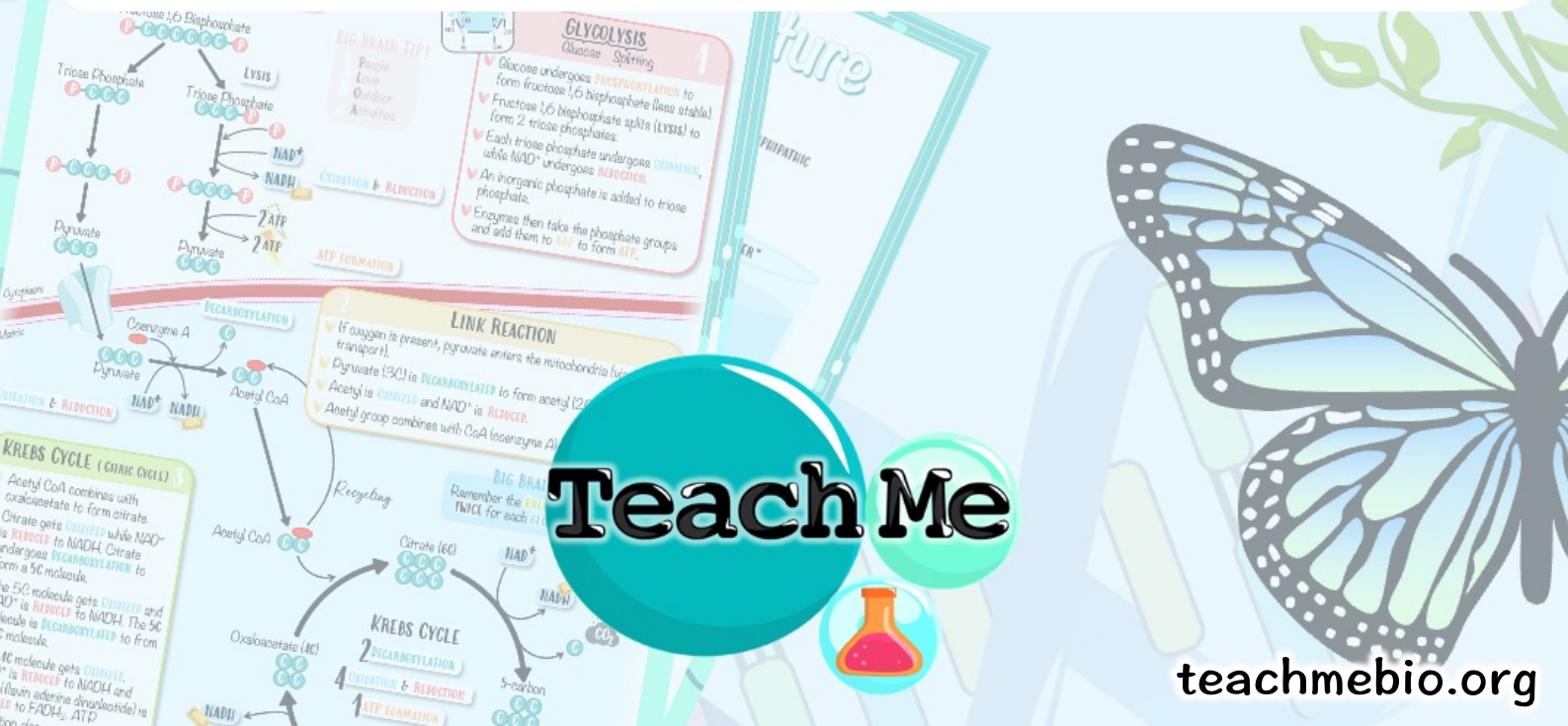


TeachMe

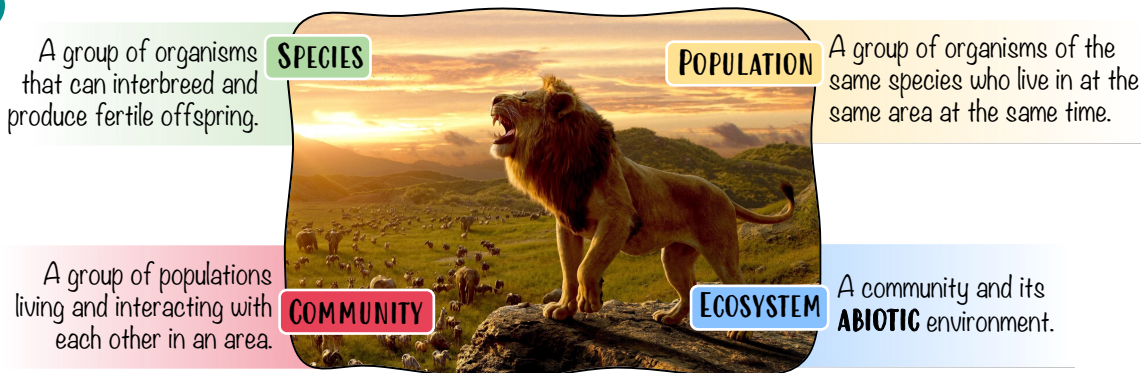
STUDY NOTES

B4.1 ADAPTATIONS TO ENVIRONMENTS



Adaptations to environments

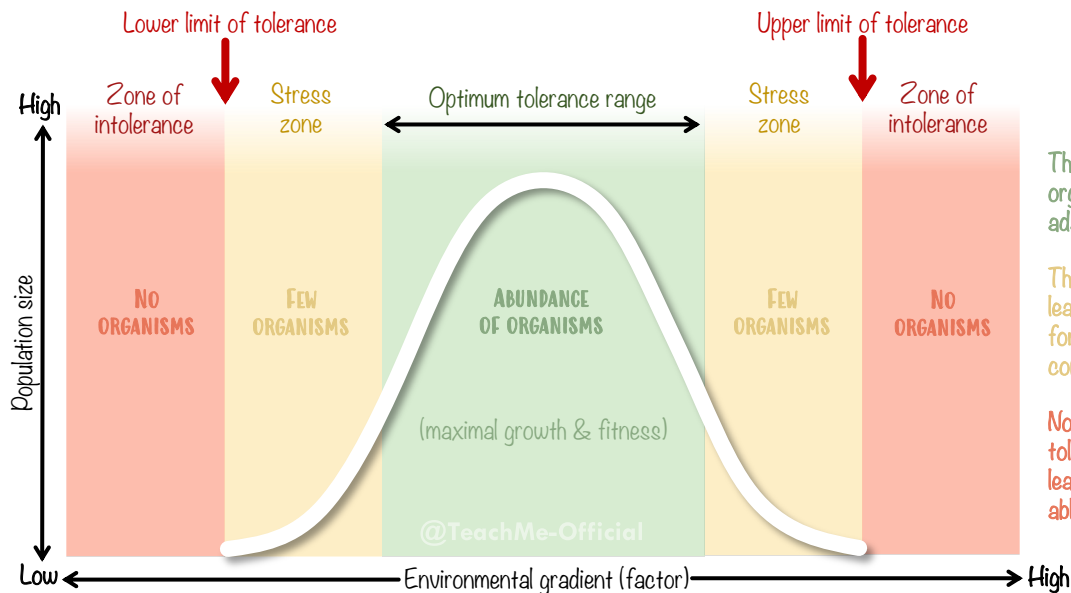
ECOLOGY – The study of the relationships between living organisms and their physical environment.



ABIOTIC FACTORS
(anything non-living)

- Amount of sunlight ☀️
- Water availability 💧
- Type of soil 🌱
- Temperature 🌡️
- pH range 🍋
- Etc...

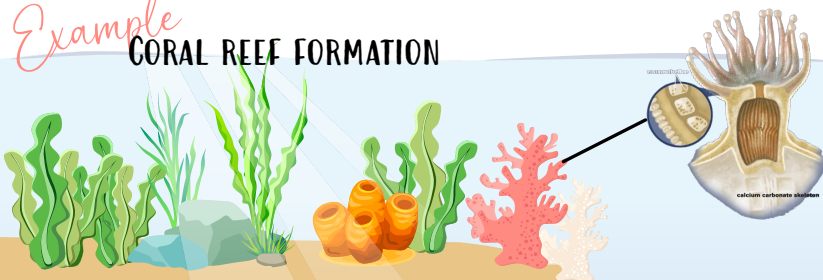
HABITAT – The environment where an organism lives. Including **BIOTIC** and **ABIOTIC** factors.
Need to be adapted to these factors to survive



Limiting factor: A factor that **LIMITS** the survival of an organism.
(Once a factor extends beyond the tolerance zone of an organism it becomes a limiting factor.)

