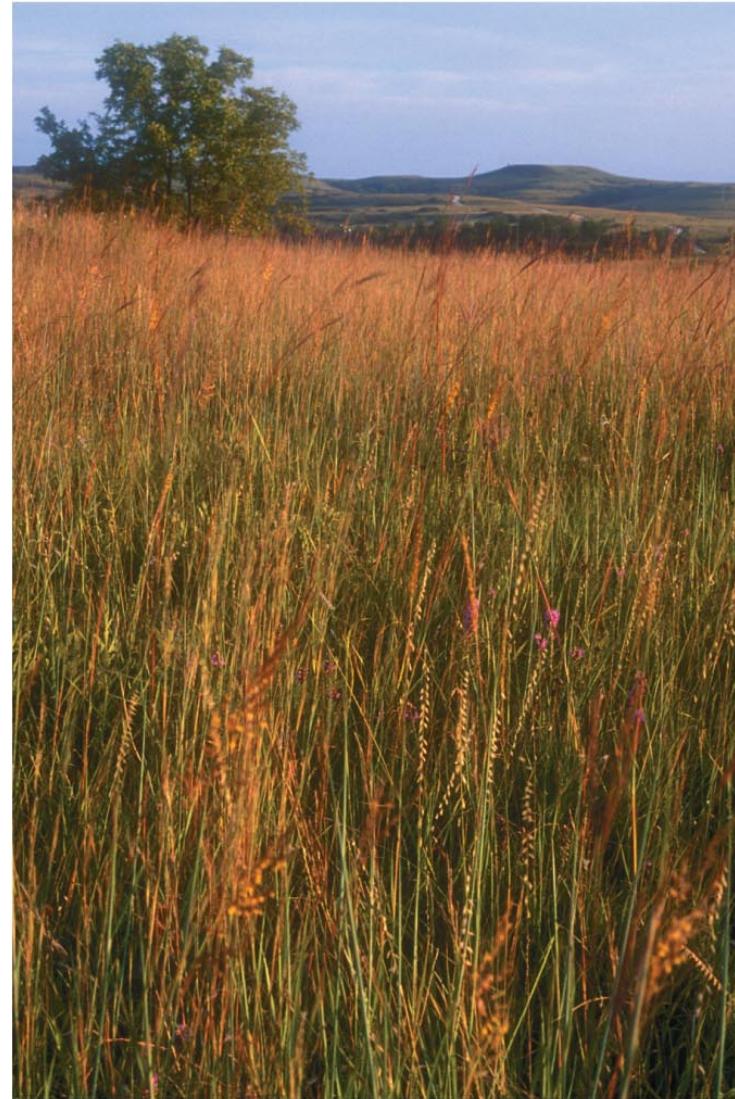


Ecological Dominants

(a) A Colorado forest floor dominated by aspen trees

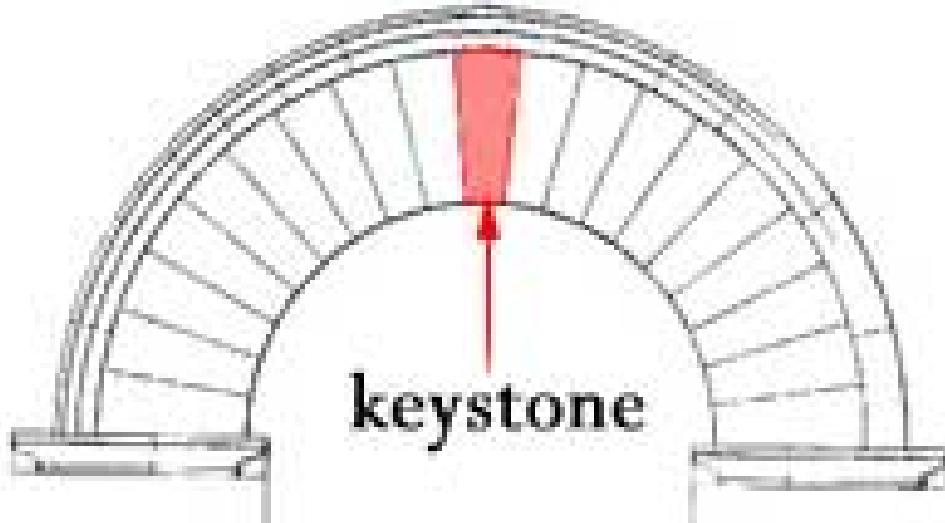


(b) A Kansas prairie field dominated by tallgrass



