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Taxonomy

The science of naming
organisms

Scientific Names of Vertebrates

Known Vertebrates

Homo sapiens

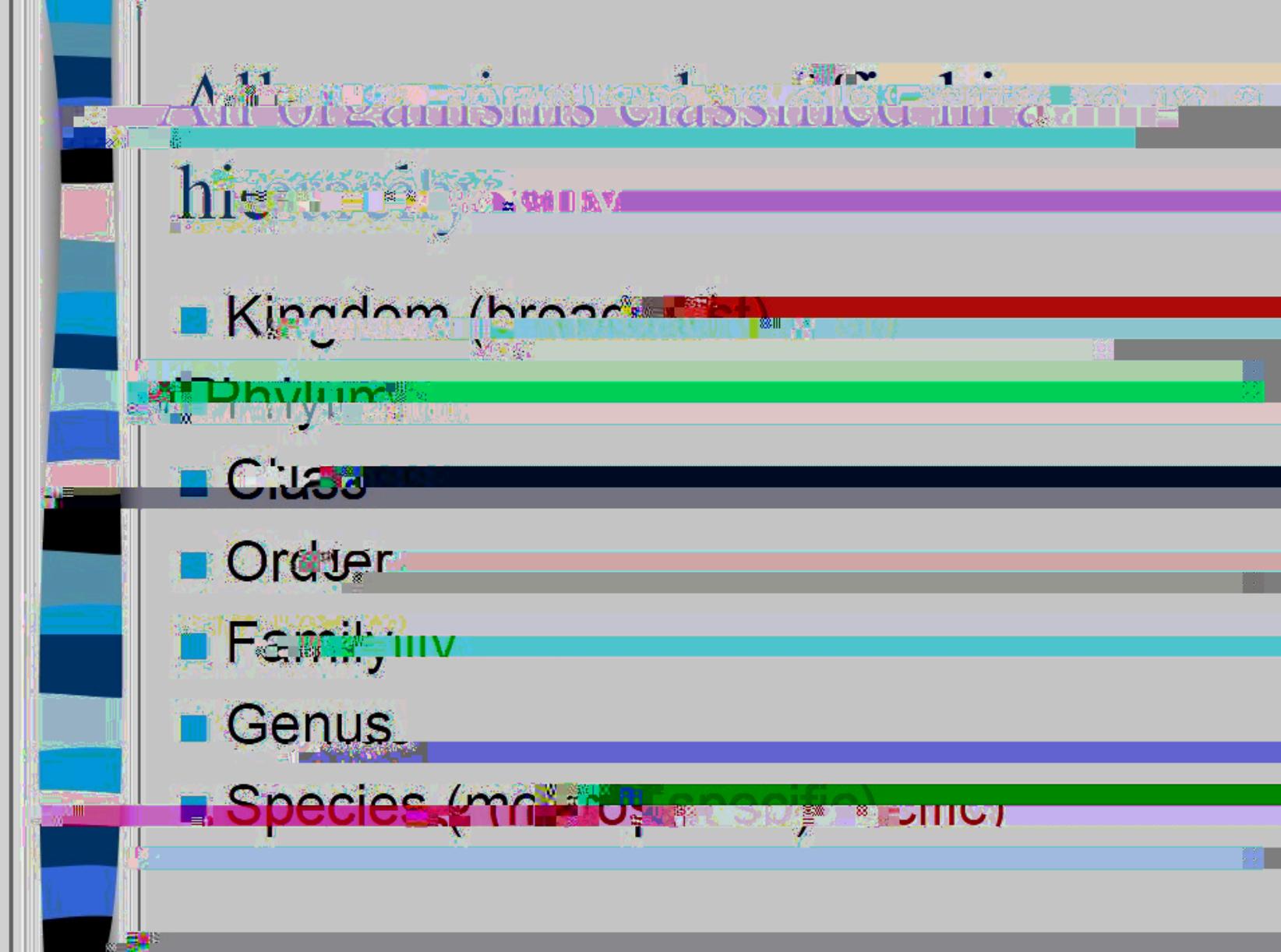
Canis lupus

Felis domesticus

Pan paniscus

Why binomial nomenclature?

