

6th Grade Chapter 11 Test Review



Many organisms that live in the rocky tidal zone are adapted to cling to the rocks to withstand the pounding of the waves

Kelp forests grow in the neritic zone.

You would expect to find dwarf willow trees growing at the top of the Sierra Nevada's peaks.

California's Central Valley is a grassland biome.

A species in danger of becoming extinct in the near future is referred to as an endangered species.

The major cause of extinction is habitat destruction.

Estuary ecosystems are found where the fresh water of a river meets the salt water of the ocean.

Biodiversity has both economic and ecological value.

Within an ecosystem, biodiversity increases as the size of the area increases.

The Tennessee purple coneflower, peninsular bighorn sheep, and California tiger salamander are endangered species.

Hatching baby green sea turtles in a laboratory is an example of the habitat preservation method of captive breeding of species.

Coral reefs are found in warm, neritic waters.

The neritic zone is the part of the ocean located above the continental shelf.

A desert biome receives less than 25 centimeters of rain per year.

Ponds, lakes and rivers are three types of freshwater ecosystems.

Loss of a natural habitat is called habitat destruction. Breaking up a habitat by building roads and buildings is called habitat fragmentation.

Sunlight, temperature, oxygen, and salt content are abiotic factors that affect only marine

ecosystems.

The practice of raising fish and other water-dwelling organisms for food is called aquaculture.

Cutting down only some trees in a forest, leaving a mix of tree sizes and species standing is called selective cutting.

An area with a large population of valuable ocean organisms is called a fishery.

The number of different species in an area is referred to as its biodiversity.

A species that influences the survival of many other species in an ecosystem is called a keystone species.

Laws can help protect endangered species by prohibiting products made from the species.

The mating of California condors in zoos is an example of captive breeding.

All National Parks are an example of habitat preservation.

If fish are caught more slowly than they breed, the population will increase and they are a renewable resource. If fish are caught faster than they can breed, the population will decrease.