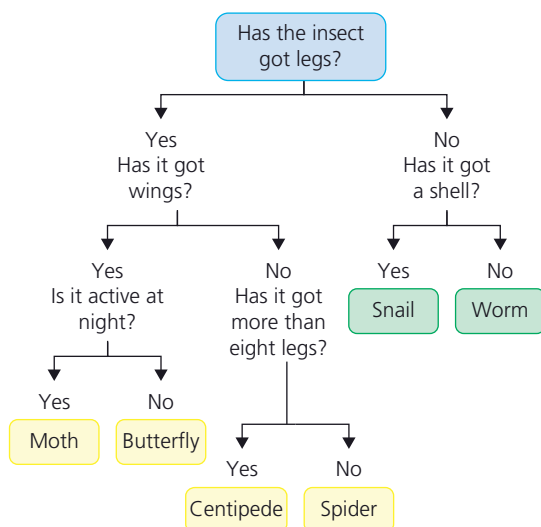


B9.4 Biodiversity

What factors affect organisms?

- 127** What does the term *abundance* mean?
- 128** How would you describe *distribution*?
- 129** Give an example of an abiotic factor that might affect the growth of a plant.
- 130** Name two biotic factors that can affect the number of plants in an area.
- 131** What tool would you use to sample small ground-dwelling organisms?
- 132** How does a pooter work to collect insects?
- 133** Which sampling method would you use for plants and slow-moving animals like snails?
- 134** What is a biological key used for?
- 135** Look at this biological key. If an insect has eight legs and no wings, what type of organism could it be?



- 136** Why do scientists use sampling instead of counting all the organisms in an area?
- 137** If a plant is abundant only near the river, what abiotic factor could be influencing its distribution?
- 138** A new predator, a bird that eats insects, is introduced to a field. How might this affect the number of insects found in pitfall traps?

- 139** Rabbits eat lettuces. If rabbits become more abundant in a field where lettuces grow, what would happen to the distribution of lettuces in the field? Explain your reasoning.
- 140** How could you use a quadrat to measure the abundance of a plant in a field?
- 141** Why might a scientist choose a pooter instead of a pitfall trap when studying insects on plant leaves?
- 142** You find a small insect in a pitfall trap and it has not got a shell. Use the biological key in question 135 to identify it.
- 143** Why might a plant be unable to grow in the same area as another, even if they both get enough light?