- Much easier than a 0+ word name under old “binomial system”
- Same name applies to many things you see
- Less confusion
- Binomial = TWO PART NAME



The 6 kingdoms

- Prokaryotes (Used to be 1 kingdom, now 2)

- Archaea
 - Eubacteria

- Eukaryotes

- Fungi
 - Protista
 - Animalia
 - Plantae

Overview of life in extreme environments

Archaea & bacteria

– unicellular

- living in extreme environments

- Prokaryotes

Eukaryotes

- unicellular

- Prokaryotes

- multicellular

Overview of the Eukaryotes

Protista

Eukaryotic

- Unicellular or colonial
- Lots of different life cycles

Fungi

- Cell walls made of chitin
- Eukaryotic

Amphibians

- External heterotrophs

Overview of the Kingdoms

Plantae

Eukaryotic & Multicellular

- Cells have membranes of cellulose

- Autotrophs

Animalia

Eukaryotic & Multicellular

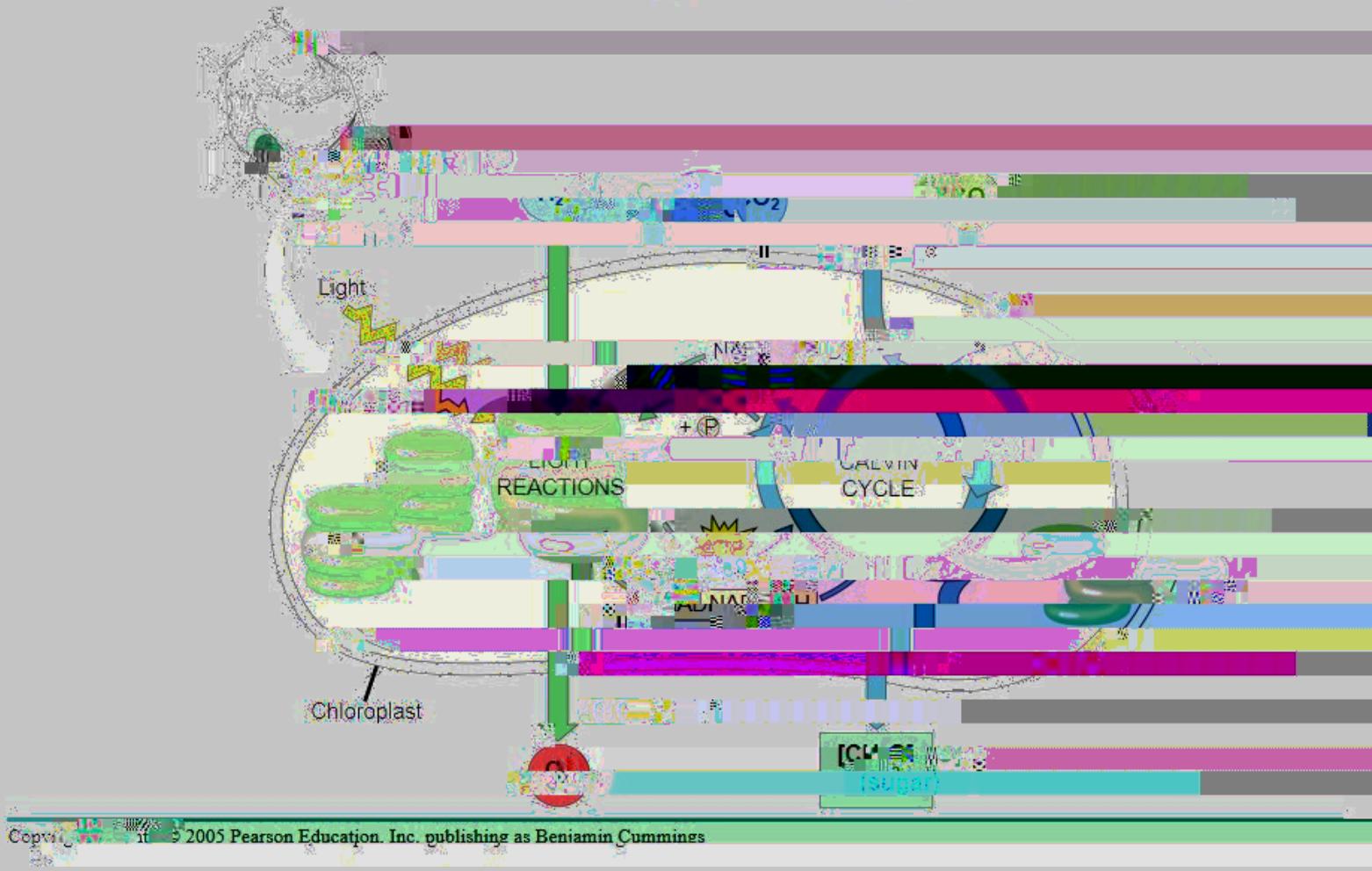
- No cell walls

- Internal heterotrophs

Plant Characteristics

- Multicellular
- Autotrophic (photosynthesis)
- Chemosynthesis and photosynthesis membranes
- Surrounded by cell walls containing cellulose (polysaccharide)
- Starch reserves, stored in grains (starch),

