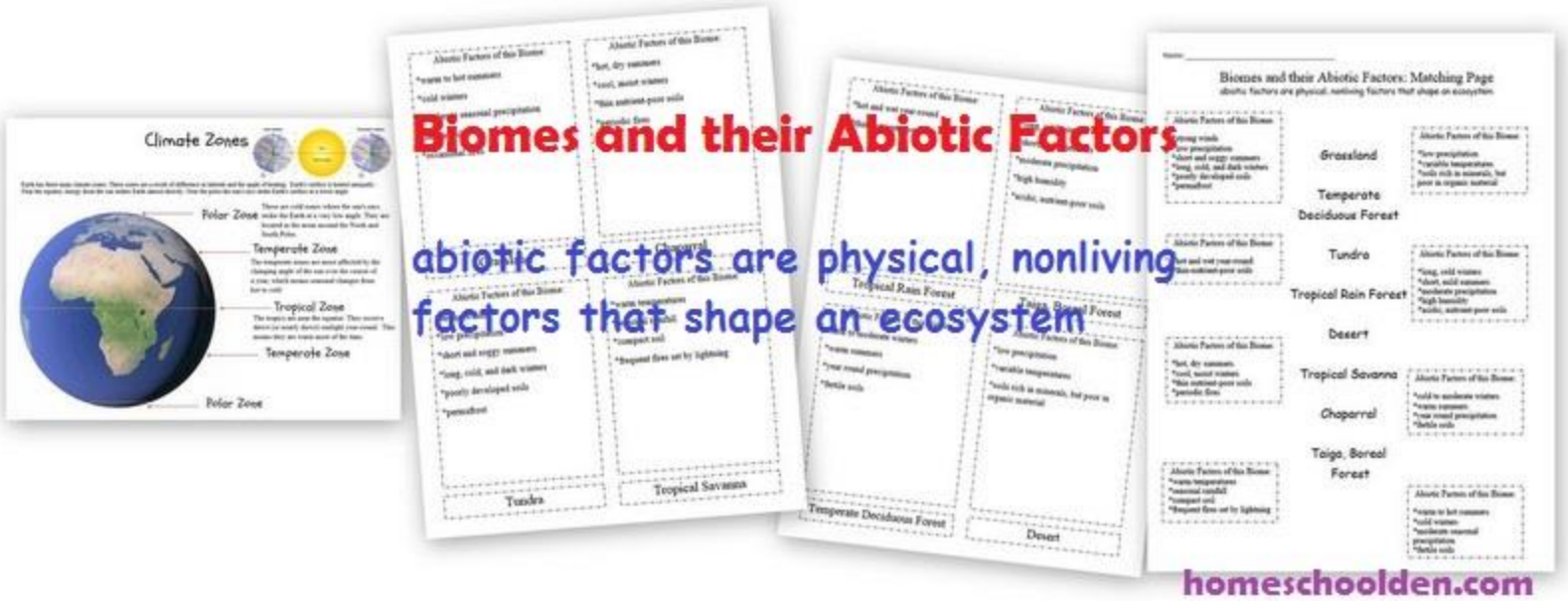
Climate Zones
Polar Zone
Temperate Zone
Tropical Zone
Temperate Zone
Polar Zone
Biomes and their Abiotic Factors
abiotic factors are physical, nonliving factors that shape an ecosystem
Biomes and their Abiotic Factors: Matching Page
Grassland
Temperate Deciduous Forest
Tundra
Tropical Rain Forest
Desert
Tropical Savanna
Chaparral
Taiga, Boreal Forest
