

Population Growth Notes pt. 2

Name: _____ Date: _____ Block: _____

Population Density

1. This is the number of individuals per unit area. _____

2. What is the equation for **density of an object**?

Write it in the box to the right



3. What is the equation for **population density**?



For example: if scientist sampling a population of deer, counted 200 individuals in an area of 10 square kilometers, the density would be? _____ Deer per square kilometer.

Dispersion Patterns

Other information can be gained from population density measurements.

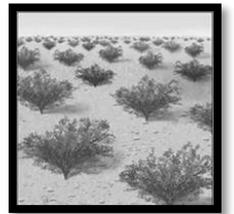
4. Patterns of **dispersion** give us an idea of how individuals of the same & different species do what?

5. This is the way in which individuals of a population are spread in an area.

6. **Population density** tells us _____ many individuals are in that area, but _____ describes that way in which they are what?



CLUMPED



UNIFORM



RANDOM

In the boxes to the right, draw the different types of population dispersions.

Clumped

Uniform

Random

CLUMPED Dispersion Patterns

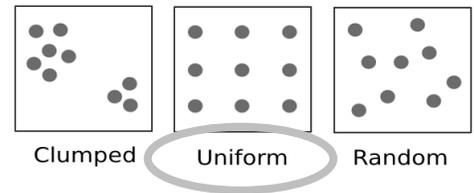
7. Clumped dispersion allows individuals to live close together in groups. What is it good for?

8. In this type of dispersion, animals mostly travel in what?



UNIFORM Dispersion Patterns

9. Uniform dispersion means what?



10. Organisms disperse like this for two main reasons when it comes to **limited resources**, what are they?

11. This type of dispersion compares to what? _____

RANDOM Dispersion Patterns

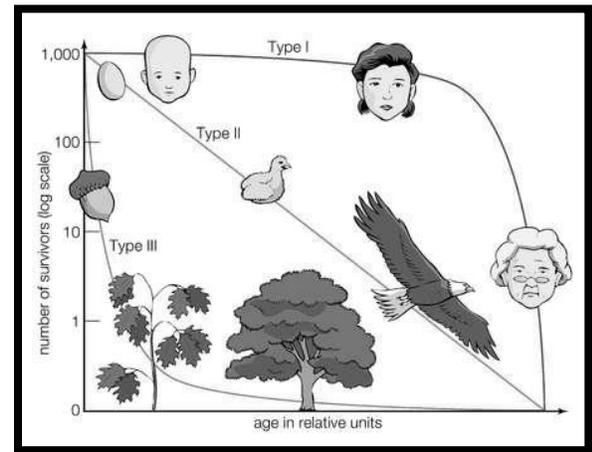


12. In this dispersion pattern, individuals spread out _____ within an area.

13. _____ and _____ are **blown by the wind** may have random dispersion, but most often they are what? _____

Survivorship Curves

14. These illustrate how offspring survival from **birth to death** fits in with the survival strategy of a particular species.



Survivorship Curve TYPE I:

- Low infant mortality, most survive until old age.
- Parental care for young (high investment)
- Typical of large mammals including humans. **VERY FEW OFFSPRING.**

Survivorship Curve TYPE II:

- Survivorship rate is roughly **equal at all ages**
- Equal chance of living and dying.
- Typical of birds, small mammals, and some reptiles.

Survivorship Curve TYPE III:

- Very high birth rate, very high infant mortality (death)
- Most offspring die from **predation**, but a few survive and pass their genes on.
- Typical of fish, insects, amphibians, and plant.

Answer the following questions from the PowerPoint:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.