Chapter 16
Section 1

Mar 26 - 5:13 PM

Since 1930 the U.S. population has nearly tripled.

Populations - consists of all the individuals of a species that live together in one place at one time.

Mar 26 - 5:13 PM

Eventually limited resources can limit how much a population can grow.

What can limit a population?

climate
shelter
food
disease
water
reproduction
predators

Mar 26 - 5:14 PM

Three Key Features of Population

Population size - number of individuals in a population.

Very small populations are most likely to become extinct.

Mar 26 - 5:15 PM

Small Populations can all be destroyed by fire or flood. They also are more likely to interbreed.

Interbreeding creates a genetically uniform population. i.e. more individuals could be homozygous recessive.

Mar 26 - 5:16 PM

- Population density the number of individuals in a given area.

Dispersion- the way the individuals of the population are arranged in space.

Mar 26 - 5:18 PM

Three Patterns of Dispersion

Mar 26 - 5:20 PM

Population Model- hypothetical population that attempts to exhibit the key characteristics of a real population.

Mar 26 - 5:23 PM

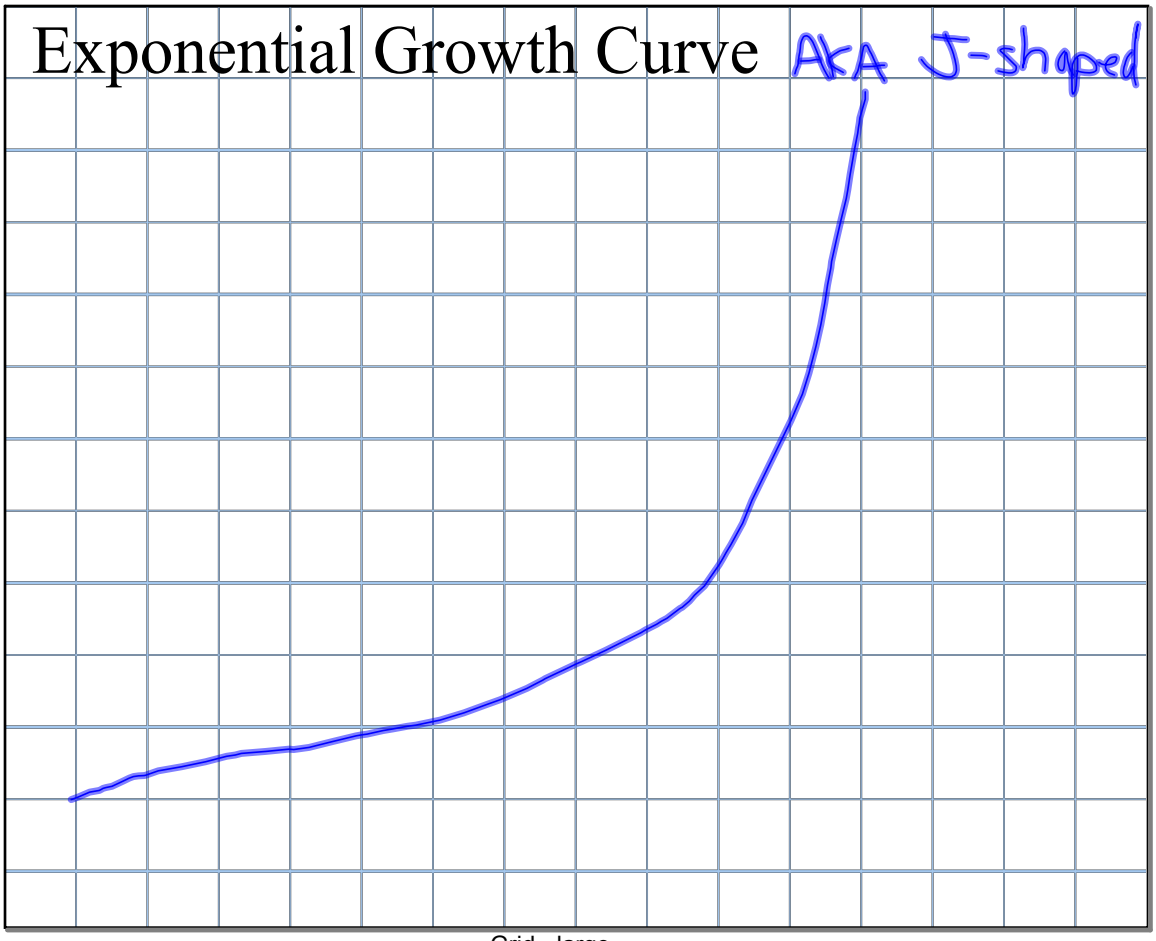
Growth Rate

A population grows when more people are born than die.

