Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Per:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Plants: Bozeman video

Eukaryotes have a N\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and O\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

G\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the first plant on the chart.

**Four Groups of plants:** Share a common \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

M\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Bryophytes)

F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

G\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Land Plant Characteristics:**

E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ W\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

T\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Alternation of G\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Embryophytes = have P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Alternation of Generation = Two L\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Sporophyte (ex. Humans, conifers)
2. Gametophyte= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set of chromosomes

 (ex. Mosses)

Photosynthesis:

What do they do with the energy from photosynthesis? S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, build

 S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, release the energy as A \_ \_

Four Important Steps for Plants:

1. From WATER to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ex) Bryophytes ( )
2. To V\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ T\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 ex) Ferns that have X\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to move \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evolved next to protect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ex) Gymnosperms = naked seed, ex) C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Angiosperms = evolution of the F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The flower coevolved with I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, giving them the ability to R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Flower – insects get nectar, pick up pollen, and transport pollen to another location.

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An **ecotone** is a transition area between two [biomes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biome). It is where two communities meet and integrate. It may be narrow or wide, and it may be local (the zone between a field and forest) or regional (the transition between forest and grassland [ecosystems](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecosystem)). An ecotone may appear on the ground as a gradual blending of the two communities across a broad area, or it may manifest itself as a sharp boundary line. The word ecotone was coined from a combination of *eco*(logy) plus *-tone*, from the [Greek](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_language) *tonos* or tension – in other words, a place where ecologies are in tension.

**Limiting factor -** In biological or ecological terms, a limiting factor causes a population to decrease in size. A few limiting factors are food, shelter, water, space.