
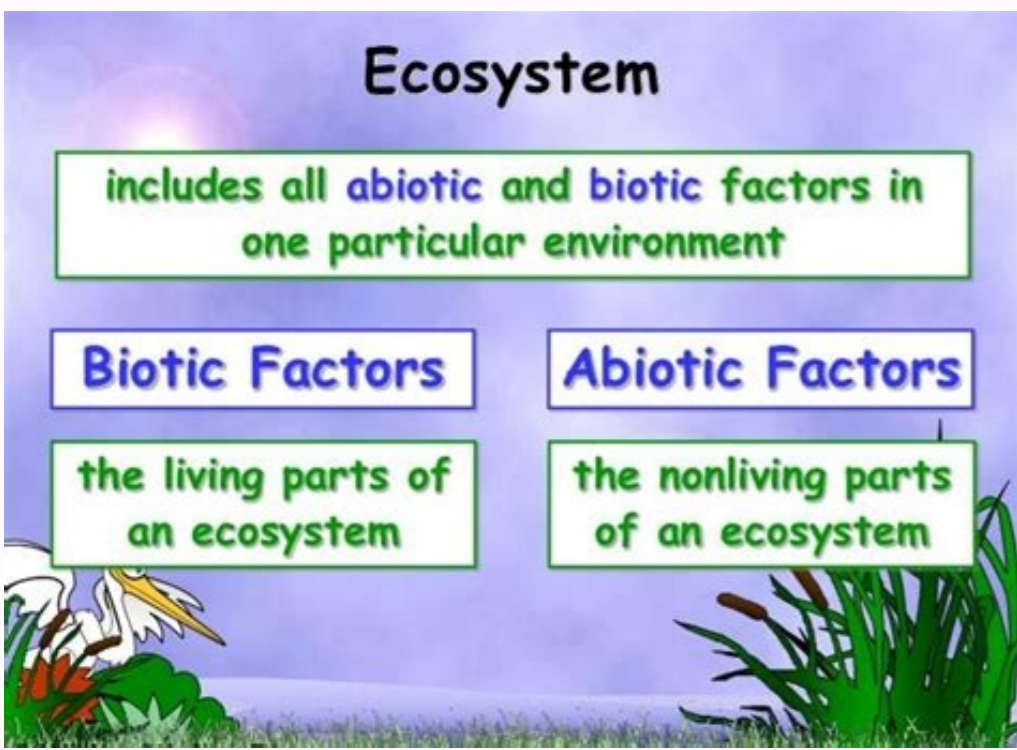


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No	Definisi	Kata Kunci	Referensi	Skor
1	An ecosystem is a community of organisms interacting with each other and with the environment such that energy is exchanged and material processes such as the cycling of elements occur.	Community, Organisms, Environment, Energy	INTERAKSI EKOSISTEM LINGKUNGAN	Skor: 20 Jawab: 20
2	An ecosystem is a community of living things (plants, animals and organisms) in a given area interacting with each other and with the non-living environment (weather, earth, air, water, climate, etc.).	Living things, Community, Organisms, Environment	Interaksi Ekosistem Lingkungan	Skor: 20 Jawab: 20
3	An ecosystem is an assemblage of organisms living together and interacting with each other and their environment. An ecosystem includes all the organisms and their interactions with the physical environment.	Organisms, Environment, Interactions	Interaksi Ekosistem Lingkungan	Skor: 20 Jawab: 20
4	The ecosystem is a term concept in Biology and Ecology meaning an area of biological organisms.	Ecology, Organisms, Area	Interaksi Ekosistem Lingkungan	Skor: 20 Jawab: 20



GCSE Biology Plant Organ & Tissues Lesson & Activities

Plant Organs

Plant organs are the parts of a plant that perform specific functions. The main organs of a plant are the roots, stem, leaves, and flowers.

Roots: Anchor the plant in the soil and absorb water and minerals.

Stem: Supports the plant and transports water and nutrients.

Leaves: Carry out photosynthesis and transpiration.

Flowers: Reproduce the plant.

Leaf Structure Question

Functions of a leaf: The main function of a leaf is to carry out photosynthesis. Other functions include transpiration and gaseous exchange.

Structure of a leaf: The leaf is made up of several parts, including the epidermis, palisade mesophyll, spongy mesophyll, and vascular bundle.

Diagram: A diagram of a leaf showing the internal structure and the flow of water and nutrients.