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Figure 35.1



Keystone Species



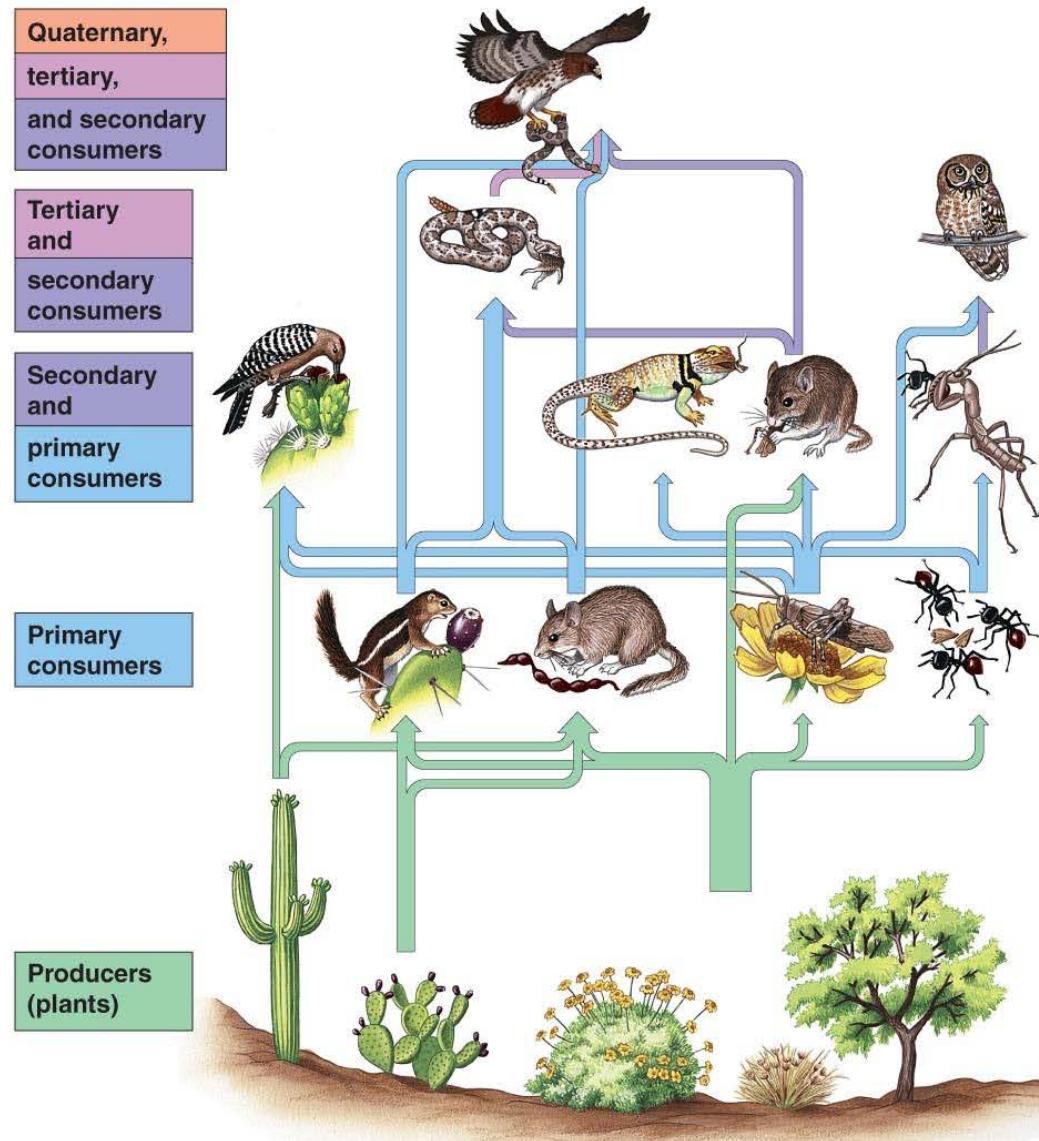
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Figure 35.2

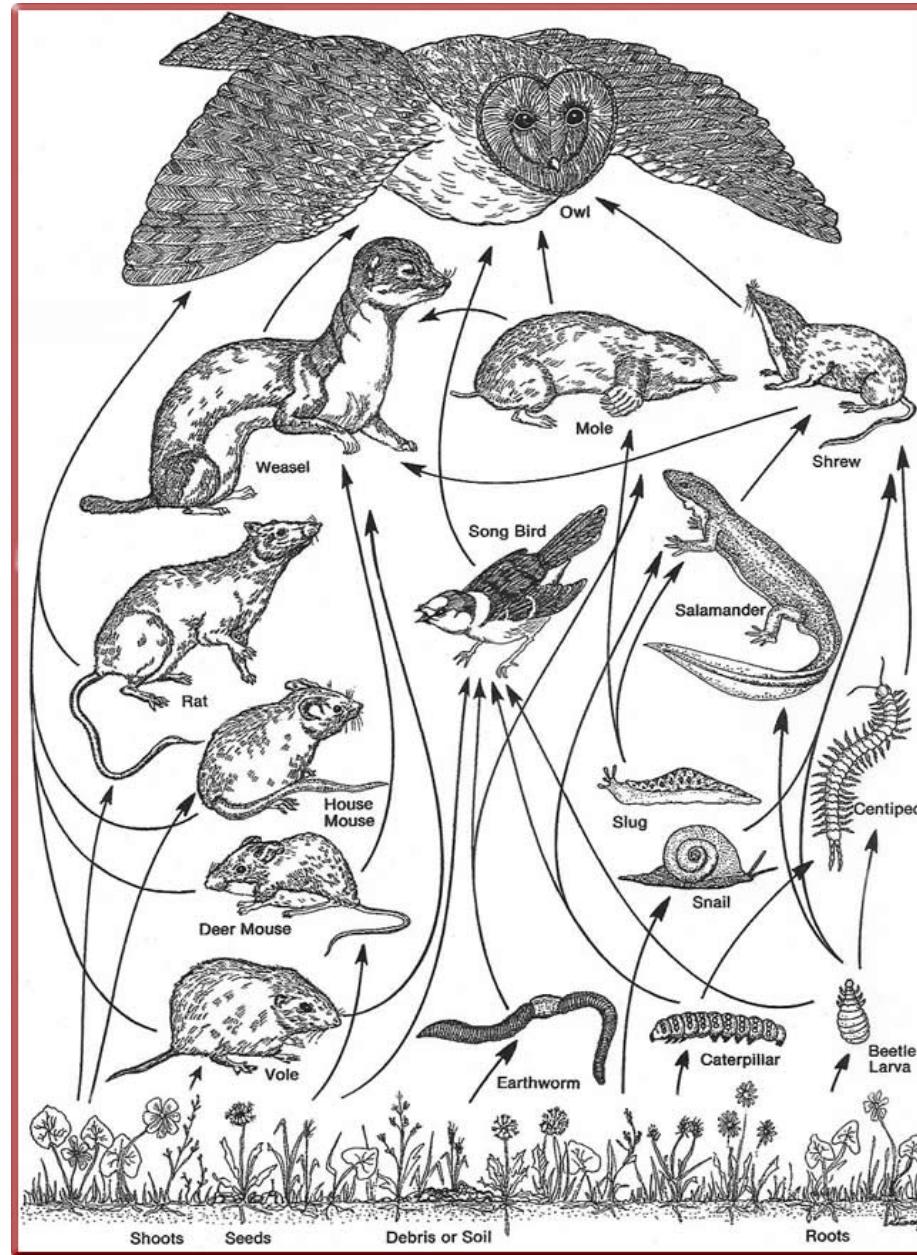
Food web?



