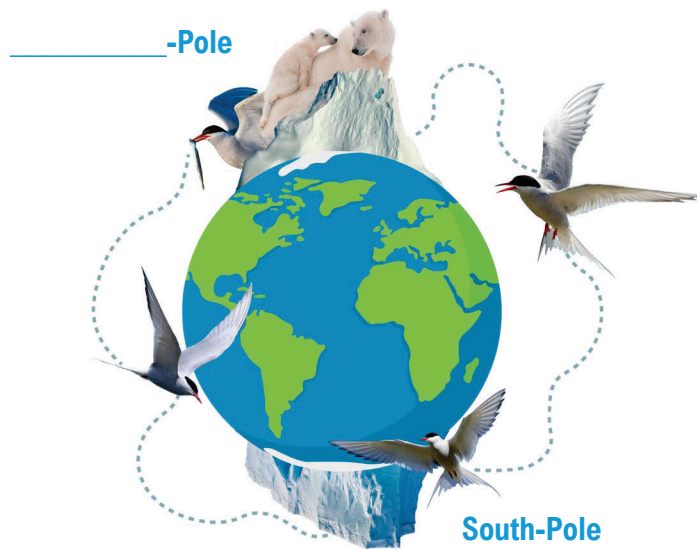


TOPIC: BIOGEOGRAPHY

Biogeography

- ◆ Ecology is impacted by _____ living species can be found on our planet.
- ◆ **Biogeography:** the study of how/why organisms are _____ geographically through space & time.
 - **Dispersal:** _____ of individuals/gametes away from their birthplace to other new locations.
 - **Endemic Species:** naturally found in only _____ specific area on Earth & nowhere else (ex. polar bears).



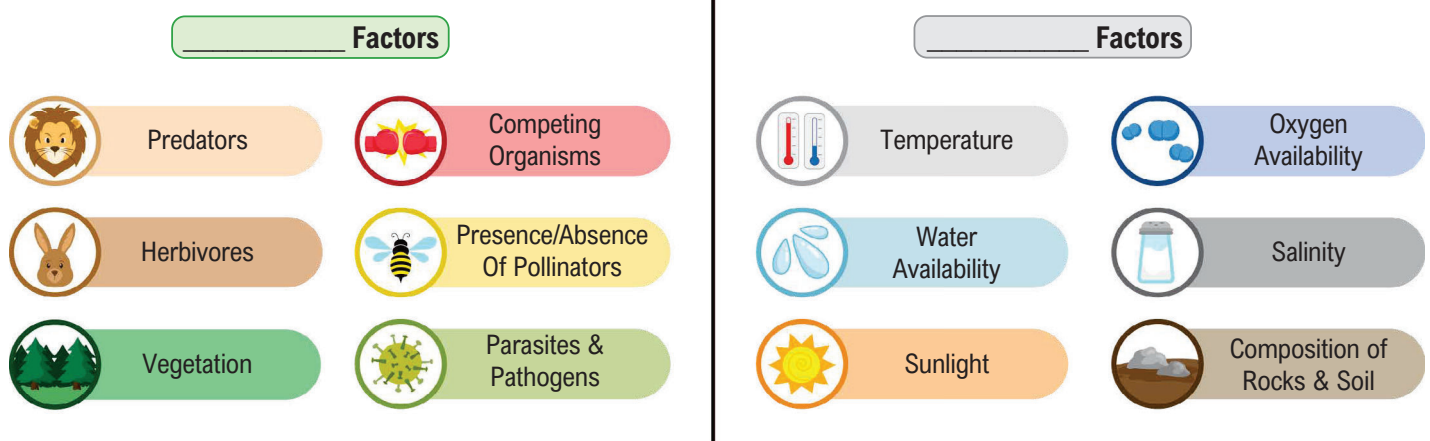
EXAMPLE

Which of the following factors would NOT impact a species' ability to expand its range during dispersal?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) Competition for resources with other species. | c) Genetic diversity within a population of that species. |
| b) The availability of suitable conditions for survival. | d) Geographic barriers such as mountains or oceans. |

