

13.1 Ecologists Study Relationships

KEY CONCEPT

Ecology is the study of the relationships among organisms and their environment.



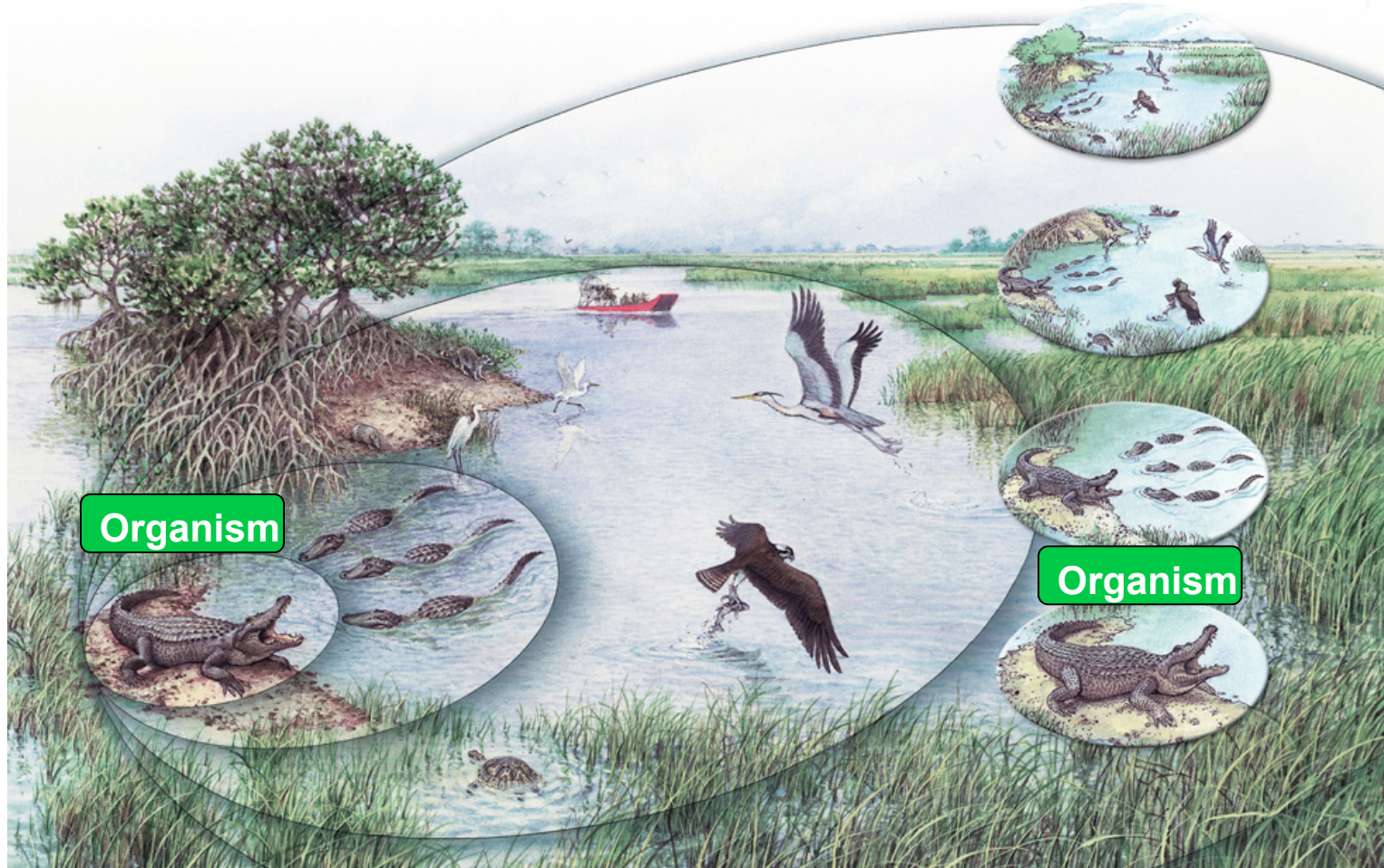
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- ▶ **Ecologists study environments at different levels of organization.**
 - Ecology is the study of the interactions among living things, and between living things and their surroundings.



