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| **Across**  **7.** The abiotic factors of the environment include light, temperature, and atmospheric gases.  **11.** The unique role or way of life of a plant or animal species.  **15.** power that may be translated into motion, overcoming resistance or causing a physical change; the ability to do wor  **16.** An interaction between two species that benefits both. Individuals that interact with mutualists experience higher success than those that do not.  **17.** the interrelation of various species of plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms that are connected to each other as food and food consumers  **19.** An ecological pyramid illustrating the energy flow within an ecosystem.  **20.** All regions in the world where living organisms are found.  **23.** a large, distinct, easily differentiated community of organisms arising as a result of complex interactions of climatic factors, flora, fauna, and substrate; usually designated according to kind of vegetation present, such as tundra, coniferous forest, deciduous forest, or grassland.  **25.** A symbiotic relationship in which one species derives benefit and the other is unharmed; for example, Entamoeba coli in the human large intestine.  **26.** any animal that eats primarily flesh, particularly mammals of the order Carnivora, which includes cats, dogs, bears, and others  **27.** pertaining to all plant and animal life or living organisms  **28.** an organism feeding on both animals and plants. For example, humans have teeth adapted to chewing both types of material | **Down**  **1.** the environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows  **2.** An organism, such as a green plant, that produces its own food through photosynthesis or chemosynthesis and constitutes the first trophic level in a food chain  **3.** The position of a species or a group of species within a food chain or food web.  **4.** in parasitology, the biologic association of two individuals or populations of different species  **5.** the fundamental unit in ecology, comprising the living organisms and the nonliving elements interacting in a certain defined area.  **6.** the passage of a nutrient through an ECOSYSTEM so that it eventually becomes reavailable to the PRIMARY PRODUCERS.  **8.** living organism that obtains its energy from carbohydrates and other organic material. All animals and most bacteria and fungi are heterotrophic  **9.** A group of people living in the same locality and under the same government.  **10.** any organism which consumes other organisms to gain food resources. Macro consumers (phagotrophs) are chiefly animals which ingest other organisms or particulate organic matter (detritus)  **12.** An animal that eats only vegetation.  **13.** A microorganism that uses only inorganic materials as its source of nutrients; carbon dioxide is the autotroph's sole carbon source.  **14.** the individuals collectively constituting a certain category or inhabiting a specified geographic area.  **18.** The process by which the activity or presence of one substance interferes with, or suppresses, the activity of another substance with similar affinities  **21.** A diagram depicting those organisms that eat other organisms in the same ecosystem. In some cases, the organisms may already be dead.  **22.** An organism that lives by preying on other organisms.  **24.** symbiosis in which one population (or individual) adversely affects another, but cannot live without it. |