Chapter 16
Section 1

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

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

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

What can limit a population? births vs deaths

disease habitat food

sun climate water

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Three Key Features of Population

Population size - number of individuals in a population.

Very small populations are most likely to become extinct.

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

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

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

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

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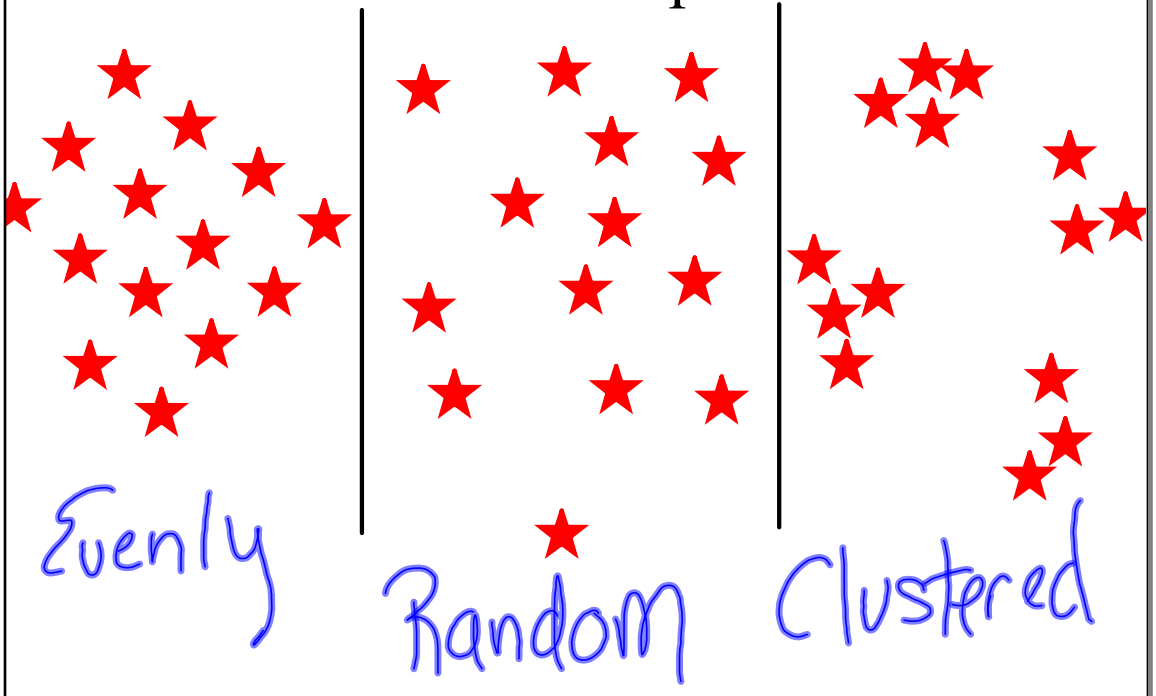
Three Patterns of Dispersion



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

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Growth Rate

A population grows when more people are born than die.

Growth rate= birth rate minus death rate

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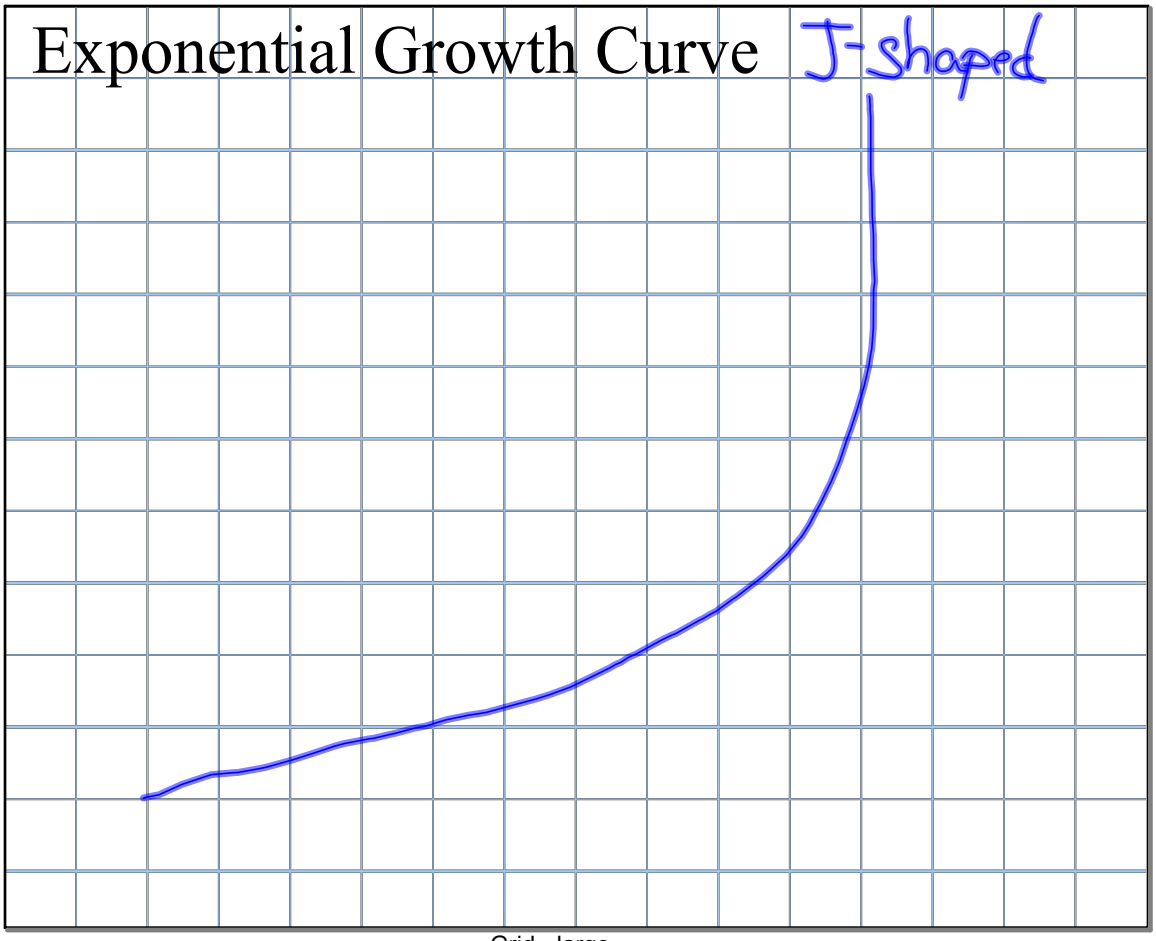
Exponential Growth Curve