Food webs



Food webs



Food webs

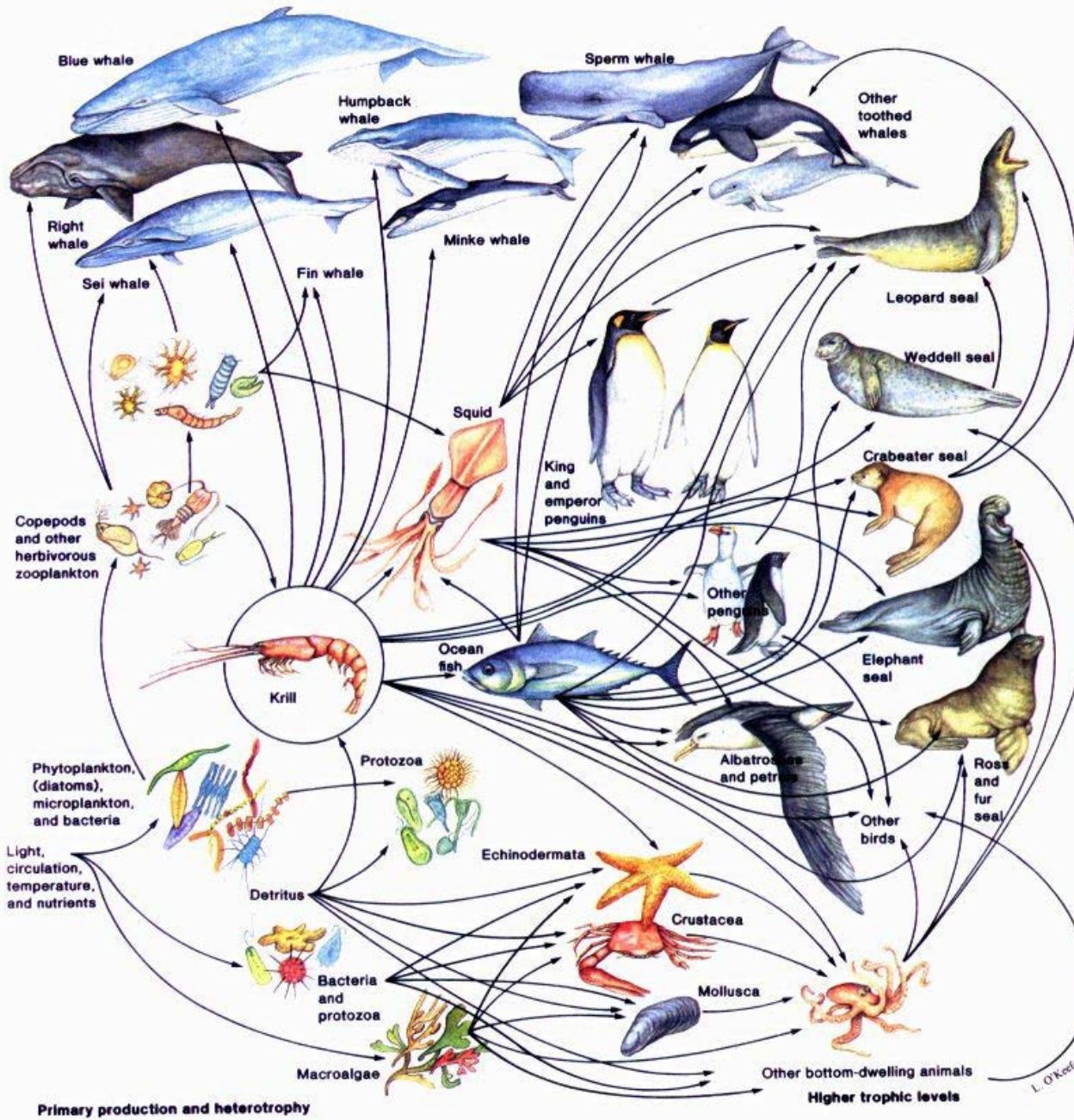
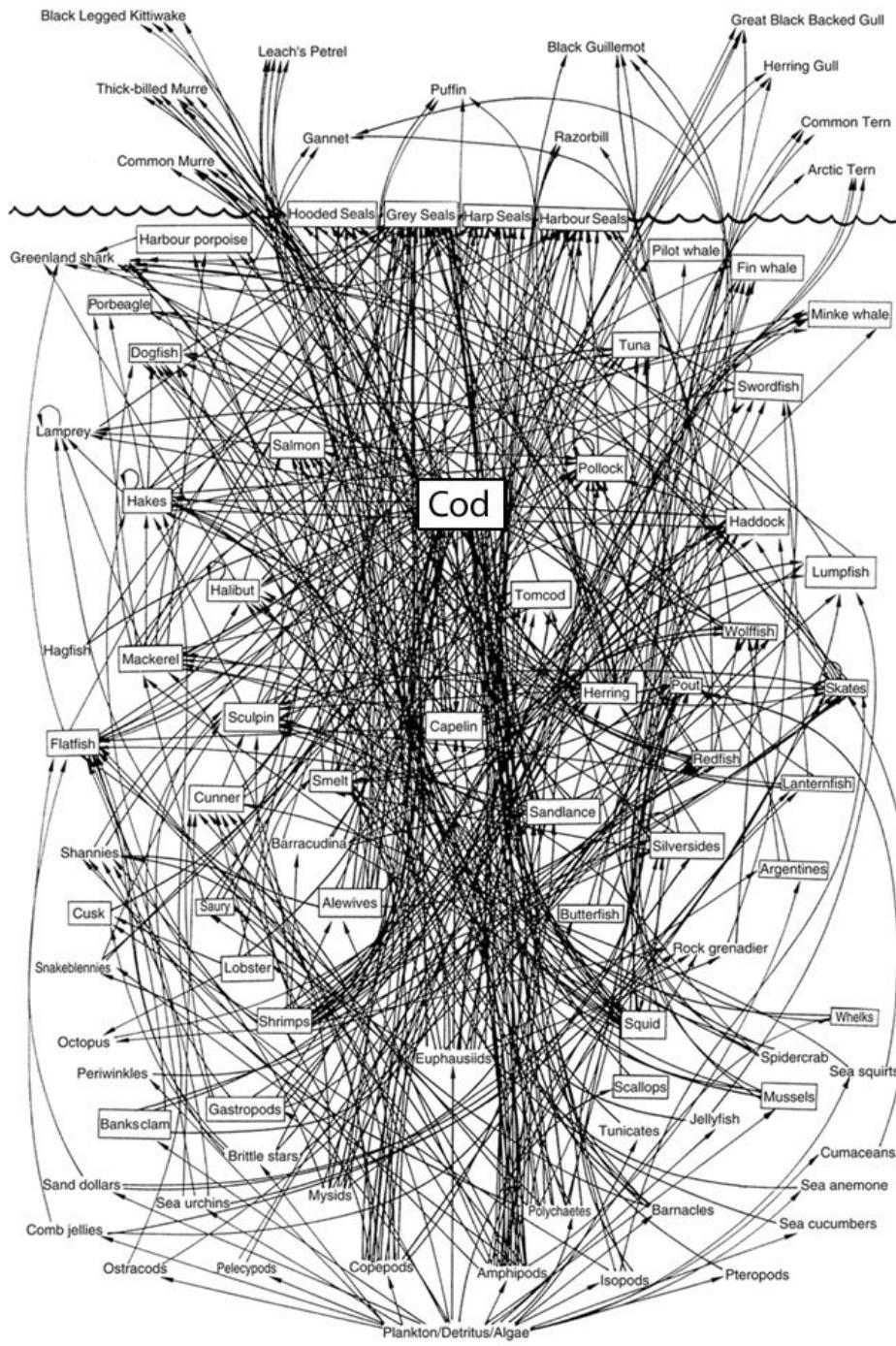