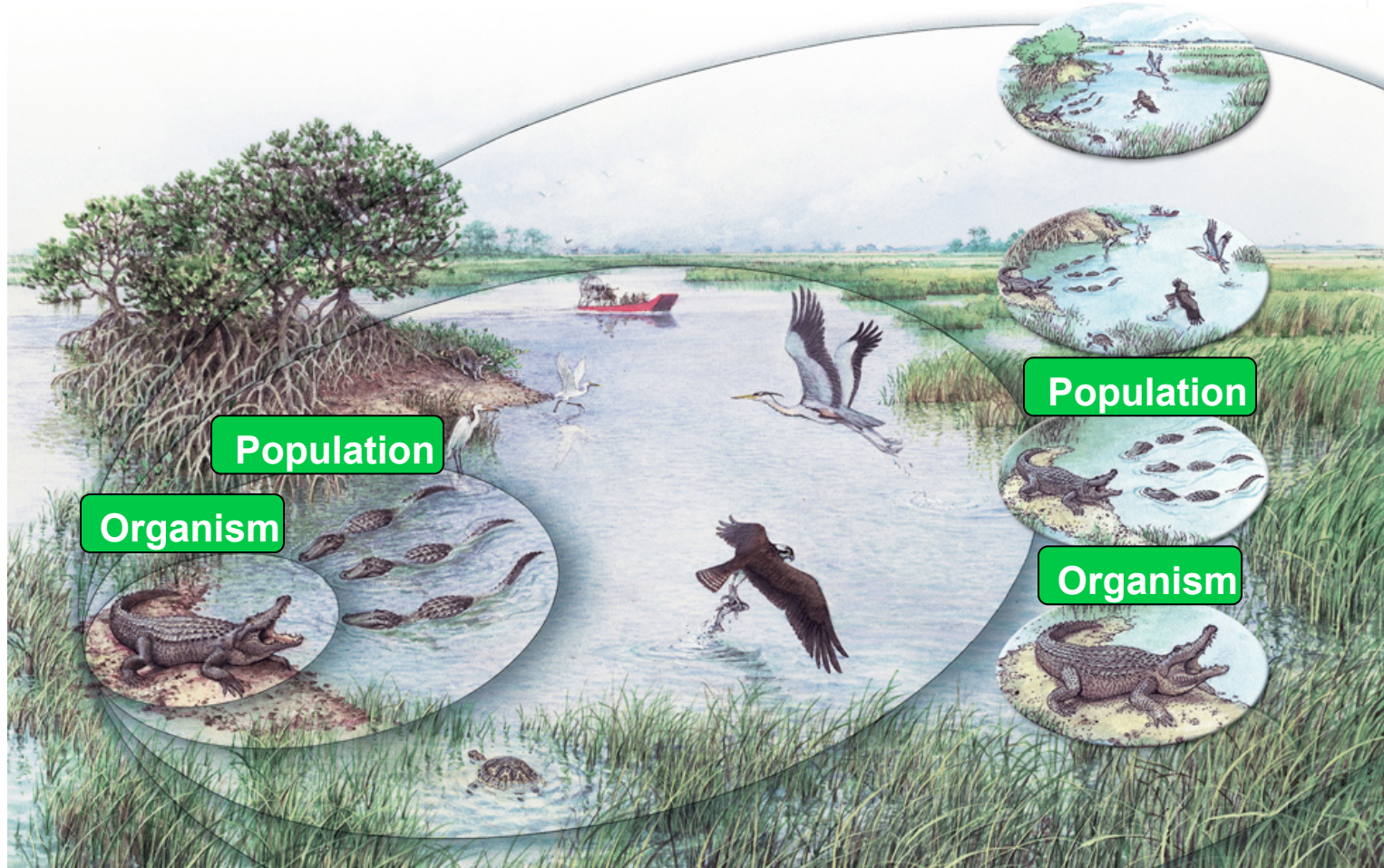
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- An **organism** is an individual living thing, such as an alligator.