Example

CORAL REEF FORMATION



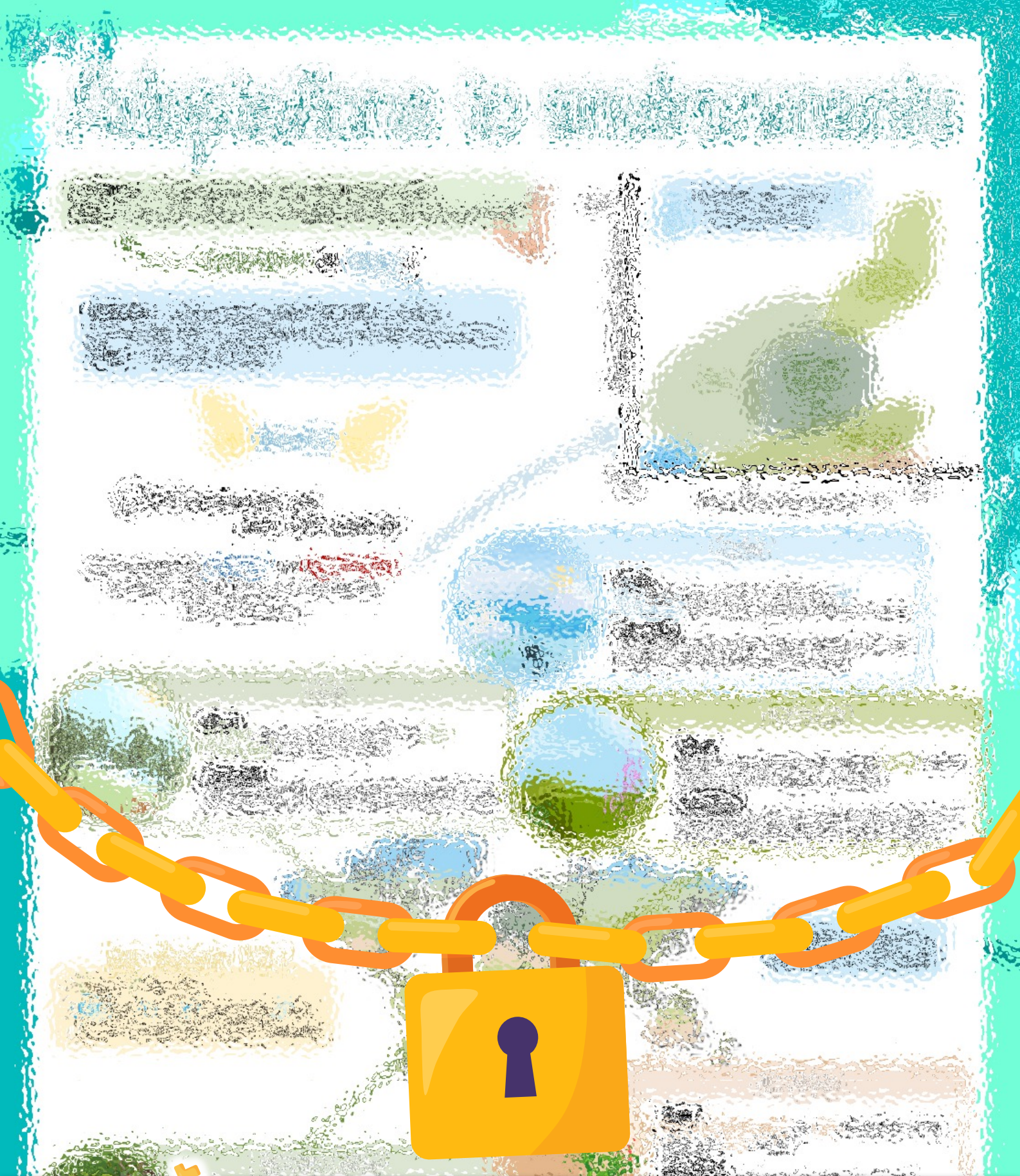
Symbiotic relationship between **coral polyps** and microscopic algae called **zooxanthellae**.

