Ecology 8

- send answer to iClicker Question 36A now
- Efficiency, continued: principles
- Biogeochemical Cycles
 - ex. Carbon Cycle
 - chemistry
 - quantities
 - consequences there will be a custom on the -spot
- iClicker Question 36B (last one)
- ⇒ Phylogenetic Collection report due to TA's mailbox in W-3-021 at regular lab time.

Final Exam Wednesday 5/19 11³⁰ - 2³⁰ (info in Ecology 5) (Don't forget about Pizza Parlor Phylogeny!)

- Last names A G in McCormack Cafe
- Last names H Z here (1 bonus point for going to correct place!)
- If you would like to be a paid tutor for Bio 111 or 112 next year, send me e-mail

Don't forget SimUText (Ecology 2) - it will be on the final!

Production efficiency = biomass gained biomass eater

What does efficiency depend on?

- 1) food source herbivores lose more in fecer than carnivores (easier to assimilate similar "stuff")
- "life style" / basal metabolic rate
 warn-blooded less efficient than cold-blooded
 (wB lose more to respiration)
- (mature animals a constant biomass)

examples * birds ~ 1.2% ble fly = high basal metabolism

* carnivorous insects 55%.

- cold blooded (low loss to respiration)
- carnivores (low loss to feces)

consequences assuming lots average efficiency "the 10% rule"

- Thow much primary production (plants) does 1 g homan biomass require if:
 - a) humans eat only plants? 10g 10g plant 10% rules 1g humans
 - 1009 plants _____ 109 cows -> 19 humans
 - () human eat only wolves? 10005
 10005 plant 1005 cow 105 wolf 15 human
- 1 bio-accumulation of toxins (DDT, mercury, etc)

* assumption: organisms can't get rid of these toxins (~ true)
: at each trophic level

90% of bromass lost but 100% of toxing remain

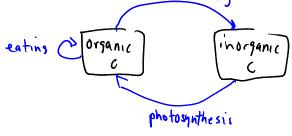
- concentration on animals will income a in.

: concentration on animals will increase ~ 10x with each trophic level
: eating tunafish (trophic level 4 or 5)
mercury (evel 1 104 or 105 x =) bad news

Biogeochemical cycles "life earth chemistry"
flow of atoms on global scale

ex. Carbon cycle overall: 2 forms of (
- organic ((bibmass)

respiration: burning - indiganic ((02)



* ideally (long tern) ~ in balance

* in the past: Photosynthesis >> respiration

=> net accumulation of organic C - became fossil fuels
depletion of COz in atmosphere

* now (respiration + burning) > photosynthesis

due to burning of fossil fuels

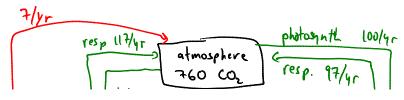
cox in air t

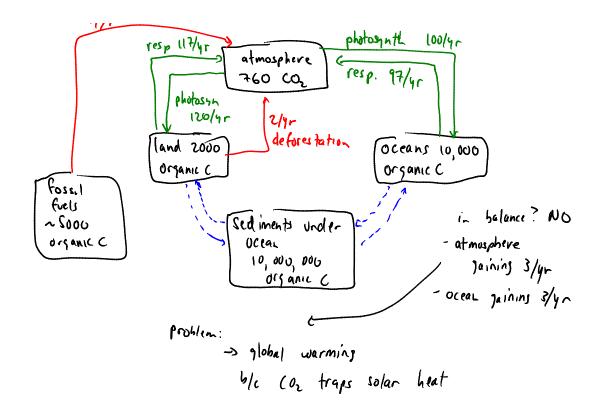
in more detail Global carbon cycle all units of 10 grams of carbon

carbon on land 2000 100/yr 100 x1015 g leave every year land 2000 x 1015 g of biomass

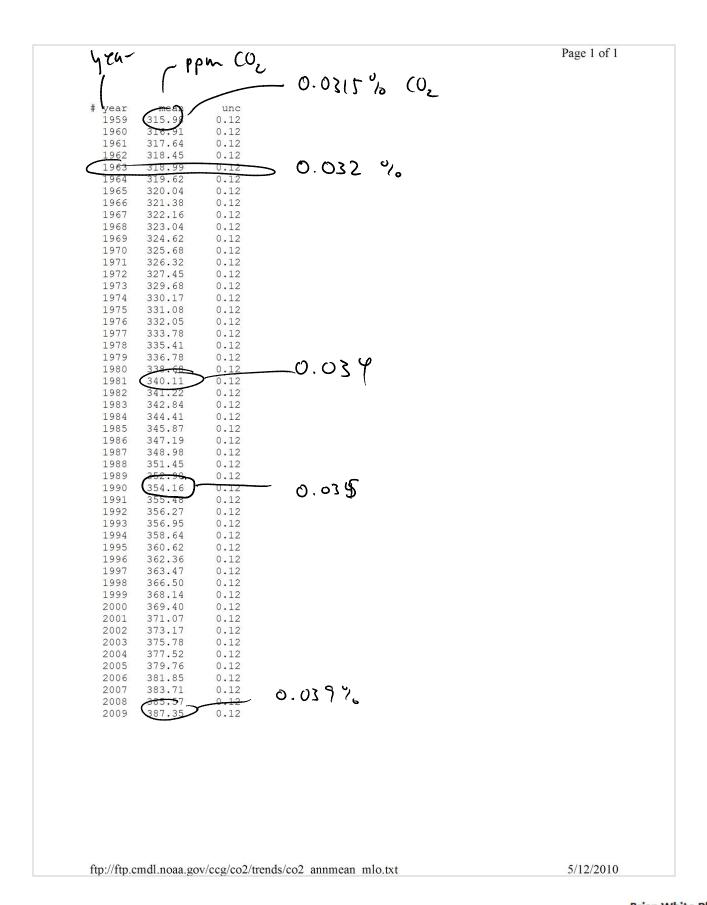
human effect ----> too small to measure

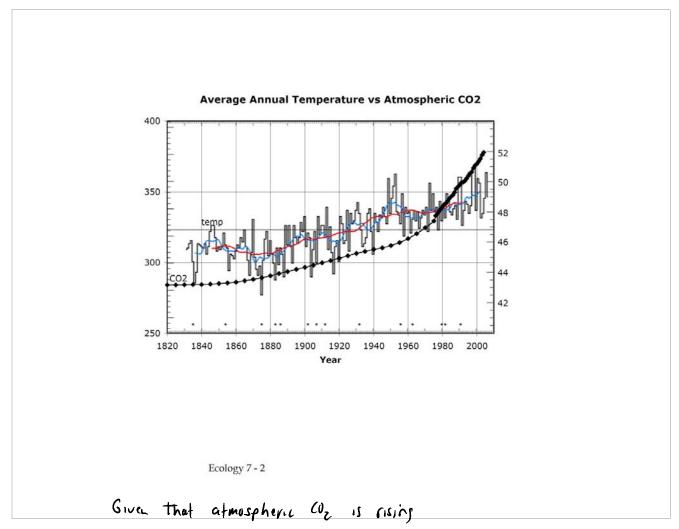
-> non human effects





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what should also be happening to atmosphere oz?

- rising

R - stay the same

c - Gallins

D - S dont know

E - I hit the wrong button