

Section Quick Check

CHAPTER 3 Section 1: Community Ecology

After reading the section in your textbook, respond to each statement.

1. **List** five examples of abiotic factors.

2. **Describe** how soil is created during primary succession.

3. **Clarify** the difference between the ideal range and the range of tolerance.

4. **Distinguish** between primary succession and secondary succession.

5. **Suggest** which biotic limiting factor is most important for an animal that lives in a desert.

6. **Describe** What are the characteristics of a pioneering species?

7. **Critical Thinking** A volcanic eruption removes all plant life from a valley below the volcano. Explain why succession following the eruption is likely to occur more quickly on the valley floor than on the steep slopes that form the valley walls.

Section Quick Check

Section 1: Community Ecology

Structure and Functions: The drawings below show four stages in the succession that follows a forest fire. Arrange the stages in their proper order (1-4)

Section Summary

Directions: Use the new vocabulary terms to complete the following sentences

Climax Community

Primary succession

Community

Secondary succession

Ecological succession

tolerance

Limiting factor

Your _____ includes the people, other animals, plants, bacteria, and fungi in your area. A _____ is any abiotic or biotic factor that restricts the numbers, reproduction, or distribution of organisms. The ability of any organism to survive when subjected to abiotic or biotic factors is its _____. Changing abiotic or biotic factors can trigger _____—the replacement of one community with another. _____ occurs when a community becomes established in an area of exposed rock without topsoil. Eventually, a stable, mature _____ can develop from bare rock. If a disturbance, such as fire, removes the community but not the soil, an orderly and predictable change called _____ restores the community over time.