

Year 12 Biology 2019/2020

Unit 3, Topic 1 – Describing biodiversity, and Topic 2 – Ecosystem Dynamics

2019 – Term 4

Week	Topic/ Lesson	Unit Goals (Syllabus)	Resources
W5	Biodiversity Intro to Unit 3	recognise that biodiversity includes the diversity of species and ecosystems	OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables: Important formulae:
	Biodiversity Classification	describe the classification systems for similarity of physical features (the Linnaean system)	OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables: Important formulae:
	Species concept	recognise the need for multiple definitions of species explain the classification of organisms according to the following species interactions: predation, competition, symbiosis and disease	OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables: Important formulae:
W6	Ecosystems Classification Abiotic and biotic factors	understand that ecosystems are composed of varied habitats (microhabitat to ecoregion)	OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables: Important formulae:
	Classifying Ecosystems	interpret data to classify and name an ecosystem explain how the process of classifying ecosystems is an important step towards effective ecosystem management (consider old-growth forests, productive soils and coral reefs)	OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables: Important formulae:
	Ecosystem types: aquatic and terrestrial		OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables: Important formulae:
W7	Ecosystems Measuring features Species diversity and richness	use species diversity indices, species interactions (predation, competition, symbiosis, disease) and abiotic factors (climate, substrate, size/depth of area) to compare ecosystems across spatial and temporal scales • explain how environmental factors limit the distribution and abundance of species in an ecosystem.	OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables: Important formulae: Richness $S = s / \sqrt{N}$
	Simpson Index	determine diversity of species using measures such as species richness, evenness (relative species abundance), percentage cover, percentage	OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables: Important formulae:

		frequency and Simpson's diversity index	Diversity Index $D = \frac{\sum n(n-1)}{N(N-1)}$ Simpson's Diversity Index $SDI = 1 - [\frac{\sum n(n-1)}{N(N-1)}]$
	Stratified sampling	describe the process of stratified sampling in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - purpose (estimating population, density, distribution, environmental gradients and profiles, zonation, stratification) - site selection - choice of ecological surveying technique (quadrats, transects) - minimising bias (size and number of samples, random-number generators, counting criteria, calibrating equipment and noting associated precision) - methods of data presentation and analysis. 	OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables: Important formulae:
W8	Survey techniques (Transect, Quadrat, Abiotic factors) Ecological Surveying techniques (PPT)	Lead into Mandatory practical: Determine species diversity of a group of organisms based on a given index.	OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables: Important formulae:
	PRAC: Field methods	Lead into Mandatory practical: Use the process of stratified sampling to collect and analyse primary biotic and abiotic field data to classify an ecosystem.	
	PRAC: Field methods		

