

1. <b>abiotic</b>	the non-living features of an ecosystem i.e. temperature, humidity, buoyancy, soil type, topography	22. <b>decomposer</b>	an organism such as a bacterium or fungus that brings about the decay or breakdown of organic material into simpler substances
2. <b>abundance</b>	the number of organisms in a population	23. <b>distribution</b>	the area or areas where a living organism occurs
3. <b>adaptation</b>	a structural, behavioural or physiological characteristic of an organism that helps it survive or reproduce	24. <b>environment</b>	all the factors that affect a living organism, abiotic and biotic
4. <b>aerobic</b>	related to the presence of oxygen	25. <b>estimate</b>	an approximation calculation
5. <b>allelopathy</b>	the production by a plant of chemicals that are released into the soil to assist with competition against other plants	26. <b>fauna</b>	animals of a given area or period
6. <b>algae</b>	simple plants, usually aquatic, containing chlorophyll but lacking true stems, roots, leaves and vascular tissue		
7. <b>aquatic</b>	living or growing in water		
8. <b>autotroph</b>	an organism that produces its own food from simple substances in the environment		
9. <b>bacteria</b>	the simplest group of non-green organisms with a basic cell structure		
10. <b>biochemical</b>	a chemical found in or associated with living things		
11. <b>biomass</b>	the total weight of the living components (producers, consumers and decomposers) in an ecosystem at any moment		
12. <b>biotic</b>	the living components of the biosphere		
13. <b>capture-mark-recapture</b>	the method of estimating population size by capturing, marking them and then recapturing them later		
14. <b>carnivore</b>	a flesh-eating organism		
15. <b>chlorophyll</b>	the green pigment in plants associated with the capture of sunlight for use in photosynthesis		
16. <b>colonisation</b>	to move into and inhabit an area not previously occupied by that species		
17. <b>commensalism</b>	the relationship between organisms that live in close association with only one species receiving the benefit, while the other species is not harmed		
18. <b>community</b>	the combined and interconnected populations of an environment		
19. <b>competition</b>	the struggle amongst living things, between the same species and between others, over a common resource such as food or space		
20. <b>consumer</b>	any organism that eats other organisms		
21. <b>contamination</b>	to make harmful or useless because of the exposure to or the addition of substances		