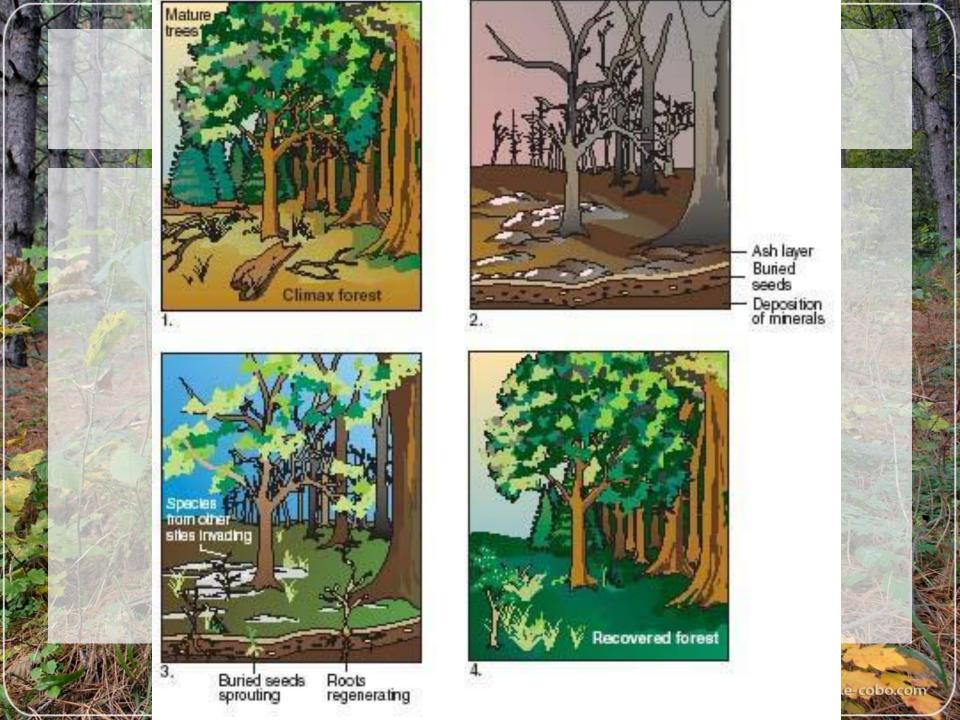




- Natural, gradual changes in the types of species that live in an area; can be primary or secondary
- The gradual replacement of one plant community by another through natural processes over time
- May take hundreds of years



### **Primary Succession**

- Begins in a place without any soil
  - Volcanoes
  - Glaciers retreating to expose rock
- Starts with the arrival of living things such as lichens that do not need soil to survive
- Called PIONEER SPECIES
- \*not very common!







Pioneer species in a parking lot crack



- Do not require soil
- Colorful, flaky patched
- Composed of two species: fungus & algae
- Algae photosynthesize, fungi absorbs nutrients & holds water
- Overtime, break down rocks

### Lichens - Pioneer Species

- As rocks break apart water freezes on the cracks, which breaks up rocks even further
- When lichens die, they accumulate in cracks
- Mosses begin to grow and die, leading to creation of fertile soil
- Fertile soil is made up of: broken rocks, decayed organisms, and water



- Soil starts to form as lichens and the forces of weather and erosion help break down rocks into smaller pieces
- When lichens die, they decompose, adding small amounts of organic matter to the rock to make soil



### Primary Succession

Simple plants like mosses and ferns can

grow in the new soil







- The simple plants die, adding more organic material
- The soil layer thickens, and grasses, wildflowers, and other plants begin to take over



- These plants die, and they add more nutrients to the soil
- Shrubs and trees can survive now