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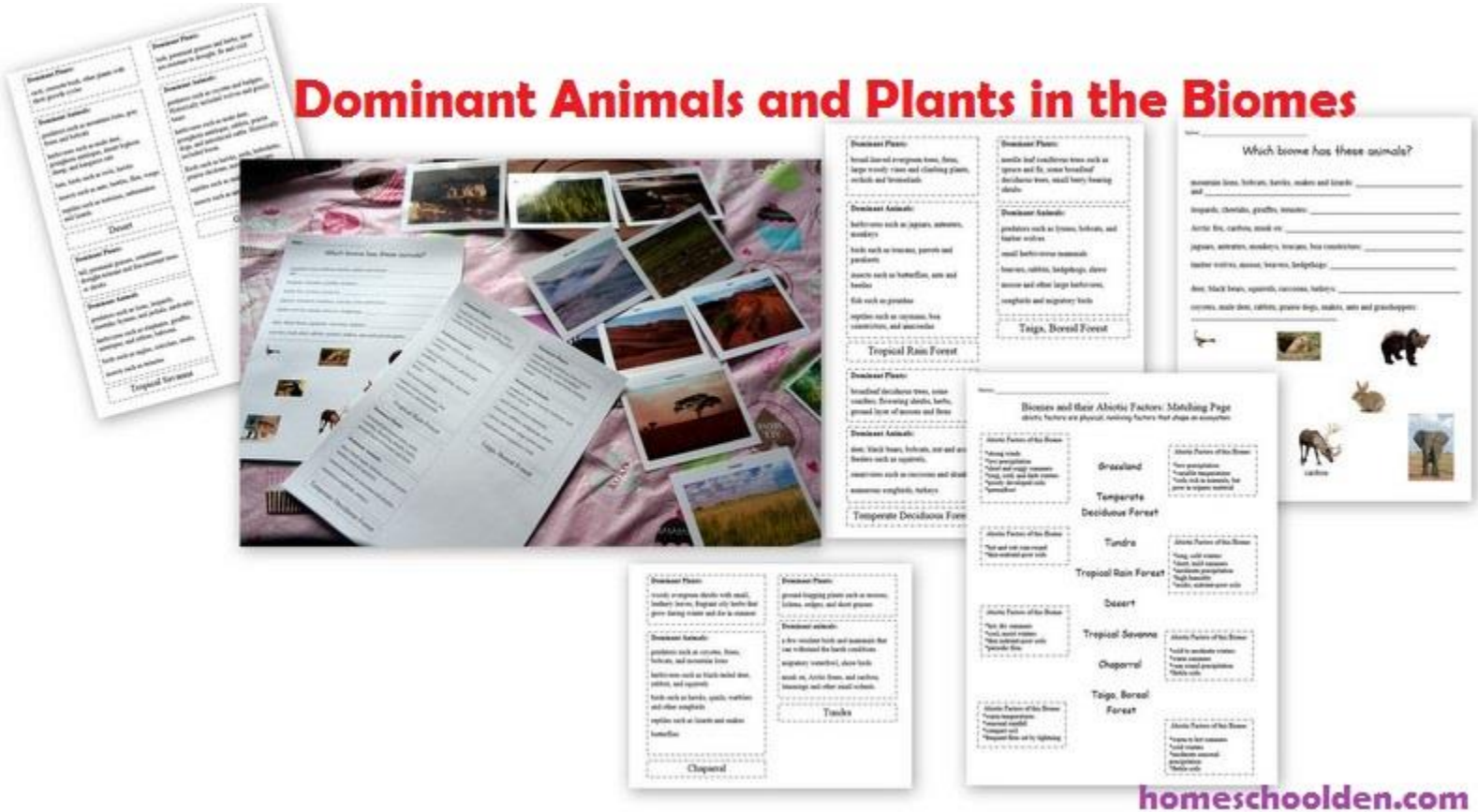
Dominant Animals and Plants in the Biomes
Which biome has these animals?
Biomes and their Abiotic Factors: Matching Page
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Desert
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Taiga, Boreal Forest
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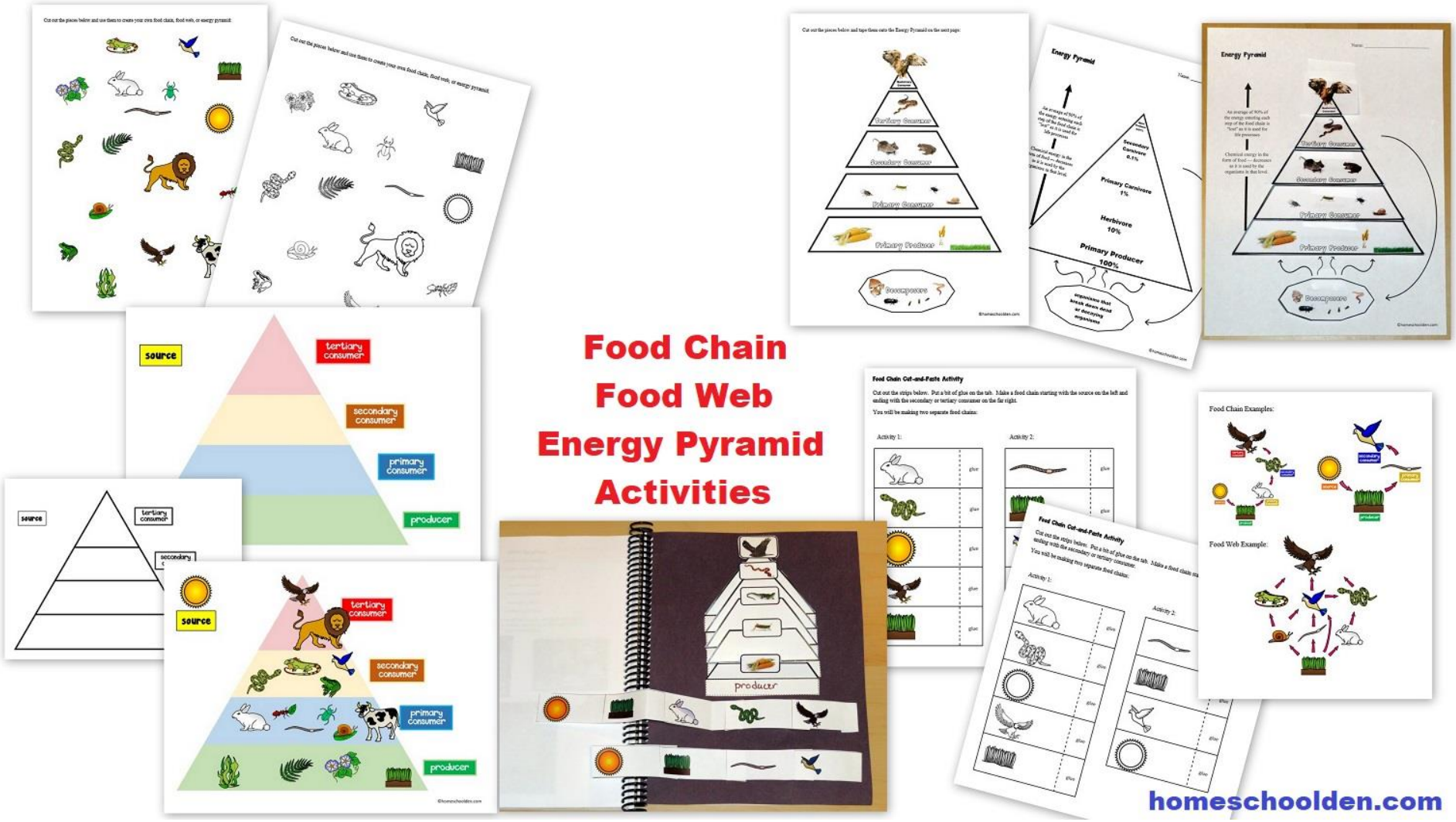
