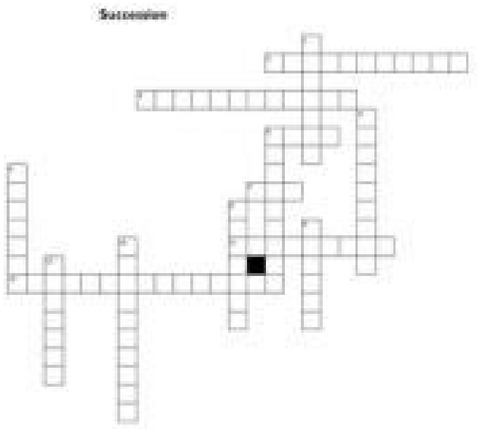
Ecological succession lab worksheet answer key



Succession

Across

1. The first species to colonize a sand dune.
3. Climax community formed when succession is stopped artificially.
5. A stage in a succession.
7. The level of species diversity at the start of a succession.
11. This increases as succession progresses and the number of food chains and webs increase.
12. The final stage of succession when there are no further changes.

Down

1. Type of succession that occurs on newly-formed habitats that have not previously supported a community.
4. Populations of different species.
5. Type of succession that occurs in area that have previously supported a community, e.g. after a forest fire.
6. These factors change as succession progresses because of the presence of various species.
8. What the environment is like before it is colonized.
9. The first species to colonize bare rock.
10. A change in structure and species composition of a community over time.
12. The first species to colonize an area.

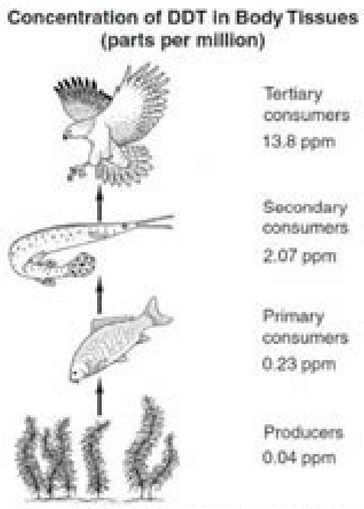
Name: _____ **Class:** _____ **Date:** _____ **ID: A**

Ecological Succession and Environmental Change Common Assessment

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 1. Humans have been using more and more land to grow crops and build houses. Using this land is causing which of the following?
a. Population sizes of other species are decreasing from habitat loss.
b. Almost all species on Earth are becoming endangered.
c. Most species are learning to live in other habitats.
d. Most species are finding new ways to survive with humans.

____ 2. DDT is a pesticide that, beginning in the 1940s, was widely used to control insect pests. The use of DDT was banned in the United States in 1971 because of the harmful effects it was having on animals other than insect pests.



Which best describes the movement of DDT through the food chain shown in the diagram?
a. DDT builds up in the tissues of organisms at higher trophic levels.
b. The amount of DDT transferred follows the same pattern as the amount of energy transferred.
c. The level of DDT in a population has little relation to its trophic level.
d. DDT is passed from predator populations to the organisms on which they prey.

7. **Documents attached to the application form**

The applicant shall provide all relevant documents to prove the information contained in this form. Therefore — if possible and when the Authority specified under section 2 does not have it yet — please append the original or a copy of the document which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity.

- ☐ Death certificate or declaration of presumed death
- ☐ Court decision
- ☐ Choice of court agreement
- ☐ Will or joint will ([13]): .....
  .....
- ☐ Certificate of the register of wills
- ☐ Agreement as to succession ([13]): .....
  .....
- ☐ Declaration relating to a choice of law ([13]): .....
  .....
- ☐ Marriage contract or contract regarding a relationship which may have comparable effects to marriage ([13]):
  .....
  .....
- ☐ Declaration of acceptance of the succession
- ☐ Declaration of waiver of the succession
- ☐ Document relating to the designation of an administrator
- ☐ Document relating to the inventory of the estate
- ☐ Document relating to the distribution or sharing out of the estate
- ☐ Power of attorney
- ☐ Other (please specify): .....
  .....
  .....
  .....

If additional sheets and Annexes have been added, state the total number of pages (*): .....

Total number of documents attached to this application form (*): .....

Done at (*): ..... on (*) ..... (dd/mm/yyyy)

Signature (*): .....

I declare that, to my best knowledge, no dispute is pending relating to the elements which I want certified in the Certificate.

Done at (*): ..... on (*) ..... (dd/mm/yyyy)

Signature (*): .....