Potential limiting factors [Big ocean, small occupation by coral reef]

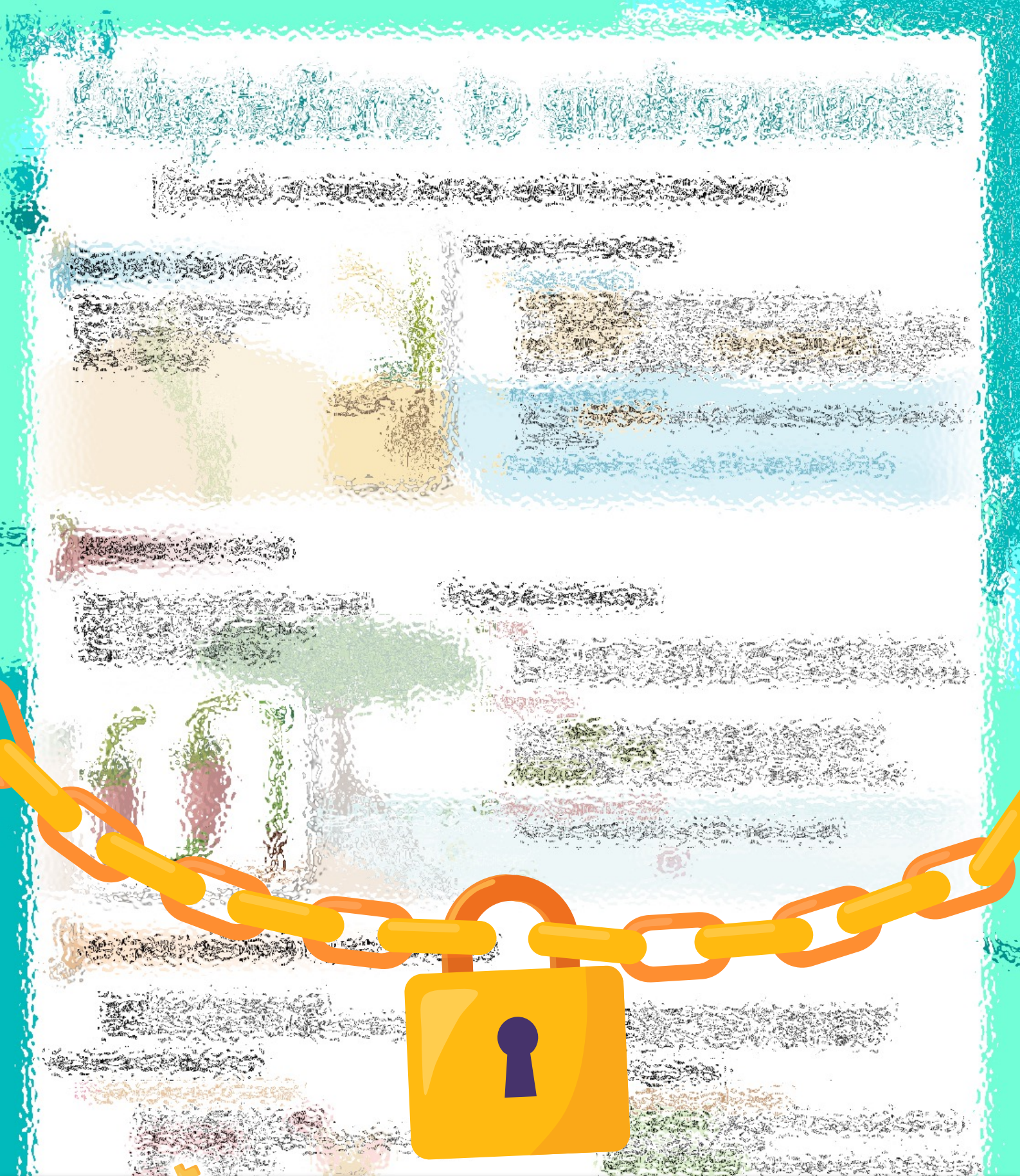
- 1 Water depth – light penetrate only shallow depth. Too deep, no light, no coral reef.
- 2 Water clarity – coral need clear water. too much pollution or sediment leads to not enough light.
- 3 Water temperature – corals survive in narrow range (20°C-28°C). Too hot leads to stressed corals: bleached coral.
- 4 Salinity – coral need correct salt level. freshwater may not be correct salinity.
- 5 Water pH – Increased acidity (lower pH – acidification) results in less calcium carbonate compounds being available in the water for corals to use when building reefs.

@TeachMe-Official





For full access → teachmebio.org



For full access → teachmebio.org



For full access → teachmebio.org



For full access → teachmebio.org