

Glossary

Canopy: (Gk. canopion, net) The dense roof-forming vegetation, typically represented by the crowns of the trees;kelps, brown algae, can also form dense forest-like canopies.

Consumer: An organism within an ecosystem, plant or animal, that derives its food from another organism.

Denitrification: The conversion of nitrate to gaseous nitrogen; carried out by a few genera of free-living soil bacteria.

Energy: The power to perform chemical, mechanical, electrical or heat related tasks.

E.Flow in Ecosystems: The higher the trophic level, the less energy is available to the predator.

E.Pyramid: Energy relationship among various feeding levels involved in a particular food chain;autotrophs (at the base) represent the greatest amount of available energy; herbivores are next; thenprimary carnivores; secondary carnivores; and so forth; similar pyramids of mass, size, and number also occur in natural communities.

Migration: The movement of individuals, and commonly whole populations from one region to another.

Emigration: The movement of individuals out of a population or from one area to another.

Immigration: Entry of organisms to a population from elsewhere