Food Chain
Food Web
Energy Pyramid
Activities
source
tertiary consumer
secondary consumer
primary consumer
producer
Energy Pyramid
Food Chain Examples:
Food Web Example:
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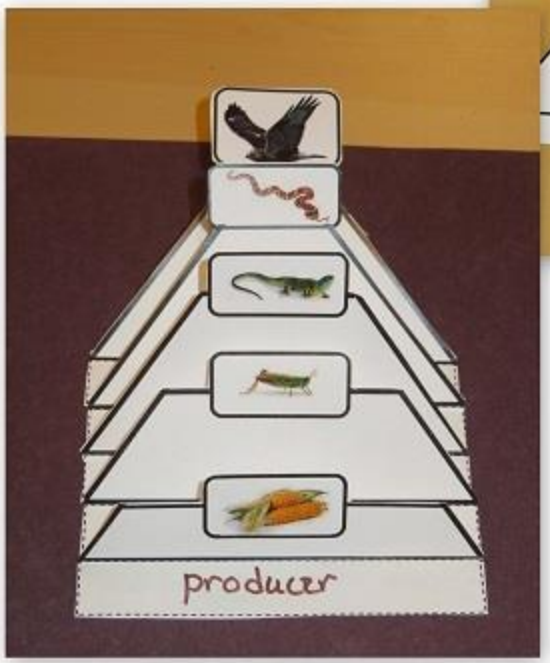
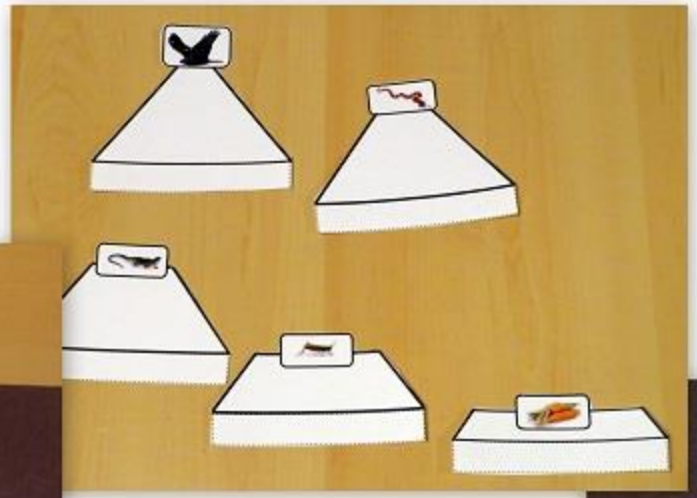
# Trophic Levels Interactive Notebook Activity

