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×: non-seriesization : Error in shifting 4,475 of the 6,151 bytes per video\_embed\_field\_field\_formatter\_view (line 474/var/www/sites/all/modules/contrib/video\_embed\_field/video\_embed\_field.field.inc). Hi This is one long post covering the entire part of the ecology of the population. Starting with some definitions: Species: A group of organisms that can successfully reproduce for the production of fertile habitat offspring: A specific type of environment in which a plant or species of animal usually occurs population: A group of organisms of the same species that occur in a particular area and are able to freely interbreed on communities: Population Group, Area Ecosystem: Unit of Biotic Communities in Interaction with Each Other, as well as With Abiotic Factors in a Particular Area Of Ecology: Exploring The Mutual Interaction Between Living Organisms and Between Them and the Environment in Which They Live Ecological Niche: Describes the role and space that the body occupies in the Natalita ecosystem: Fertility of the population, usually expressed as the number of live births per thousand people per year : One direction of organisms from the area to settle elsewhere in migration: the population leaves its original habitat, but returns to it later, usually due to the presence of food density dependent factors: Factors that are due to the increase in population or population density. The larger the population, the greater the impact of these factors, independent of the density of factors: factors that limit the population regardless of population; so regardless of population size Carrying capacity: The maximum number of people that a particular environment can maintain environmental resistance: Some factors that limit a population from growth and exceed its maximum growth rate (limiting factor) and together are called environmental sustainability geometric forms of growth: The population is growing rapidly and reaching its maximum growth rate. There is little/no environmental resistance. Natalia is higher than mortality Logistical form of growth: S-shaped form, when a young population consisting of only a few people, is in an area with enough food, water and space with little predation. This is often found with vertebrate censuses: The official population count of a country or area squares: a square sample frame that is on the ground and organisms inside are counted. The goal is to collect comparable samples from different areas in the habitat of the Mark-win method: mark the area, capture, count and mark the first sample, release them and let them unmarked. Capture the second example and use this information with a formula to calculate the calculation WHAT'S THE NUMBER OF FACTORS, WHAT IS THE LIMIT OF THE POPULATION SEA? But another thing that affects this MIGRATION, it increases and reduces the population depending on the season. IT is important to note that with a form of logistical growth there are 4 phases of growth. These: Lag is when individuals need to become sexually mature still and find companions. Offspring has not been produced yet Excellerating-population is growing rapidly and reaching its maximum growth rate with little/no environmental resistance and natality above, than mortality Decellerating-growth rate decreases, as there is an increase in environmental sustainability Balance-carrying power has been achieved and the population stabilizing (LEDE) TAM REATE WAY THESE ARE: Direct methods -count all of them individually (e.g. census made by the government) Indirect methods- counting only a fraction of the method of quadrat population-used specifically with plants and when in large numbers. Includes the creation of small-measure areas (squares) where the number of people is counted, and this is repeated mark-and-win method The Importance of Random Sampling: This is really important because it is an objective sample and can be a more representative population as a whole. The ecology of the population is under the field of ecology, which deals with the dynamics of species populations and how these populations interact with the environment. This study of how species populations vary over time and space.this theme is based on all living organisms, and it highlights the teachings we learn about how they all interact with each other. Slideshare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance, as well as to provide you with appropriate advertising. If you continue to browse the site, you agree to use cookies on this site. See our User Agreement and Privacy Policy. Slideshare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance, as well as to provide you with appropriate advertising. If you continue to browse the site, you agree to use cookies on this site. See our Privacy Policy and User Agreement for more details. Details.

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