Growth rate= birth rate minus death rate

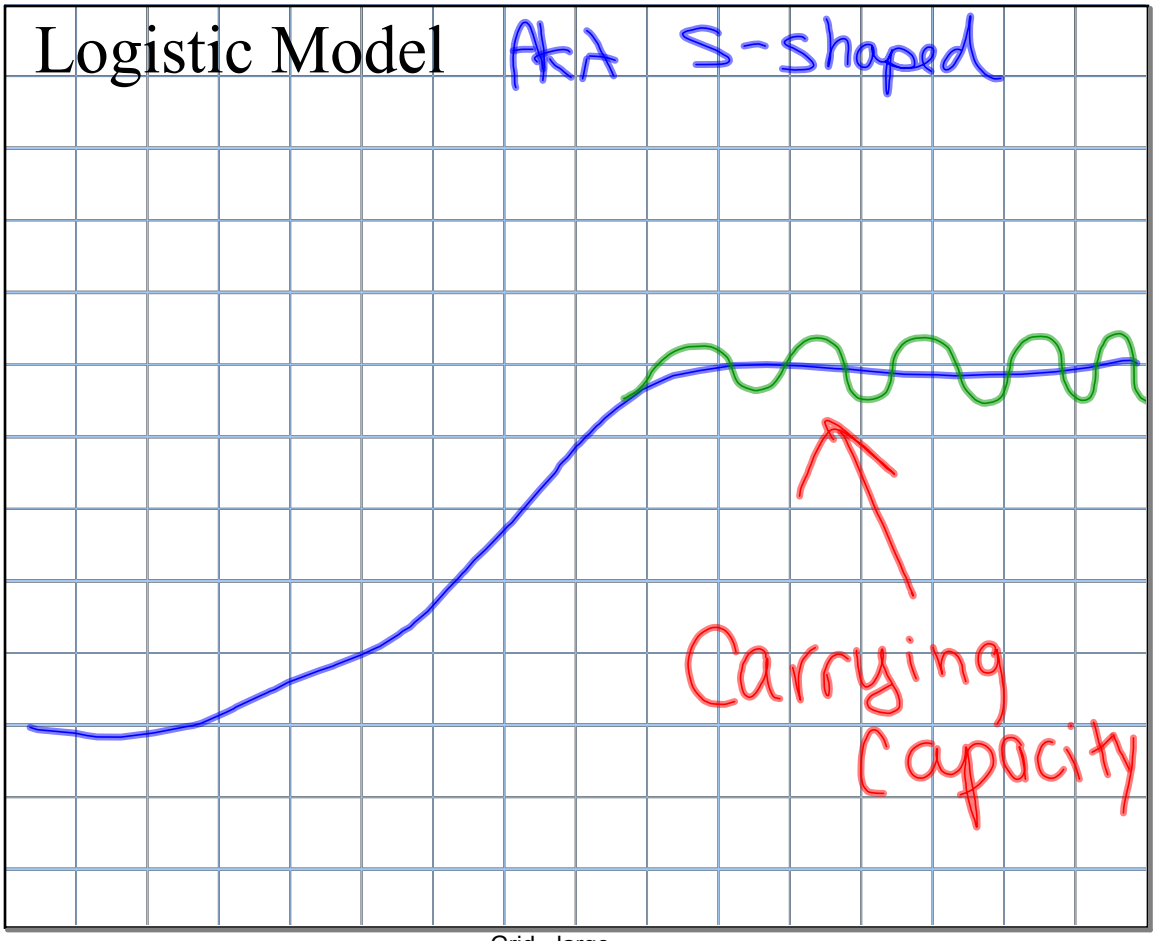
Mar 26 - 5:24 PM

Exponential Growth Curve AKA J-shaped



Grid - large

Logistic Model AKA S-shaped



Grid - large

Carrying Capacity- the population size an environment can Sustain.

Mar 26 - 5:27 PM

Density-dependant factors

food
water

Mar 26 - 5:28 PM

Density-independent factors

weather
climate

Mar 26 - 5:28 PM


r-strategists
k-strategists
short lifespan
long lifespan
many offspring
few offsping
small
large
mature quickly
mature slowly
horse fly
human, elephant

Mar 26 - 5:30 PM