

- a. Too _____ to allow recovery
- b. _____ soil nutrients
- c. Eliminate _____ species
- d. Conditions cannot be reversed
- e. Examples:

- 1. Volcanic eruption, tsunamis, major hurricane
- 2. Climate Change (gradual, high magnitude)

II. Ecosystem Stability

A. Factors That Affect Stability

- 1. _____ - How easily is the ecosystem disturbed (coral reefs fragile)
- 2. _____ - How quickly is the ecosystem able to return to its original state
- 3. How many _____ and _____ factors are affected
- 4. How has the community structure been altered (interactions among organisms; predator/prey, symbiotic relationships, keystone species)

B. _____: A species that has a large effect on its ecosystem regardless of its population size.

- 1. Exert _____ not by how many but, by ecological role (niche.)
- 2. The _____ of a keystone species drastically alters the community and possibly _____ it.

C. III. Equilibrium

- A. Ecosystems always work towards balance of species and community diversity, energy flow and nutrient recycling

B. Disturbances of ecosystem equilibrium leads to:

- a. _____ - species become more or less abundant
- b. _____ - species move in or out
- c. _____ - one species becomes two
- d. _____ - death of a species

C. _____ and _____ allow for ecosystems to return and flourish.