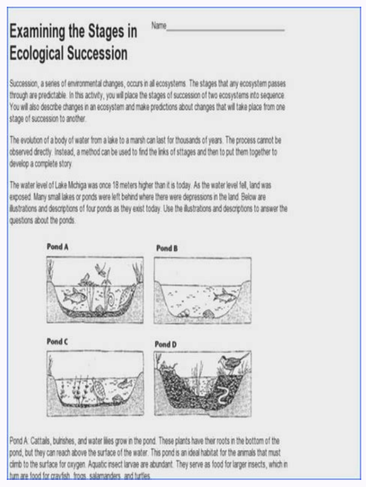
Complete the table by checking the correct column(s) for each description.

DESCRIPTION	CHLOROPHYLL	CAROTENOID
11. Absorbs light energy		
12. Absorbs mostly blue and green wavelengths of light		
13. Gives producers their green color		
14. Reflects green and yellow wavelengths of light		
15. Found in chloroplasts		
16. Becomes visible in fall foliage		

17. In what organisms does photosynthesis occur? _____
18. In green plants, what is the organelle in which photosynthesis take place? _____
19. Is the organelle in #18 in every cell of the plant? _____
20. In the light reactions of photosynthesis, light energy is converted to:
    A. Chemical energy B. Electrical energy C. Nuclear energy
21. During the light reactions of photosynthesis, which molecule is split?
    A. CO_2 B. $C_6H_{12}O_6$ C. H_2O D. ATP
22. The oxygen released during photosynthesis comes from:
    A. CO_2 B. $C_6H_{12}O_6$ C. H_2O D. ATP

Complete the table by checking the correct column for each example.

EXAMPLE	PHOTOSYNTHESIS	RESPIRATION
23. An exergonic process		
24. Occurs in chloroplasts		
25. Carbon dioxide and water are converted to sugar		
26. Occurs continuously in the cells of producers and many consumers		
27. An endergonic process		
28. Sugars are broken down, making energy available to the cell.		



Examining the Stages in Ecological Succession

Name_____

Succession, a series of environmental changes, occurs in all ecosystems. The stages that any ecosystem passes through are predictable. In this activity, you will place the stages of succession of two ecosystems into sequence. You will also describe changes in an ecosystem and make predictions about changes that will take place from one stage of succession to another.

The evolution of a body of water from a lake to a marsh can last for thousands of years. The process cannot be observed directly. Instead, a method can be used to find the links of stages and then to put them together to develop a complete story.

The water level of Lake Michiga was once 18 meters higher than it is today. As the water level fell, land was exposed. Many small lakes or ponds were left behind where there were depressions in the land. Below are illustrations and descriptions of four ponds as they exist today. Use the illustrations and descriptions to answer the questions about the ponds.

Pond A

Pond B

Pond C

Pond D

Pond A: Cattails, bulrushes, and water lilies grow in the pond. These plants have their roots in the bottom of the pond, but they can reach above the surface of the water. This pond is an ideal habitat for the animals that must climb to the surface for oxygen. Aquatic insect larvae are abundant. They serve as food for larger insects, which in turn are food for crayfish, frogs, salamanders, and turtles.

Ecological succession lab worksheet answers. Ecological succession lab answer key. Ecological succession lab answer key pdf.

