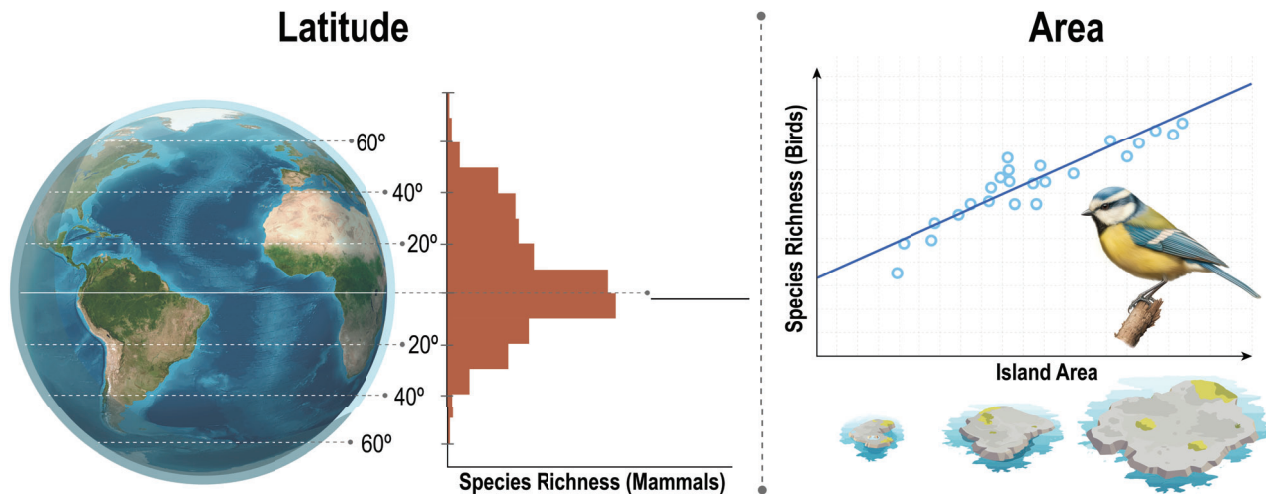


## TOPIC: GEOGRAPHIC IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

### Geographic Impact on Communities

- ◆ Two biogeographical factors have a significant impact on a community's species \_\_\_\_\_.
1. **Latitude:** diversity typically \_\_\_\_\_ with increasing latitude further from equator.
    - \_\_\_\_\_ near equator fosters more productivity (more sunlight & precipitation).
    - Tropical communities tend to be \_\_\_\_\_ (more time for speciation).
  2. **Area:** diversity typically *increases* with increasing area (\_\_\_\_\_ areas have more resources).



### EXAMPLE

Which of the following statements explain why tropical communities tend to have more species diversity than communities at higher latitudes?

- I. Tropical communities tend to be larger, and therefore have more habitats & resources available.
- II. There are fewer predators & parasites in tropical regions, allowing more species to thrive.
- III. Tropical communities have been around for longer, allowing more time for evolution & speciation to occur.
- IV. Tropical regions tend to receive more precipitation & sunlight.
- V. Tropical regions experience fewer disturbances.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) I, II, & III. | c) III & IV only. |
| b) III, IV, & V. | d) IV & V only.   |

### PRACTICE

Which of the following communities would likely have the highest species diversity?

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a) A large island in the tropics. | c) A large island in a temperate region. |
| b) A small island in the tropics. | d) A small island in a temperate region. |

## TOPIC: GEOGRAPHIC IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

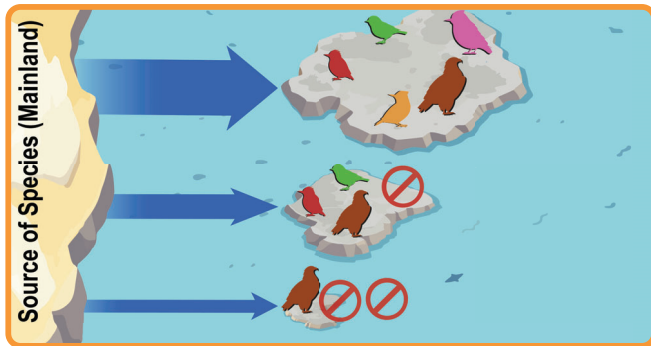
### What is the Island Equilibrium Model?

◆ **Island Equilibrium Model:** # of species on an “island” eventually reaches *equilibrium* (immigration \_\_\_\_ extinction).

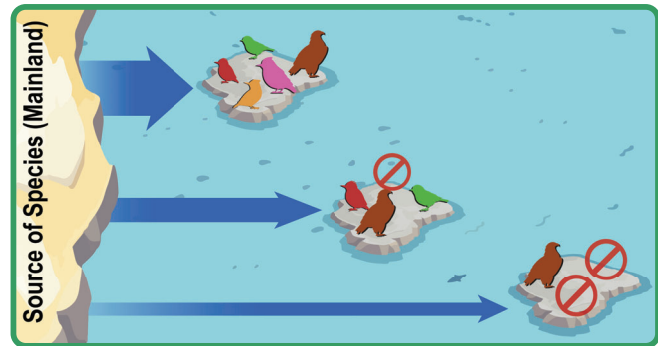
► The # of species at this equilibrium depends on \_\_\_\_ factors:

1. **Size:** the \_\_\_\_\_ the island's area.
  2. **Distance:** the \_\_\_\_\_ to the mainland.
- } The \_\_\_\_\_ species present at equilibrium.