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# Feeding Relationships:

## herbivore, carnivore, omnivore, detritivore, decomposer

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## Energy Pyramid:

Energy from the sun is transferred through the ecosystem by passing through various trophic levels.

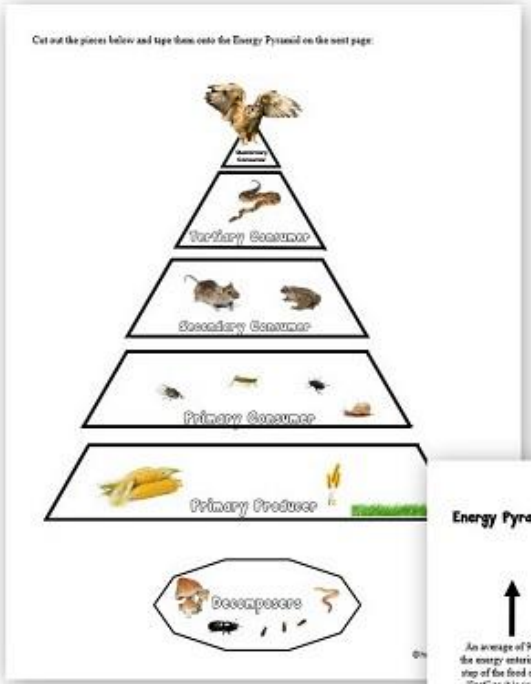
Roughly 10% of the energy is transferred from one trophic level to the next. This is because organisms use much of the energy they consume for life processes such as respiration, movement and reproduction. Some energy is also released into the environment as heat.

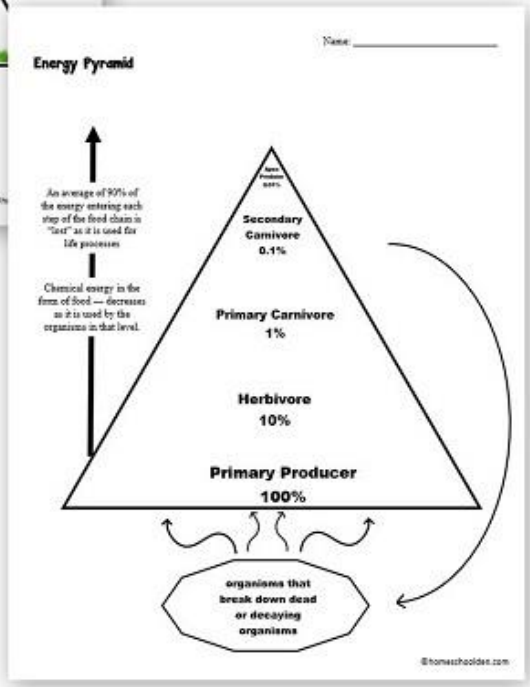
There must be higher amounts of biomass at the bottom of the pyramid to support the energy and biomass requirements of the higher trophic levels.