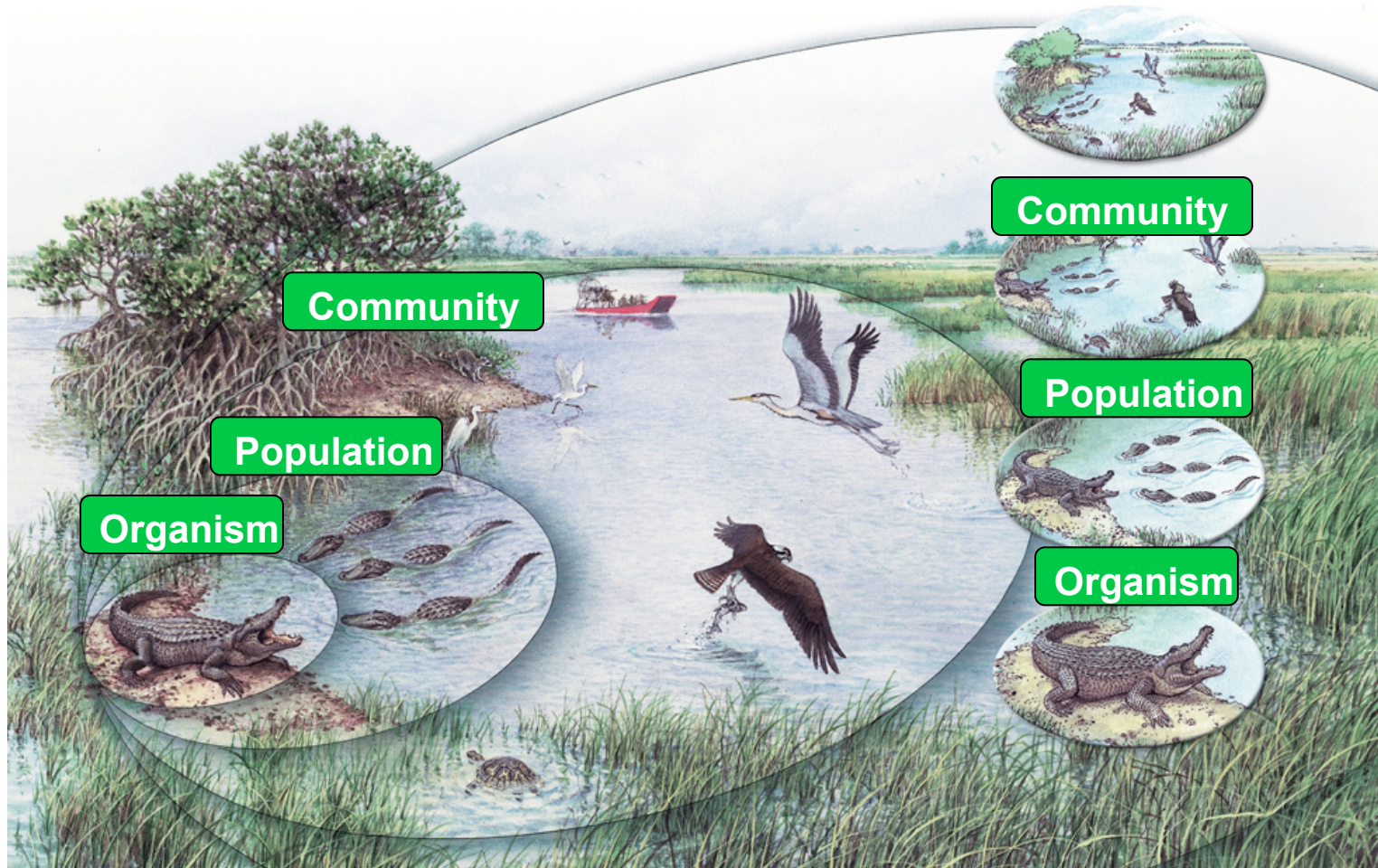
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- A **population** is a group of the same species that lives in one area.