- ### Features of Forest Ecosystem
- Forest canopy
 - Forest floor
 - Forest soil

Definition of Education

ArturVictoria

There is no agreement among teachers, psychologists, politicians, and philosophers as to the purpose of education, nor is there any agreement as to what constitutes education. If the purpose is to train good citizens, we are faced with the fact that conceptions of good citizens differ in different countries.

Can be an attempt done by the adult members of a human society to shape the development of the coming generation in accordance with its own ideals of life. This seems an unsatisfactory definition because:

a - It is a definition of training rather than of education, and

b - The rising generation will live in the world of to-morrow.

Whatever definition we accept of education and of the purpose of education, it will be coloured by our own philosophy of life. There appears to be a need for each one of us to define our own ideals and purposes. We may then hope for the good fortune to be able to realize them in part.

The attainment by each child of his maximum potential intellectual efficiency through the cultivation of good mental habits would result in an increased measure of human happiness. There is perhaps nothing new in this, for many will see in this belief merely a variation of a Greek conception of happiness.

This belief, held by a teacher, gave rise to a personal problem. What means can be evolved that will result in each child's attaining the maximum possible intellectual efficiency. The problem has been tackled in a restricted sphere, latterly among a group of children whose mental powers are so limited that only by exercising them at their maximum efficiency can they hope to attain any real happiness.

We have to draw attention to a view that the overriding aim of the teacher is the matching of capacity by attainment.

Education has been passed down from above, and hitherto attempted chiefly through the medium of words. We believe that it should be built up from below, and that for the majority it should be chiefly through the medium of the concrete, the visual, and the everyday.

The first requirement for all who teach, or who aspire to teach, appears to be an appreciation of:

a - The difference between education and instruction,

Ecotype definition and example. What is taxonomy example. What is taxon give example. Ecotype examples.

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Ecotype definition and example. What is taxonomy example. What is taxon give example. Ecotype examples.

