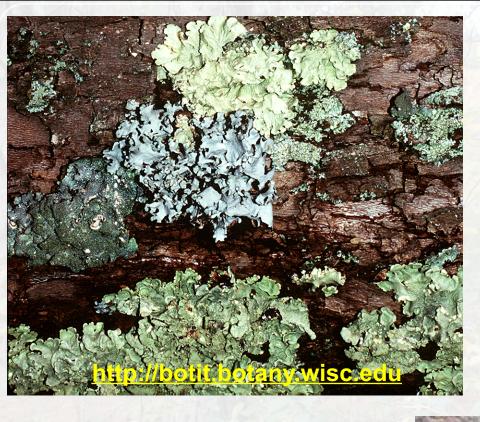




- Natural, gradual changes in the types of species that live in an area; can be primary or secondary
- The gradual replacement of one plant community by another through natural processes over time

Primary Succession

- Begins in a place without any soil
 - Sides of volcanoes
 - Landslides
 - Flooding
- Starts with the arrival of living things such as lichens that do not need soil to survive
- Called PIONEER SPECIES







- 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

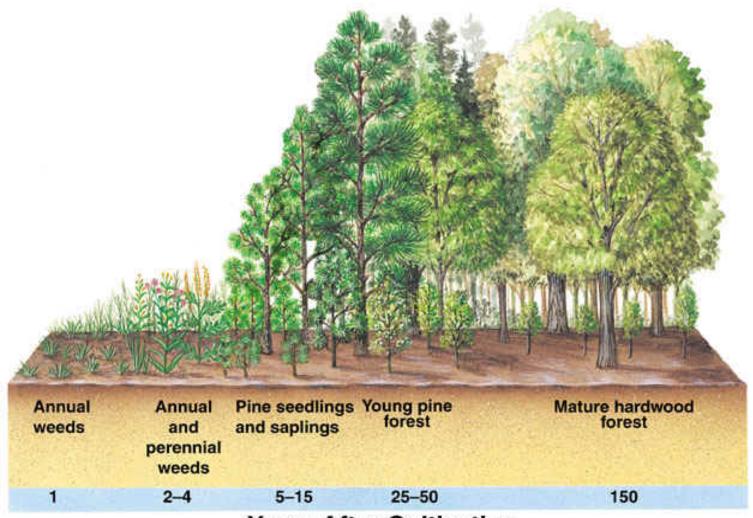




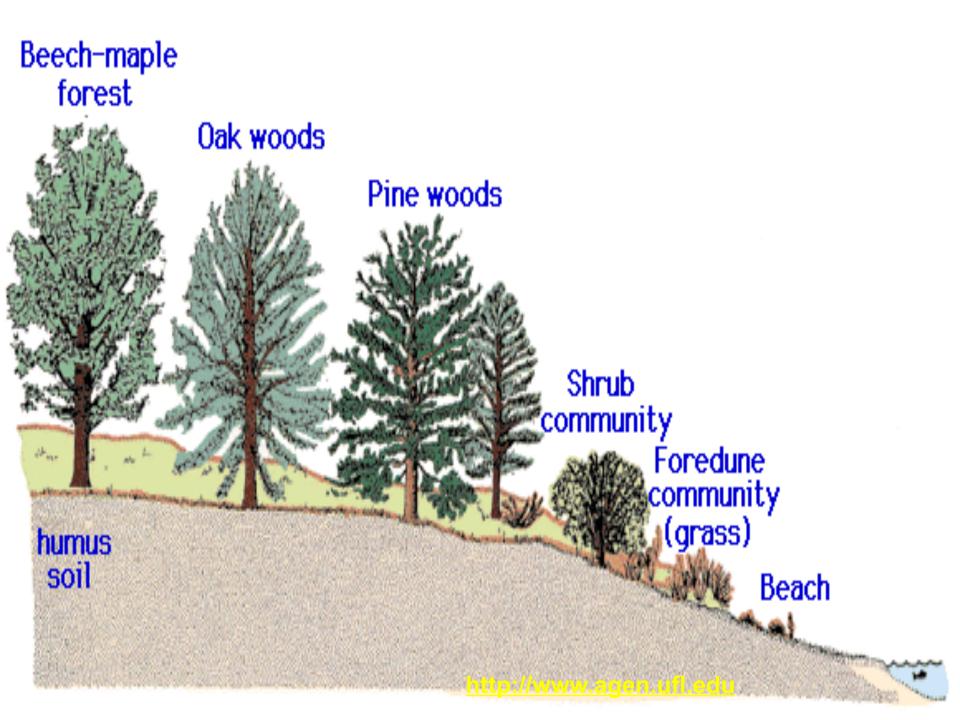
- Begins in a place that already has soil and was once the home of living organisms
- Occurs faster and has different pioneer species than primary succession
- Example: after forest fires



Raven/Berg, Environment, 3/e Figure 5.17



Years After Cultivation





- 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