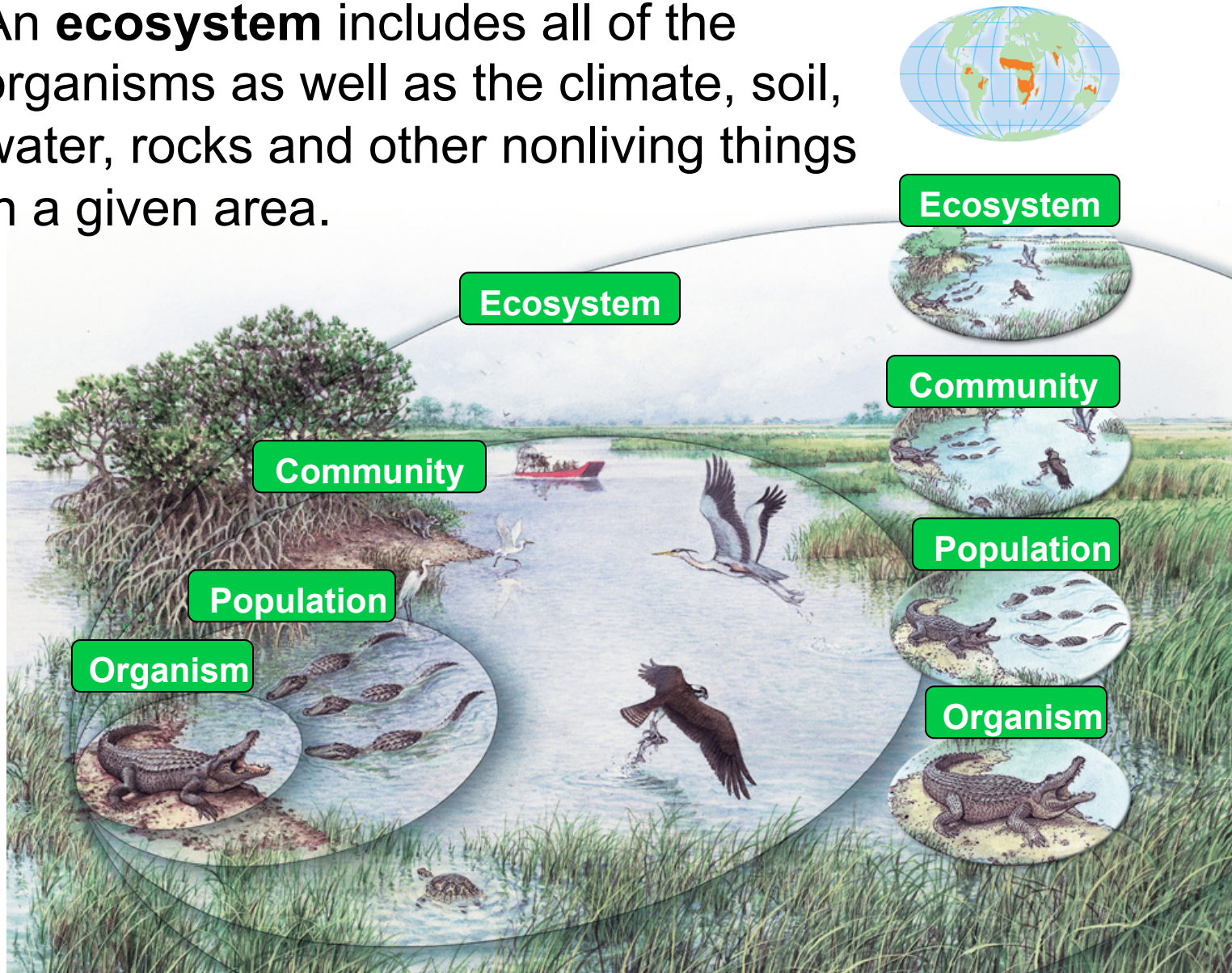
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- A **community** is a group of different species that live together in one area.



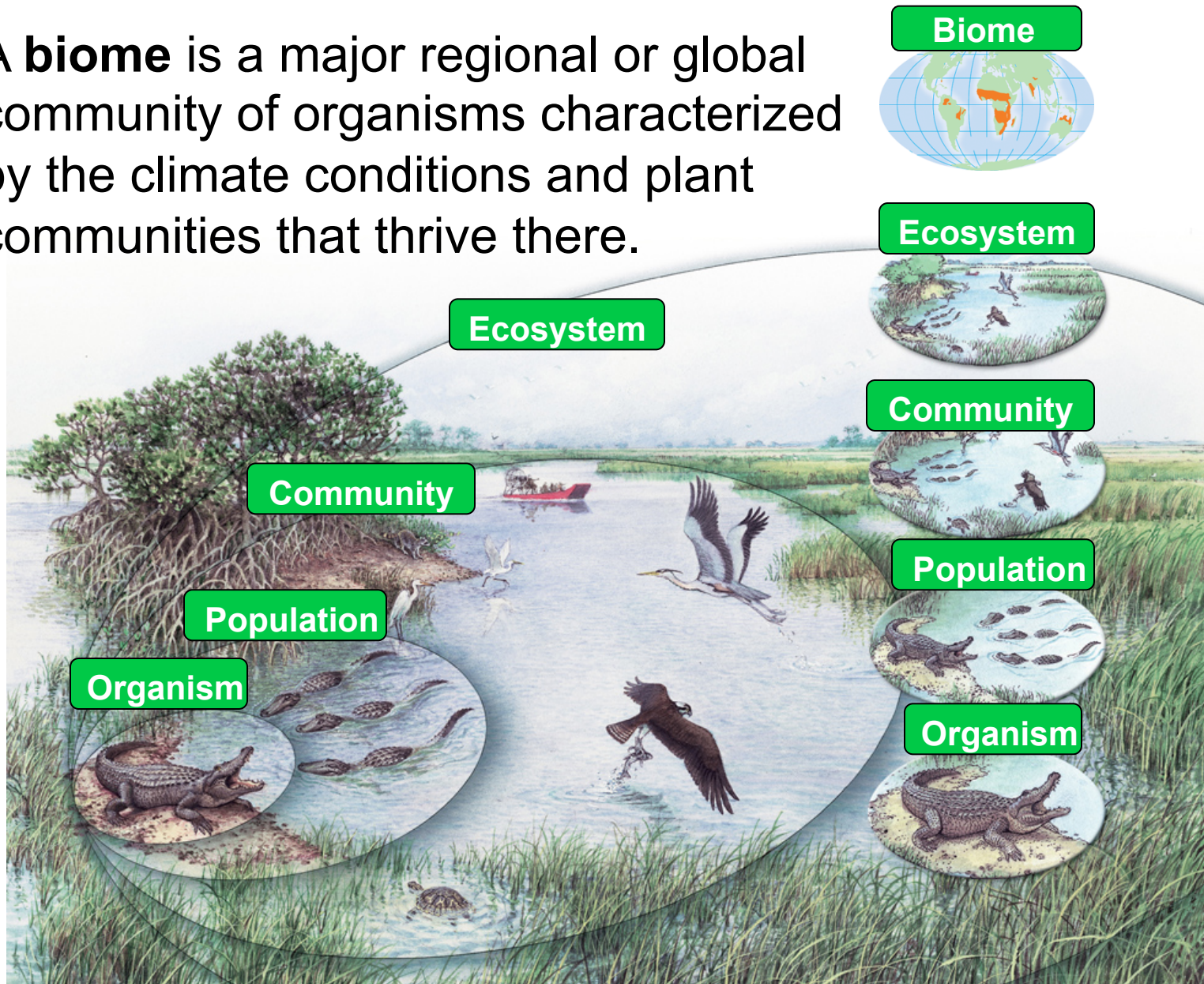
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- An **ecosystem** includes all of the organisms as well as the climate, soil, water, rocks and other nonliving things in a given area.