^ "reindeer (Rangifer tarandus)" Encyclopædia Britannica. But often the distribution of ecotypes is bimodal or multimodal. Encyclopedia of Life Sciences. 148 (2): 449–457. D. doi:10.1038/npg.els.0001791. botanydictionary.org. There are several ecotypes, each with specific habitat requirements. noun A genetically distinct population of plants, animals, or other organisms that is found in a particular habitat. This sedentary ecotype is found almost exclusively in the boreal forest, principally in areas with long forest fire cycles. This event probably occurs during the process of courtship, which may last for hours.[citation needed] See also Evolutionary biology portal Environment portal Ecology portal Earth sciences portal Adaptation Biological classification Cline (biology) Ecotope Epigenetics Evolution Polymorphism (biology) Ring species Speciation Species problem Terrorir Explanatory notes ^ Greek: οἶκος = home and τῖνος = type, coined by Göte Turesson in 1922 ^ Banfield, who worked with both the Canadian Wildlife Service and the National Museum of Canada, in his often-cited 1961 classification, identified five subspecies of Rangifer tarandus: 1) the largely migratory barren-ground caribou subspecies Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus, which are found mainly in the Canadian territories of Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, along with western Greenland; 2) the subspecies Rangifer tarandus caribou which is divided into ecotypes: boreal woodland caribou, (also known as forest-dwelling, woodland caribou (boreal), mountain woodland caribou and migratory woodland caribou) —the migratory George River Caribou Herd, for example in the Ungava region of Quebec; 3) Rangifer tarandus pearyi (Peary caribou), the smallest of the species, known as Tuktu in Inuktitut, found in the northern islands of Nunavut and the Northwest Territories; 4) Rangifer tarandus granti subspecies Grant's caribou, which are mainly migratory and live in Alaska and the northern Yukon and 5) the R. 106 (2): 241–257. noun A subdivision of an ecospecies, comparable to a subspecies or geographic race and consisting of an isolated population selectively adapted to a particular set of environmental conditions. ^ Ernst Mayr (1999). Biological Journal of the Linnean Society. views updated Jun 27 2018ecotype A locally adapted population of a widespread species. Thus, species are generally recognized as distinct, fully, ... ring species , ring species A group of subspecies that are contiguous along a cline. This means that ecotypes may display two or more distinct and discontinuous phenotypes even within the same population. Heavy-metal-tolerant ecotypes of common grasses (e.g. Agrostis tenuis) are an example. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Primarily eating fish rather than mammals, this ecotype averages less than 6 metres in length. This includes all organisms that live in the region, from mi... Endangered Species , endangered species, any plant or animal species whose ability to survive and reproduce has been jeopardized by human activities. Where similar ecological conditions occur in widely separated places, it is possible for a similar ecotype to occur in the separated locations. In the context of evolutionary biology, genetic polymorphism is the occurrence in the equilibrium of two or more distinctly different phenotypes within a population of a species, in other words, the occurrence of more than one form or morph. No. 581. Canadian Journal of Zoology. 1948. 89 (5): 419–434. The first migrate (travelling 5,000 km) annually between the two environments in large numbers whereas the other (who are much fewer) remain in the forest for the summer.[9] In North America, the species Rangifer tarandus (locally known as caribou).[10][11] was subdivided into five subspecies[note 2] by Banfield in 1961.[12] Caribou are classified by ecotype depending on several behavioural factors - predominant habitat use (northern, tundra, mountain, forest, boreal forest, forest-dwelling), spacing (dispersed or aggregated) and migration (sedentary or migratory).[13][14][15] For example, the subspecies Rangifer tarandus caribou is further distinguished by a number of ecotypes, including boreal woodland caribou, mountain woodland caribou, and migratory woodland caribou, (such as the migratory George River Caribou Herd in the Ungava region of Quebec). From the Cambridge English Corpus The leaf fall and leaf flush is shown as a percentage of all individuals within an ecotype and for each separate tree species. S2CID 49359327. Second Edition. This means that ecotypes may display two or more distinct and discontinuous phenotypes even within the same population. 16 (4): 95. ^ Lowry, David B. ^ Cunha, H.A.; da Silva, V.M.F.; Lailson-Brito, J. Santos, M.C.O.; Flores, P.A.C.; Martin, A.R.; Azevedo, A.F.; Fragoso, A.B.L.; Zanelatto, R.C.; Solé-Cava, A.M. (December 2005). In 1999 the U.S. gov... Autecology , Autecology A branch of ecology emphasizing the interrelationships among individual members of the same species and their environment . From Wikipedia This example is from Wikipedia and may be reused under a CC BY-SA license. dawsoni subspecies; † Queen Charlotte Islands caribou from the Queen Charlotte Islands (extinct since 1910) References ^ a b c d e Ecology: From individuals to ecosystems by Begon, Townsend, Harper, Blackwell Publishing 4th ed. t. Members of an ecotype are capable of interbreeding with other ecotypes within the same species without loss of fertility or vigor. Show all results sharing these subjects: Science and technology Life Sciences GO Dictionary > Examples of ecotype ecotype isn't in the Cambridge Dictionary yet. doi:10.1007/s00227-005-0078-2. These different variants can occur in the same geographic region where distinct habitats such as meadow, forest, swamp, and sand dunes provide ecological niches. pp. 194–195. This is due to hybridization whereby different but adjacent varieties of the same species (or generally of the same taxonomic rank) interbreed, thus overcoming local selection. hdl:11122/9130. Evolution occurs continuously both in time and space, so that two ecotypes or forms may qualify as distinct species in only a few generations. Ecology: Concepts and Applications (3rd ed.). Hereditas. Ecology The Experimental Analysis of Distribution and Abundance. You can help! Part of speech Choose noun, verb, etc. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. ^ Mager, Karen H. "The Genotypical Response of the Plant Species to the Habitat". Heavy-metal-tolerant ecotypes of common grasses such as Agrostis tenuis are an example. Arabis fecunda, a herb endemic to some calcareous soils of Montana, United States, can be divided into two ecotypes. 129 pp. ^ Introduction to Ecology (1983), J.C. Emberlin, chapter 8 Retrieved from " The two ecotypes are separated by a horizontal distance of about 100 km.[1] It is commonly accepted that the Tucuxi dolphin has two ecotypes - the riverine ecotype found in some South American rivers and the pelagic ecotype found in the South Atlantic Ocean.[16] Similarly, it is accepted that the common bottlenose dolphin has two ecotypes in the western North Atlantic.[citation needed] The warbler and the Cocos Island finch are viewed as separate ecotypes.[17] The Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris) has 20 different ecotypes in an area from Scotland to Siberia, all capable of interbreeding.[18] Ecotype distinctions can be subtle and do not always require large distances; it has been observed that two populations of the same Helix snail species separated by only a few hundred kilometers prefer not to cross-mate, i.e., they reject one another as mates. (2012). Chicago: Encyclopædia Britannica, 2009 ^ "Designatable Units for Caribou (Rangifer tarandus) in Canada" (PDF), COSEWIC, Ottawa, Ontario: Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, p. 88, 2011, archived from the original (PDF) on 3 March 2016, retrieved 18 December 2013 ^ COSEWIC 2011.3. views updated May 11 2018ecotype A locally adapted population of a widespread species. Botanically, the reserve is part of the lowland dry ecotype, although the reserve is not best known for its botanical resources. A genetically distinct population of plants, animals, or other organisms that is found in a particular habitat. In order to be classified as such, morphs must occupy the same habitat at the same time and belong to a panmictic population (whose all members can potentially interbreed). From the Cambridge English Corpus The two different systems are related to the ' ecotype ', or economic structure, of a particular community by the specific conditions this structure produces regarding the demand for labour. ISBN 9780674862500. New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. 1978. Encyclopædia Britannica. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.692.2993. ^ "Environmental Encyclopedia by Bortman, Brimblecombe, Mary Ann Cunningham, William P. "Riverine and marine ecotypes of Sotalia dolphins are different species". "Evolving perspectives on caribou population dynamics, have we got it right yet?". Such populations show minor changes of morphology and/or physiology, which are related to habitat and are genetically induced. Environmental responses of climatic races of Achillea. Washington Pub. Keck, and W. 3 (3): 211–350. For example, a population or ecotype of species found at the foot of a mountain may differ in size, color, or physiology from a different ecotype living at higher altitudes, thus reflecting a sharp change in local selective pressures. Typically, though ecotypes exhibit phenotypic differences (such as in morphology or physiology) stemming from environmental heterogeneity, they are capable of interbreeding with other geographically adjacent ecotypes without loss of fertility or vigor. "Darwin's Finches". From the Cambridge English Corpus The ' ecotype ' approach stresses the importance of regional variations in soil type and ecology and their influence on the labour market, household structures and social institutions. The frequency of these discontinuous forms (even that of the rarest) is too high to be explained by mutation. From the Cambridge English Corpus It is interesting that adjacent to the parasitized fossil ant is an oak trichome, suggesting a similar ecotype in the amber forest. These examples are from corpora and from sources on the web. ^ Festa-Bianchet, M.; Ray, J.C.; Boutin, S.; Côté, S.D.; Gunn, A. You can help! The species within an ecotype are listed in a chronology regarding the appearance of new leaves. ^ Molles, Manuel C., Jr. (2005). Species , The term species, in the most general sense, refers to the various kinds of living things. Typically, ecotypes are restricted to one habitat and are recognized by distinctive characteristics resulting from adaptations to local selective pressures and isolation. Thus ecotypes and morphs can be thought of as precursory steps of potential speciation.[7] Range and distribution Panicum virgatum ecotypes and their distribution in North America Experiments indicate that sometimes ecotypes manifest only when separated by great spatial distances (of the order of 1,000 km). ^ Banfield, Alexander William Francis (1961). "A Revision of the Reindeer and Caribou, Genus Rangifer", Bulletin, Biological Services, National Museum of Canada, 177 (66), OCLC 4636472 ^ Bergerud, A.T. (1 January 1996). views updated Jun 08 2018A recognizable geographic variety, population, or ecological race of a widespread species that is equivalent to a taxonomic subspecies. Marine Biology. Four different ecotypes of Physcomitrella patens, stored at the International Moss Stock Center In evolutionary ecology, an ecotype.