2020 – Term 1

Week	Topic/ Lesson	Unit Goals (Syllabus)	Resources																																											
W1	Lesson 1	Australia Day/ alternative program																																												
	Lesson 2 Quiz and Revision: Biodiversity and Biological interactions		OBI Chapters: 2 – 3 Important vocabulary: <table border="0"> <tr><td>Biodiversity</td><td>Parasitism</td></tr> <tr><td>Ecosystem</td><td>Abundance</td></tr> <tr><td>Biotic</td><td>Holdridge life zone system</td></tr> <tr><td>Abiotic</td><td>Specht Classification</td></tr> <tr><td>Taxonomy</td><td>Woodland</td></tr> <tr><td>Mutation</td><td>Forest</td></tr> <tr><td>Species</td><td>Grassland</td></tr> <tr><td>Ring Species</td><td>Plankton</td></tr> <tr><td>Ecology</td><td>Nekton</td></tr> <tr><td>Environment</td><td>Benthic</td></tr> <tr><td>Biosphere</td><td>Littoral</td></tr> <tr><td>Habitat</td><td>Abyssal</td></tr> <tr><td>Population</td><td>Neritic</td></tr> <tr><td>Community</td><td>Biome</td></tr> <tr><td>Niche</td><td>Stratification (vertical, horizontal)</td></tr> <tr><td>Optimal range</td><td>Canopy</td></tr> <tr><td>Tolerance range</td><td>Ecozone</td></tr> <tr><td>Intraspecific</td><td>Ecoregion</td></tr> <tr><td>Interspecific</td><td>Richness</td></tr> <tr><td>Predator/ prey</td><td>Abundance</td></tr> <tr><td>Symbiosis</td><td>Diversity</td></tr> <tr><td>Mutualism</td><td>Simpson's Index</td></tr> </table>	Biodiversity	Parasitism	Ecosystem	Abundance	Biotic	Holdridge life zone system	Abiotic	Specht Classification	Taxonomy	Woodland	Mutation	Forest	Species	Grassland	Ring Species	Plankton	Ecology	Nekton	Environment	Benthic	Biosphere	Littoral	Habitat	Abyssal	Population	Neritic	Community	Biome	Niche	Stratification (vertical, horizontal)	Optimal range	Canopy	Tolerance range	Ecozone	Intraspecific	Ecoregion	Interspecific	Richness	Predator/ prey	Abundance	Symbiosis	Diversity	Mutualism
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			<p>Cooperation Commensalism Amensalism</p> <p>Quadrat/ plot Transect (line, belt, strip)</p> <p>Important diagrams/tables: Ringspecies – Fig 3, p. 41 or Fig 5, p. 43 Ecosystem – Fig 1, p. 66 Abiotic Range – Fig 1, p. 68 Interspecific relationships – Tab 1, p. 74 Holdridge Life zones – Fig 1, p. 78 Specht’s Australian Vegetation – Tab 1, p. 78 Oceanic zones – Fig 3, p. 82 Freshwater ecosystems – Tab 1 & 2, p. 84/85 Terrestrial communities – Tab 1, p. 86 Terrestrial biomes – Fig 1, p. 87 Ecozones – Fig 9, p. 89 Australian Ecoregions – Fig. 10, p. 90 Australian Vegetation Zones – Fig 11, Tab 2, p. 90 Simpson’s diversity Index – Worked Example, p. 96 Abiotic Measurements – Tab 1, p. 99</p> <p>Important formulae: Richness $S = s / \sqrt{N}$ Diversity Index $D = \sum n(n-1) / N(N-1)$ Simpson’s Diversity Index $SDI = 1 - [\sum n(n-1) / N(N-1)]$</p>
	Lesson 3 Revision: Biodiversity and Biological interactions		
W2	Lesson 1 Energy in ecosystems (Ch 4.1)	<p>sequence and explain the transfer and transformation of solar energy into biomass as it flows through biotic components of an ecosystem, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – converting light to chemical energy – producing biomass and interacting with components of the carbon cycle 	<p>OBI Chapters: 4.1, 4.3 Important vocabulary: Food chain Consumer Productivity Biomass Gross primary production Net primary production Producer Consumer Decomposer/ detritivores Trophic level Energy transfer Food web Biogeochemical cycles Nutrient cycle Reservoir pool Cycling pool Phosphorus cycle Water cycle Oxygen cycle Carbon cycle Nitrogen cycle Nitrogen fixation</p> <p>Important diagrams/tables: Food chain – Fig 2, p. 119 Energy transfer chain – Fig 5, p. 122 Food web – Fig 6, p. 123 Nutrient cycling Tab 1, p. 126 Phosphorus cycle Fig 2, p. 128 Water cycle Fig 3, p. 129 Oxygen and Carbon cycle Fig 4, p. 130 Nitrogen cycle Fig 5, p. 131</p>
	Lesson 2 Energy in ecosystems (Ch 4.1) Ecological pyramids (Ch 4.2)	<p>construct and analyse simple energy-flow diagrams illustrating the movement of energy through ecosystems, including the productivity (gross and net) of the various trophic levels</p>	
	Lesson 3 Ecological pyramids (Ch 4.2) Data Analysis and interpretation practice	<p>analyse and calculate energy transfer (food chains, webs and pyramids) and transformations within ecosystems, including loss of energy through radiation, reflection and absorption efficiencies of</p>	<p>OBI Chapters: 4.2 Important vocabulary: Ecological pyramid Pyramid of numbers Pyramid of Biomass Pyramid of Energy Standing crop</p> <p>Important diagrams/tables:</p>

