Name _____ Date _____

Study Guide 14.1: Habitat and Niche

KEY CONCEPT
Every organism has a habitat and a niche.

VOCABULARY

habitat	competitive exclusion
ecological niche	ecological equivalent

MAIN IDEA: A habitat differs from a niche.

Fill in the blank with the term that best completes the sentence.

1. A(n)_____ is the place where an organism lives.
2. A(n) _____ is how an organism lives.
3. Determine which of the ecological factors listed in the box below are part of a lion's habitat and which are a part of a lion's niche. Write each item in the correct column.

food	other lions	temperature	wildebeest
grass	sand	trees	zebra
hunting behavior	savanna	watering hole	

Habitat	Niche

MAIN IDEA: Resource availability gives structure to a community.

4. Two species that are able to divide the resources in a niche without competing are involved in _____.

5. One species of squirrel develops larger teeth that can crack larger nuts than another squirrel species living the same niche. This description is an example of competitive exclusion that has resulted in _____.

6. Honeybees collect pollen from flowers. Butterflies collect nectar from flowers. This relationship is an example of _____.

Vocabulary Check

Fill in the blank with the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

7. The principle of _____ states that when two species compete for the same resources, one species will be better adapted to the niche and the other species will be pushed into another niche or become extinct.

8. Species that occupy similar niches but live in different parts of the world are called _____.

Section Quiz 14.1: Habitat and Niche

Choose the letter of the best answer.

_____ 1. All of the environmental features in the area where an organism lives are known as its
   a. niche.
   b. habitat.
   c. community.
   d. behavior.

_____ 2. The lion's ecological niche includes its behavior and
   a. the shade trees on the savanna.
   b. its position in the food web.
   c. an ecological equivalent.
   d. all the nearby watering holes.

_____ 3. The idea that two species cannot occupy the same niche is known as
   a. ecological equivalence.
   b. niche partitioning.
   c. evolutionary response.
   d. competitive exclusion.

_____ 4. When two species compete for the same resources, their ecological niche may
   a. become extinct.
   b. adapt to one species.
   c. not favor one of them.
   d. split into two niches.

_____ 5. Ecological equivalents are species that occupy similar niches
   a. in different geographical regions.
   b. with plenty of food.
   c. in different types of habitats.
   d. after niche partitioning.