

ECOLOGIA DEL INDIVIDUO

Estudia la relación entre el organismo individual y su ambiente

¿Cómo los factores ambientales (temperatura, agua, luz, etc.) afectan la fisiología y conducta de los organismos?

¿Cómo afectan estos factores el crecimiento, descendencia, movimiento, predación?

Clasificación de las interacciones entre un organismo y su ambiente:

Interacciones Físicas

Fuerzas mecánicas

Fuerzas gravitacionales

Energía térmica

Energía electromagnética

Interacciones Tróficas

Energía para trabajo metabólico

Agua

Nutrientes

Toxinas

Interacciones Informacionales

Información genética

Información sensorial

Factores ambientales más relevantes
para los individuos:

TEMPERATURA

AGUA

ENERGIA Y NUTRIENTES

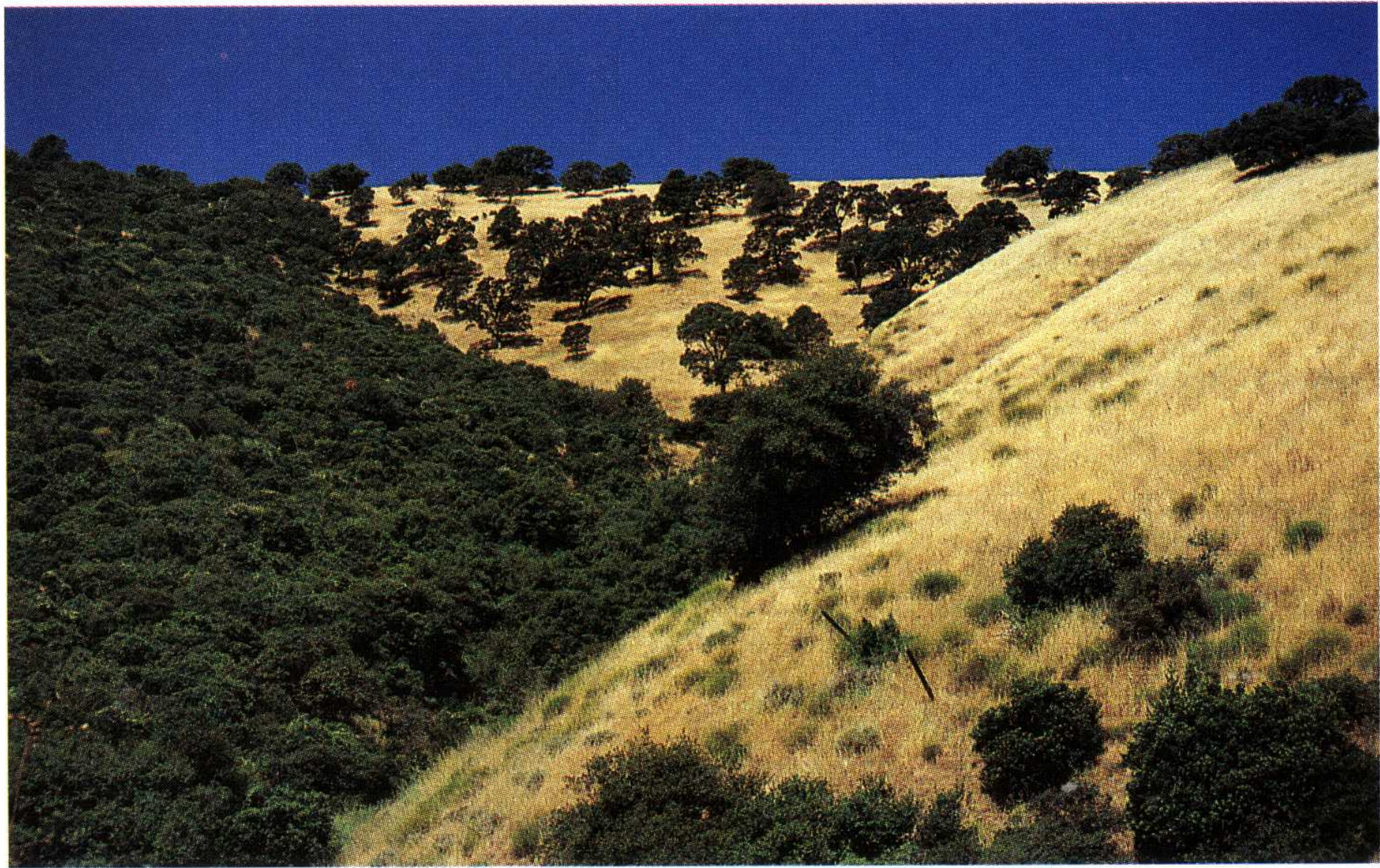
INTERACCIONES TERMICAS

INDIVIDUO - AMBIENTE

La interacción del **MACROCLIMA** con el paisaje local genera **MICROCLIMAS**

Características del paisaje que afectan el microclima:

- Altitud
- Aspecto
- Vegetación
- Color del substrato
- Presencia de rocas y cavidades



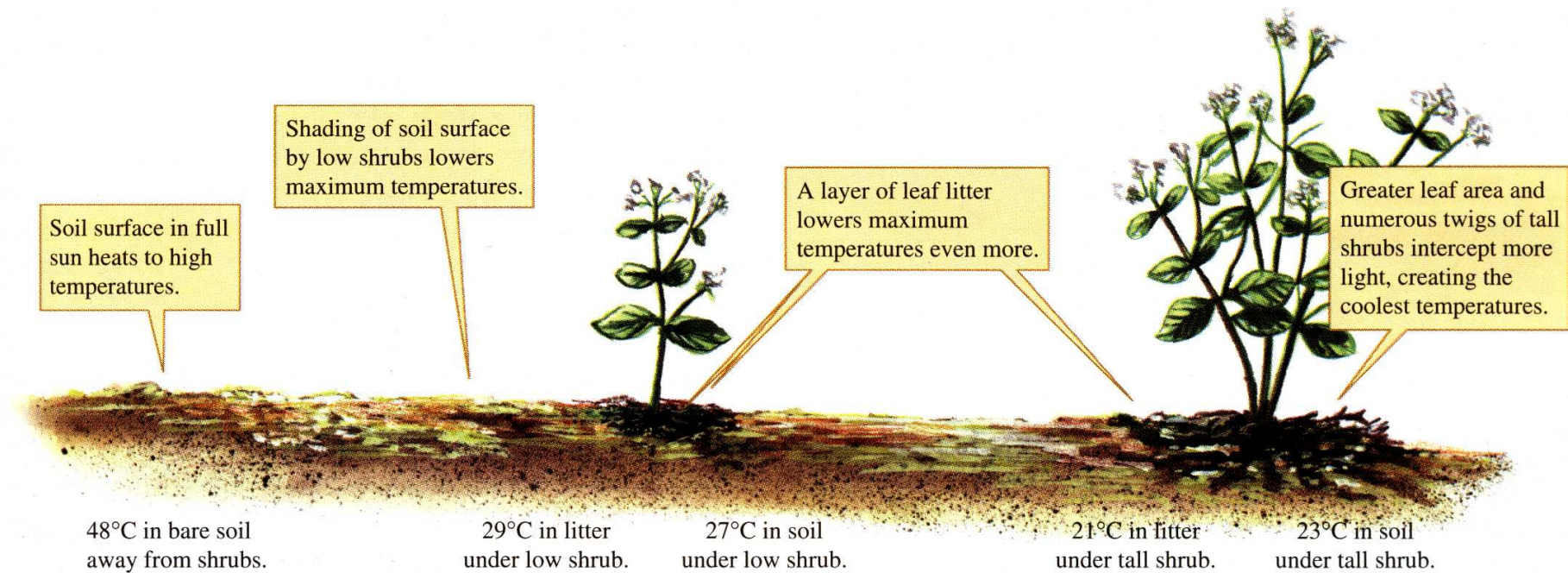


FIGURE 4.3 Desert shrubs and microclimate (data from Parmenter, Parameter, and Cheney 1989).