		energy transfer from one trophic level to another biomass	NEED TO FIND MORE
W3 Swimming Carnival Senior Wed all day	Lesson 1 4.2) Biogeochemical cycles (Ch 4.3)	describe the transfer and transformation of matter as it cycles through ecosystems (water, carbon and nitrogen)	OBI Chapters: 4.2 Important vocabulary: Ecological pyramid Pyramid of numbers Pyramid of Biomass Pyramid of Energy Standing crop Important diagrams/tables: Pyramid of numbers – Fig 1 and 2, p. 124 Pyramid of Biomass – Fig 3 and 4, p. 124 Pyramid of Energy NEED TO FIND MORE
	Lesson 2 Keystone species (Ch 4.4)	define the term <i>carrying capacity</i> define <i>keystone species</i> and understand the critical role they play in maintaining the structure of a community analyse data (from an Australian ecosystem) to identify a keystone species and predict the outcomes of removing the species from an ecosystem.	OBI Chapters: 4.4 Important vocabulary: Keystone species Umbrella species Flagship species Important diagrams/tables: NEED TO FIND MORE
	Lesson 3 Revision Data Analysis and interpretation practice		OBI Chapters: 2 – 4 Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables:
W4	Lesson 1 Population: Distribution and abundance (Ch 5.1) Density factors (Ch 5.4)	define <i>ecological niche</i> in terms of habitat, feeding relationships and interactions with other species understand the competitive exclusion principle analyse data to identify species (including microorganisms) or populations occupying an ecological niche	OBI Chapters: 5.1 Important vocabulary: Population Distribution Abundance Population density Competition Competitive exclusion principal Niche Displacement Predation Random distribution Evenly spaced distribution Clumping Density dependent factors Character displacement Resource partitioning Infection Important diagrams/tables: Distribution Pattern – Fig 1, p. 141 Organism distribution – Fig 2, p. 141 Predator-Prey relationship – Fig 3, p. 151 Important formulae: Population density : P-density = P-size/area
	Lesson 2 Population growth and strategies (Ch 5.2-5.3) Lincoln index (capture/recapture) (Ch. 3.8, p. 104)	calculate population growth rate and change (using birth, death, immigration and emigration data) use the Lincoln Index (capture-recapture) to	OBI Chapters: 3.8, 5.2 and 5.3 Important vocabulary: Capture –recapture Lincoln index Population growth and growth rate Density independent factors Limiting factor r-strategist

		estimate population size from secondary or primary data	<p>K-strategist Biofilms</p> <p>Important diagrams/tables: Growth curve and rate – Fig 1, p. 143 Characteristics of strategist – Tab 1, p. 147</p> <p>Important formulae: Lincoln Index $N = M \times n / m$ Population growth $r = (b+i)-(d+e)$</p>
	Lesson 3 Population growth and strategies (Ch 5.2-5.3)	analyse population growth data to determine the mode (exponential growth J-curve, logistic growth S-curve) of population growth	<p>OBI Chapters: 3.8, 5.2 and 5.3</p> <p>Important vocabulary:</p> <p>Important diagrams/tables: NEED TO FIND MORE</p> <p>Important formulae:</p>
W5 IA1	Lesson 1 Carrying capacity (Ch 5.5)	<p>define the term <i>carrying capacity</i></p> <p>explain why the carrying capacity of a population is determined by limiting factors (biotic and abiotic)</p> <p>discuss the effect of changes within population-limiting factors on the carrying capacity of the ecosystem.</p>	<p>OBI Chapters: 5.5</p> <p>Important vocabulary: Environmental limiting factors Biotic potential Carrying capacity Environmental resistance J-curve S-curve Equilibrium Ecological homeostasis</p> <p>Important diagrams/tables: Exponential growth Fig 1, p 152 Population growth curve fig2, 153 S-curve – fig 3, 153 Carying capacity Fig 4, p. 154 Homeostatic control Fig 5, p. 154</p>
	Lesson 2 Data Analysis and interpretation practice Revision for IA1- Data Test		<p>OBI Chapters:</p> <p>Important vocabulary:</p> <p>Important diagrams/tables:</p>
	Lesson 3 EXAM		<p>OBI Chapters:</p> <p>Important vocabulary:</p> <p>Important diagrams/tables:</p>
W6	Lesson 1 Interactions btw ecosystems (Ch 6.1) Changes in communities (Ch 6.2)	<p>explain the concept of ecological succession (refer to pioneer and climax communities and seres)</p> <p>differentiate between the two main modes of succession: primary and secondary</p>	<p>OBI Chapters: 6.1, 6.2</p> <p>Important vocabulary: Latitudinal zonation Altitudinal zonation Sere Primary sucesion Pioneer species Micro-environments Dominant pspecies Climax community Primary forces Secondary succesion Secondary force Disclimax community Desertification</p> <p>Important diagrams/tables: Latitudinal zonation Fig 4, p. 165 Sand dune zonation Fig 5, p. 169 NEED TO FIND MORE</p>
	Lesson 2 Interactions btw ecosystems (Ch 6.1)	identify the features of pioneer species (ability to fixate nitrogen, tolerance to extreme conditions, rapid	<p>OBI Chapters: 6.1, 6.2</p> <p>Important vocabulary: Latitudinal zonation Altitudinal zonation Sere</p>