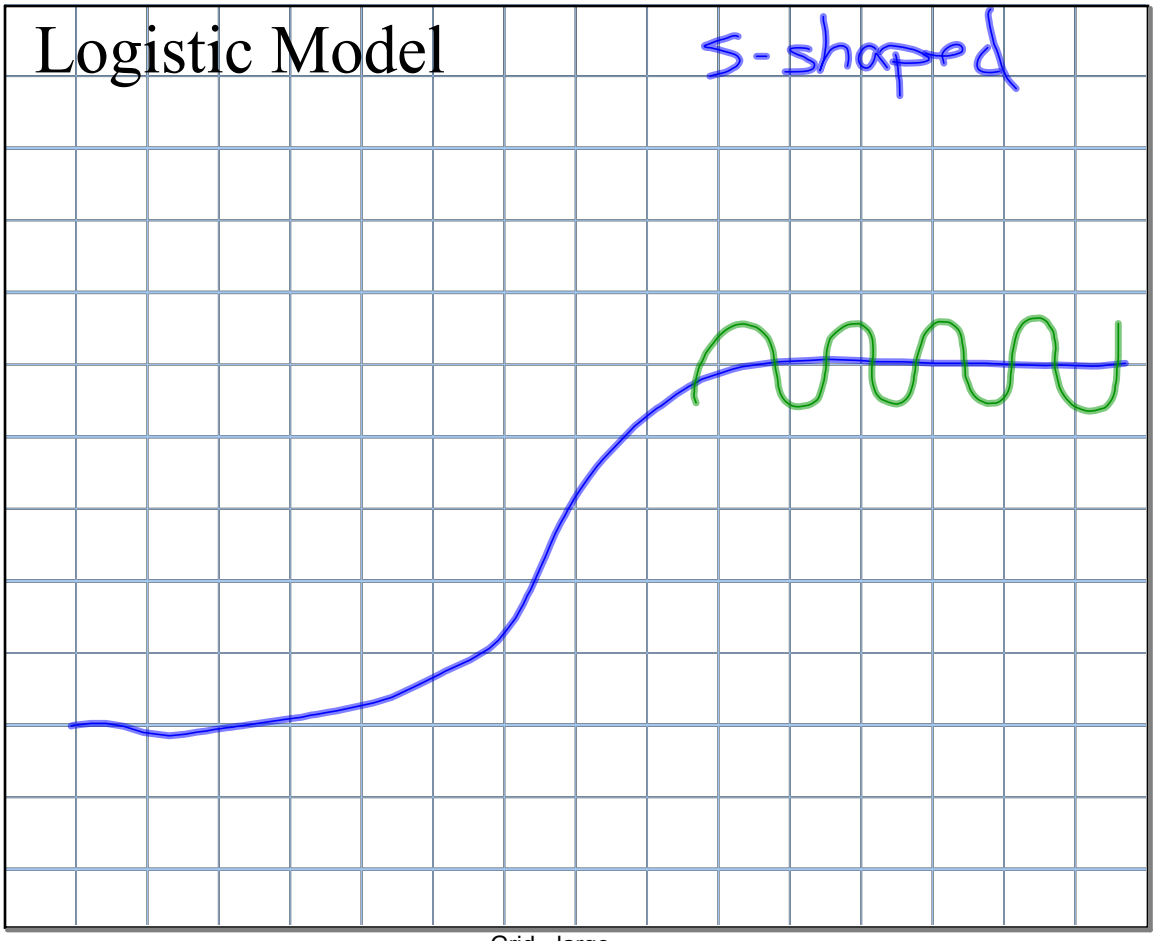
J-shaped



Grid - large

Logistic Model

S-shaped



Grid - large

Carrying Capacity- the population size an environment can Sustain.

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Density-dependant factors

food
water

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Density-independent factors

weather
climate

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r-strategists	k-strategists
short life span	long life span
many offspring	few offspring
mature quickly	mature slowly
small	large
fly	elephant

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