[note 1] sometimes called ecospecies, describes a genetically distinct geographic variety, population, or race within a species, which is genotypically adapted to specific environmental conditions. Ultimate Reference Suite. A well-known example of a cline is the skin color gradation in indigenous human populations worldwide, which is related to latitude and amounts of sunlight.[8] But often the distribution of ecotypes is bimodal or multimodal. In fact, Begon, Townsend, and Harper assert that There is not always clear distinction between local ecotypes and genetic polymorphisms. Chicago: Encyclopædia Britannica. "Conservation of caribou (Rangifer tarandus) in Canada: an uncertain future". (May 2011). ISBN 978-0-470-01617-6. ecotype isn't in the Cambridge Dictionary yet. When an ecosystem is at equilibrium , the relative numbers of organisms within e... Biodiversity , Biodiversity is the term applied to the variety of organisms that occupy a given region. III. ^ Hau, Michaela; Wikelski, Martin (19 April 2001). M. "VIII-Nongeographic speciation". Experimental studies on the nature of species. Such phenomenon may lead to speciation and can occur if conditions in a local environment change dramatically through space or time.[1] Examples Rangifer tarandus caribou, a member of the woodland ecotype. Some authors describe separate varieties, which are ecotypes adapted to specific, often very limited, habitat types. "Ecotypes and the controversy over stages in the formation of new species". They eventually diverged into two distinct ecotypes with a more specialist host plant preference. doi:10.1111/j.1095-8312.2012.01867.x. ^ "Race". An ecotype is different than a subspecies, which may exist across a number of different habitats. Members of each population are able to mate successfully with members of adjae... Keystone Species . All ecosystems on Earth are formed of a delicate balance of species. Any opinions in the examples do not represent the opinion of the Cambridge Dictionary editors or of Cambridge University Press or its licensors. (2006), p.5.6.7.8 ^ Turesson, Göte (9 July 2010). Tundra reindeer and woodland reindeer are two ecotypes of reindeer. [1][2][3][4][5] Definition An ecotype is a variant in which the phenotypic differences are too few or too subtle to warrant being classified as a subspecies. In animals, ecotypes owe their differing characteristics to the effects of a very local environment.[6] Therefore, ecotypes have no taxonomic rank. (2009). Rangifer. Carnegie Inst. Nevertheless they can still reproduce with other ecotypes of the same species. noun A group, or race, within a species, having unique physical characteristics genetically adapted to particular environmental conditions. The remainder may have been ecotypes or subspecies. Population Structure And Hybridization Of Alaskan Caribou And Reindeer: Integrating Genetics And Local Knowledge (Thesis). (December 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Ecotypes are closely related to morphs. These ecotypes were thought to be distinguished in the environment by their adaptation to light intensities. doi:10.7557/2.16.4.1225. doi:10.1111/j.1601-5223.1922.tb02734.x. hdl:2027/uc1.b2636816. Systematics and the Origin of Species, from the Viewpoint of a Zoologist. Terminology This section needs additional citations for verification. For the formation of a new species, like the boiling of an egg, there is some freedom to argue about when it is completed. Cunningham, Freedman - 3rd ed., p.435. "Ecotype" ^ "ecotype - Dictionary of botany". Evolution occurs continuously both in time and space, so that two ecotypes or forms may qualify as distinct species in only a few generations. doi:10.1139/z11-025. Autecology inc... Words at Play Ask the Editors Word Games Adapted from:Evolution & Ecology 101 --Introduction to EcologyGenetically Caused Variability within the Species Achillea lanulosaKrebs, Charles J. This ecotype is recognized by its blunt-lobed leaves, which may have a red tint. Begon, Townsend, and Harper use an illuminating analogy on this: ... the origin of a species, whether allopatric or sympatric, is a process, not an event. The notions "form" and "ecotype" may appear to correspond to a static phenomenon, however; this is not always the case. The one "low elevation" group lives near the ground in an arid, warm environment and has thus developed a significantly greater tolerance against drought than the "high elevation" group. ISBN 978-0-07-243969-4. adjective adverb exclamation noun number prefix suffix verb Definition Cancel ecotype BETA Not to be confused with Ecophenotype or Subspecies. From the Cambridge English Corpus The symptoms exhibited vary depending on the viral strain, host ecotype, and environmental conditions. views updated May 29 2018ecotype A locally adapted population of a widespread species. Harvard University Press. [June 2012]. Harper & Row, Publishers.Clausen, J., D. Polymorphism is actively and steadily maintained in populations of species by natural selection (most famously sexual dimorphism in humans) in contrast to transient polymorphisms where conditions in a habitat change in such a way that a "form" is being replaced completely by another. However other studies reveal that the opposite may happen, i.e., ecotypes revealing at very small scales (of the order of 10 m), within populations, and despite hybridization.[1] In ecotypes, it is common for continuous, gradual geographic variation to impose analogous phenotypic and genetic variation.[1] This situation is called cline. pp. 201. This is true in the sense that ecotypes can be sometimes classified as subspecies and the opposite. Hiseey.

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