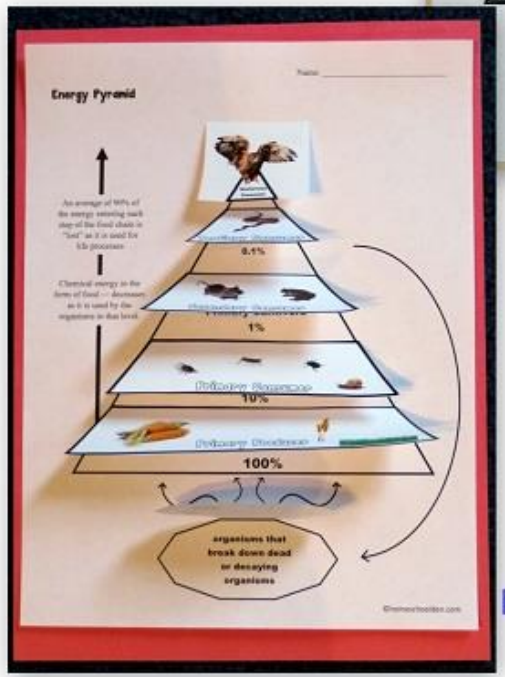

Energy Pyramid

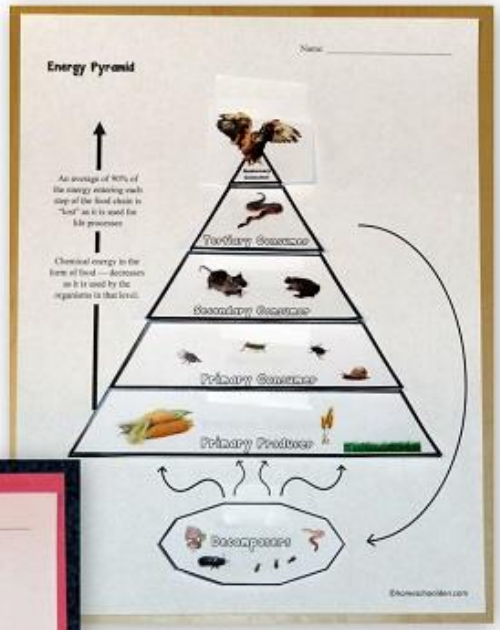
# Energy Pyramid

## Interactive Notebook Page

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# Biological Interactions:

Amensalism
Predation
Competition
Antibiosis
Mutualism
Commensalism
Parasitism

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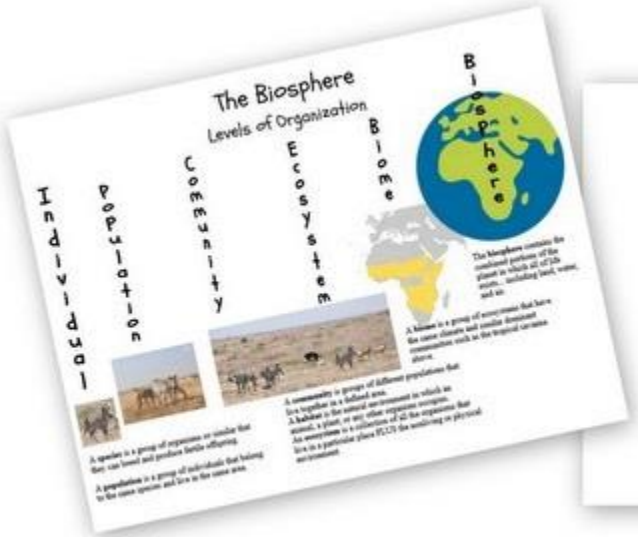
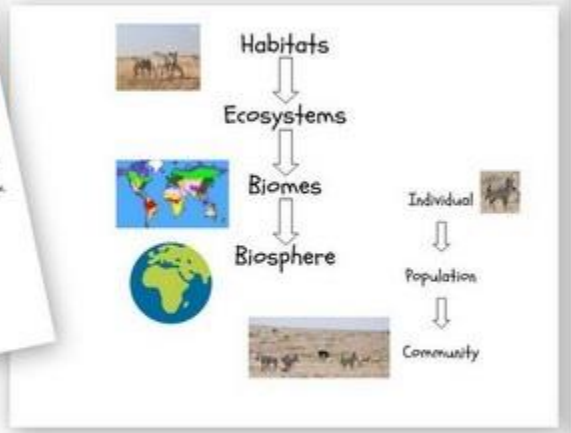
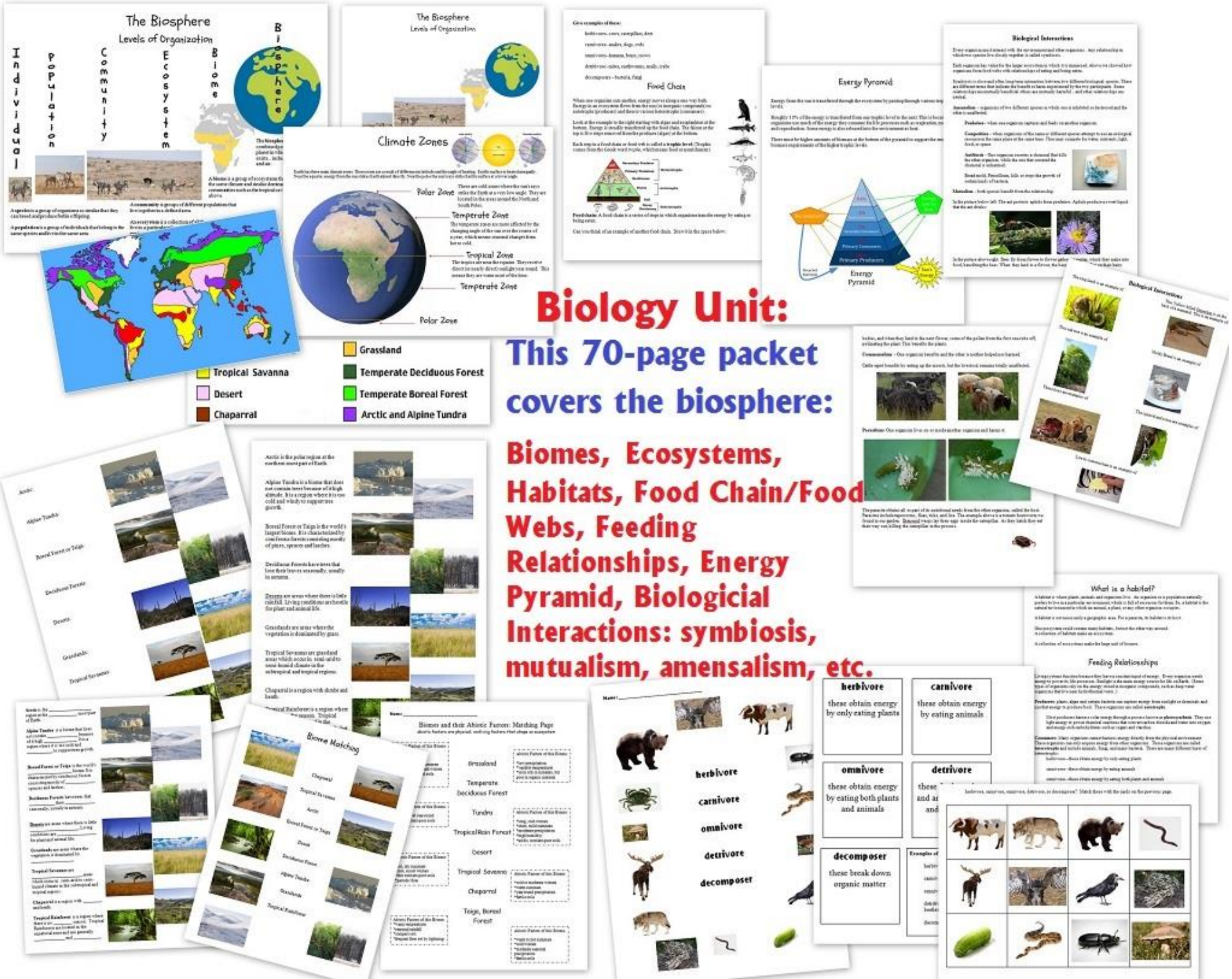



Name: _____

## Review

1. The _____ contains the combined portions of the planet in which all of life exists... including land, water, and air.
2. _____ is when one organism captures and feeds on another organism.
3. The _____ is a region where there is no dry season. They are located at the equatorial zone and are generally hot and wet.
4. The _____ zones are more affected by the changing angle of the sun over the course of a year, which means seasonal changes from hot to cold.
5. A _____ is a group of individuals that belong to the same species and live in the same area.
6. _____ These are cold zones where the sun's rays strike the Earth at a very low angle. They are located in the areas around the North and South Poles.
7. _____ are also known as producers.
8. _____ are areas where the vegetation is dominated by grass.
9. _____ is a biome that does not contain trees because of it high altitude. It is a region where it is too cold and windy to support tree growth.
10. _____ is when one organism benefits and the other is neither helped nor harmed.
11. An _____ is a collection of all the organisms that live in a particular place PLUS the nonliving or physical environment.
12. _____ level is each step in a food chain or food web.
13. A _____ is a group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similar dominant communities.
14. _____ is when one organism secretes a chemical that kills the other organism, while the one that secreted the chemical is unharmed.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