

# Principles of Ecology Glossary

- ◆ **Antibiosis:** An association of two organisms which is harmful to one of them.
- ◆ **Biome:** A major regional community of plants and animals with similar life forms and environmental conditions.
- ◆ **Biosphere:** The envelope containing all living organisms on earth.
- ◆ **Community:** A group of organism living in the same place.
- ◆ **Flora:** The kinds of plants in region
- ◆ **Frugivores:** Fruit eating organisms
- ◆ **Hekistotherms:** (Temperature less than 70°C) Where very low temperature prevails and the dominant vegetation is alpine vegetation.
- ◆ **Landscape:** The visible features of an area of land.
- ◆ **Lianes:** Twining vines with woody stems, common in forest of warm climate.

- ◆ **Megatherms:** (Temperature more than  $240^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) Where high temperature prevails throughout the year and the dominant vegetation is tropical rain forest.
- ◆ **Mesotherms:** (Temperature ranges between  $170^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $240^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) Where high temperature alternates with low temperature and the dominant vegetation is tropical deciduous forest.
- ◆ **Microtherms:** (Temperature ranges between  $70^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $170^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) Where low temperature prevails and the dominant vegetation is mixed coniferous forest.
- ◆ **Population:** A group of individuals of a single species.
- ◆ **Scotoactive type of stomata:** Stomata opens during night in succulent plants and closes during the day.
- ◆ **Vivipary:** When seeds or embryos begin to develop before they detach from the parent.