	Changes in communities (Ch 6.2)	germination of seeds, ability to photosynthesise) that make them effective colonisers	Primary succession Pioneer species Micro-environments Dominant species Climax community Primary forces Secondary succession Secondary force Dis-climax community Desertification Important diagrams/tables: Latitudinal zonation Fig 4, p. 165 Sand dune zonation Fig 5, p. 169 NEED TO FIND MORE
	Lesson 3 Ecosystem changes in past (Ch 6.3)	analyse data from the fossil record to observe past ecosystems and changes in biotic and abiotic components	OBI Chapters: 6.3 Important vocabulary: Fossils Important diagrams/tables: NEED TO FIND MORE
W7	Lesson 1 Data Analysis and interpretation practice	analyse ecological data to predict temporal and spatial successional changes	OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables:
	Lesson 2 Human impact on ecosystems (Ch 6.4)	predict the impact of human activity on the reduction of biodiversity and on the magnitude, duration and speed of ecosystem change.	OBI Chapters: 6.4 Important vocabulary: Habitat fragmentation Eutrophication Biological oxygen demand Exotics Pests Biodegradability Biological magnification Half-life Persistence Primary pollutant Secondary pollutant Photochemical smog Temperature inversions Microclimates Important diagrams/tables: Erosion Fig 3, p.176 Water pollution Fig 5, p178 DDT Concentrations Fig 7, p180 Microclimate Changes Fig 9, 182
	Lesson 3 Ecosystem Management Revision/ Catch-up Unit 3	Bringing it all together! Evaluating and elaborating on ideas about ecosystems → management	OBI Chapters: 3.9 Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables: Carbon Dioxide and Ocean Acidification Fig. 1, p.107 FuseSchool video; Ecosystems at risk (examples of management)
W8 IA2: PRAC ½ day	Lesson 1 IA 2 (L1) Hand-out/ preparation for initial Fieldtrip		OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables:
	Lesson 2 Prac: ½ day excursion	Mandatory Practicals: 3.8 A – OBI U3&4, p. 416 3.8 B – OBI U3&4, p. 423 6.4 – OBI U3&4, p. 425	OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables:
	Lesson 3 IA2 (L2)		OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rationale -> RQ - Modifications 		Important diagrams/tables:
W9 IA2	Lesson 1 Revision: Diversity and Linnean system (Ch 2.2-2.4) Features in classification (Ch 2.5) Identification keys (Ch 2.7) Cladistics (Ch 2.6)	describe the classification systems for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - similarity of physical features (the Linnaean system) - methods of reproduction (asexual, sexual — K and r selection) - molecular sequences (molecular phylogeny — also called cladistics) define the term <i>clade</i> recall that common assumptions of cladistics include a common ancestry, bifurcation and physical change	OBI Chapters: 2.2-2.4 Important vocabulary: Hierarchical Classification Subspecies Reproduction Race Asexual/sexual Phylogeny Taxonomy Cladistics Taxa Shared/derived characteristics Mutations Cladogram Species Cladogenesis Genus Plesiomorphic Family Apomorphic Classes Clades Phyla Karyotype Kingdoms Molecular analysis Domains Molecular clock Order Immunological difference Division DNA-hybridisation Binomial nomenclature Mitochondrial DNA Specific name Dichotomous keys Reproductive isolation Homologous structure Hybrid Divergent evolution Apomixis Convergent evolution Parthenogenesis Analogous structures Ring species Vestigial structures Varieties Embryology Geographical isolation Geographical distribution Important diagrams/tables: Linnaean Taxonomy Fig 1, p. 35 Classification by Domain Tab 1, p. 35 Ring species Fig 3, p 41 and Fig. 5, p. 43 Homologous Structures Fig 1, p. 45 Embryology Fig. 2, p. 46 Geographic Distribution Fig 3, p. 47 Fossil Evidence Fig 4, p. 48 Cladogram Fig 1, p. 50 Molecular Analysis Fig. 2 & 3, p. 51 DNA Hybridisation Fig. 5, p. 53 Dichotomous Keys Fig. 1 p. 56 and Tab 1 p.57
	Cladistics (Ch 2.6) Data Analysis & interpretation	interpret cladograms to infer the evolutionary relatedness between groups of organisms analyse data from molecular sequences to infer species evolutionary relatedness	OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables:
	IA 2 (L3) - Checkpoint RQ and modifications		OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables:
W10 IA2: PRAC full-day	Lesson 1 Prac: 1-day excursion	Mandatory Practicals: 3.8 A – OBI U3&4, p. 416 3.8 B – OBI U3&4, p. 423 6.4 – OBI U3&4, p. 425	OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables:
	Lesson 2 IA 2 (L4) - Checkpoint Rationale		OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables:
	Lesson 3 Revision/ Catch-up Unit 3		OBI Chapters: Important vocabulary: Important diagrams/tables:

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