

habitat

photosynthesis

direct observations

ecosystem

species

mark and recapture

biotic factors

population

death rate

abiotic factors

estimate

birth rate

Counting the number of species one by one

The process by which plant cells use light, water, and carbon dioxide to make food.

place where an organism lives and that provides for its needs

Capturing an organism from a population, marking it, letting it go, and recapturing part of the same population.

a group of animals or plants that are similar and that are able to reproduce

All of the living and nonliving things in an environment

the number of organisms that die during a given period of time

all the individuals of the same kind living in the same environment

living parts of an ecosystem(plants, animals, fungi, protists, and bacteria)

the average number of births in a population.

A guess as to how many species are in an area

Non living parts of an ecosystem examples rocks, water, and dirt

immigration

indirect observation

carbon cycle

emigration

community

nitrogen fixation

limiting factor

ecology

nitrogen cycle

carrying capacity

water cycle

nuclear fusion

The continuous exchange of carbon dioxide and oxygen among living things.

Looking at the signs of an organism's existence in an area

Movement of individuals into a population.

Changing free nitrogen gas into useable form

A group of the same species living in a particular area.

to move out of a place

The cycle in which nitrogen gas is changed into forms of nitrogen that plants can use

study of the relationships and interactions of living things with one another and their environment

an environmental factor that prevents a population from increasing

the combining of two atomic nuclei to produce a single larger nucleus

A continuous process which recycles water on the Earth. It consists of evaporation, condensation, and precipitation

The maximum number of individuals that an ecosystem can support.

nuclear fission

meltdown

control rods

combustion

petroleum

coal

evaporation

refinery

renewable energy

condensation

reactor vessel

tidal

these absorb neutrons to slow down a nuclear fission reaction

A dangerous condition caused by overheating inside a nuclear reactor.

a nuclear change in which a nucleus is divided into two nuclei

A rock made from decayed plants that lived long ago and can be used as a fuel.

Crude oil, a liquid fossil fuel.

burning the chemicals in fuel to produce energy.

sun, wind energy are renewable, they do not run out

a factory in which resources such as oil are made into products people can use

The change in a state of matter from a liquid to a gas.

A type of renewable energy that is caused by the gravitational pull of the moon.

the section of a nuclear reactor where nuclear fission occurs

The change in a state of matter from a gas to a liquid.

hydroelectric

active solar system

geothermal

wind

solar panels

captures the sun's energy,  
then uses fans and  
pumps to distribute the  
heat

generating electricity with  
moving water.

heat energy from inside  
the earth

The type of energy that  
uses a large propeller to  
pass energy by wind.

Equipment that stores the  
sun's energy for use in  
movement of equipment.