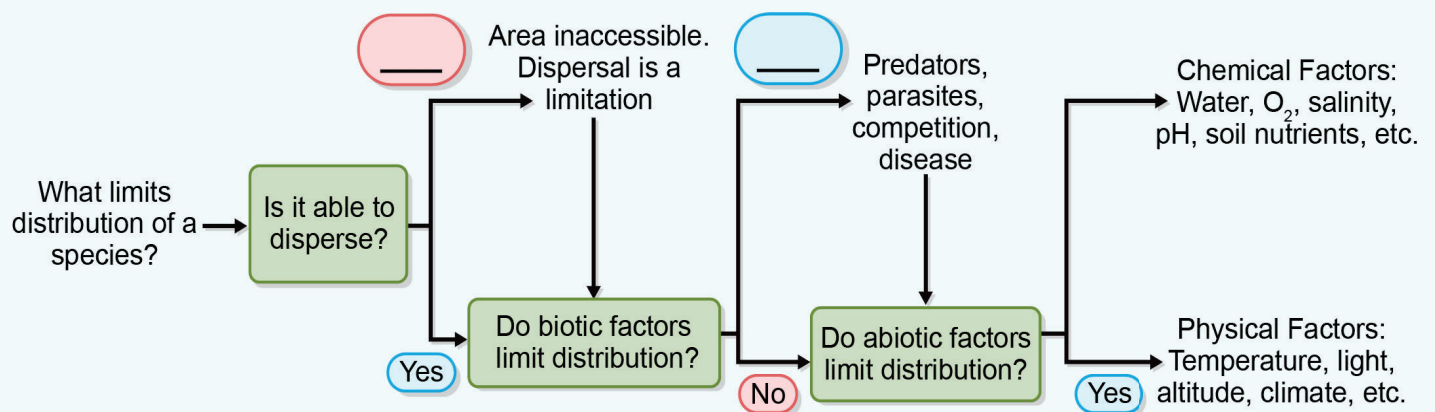
TOPIC: BIOGEOGRAPHY

How Ecosystems Impact Species Distribution



EXAMPLE

Analyze the flowchart and fill-in the blanks.



PRACTICE

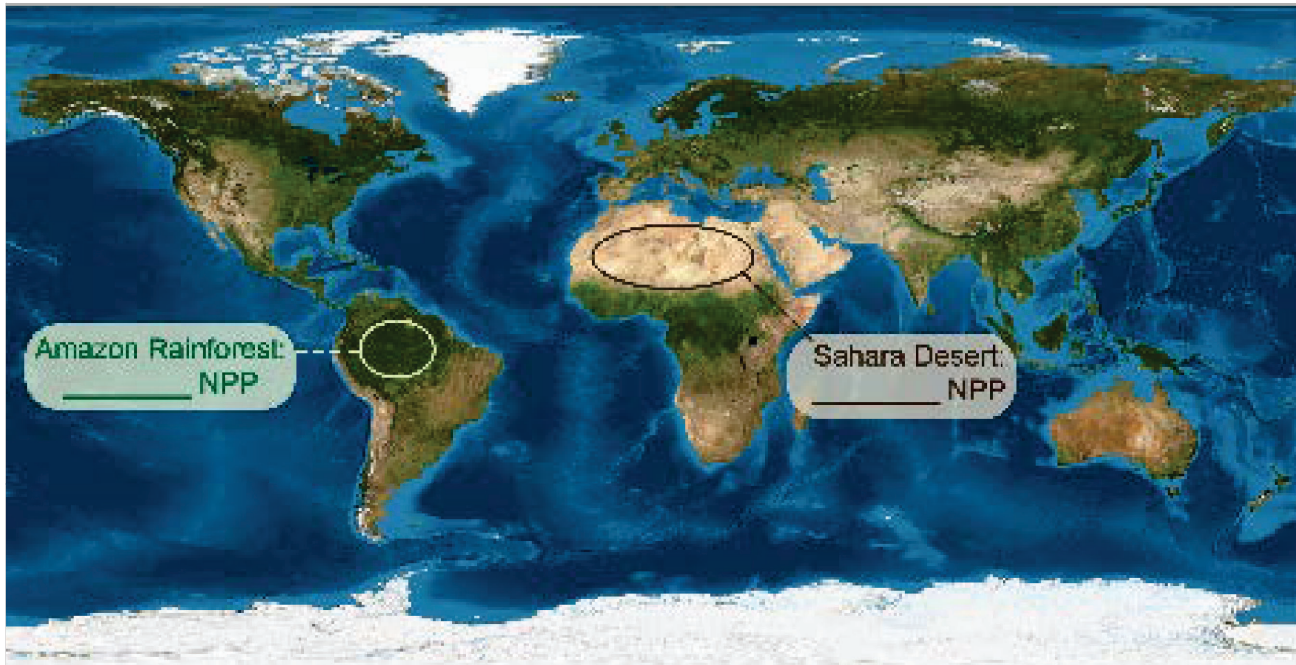
Which of the following statements about dispersal is correct?

- a) Dispersal can establish new populations and expand the range of the species.
- b) Dispersal only occurs for organisms that can fly, such as birds.
- c) Humans cannot be the cause of dispersal of an animal species.
- d) Animals never play a significant role in plant dispersal.

TOPIC: BIOGEOGRAPHY

NPP is a Key Factor in Species Distribution

- ◆ A key factor in species distribution & indicator of ecosystem health is _____ *Primary Productivity*.
- ◆ **Net Primary Productivity** (_____): estimate of all organic matter available as “food” in a specific region.
 - The greater the NPP, the _____ the ecosystem’s ability to support more life (more biomass).



PRACTICE

Which of the following is the best indicator of net primary productivity (NPP)?

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| a) Weather (temperature & precipitation). | c) Biodiversity. |
| b) Wind speed & direction. | d) Biomass. |