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- \* Ecological niche: an organism's place in the food web, its habitat, breeding area, and time of day it is most active.
- \* The niche an organism fills is essentially the role it plays in the ecosystem.
- \* Exotic/ Invasive species: a species not native to the ecosystem.
- \* Exotic/invasive species will compete with native species for their niche and may end up taking over.
- \* Invasive species cost Canada almost \$30 billion annually

## Zebra Mussels - Pros and Cons

## **Positive Effects**

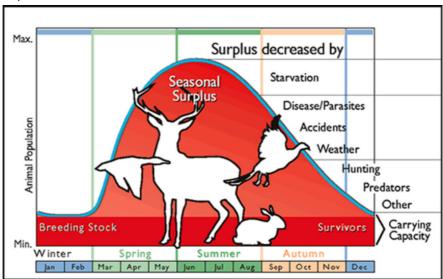
- provide food for ducks and other birds
- shells provide shelter for aquatic insects and other small crustaceans, which in turn provides food for perch
- hydra feeds on the larva of zebra mussels
- reduced amount of algae
- filters pollutants out of the water

## **Negative Effects**

- blocks intake pipes
- decrease in pearly mussels
- pass toxins along food chain
- less algae means less oxygen in water
- costs industry a lot of money (\$20mil initially, \$1mil annually, loss of \$400mil/year in fishing revenue)

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**Carrying Capacity**: the maximum number of individuals of a species that can be supported indefinitely by an ecosystem. It is determined by availability of resources like food, water, shelter, etc.



<u>Limiting factors</u>: any biotic or abiotic factors that prevent populations from growing uncontrollably.

ex. predators, disease/illness, limited resources, weather/climate, life span/reproductive span

\*Limiting factors determine the carrying capacity of a species

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<u>Density Dependent factors:</u> natural resources that affect population growth as a result of the *density of the population*.

EX: food, water, space, predation, disease, availability of mates

<u>Density independent factors:</u> environmental conditions that affect a population *regardless of density*.

EX: flood, fire