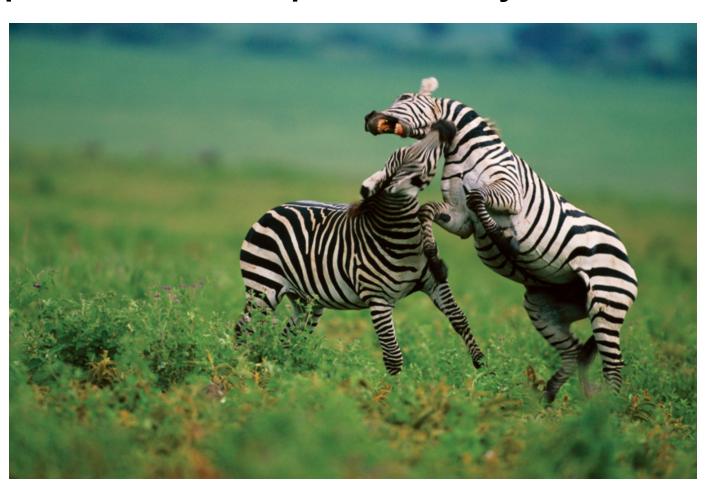
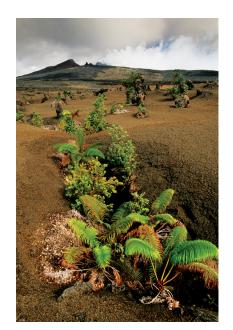
#### **KEY CONCEPT**

Ecological succession is a process of change in the species that make up a community.

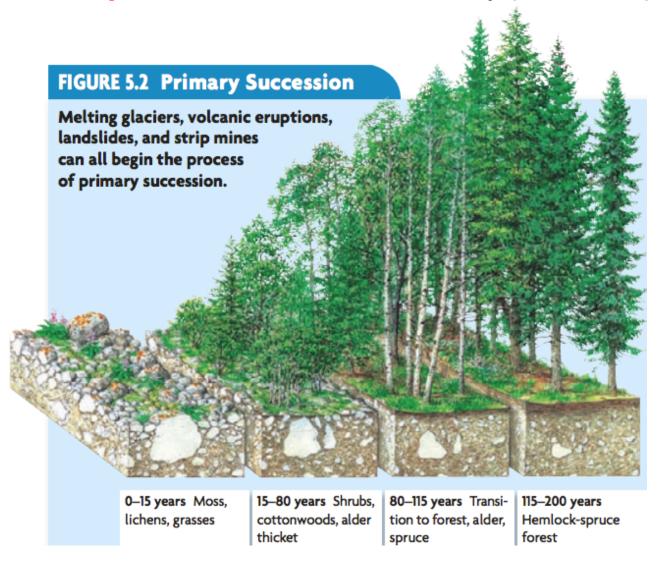


- Succession occurs following a disturbance in an ecosystem.
  - Succession regenerates or creates a community after a disturbance.
    - a sequence of biotic changes
    - damaged communities are regenerated
    - new communities arise in previously uninhabited areas





- There are two types of succession.
  - 1. Primary Succession started by pioneer species



Primary Succession occurs in an area that is previously
uninhabited

uninhabited.

- Begins in a place without any soil.
  - Sides of volcanoes
  - Landslides
  - Flooding
- First, lichens that do not need soil to survive grow on rocks
- Next, mosses grow to hold newly made soil
- The first organisms that live in a previously uninhabited area are Pioneer Species.



Glacier Bay National Park in Alaska has given scientists an opportunity to witness primary succession as the glacier recedes.

#### Pioneer Species

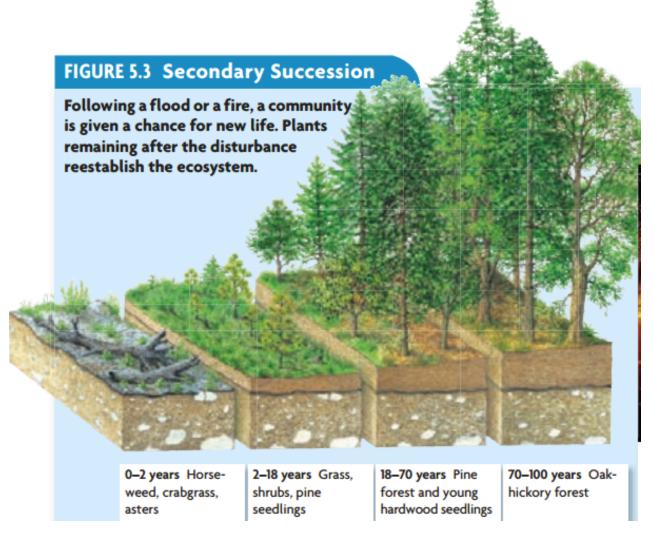


Lichens break down rock to form soil.



Low, growing moss plants trap moisture and prevent soil erosion.

- There are two types of succession.
  - 2. Secondary Succession started by remaining species



- Secondary Succession occurs in an area that is previously uninhabited.
  - Begins in a place that already has soil and was once the home of living organisms
  - Occurs faster and has different pioneer species than primary succession
  - · Example: after forest fires



Fire is important in helping forests return nutrients to the soil. Secondary succession uses these nutrients to grow.

### Climax communities

- · A stable group of plants and animals that is the end result of the succession process
- · Does not always mean big trees
  - -Grasses in prairies
  - -Cacti in deserts