An overview of photosynthesis



2 Stages of photosynthesis

1. Light reactions: sunlight converted to chemical energy

- Occur in the grana
- Split water releases oxygen, produces ATP and forms NADPH

2. Calvin cycle: sugar made using energy gathered during light reactions

- Occurs in the stroma from CO₂
- Forms sugar from carbon dioxide, using energy from ATP and NADPH from reducing power

- Our simplified photosynthesis equation



- The accepted burning hypothesis is that carbon dioxide was first split.



- Then added to water.

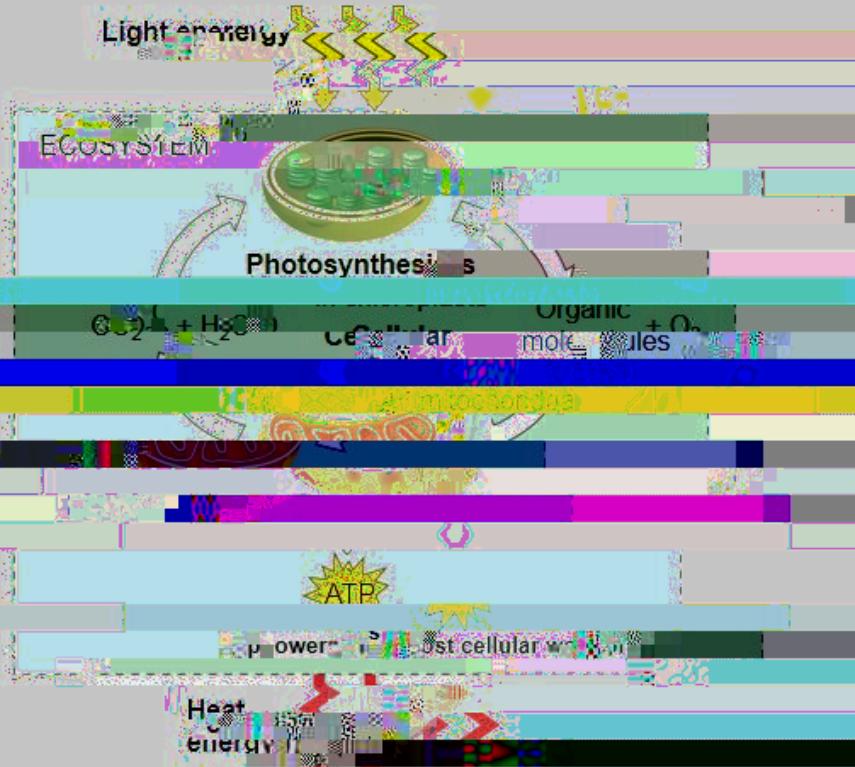


- If correct, this is that one oxygen atom that released CO_2 must be in the equation at the top coming from carbon dioxide.

