# Life Science

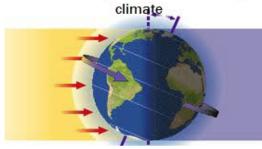
### SOL LS.7 - ADAPTATIONS SUPPORT AN ORGANISM'S SURVIVAL

- a. Biotic and Abiotic factors define land, marine, and freshwater ecosystems
- b. Physical and behavioral characteristics enable organisms to survive within a specific ecosystem

#### CLIMATE

- · Earth's tilt on its axis, combined with its revolution around the sun, plays a major role in determining the climate of a given location.
- Other factors, such as latitude, temperature, precipitation, topography, elevation, and human actions can also influence climate.

Earth's tilt as it revolves around the sun is a major factor determining



### Aquatic Ecosystems





Marine

Freshwater



Terrestrial (land) ecosystem

# TERRESTRIAL, MARINE AND FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

- Ecosystems can be large or small, terrestrial or aquatic.
- Ecosystems are dynamic, experiencing shifts in population composition and abundance and changes in the physical environment over time, which ultimately affects the stability and resilience of the entire system.

# PHYSICAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS THAT ENABLE ORGANISMS TO SURVIVE

 Organisms possess physical characteristics and behaviors that enable them to survive in their environment and obtain resources to meet basic needs and carry out life processes, increasing their chances of survival.





#### You should:

- compare terrestrial (land), marine (saltwater), and freshwater ecosystems
- · know how adaptations structural (physical) and behaviorial enable organisms to survive in an ecosystem