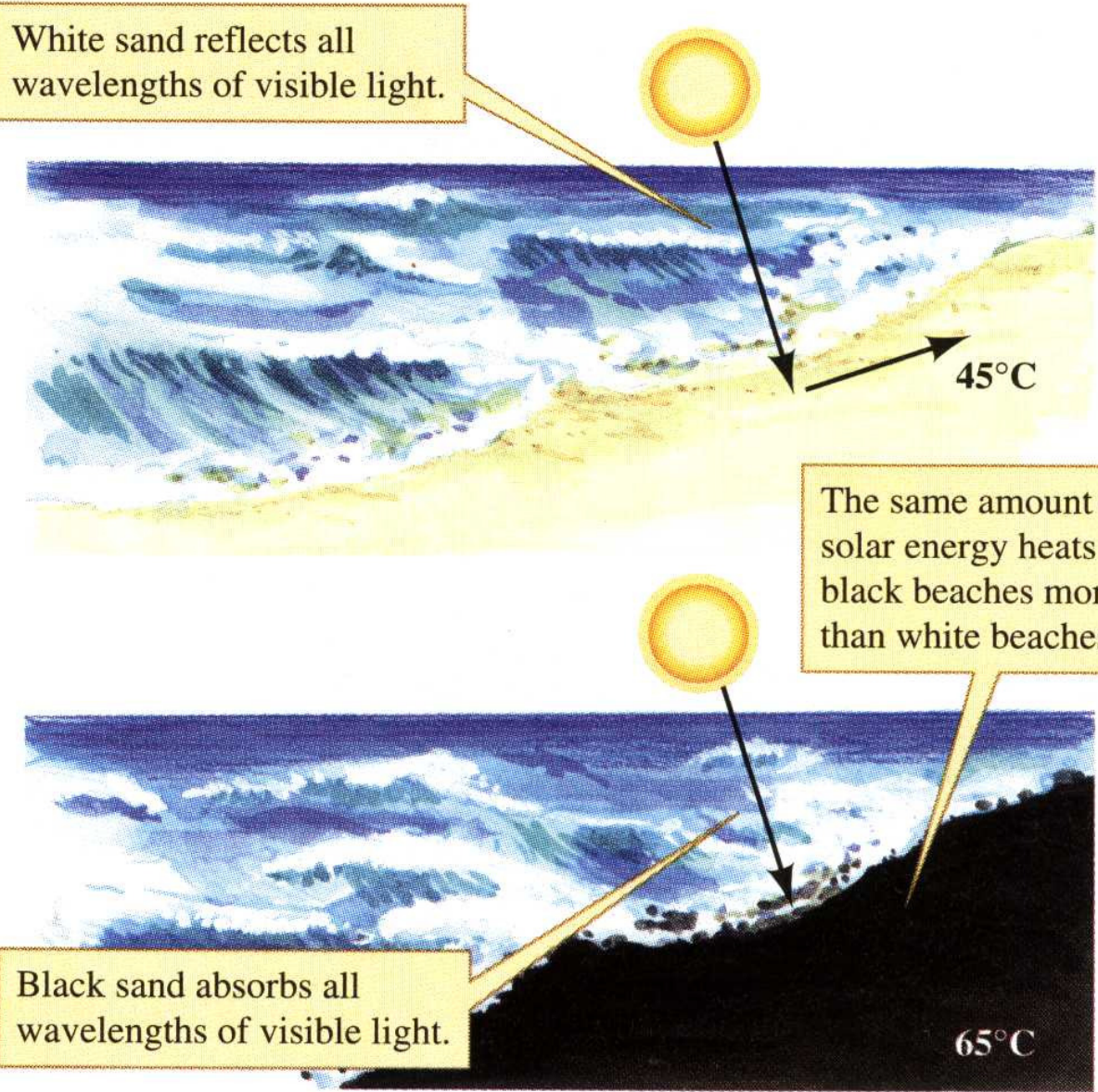


FIGURE 4.5 *Color of the ground and temperature (data from Hadley, Savill, and Schultz 1992).*