Photosynthesis requires energy

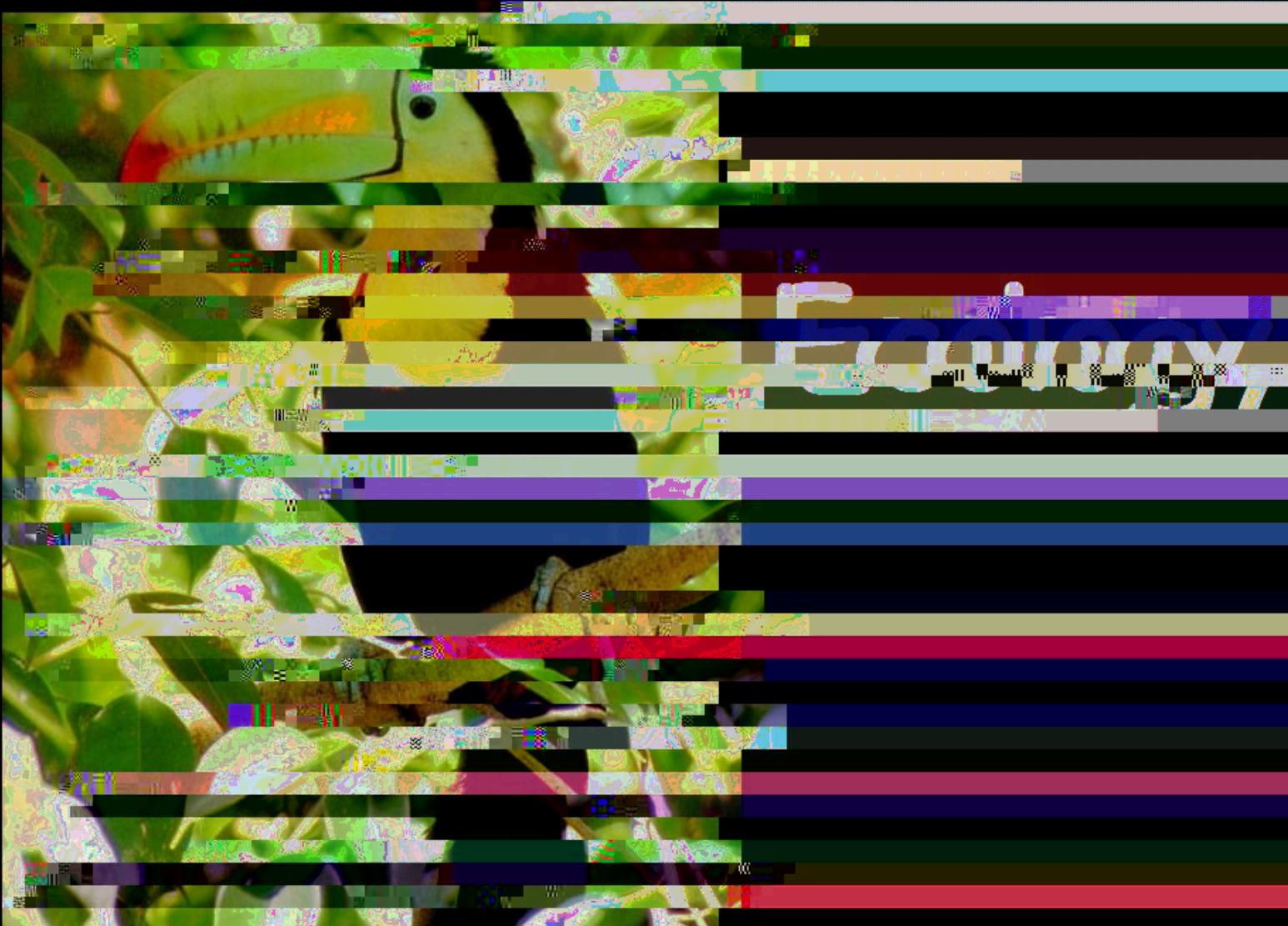
- Energy

- Flows into an ecosystem as sunlight
 - Leaves as heat



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WHAT DO WE MEAN BY ENVIRONMENT?

The environment consists of two parts:

- **Biotic factors** are living organisms inhabiting the Earth
- **Abiotic factors** are non-living parts of the environment that (i.e. temperature, light, soil, humidity, currents)

Organism = any individual or multicellular form capable of all characteristics of life, i.e., an individual

- Therefore, lowest level of organization



Corbis

POPULATION

✓ a group of organisms of one species living in the same place at the same time that interact

✓ produce too many offspring
compete with others
for resources (food, mates, shelter, space)

Ecosystem - does biodiversity support community and the abioticotic factor with Vermiculite marine, +tolness (trial)



Habitat vs. Niche

A niche is 'determined by the tolerance of an organism or organismal factor'

Limiting factor - any biotic or abiotic factor that hinders the existence of organisms e.g. a specific growing medium.

Ecosystem Relationships

There are 3 main types of interactions:

- 1. Producer - Sunlight**
- 2. Predator - Prey**
- 3. Parasite - Host**

Feeding Relationships

Producers

autotrophs (plants);
they trap energy
from the sun.

- Bottom of the food chain



Feeding Relationships

1. Primary consumers

- **Herbivores**
- **Carnivores**
- **Secondary consumers**
- **Prey animals**
- **Scavengers**



Feturing bacteria in hotpots

Consumers Decomposers

- Breakdown into simple, complex compounds of dead organic matter, decaying plants and animals into simpler molecules that can be absorbed



Trophic levels