#### 1. Island Size



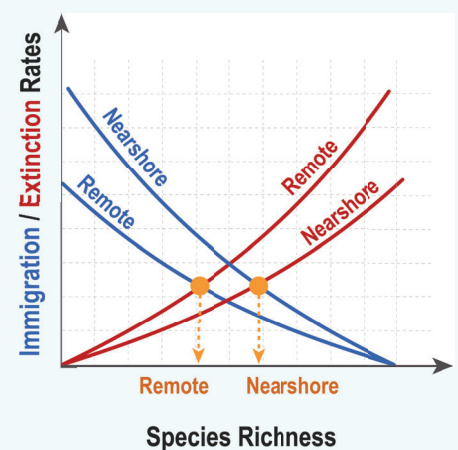
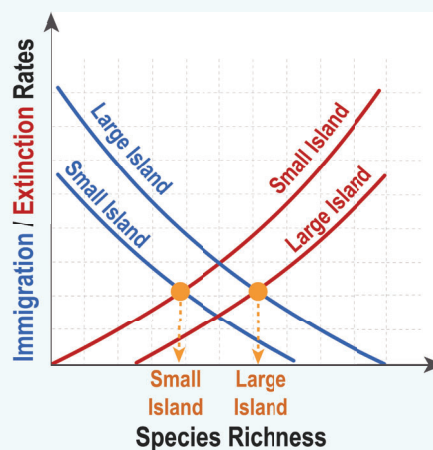
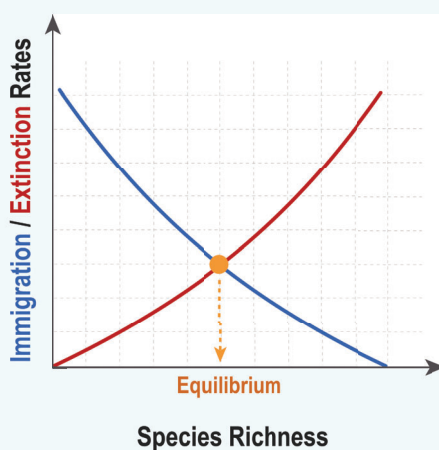
#### 2. Island Distance from “Mainland”



NOTE: this model applies to any isolated patch of habitat (e.g. oceanic islands, lakes, mountain peaks, caves, etc.).

### EXAMPLE

According to the figures below, which of the following options likely has the highest extinction rate?



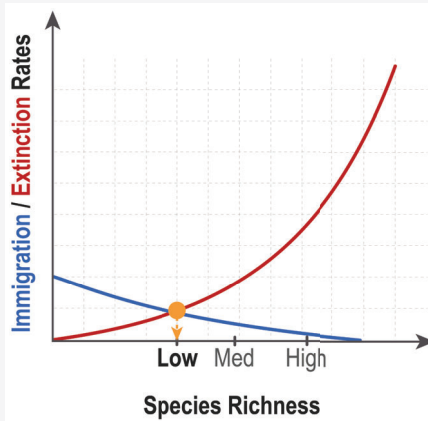
- a) An island that is small and near the mainland.
- b) An island that is small and far from the mainland.
- c) An island that is large and near the mainland.
- d) An island that is large and far from the mainland.

## TOPIC: GEOGRAPHIC IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

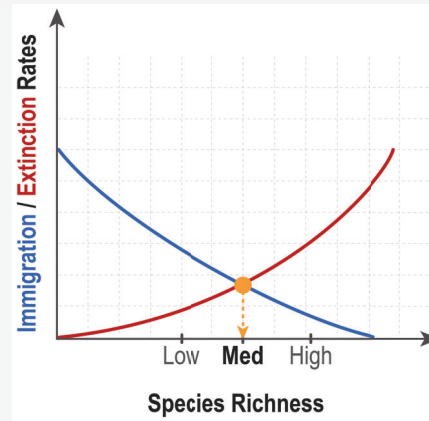
### PRACTICE

Which of the following graphs best corresponds with a small island that is distant from the mainland?

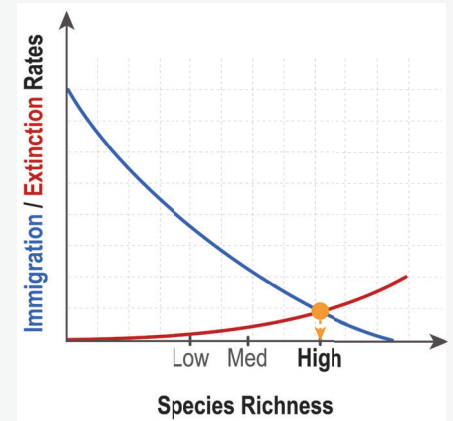
a) Graph #1



b) Graph #2



c) Graph #3



### PRACTICE

Which of the following statements correctly describes the graph below?

- a) Point A represents a large island close to the mainland.
- b) Point D represents a large island close to the mainland.
- c) Point B represents an island with higher species diversity than point C.
- d) Point D represents an island with higher extinction rate than point A.

