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| **Date** | **Ecology Word of the Day** |
| 10/30 | Trophic levels- A group of species that obtain energy in similar ways, and organized in order of how one group feeds on the other (starting with primary producers) |
| 10/31, 11/1 | Bioaccumulation- A progressive increase in the concentration of a substance in an organism’s body over its lifetime |
| 11/1, 11/2 | Food Web- A diagram showing the connections between organisms and the food they consume |
| 11/3 | Adaptation- A physiological, morphological, or behavioral trait with an underlying genetic basis that enhances the survival and reproduction of its offspring in their environment |
| 11/6 | Predator- An organism that kills and eats other organisms, referred to as its prey |
| 11/7, 11/8 | Prey- An organism eaten by a predator |
| 11/8, 11/9 | Mimicry- A defense against predators in which prey species resemble less palatable organisms or physical features of their environment, causing potential predators to mistake them for something less desirable to eat |
| 11/13 | Camouflage- An adaptation that allows animals to blend in with certain aspects of their environment. Camouflage increases an organism’s chance of survival by hiding it from predators. |
| 11/14, 11/15 | Resource- A feature of the environment that is required for growth, survival, or reproduction and which can be consumed or otherwise used to the point of depletion. |
| 11/15, 11/16 | FWARPS- An acronym to remember the resources necessary for all living organisms to survive multiple generations.  FOOD, WATER, AIR, REPRODUCTION, PROTECTION, SPACE |
| 11/17 | Natural Selection- The process by which individuals with certain heritable characteristics tend to survive and reproduce more successfully than other individuals because of those characteristics. |