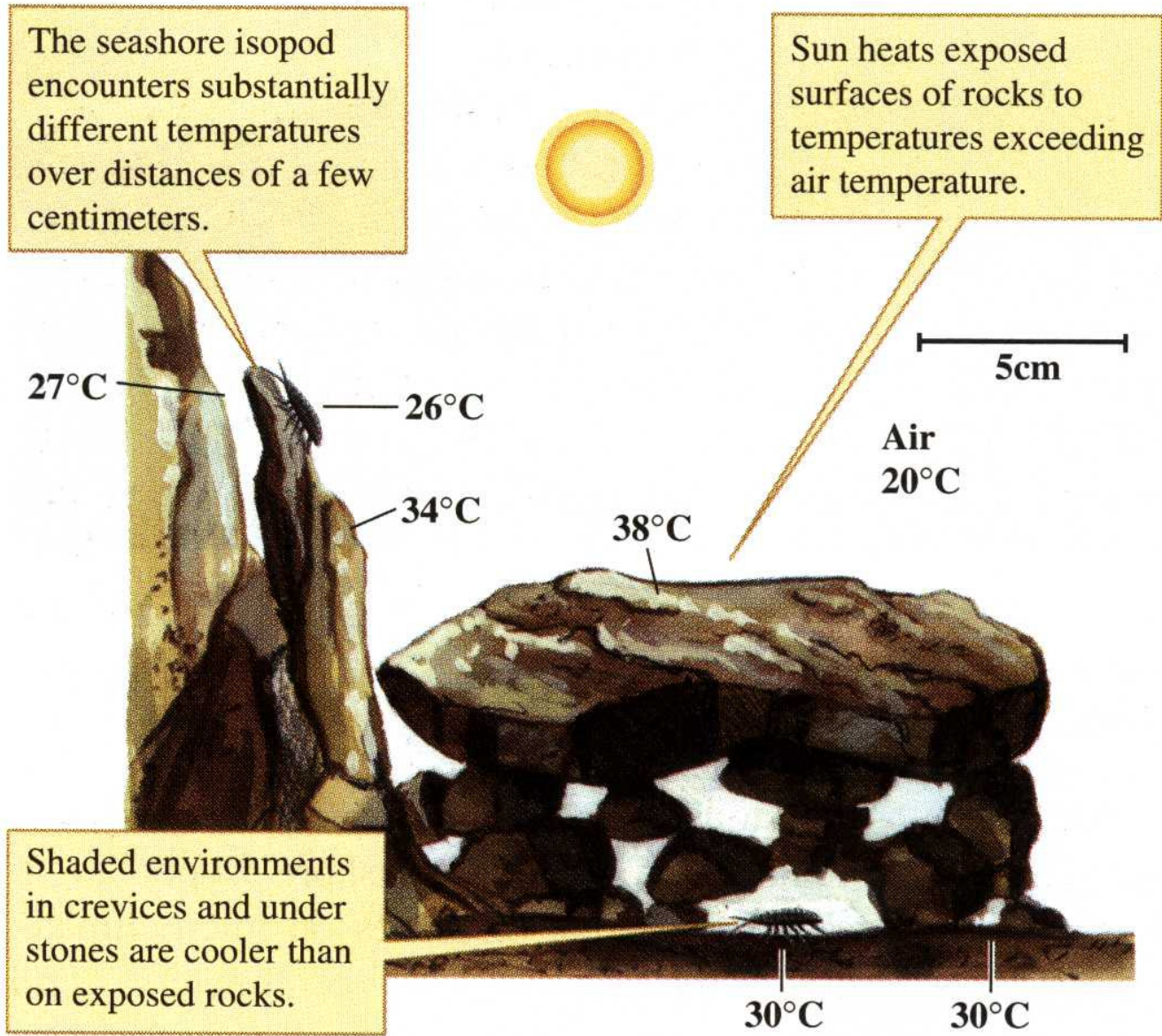
