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Why do organisms compete for resources

The conversation where the health of one biology is lowered by the presence of each other's biology sea ammons is a conversation between a biology or a castes compared to the wave pool in which both biology or the subjects are damaged. At least one limited supply of resources (such as food, water, and area) can be used by both can be a factor. [1] And the competition between the castes is an important topic in the environment, especially community eology. Competition is one of the many conversational bataq and abutaq factors that affect community structure. Competition between members of the same castes is known as interspac competition, while competition between individuals of different castes is known as specific competition. The competition is not always straightforward, and can be located both directly and in non-lascivious fashion. [2] According to the competitive emission supposition, appropriate to compete for resources to reduce the price should either adopt or die, although competitive emissions are rarely found in natural ecosystems. According to evolutionary theory, and this competition between species for resources is important in natural selection. However, competition can play a lower role than the expansion between large cladys; [3] It is a room of 'prepare' [2] by different mechanisms than mechanisms, which can usually be distributed directly and indirectly. It applies equally to interspacand specific competition. Biologists generally recognize two types of competition: intervention and exploitive competition. Compared to intervention, biology directly communicates by fighting for less resources. For example, big aphides better out of sites to defend feeding sites on cotnod leaves by small aphides. On the contrary, during exploited competition, biology communicates unsuially using indirect resources. For example, nitrogen bissom by absorbing plants into their roots, do not make nitrogen for nearby plants. Many root-generating plants usually reduce soil nitrogen to very low levels, eventually killing neighboring plants. The male male competition in the red hern during the [reference required] rt is an example of a competition interferes within the castes. Interference is directly combated with aggression among people etc. When individuals interfere by foraging, survival, with panaputadin, or directly preventing their physical stay in a part of the residence. An example of this can be seen between ant novomisus and the conecrela and red fission chinti, where the former intervenes to pall their colonies by the nightwith small stones with the latter's ability. 4 [5] Is indirectly done by a commonly working resource compared to exploited exploitation. For example, use The deposits amount available to others, or they compete for the place. [6] Clearly manifest competition is indirectly between two generations, both of which are suffered by the same hunter. [7] For example, the castes A and the castes are victims of B predatorC. The increased range of predators can cause a decrease in the range of predators, as predatorrcs can be helped to the survival of Cs, which may increase it to predator Cs, in which the range of rotation will be more and more prey. [8] Size Nomonism By important subject: Size Ismosed competition differs from complete context (all individuals receive the same amount of resources, regardless of their size) to exactly the size of the perspective (exploitthe same amount of resources as all individuals per unit) to exactly exploit the size of the unfriendly (exploitall available resources of the largest individuals). The degree of size nomatonosity has major effects on the structure and diversity of environmental communities, for example, the size of the plant community has stronger effects on diversity than the competition for soil resources in the symdostic competition. [Reference required] also look at the taxulok relationship: female intersicosal competition can be between individuals of the same castes, called interspecapac competition, or between different castes, called interspecific competition. The study shows that interspac competition can manage the dynamics of population (change in population size over time). This is when people become crowded as a population. This is the resources needed after the individuals within the population, the rush causes resources to be more limited. Some individuals (usually small jovanalas) do not get enough resources or offer again in the end. It reduces population size and slows down population. [Reference required] Subjects also need the same resources to communicate with other subjects. As a result, interspecific competition can change the size of many caste populations at the same time. Experiments show that when the castes are competing for limited resources, one caste eventually wastes the