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- A **biome** is a major regional or global community of organisms characterized by the climate conditions and plant communities that thrive there.



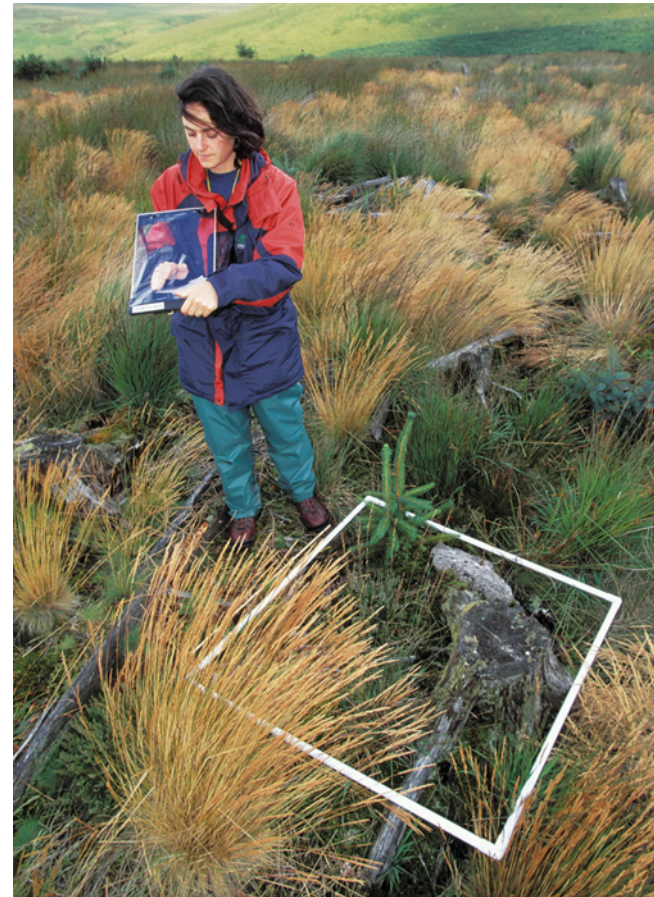
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- ▶ **Ecological research methods include observation, experimentation, and modeling.**
 - Observation is the act of carefully watching something over time.
 - Observations of populations can be done by visual surveys.
 - Direct surveys for easy to spot species employ binoculars or scopes.
 - Indirect surveys are used for species that are difficult to track and include looking for other signs of their presence.



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- Experiments are performed in the lab or in the field.
 - Lab experiments give researchers more control.
 - Lab experiments are not reflective of the complex interactions in nature.
 - Field experiments give a more accurate picture of natural interactions.
 - Field experiments may not help determine actual cause and effect.



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- Computer and mathematical models can be used to describe and model nature.
- Modeling allows scientists to learn about organisms or ecosystems in ways that would not be possible in a natural or lab setting.

Ecologists use data transmitted by GPS receivers worn by elephants to develop computer models of the animal's movements.