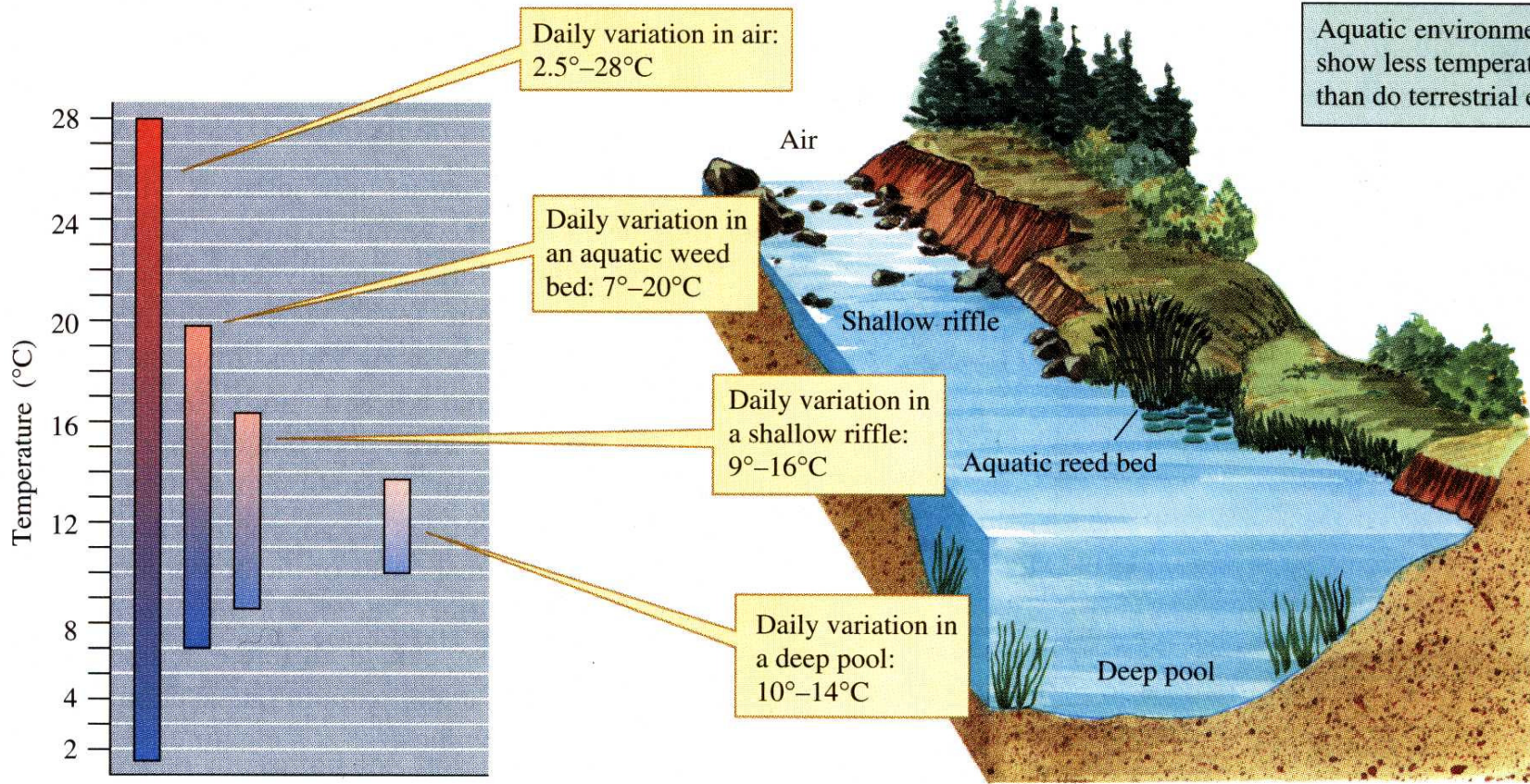