This fully editable Lab Station on Ecological Succession is meant to get your students out of their seats and engaged in the content. Each station not only offers a unique opportunity to test your students' knowledge (offer an opinion, answer questions based on a video or reading, draw, etc.), but also provides a fantastic learning opportunity where your kids are learning through assessment. Each station comes with a description card while some also contain more detailed instructions, a reading, questions to answer, etc. Students are equipped with a recording sheet (passport) to write their answers. There is almost no prep for you. Simply print the cards, lay them out around the room and you're all set. An answer key is also provided where applicable.This lab activity covers:- Primary Succession- Secondary Succession- The Role of Forest Fires in an Ecosystem- Pond Succession----------Bonus Activities: To ensure your students don't have any downtime between stations, your lab also includes a 10-word word scramble and word search, both with an answer key. You can use them as part of their mark, as a bonus so it's not mandatory, etc. However you choose to use it, it will ensure that your students are always busy and never idle. Note: For stronger classes, I give the word scramble and for weaker ones, the word search.---------- How do the Lab Stations work? Each station is specially designed to be a unique complement to the material while at the same time, provide a valuable learning experience. Below is an overview of how each station works. In your activity, each will be tailored to the specific content.Station 1: Get Hands-On – using their creative skills, students are required to draw or build.Station 2: Research – using a classroom computer or their own device, students must research a specific question/issue surrounding the topic.Station 3: Explain yourself – students write down an opinion to a question in paragraph form.Station 4: Rest Station - students can use this time to catch up on work they didn't have time to complete at a previous station or prepare themselves for an upcoming one.Station 5 - Applicability reading – students read a short passage from an article, website, etc. which directly connects the classroom content to a real life application.Station 6: Test your knowledge – students answer 5 multiple choice questions then provide a written explanation for how/why they came to their conclusions.Station 7: Learn from the expert – using a classroom computer or their own device, students must watch a short video clip and answer the associated questions. 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Students must also supply the answers.----------You might also be interested in my other lab station activitiesEcology and the Environment:• Ecosystems• The Classification of Living Things• Biodiversity and Invasive Species• The Carbon and Water Cycle• Climate Change• Photosynthesis• Cellular Respiration and Photosynthesis• Ecological Succession• Plant Sexual and Asexual Reproduction• Earth's Seasons• Interactions Within EcosystemsBiology:• Cell and the Cell Theory• The Human Digestive System• The Circulatory System• The Human Respiratory System• Mitosis and the Cell Cycle• Cellular Respiration and Photosynthesis• Photosynthesis• Cancer: Cell Division Gone Wrong - Volume I• Cancer: Cell Division Gone Wrong - Volume II• Cell Membrane and Transport• Hearing and the Human Ear• The Human Eye• Genetic Material: DNA and RNA• The Nervous System• Energy Flow In EcosystemsPhysics:• Newton's Three Laws of Motion• Kinetic and Gravitational Potential Energy• Current Electricity and Circuit Diagrams• Static Electricity• Light Optics and the Production of Light• Sound, Sound Energy and Speed• One and Two-Dimensional Motion• Uniform Acceleration• How Planes Fly• Refraction• Friction• Energy and Its Forms• Density and BuoyancySpace Science:• The Life and Death of Stars• The Moon and its Phases• Life In Space• Our Solar System• Solar and Lunar Eclipse• Earth's Seasons• Asteroids, Comets and MeteorsChemistry:• Atomic Model, Notation and Atoms• Chemical Reactions and Balancing Equations• Molecular and Ionic Compounds• Physical and Chemical Properties & Changes• Acids, Bases, and Neutralization Reactions• The Periodic Table• Single and Double Displacement Reactions• Balancing Chemical Equations• Synthesis, Decomposition and Combustion Reactions• Atomic Theory, Atomic Structure and Isotopes• Types of Bonds and Intermolecular Forces• The Mole/Avogadro's Number• Density and BuoyancyThese station cards are meant to be used as a lab activity but can also be utilized in a review task before a test or a quiz. Used either way, your students will love it! I know mine do and I'm telling you from first-hand experience as I've used this activity in my own class.Thank you for your interest in my products. If you have any questions, please send me an email - devon@teachwithfergy.com This fully editable Lab Station on Ecological Succession is meant to get your students out of their seats and engaged in the content. Each station not only offers a unique opportunity to test your students' knowledge (offer an opinion, answer questions based on a video or reading, draw, etc.), but also provides a fantastic learning opportunity where your kids are learning through assessment. Each station comes with a description card while some also contain more detailed instructions, a reading, questions to answer, etc. Students are equipped with a recording sheet (passport) to write their answers. There is almost no prep for you. Simply print the cards, lay them out around the room and you're all set. 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Note: For stronger classes, I give the word scramble and for weaker ones, the word search. ———————————————————— You might also be interested in the following activities as they relate directly to Ecosystems and Ecological Succession. • Ecosystems and Ecological Succession – A Device-Based Scavenger Hunt Activity • Ecosystems Lesson – Ecology PowerPoint Lesson and Student Notes • Ecosystems – 7 Engaging Lab Station Activities • Ecological Succession Lesson – Ecology PowerPoint Lesson Package • Human Impact on Ecosystems Inquiry Lab Experiment: Ecobottles Lab • Ecology Unit: Complete Sustainable Ecosystems Unit -Lessons,Tests and Activities ———————————————————— How do the Lab Stations work? Each station is specially designed to be a unique complement to the material while at the same time, provide a valuable learning experience. Below is an overview of how each station works. In your activity, each will be tailored to the specific content. 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