5-1 Population growth

Describing Populations

* Factors in a population
	+ , Density and Distribution, , age structure
* Geographic Range
	+ The area
	+ Can be
	+ Give an example of 1 large and 1 small Range on page 131

Small Large

* Density and Distribution
	+ Population density refers to the
	+ Distribution refers to how the
	+ Describe the 3 types of distributions on page 131

Random Uniform Clumped

* Growth Rate
	+ Determines whether size will
	+ What is the Hydrilla growth rate in Florida?
* Age Structure
	+ The number of of each population contains
	+ Cant until a certain age

Population Growth

* Birth and Death Rate
	+ Population if more individuals are in a period of time
* Immigration and Emigration
	+ Population grow if individuals an area ( )
	+ Population drops if individuals an area ( )
	+ What would cause individuals to move into or out of an area? (Page 132)

Exponential Growth

* The larger a population gets the
	+ Under conditions 🡪
* How is the time of exponential growth different in species that reproduce fast compared to species that reproduce slow?
* What happens to the growth of organisms in a new environment? Page 133

Logistic Growth

* Eventually exponential growth
* 3 phases of growth
	+ Phase 1 – rapid growth:
	+ Phase 2 – Slows down:
	+ Phase 3 – Growth Stops: Carrying capacity stabilizes

Logistic Growth Curve

* Occurs when a population’s growth slows then stops after a period of exponential growth
	+ “ ” shape curve
	+ Give three reasons why population growth will slow

1) 2) 3)

Carrying Capacity

* When rates , population
	+ Still may rise and fall but remain
* The broken line of the graph on page 134 represents the maximum number of species that area can sustain 🡪