Nar	ne Date
Se	ction 5–2 Limits to Growth (pages 124–127)
This	s section describes what factors limit population growth.
	miting Factors (page 124) What is a limiting factor?
2.	A limiting nutrient is an example of a
De	nsity-Dependent Factors (pages 125–126)
	What is a density-dependent limiting factor?
4.	When do density-dependent factors become limiting?
5.	When do density-dependent factors operate most strongly?
6.	What are four density-dependent limiting factors? a c
	b d
7.	When populations become crowded, what do organisms compete with one another for
8.	The mechanism of population control in which a population is regulated by predation is called a(an)
9.	What are the prey and what are the predators in the predator-prey relationship on Isle Royale?
10.	Why does the wolf population on Isle Royale decline following a decline in the moose population?
11.	How are parasites like predators?

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Naı	me Class Date
De	nsity-Independent Factors (page 127)
12.	A limiting factor that affects all populations in similar ways, regardless of population size, is called a(an)
13.	What are examples of density-independent limiting factors?
	Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about changes caused by density-independent factors.
	a. Most populations can adapt to a certain amount of change.b. Periodic droughts can affect entire populations of grasses.c. Populations never build up again after a crash in population size.
	d. Major upsets in an ecosystem can lead to long-term declines in certain populations.
15.	What is the characteristic response in the population size of many species to a density-independent limiting factor?

Reading Skill Practice

A graph can help you understand comparisons of data at a glance. By looking carefully at a graph in a textbook, you can help yourself understand better what you have read. Look carefully at the graph in Figure 5–7 on page 126. What important concept does this graph communicate?