**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

# Population Growth

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a group of organisms of the same species living in the same area.

2. Any population will experience rapid growth if it has unlimited resources. This type of

uninhibited growth is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. This type of growth usually does not occur in nature. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are two reasons why this does not occur.

4. Draw an exponential growth curve below by completing the graph.

5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ growth curve is a good example of how a population grows under real time conditions.

6. A growth curve that shows increasingly rapid growth is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Two abiotic factors that keep a population from increasing indefinitely are

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. When a population reaches it steady state phase, ecologists draw a line through it representing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ capacity.

 9. Complete a logistic growth curve below by completing the graph.

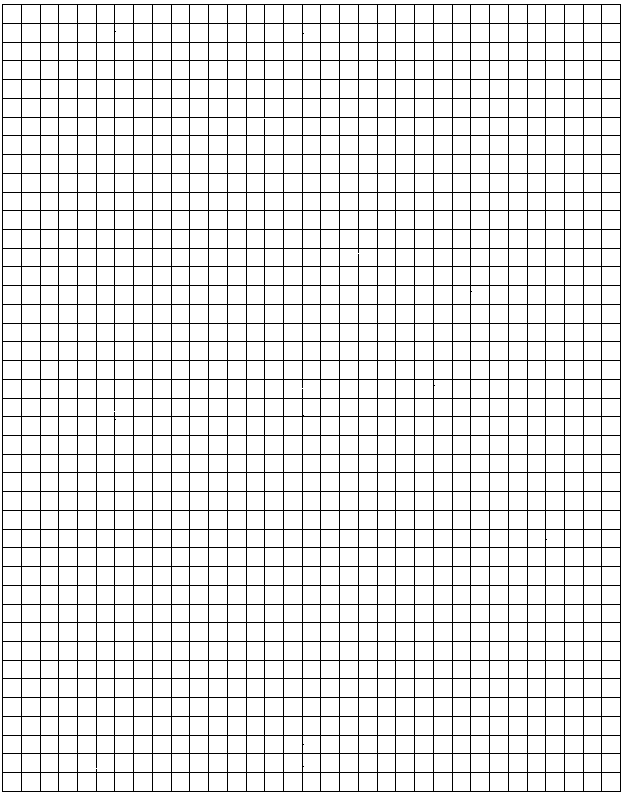
10. Density \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Factors operate more strongly on large populations than on small ones.

11. When populations become crowded individuals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the valuable resources.

12. Weather and natural disasters act independently of a population's density. These factors are called density \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factors.

13. Line graph the following data and answer the questions that follow.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Numbers of Rabbits per acre** | **Number of Foxes per acre** |
| **1920** | **45** | **11** |
| **1930** | **25** | **19** |
| **1940** | **38** | **12** |
| **1950** | **22** | **21** |
| **1960** | **40** | **10** |
| **1970** | **21** | **15** |



14. Why was there a decrease in the number of rabbits from 1920 to 1930?

15. If all the foxes were to disappear, what would keep the rabbit population in check over a period of time?