FIGURE 15.3 Food Webs. An Antarctic food web. Small crustaceans called krill support nearly all life in Antarctica. Krill are eaten by 6 species of baleen whales, 20 species of squid, over 100 species of fish, 35 species of birds, and 7 species of seals. Krill feed on algae, protozoa, other small crustaceans, and various larvae.

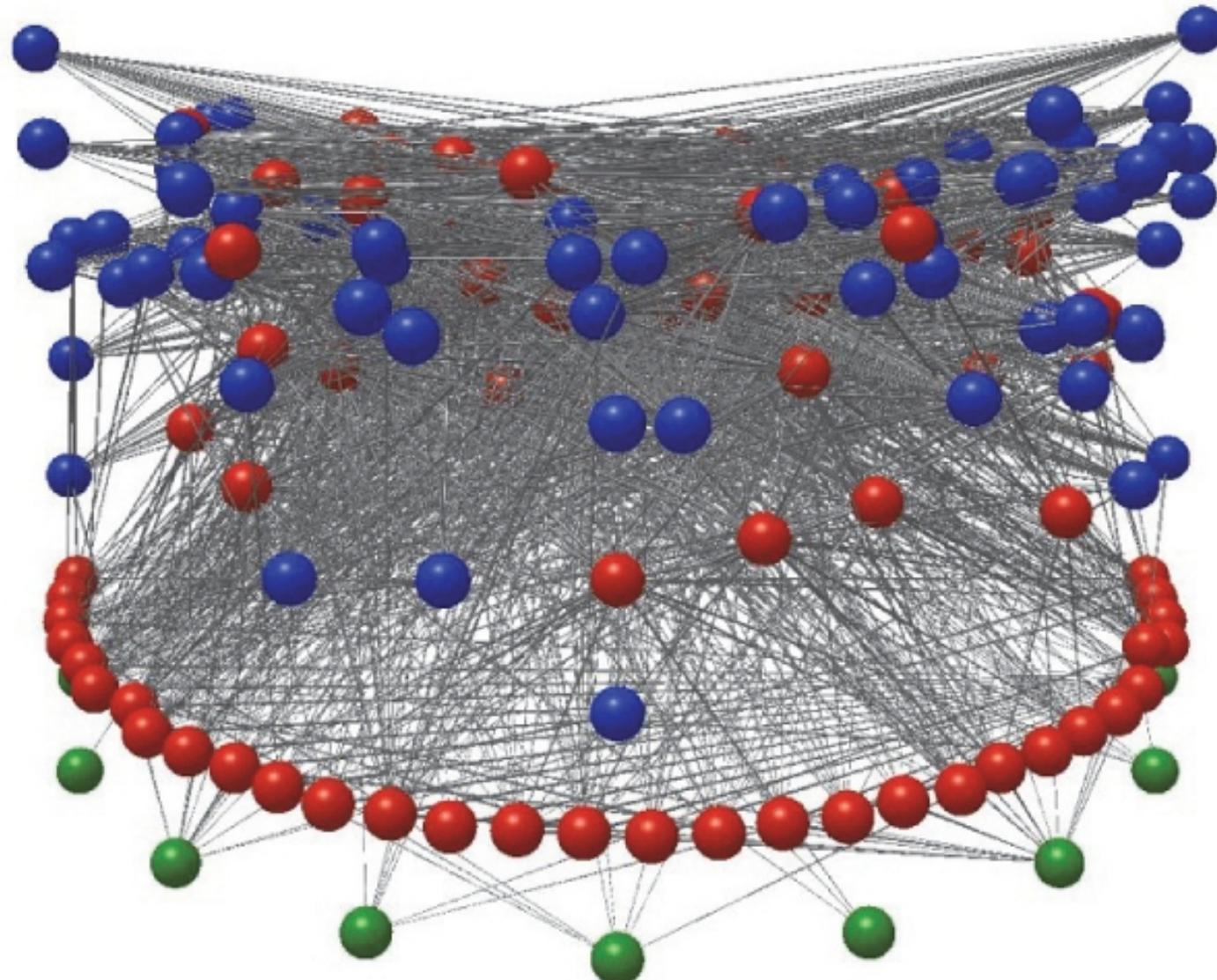
Food webs



Green = producers

Red = consumers

Blue = parasites



Diversity

High biodiversity

Low biodiversity

(a) Species diversity



(b) Geographic diversity



(c) Genetic diversity

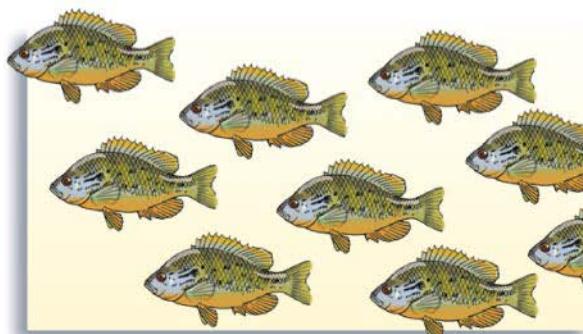
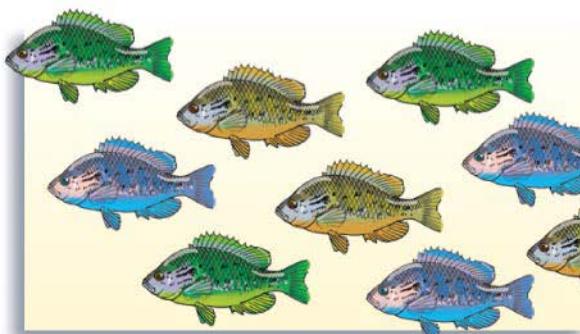
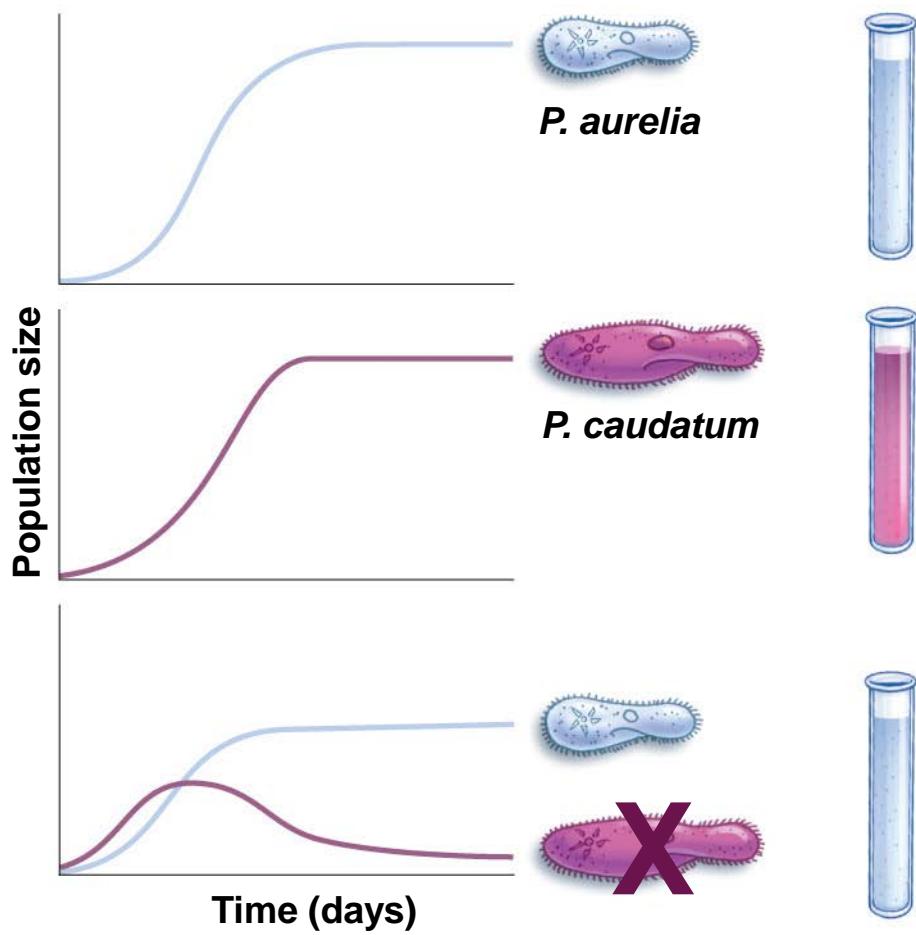