population of other castes. These experiments suggest that competition sine die (they cannot live with each other in the same area) because the best contestants will exclude all other competition salatas. [Reference required] Interspacaf-Man Article: Interspac-afak competition interspac competition occurs when members of the same caste compete for the same resources in an ecosystem. [9] Specific important subject: Specific competition interspecific competition may occur when sharing two separate caste sesame people in the same area. If resources cannot support both populations, then less inability, development, or survival can result in at least one caste. The ability to change in an interspecific contest is The evolution of communities and conversation altogether. An example of animals can be the case with the kaithas and tigers. Since both priests feed on similar hunting, they will have to eat less because they are influenced by each other's existence, however they still continue with each other despite predicting that the competition will displace each other. In fact, tigers occasionally steal hunting items killed by the kaithas. Potential competitors can also kill each other, in the so-called 'Inter-agwald' For example, in south California, most of the killings and the winter lomrandand the bobkats eat, all three carnivores share the same stable prey (small pistol animals). [10] The Parutoswa includes, for example, Paramaiqium and Paramaiqium Kaudatam. The Russian acologust, Giorgi Gwasa, studied the competition between two paramycium castes that had occurred as a result of their coexistence. Through his education, Gousa suggested the principle of competitive emissions, observing the competition that when their various environmental nises were extra. The competition between these people, population and species has been observed, but there is a lot of evidence that large groups have the power to compete in evolution. For example, the pistols lived with animals with reptiles for many millions of years but failed to get a competitive edge until the dinasor was destroyed by the cretsus-paliuthana-ended event. [2] Evolutionary strategy important subjects: R/K selection principles and varalist equations In the evolutionary context, the competition is related to the concept of r/K selection theory, which is specifically related to the choice of attributes to promote success in the environment. The theory begins with work on the Biography Islands by environmental robert macarthur and E. Wilson. [12] In the r/K selection rule, the selected pressures are hepotahtisad to drive evolution in one of the two general instructions: r-or K selection. [13] These terms, r and K are sourced from standard environmental algebra, as is true in the simple verholist equation of population dynamics: [14]
$$dN/dt = rN(1 - N/K)$$
 (displace The rate of population growth is where the system $\{N(t)\}$ $\{n(t)\} = m \setminus r$ (1- $\{t\} \setminus q$ Permanacta $\setminus$) is the rate of population growth, and K is the ability to take its local environmental order. Generally, r-selected castes exploit empty nises, and many produce offspring, each of which is likely to avoid relatively low chances. In contrast, K selected castes are strong competitors in crowd-nis, and invest heavily in very few offspring, each to avoid the relatively high potential of the bully. [14] Competition Exclusion Rule 1: A small (yellow) of bird tide sedate in the entire tree. 2: A large (red) contest for resources. 3: Dominated in the middle for maximum resources in red. Yellow adapts new Avoid competing. Important article: The principle of competitive exclusion is proposed to explain how, along with the castes, the 1934 Gwarga-Gwasa principle of competitive emissions, including the Gwasa rule, is called: The castes cannot live if they have the same environmental location. The word place refers to the needs of a caste for survival and for the panaputadaan. These requirements include both resources (such as food) and appropriate accommodation conditions (such as temperature or pH). Gwasa says that if there were two caste-alike nishes (the same resources and accommodation needed) they would try to live in exactly the same area and compete for exactly the same resources. If that happens, these castes who were the best contestants will always exclude their competitors from the area. Therefore, the castes must have at least a little different nishes at the time. 15 [16] Role migration in Medium Ground Finch (Geo spiza fortis) on Santa Cruise Island galapagos important article: Role migration can create competition to develop differences in castes. This occurs when a caste syllable experienced competing castes as well as always strong interspecific competition. These individuals differ from their competitors that individuals with individuals have less penithany and survival. As a result, they will not participate in many offspring for future generations. For example, the finampos islands of Darwin can be done alone or together. The population of both castes are actually more people with intermediate size when they live on islands without other castes. However, when both castes are present on the same island, the competition is intense between such individuals that both are intermediate size sized because they all need intermediate-sized seeds. As a result, individuals with small and large bees have more survival and panrotapapadan than individuals with intermediate sizes on these islands. If they have symptoms, different functions can remain on-size, for example, the switch size that allows them to master specific resources. When George spiz is present on a forts and geo spiz same island, G-Filoganos is ready for a small chach and g. Observations that the symptoms of the castes are more different when they live in the same area compared to when the castes living in different areas are called role migration. For two finch-per-castes, the small size was displaced: Besa was small in one caste and the other was larger in the castes. Role migration readings are important because they provide evidence that it is more important in determining environmental and evolutionary pattern in nature than it is. 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