 Insects, small birds, and mammals have begun to move in

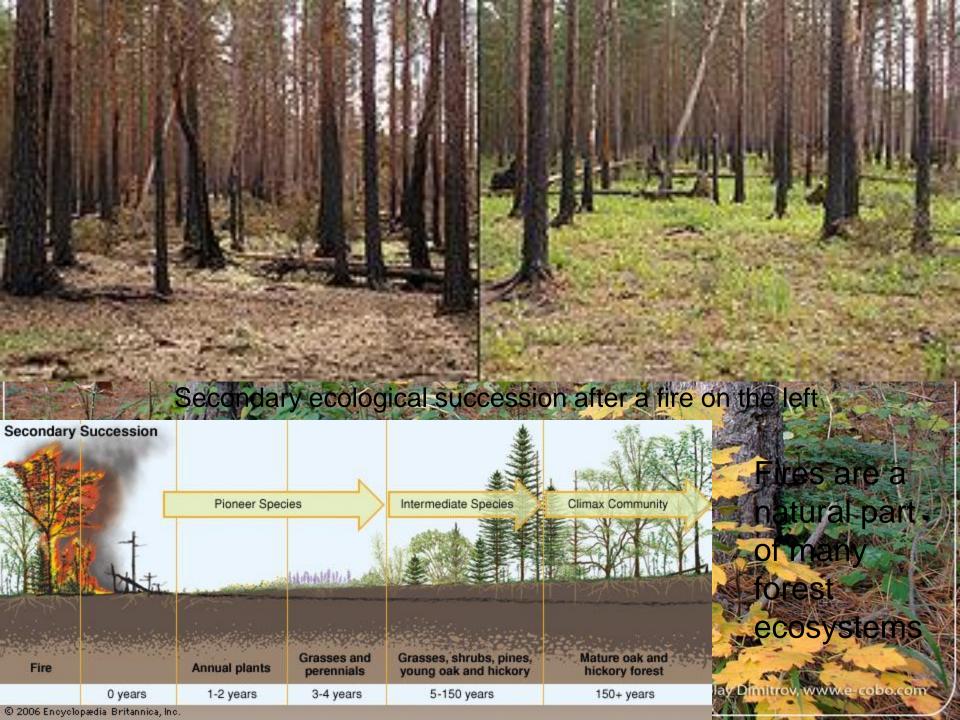
What was once bare rock now supports a

variety of life



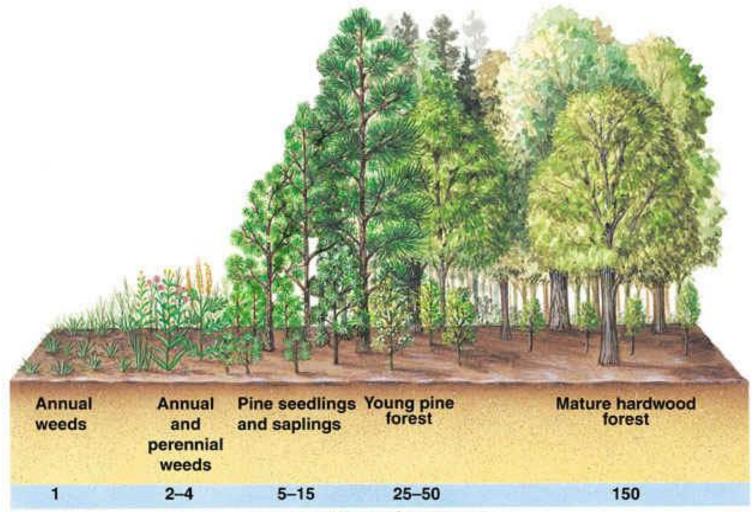
### Secondary Succession

- Begins in a place that already has soil/(ecosystem previously existed) and was once the home of living organisms
- Occurs faster and has different pioneer species than primary succession
- Example: after forest fires, floods, earthquakes
- \*very common!

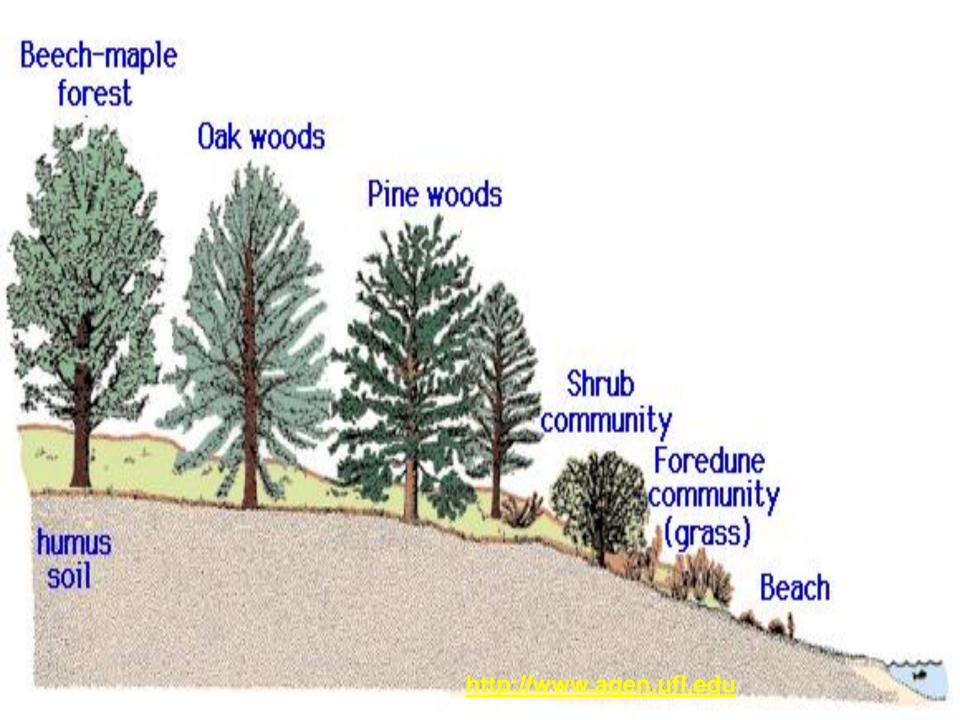




Raven/Berg, Environment, 3/e Figure 5.17



Years After Cultivation





- Erupted in 1980
- 44,460 acres burned and flattened
- After eruption, plants began to colonize the volcanic debris



- Natural fire caused by lightning are necessary parts of secondary succession
- Some species of trees (ex: Jack pine) can only release their seeds after they have been exposed to the intense heat of a fire
- Minor forest fires remove brush and deadwood





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

## When will the animal species return to the ecosystem?

- Consider what is needed for them to survive (i.e. habitat/niche)
- Animal species will <u>not</u> return until their needs can be met.
- What do they need? A habitat that will provide them with sufficient food, water, a hiding place, etc.

# FOR HOMEWORK → Choose your favorite disaster – how will succession occur?

- A disturbance:
  - a forest fire
  - a volcano
  - a flood
  - dried up pond
  - hurricane
  - tornado
  - abandoned ball field or tennis court
  - \* Write one-paragraph in complete sentences describing how succession will occur. Is it an example of primary or secondary succession?