Figure 35.3

Interactions

(a) Competitive exclusion



(b) Resource partitioning

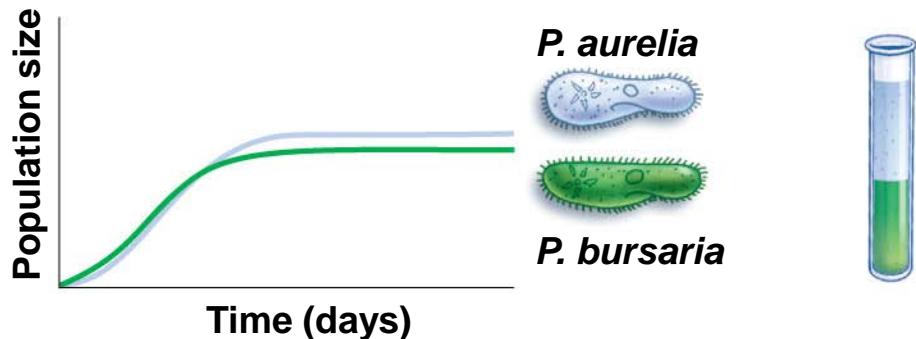
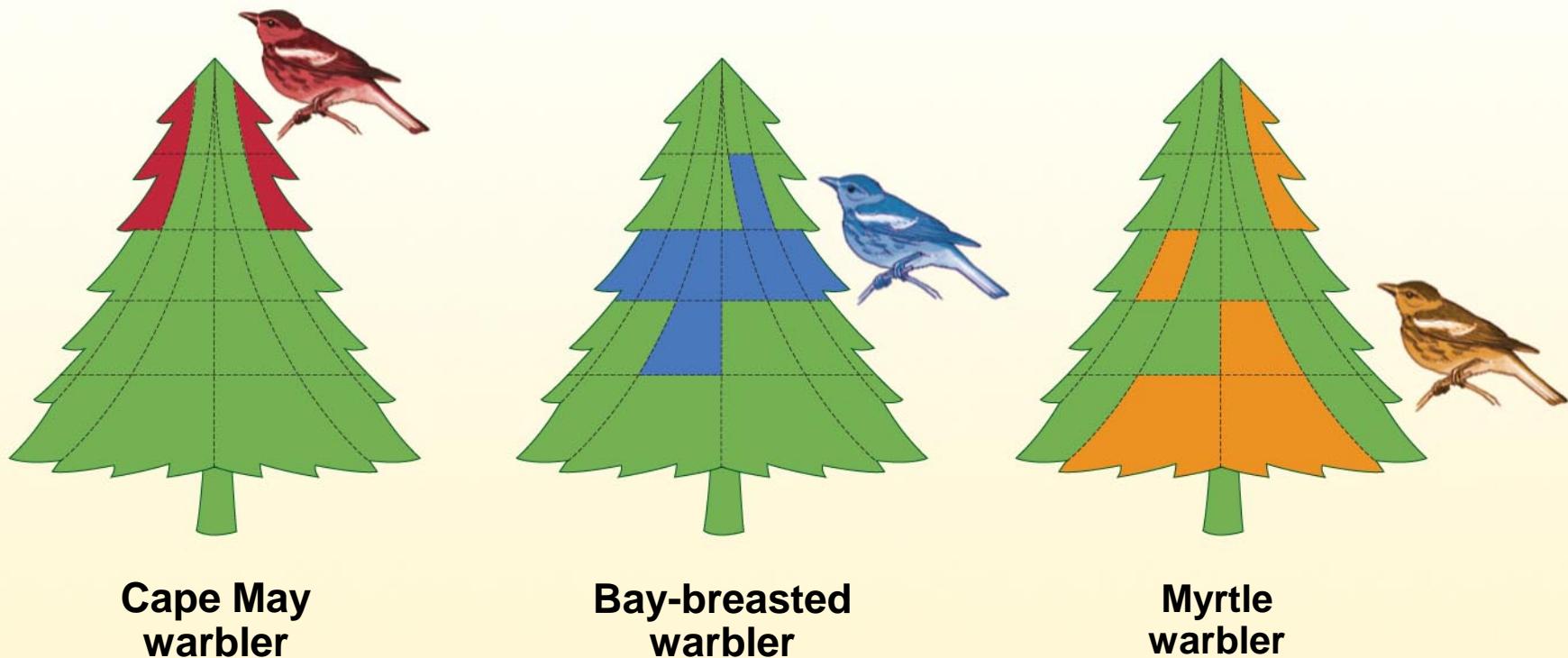


