Population Growth, chapter 4, lessons 2 and 3 Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Binder section 1-vocabulary 10/21/2015



**Across**

2. a sudden plummet in size for a population growing so rapidly that in one generation, its size exceeded the ecosystems carrying capacity

4. in addition to immigration, these add to the size of a population

6. the overall population growth \_\_\_\_ is [(# born + immigrated) - (# died + emigrated)]/beginning # that year

10. the \_\_\_\_\_ potential of a population is the maximum number of offspring that it can produce in a generation

15. a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ growing population grows exponentially then stabilizes at a number called the carrying capacity

17. density \_\_\_ limiting factors are any resources or conditions that affect the probability of a population's becoming extinct, regardless of the size and density of the population (such as hurricanes or earthquakes or manmade castastrophies)

18. individuals migrating out of a population

19. \_\_\_\_\_dependent limiting factor: any living or nonliving thing or condition that affects probability of a population’s extinction

Down

1. individuals migrating into a population

3. in addition to emigration, these reduce the size of a population

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ populations have age structure diagrams that are broader in the mid and peak sections than at the base

6. \_\_\_\_\_ growing populations have age structure diagrams broad at the base relative to the peak

7. a population having a \_\_\_\_\_\_ distribution has many members living closely together, such as golden toads during mating season

8. technique used to estimate the size of a large population

9. an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ growing population has a higher rate of births & immigrants than of deaths & emigrants

11. age \_\_\_ diagrams of a population show the numbers of males and females in several different age group ranges

12. a \_\_\_\_ distributed population has members separated by a variety of distances

13. a \_\_\_\_\_ distributed population has members separated by predictable distances, e.g., territories of wolves or space between oak trees

14. the carrying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of an ecosystem is the total number of individuals (of a population) that an ecosystem can support sustainably

16. \_\_\_\_ diseases: an example of a density dependent limiting factor because infection rates are higher in denser populations