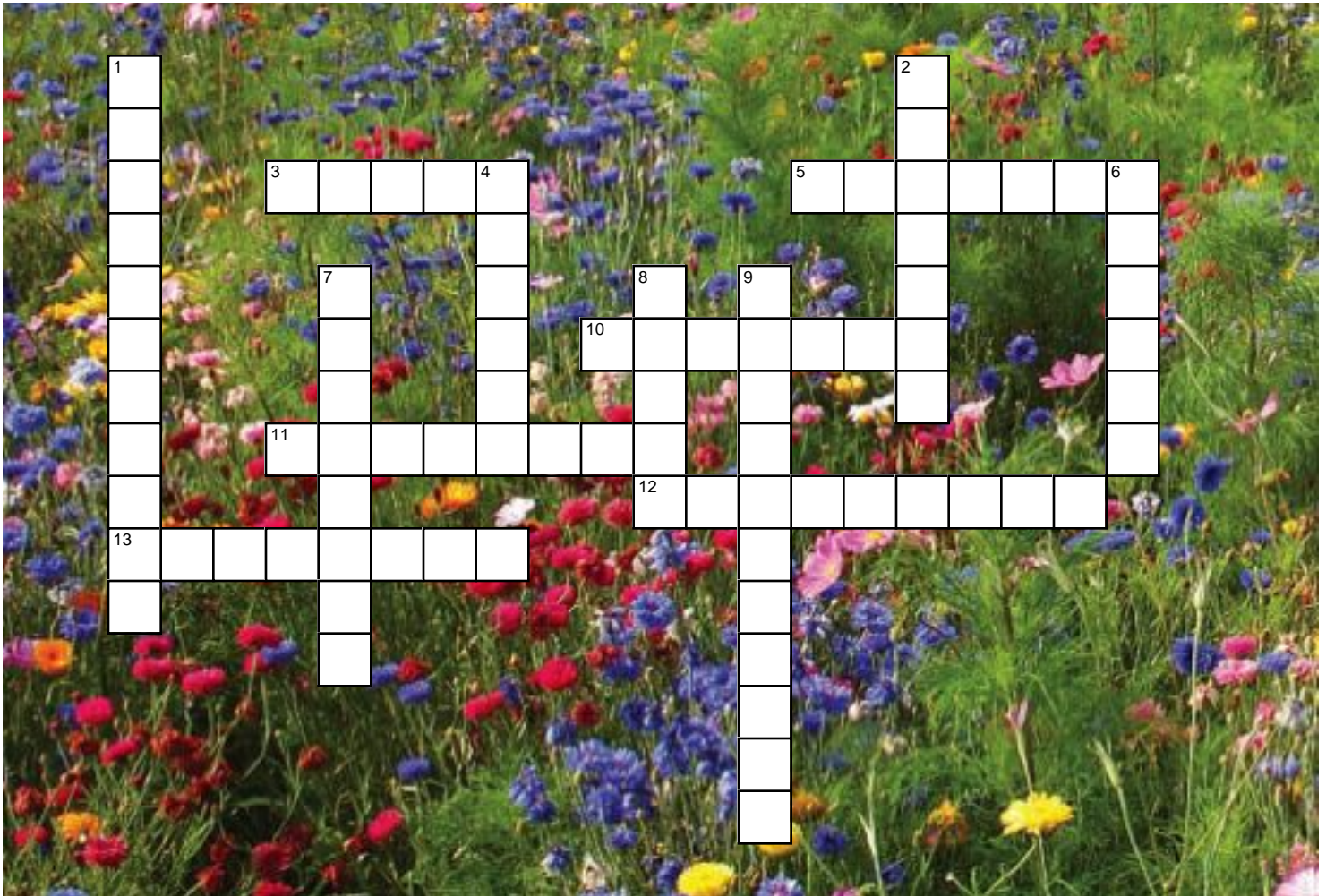


2.3 Interactions and Changes in Ecosystems



Across

3. In 1987, the United Nations suggested that _____ activity must not interfere with the ability of ecosystems to sustain themselves.
5. The supply of resources is _____. This means living things are always struggling to get enough resources to meet their needs at the expense of other living things.
10. Zebra mussels have no natural predators in the Great Lakes. They have pushed native mussels out of their spot in the food web and taken over their _____.
11. If the number of producers in an ecosystem decreases, the number of consumers may _____.
12. Trees are a _____ resource, and new trees that belong in the local ecosystem are planted after a harvest to restore the forest.
13. Factors that control the number and health of biotic elements in ecosystems are called _____ factors.

Down

1. An ecosystem is described as being _____ when it can maintain a balance of needs and resources over time.
2. All living things _____ for resources like food, water and habitat.
4. If a newly introduced species is stronger than the _____ species, it can quickly multiply.
6. Human activity should use technologies and practices that do not do long-term _____ to the biotic and abiotic elements that all organisms need.
7. The health and size of populations of producers and consumers are _____ related to the amount of oxygen, water, food, energy and suitable habitat available to meet their basic needs.
8. If an ecosystem experiences drought, what abiotic limiting factor is involved?
9. Scientists use the term _____ to describe the introduction of foreign species into native ecosystems.