Figure 35.4

Interactions

Resource Partitioning



Food webs

Plants Parasitizing Plants



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Figure 35.7

Interactions

Mutualism

(a) Rhinoceros and oxpecker birds



(b) Randall's shrimp and flag-tail shrimp-gobi



Avoidance

Camouflage

(a) Buff-tip moths



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(b) Casque-headed chameleon

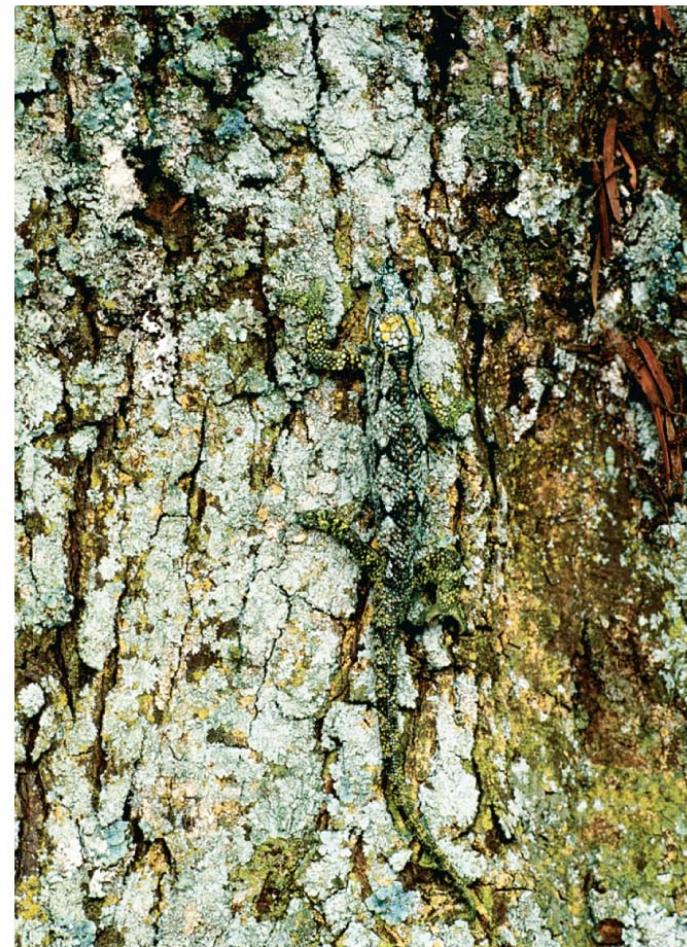


Figure 35.10

Avoidance

Mimicry



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Figure 35.11

Avoidance

Mimicry



Avoidance

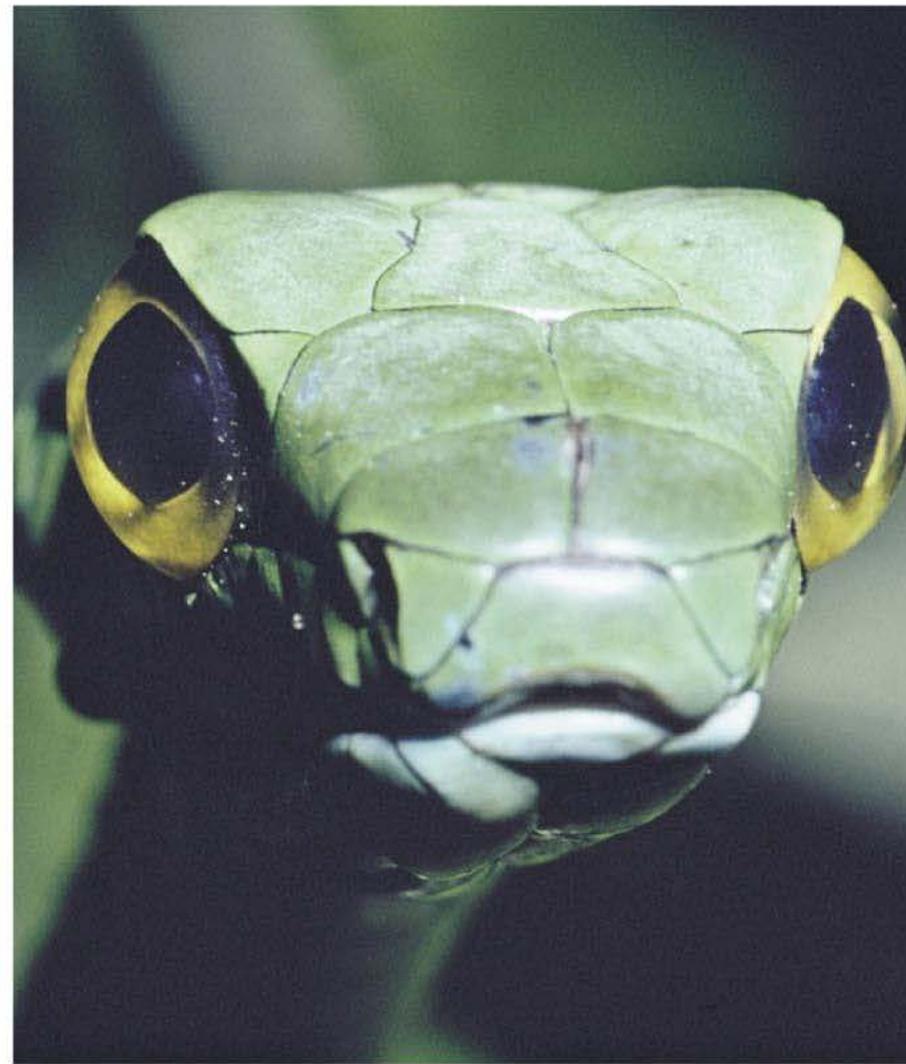
Mimicry



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Figure 35.12

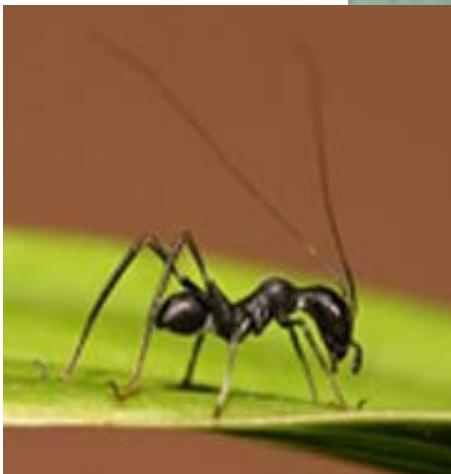
Avoidance



Avoidance



Avoidance



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Avoidance



Avoidance



Peppermint

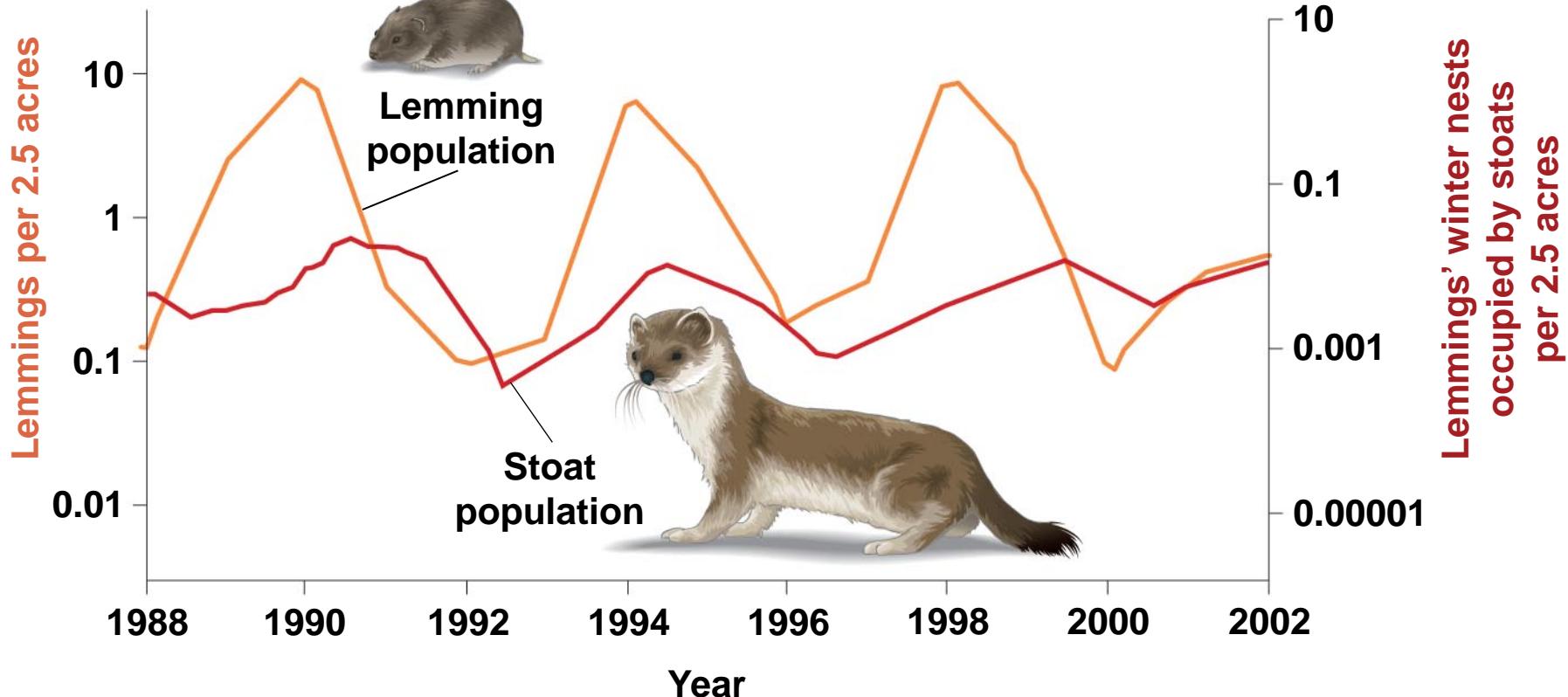


Cloves



Cinnamon

Predator-Prey Dynamics



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Figure 35.8

Predator-Prey Dynamics