FIGURE 4.6 *Microclimates under stones (data from Edney 1953).*



Aquatic environments generally show less temperature variation than do terrestrial environments.

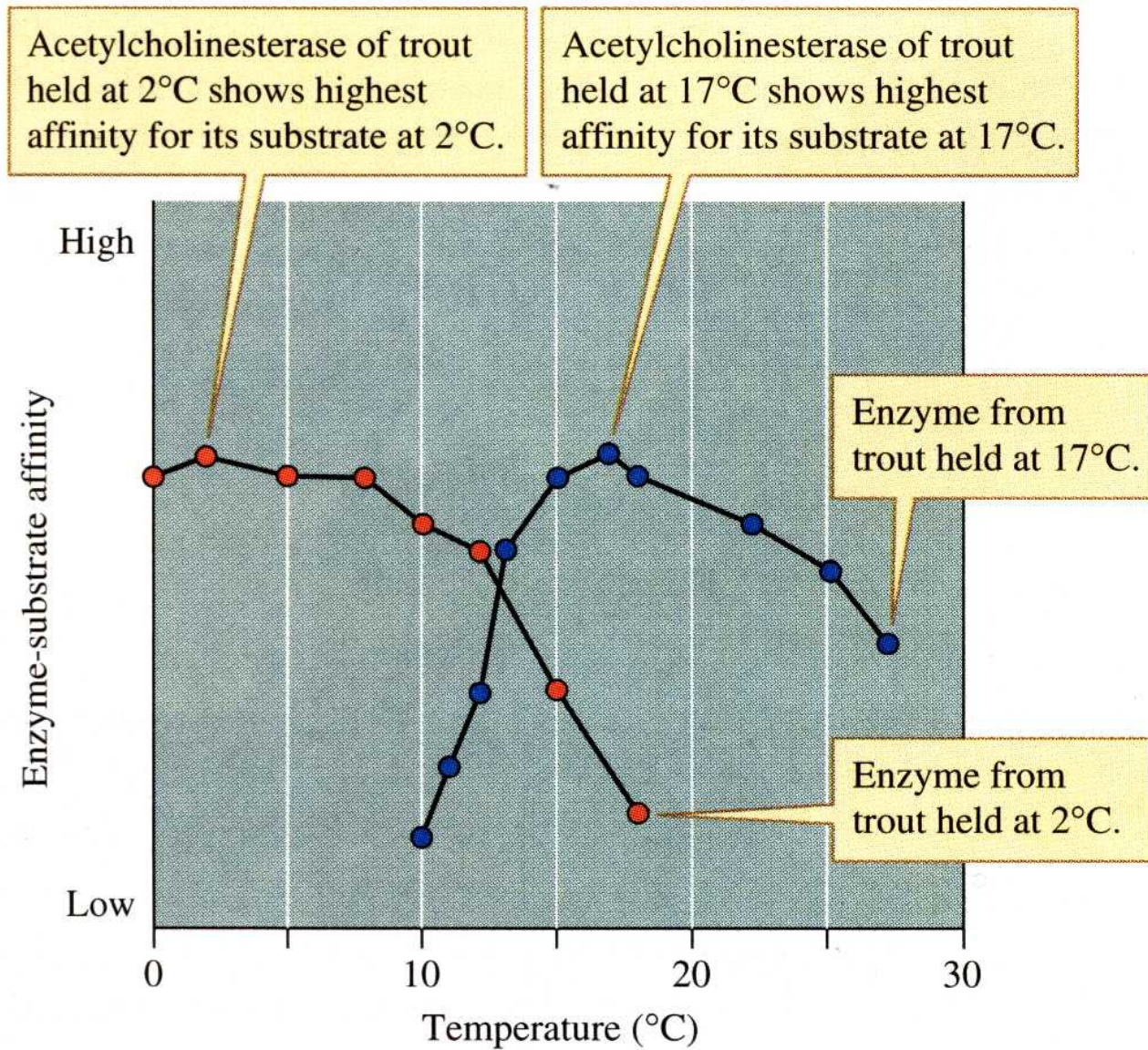


FIGURE 4.8 *Temperature and enzyme activity (data from Baldwin and Hochachka 1970).*

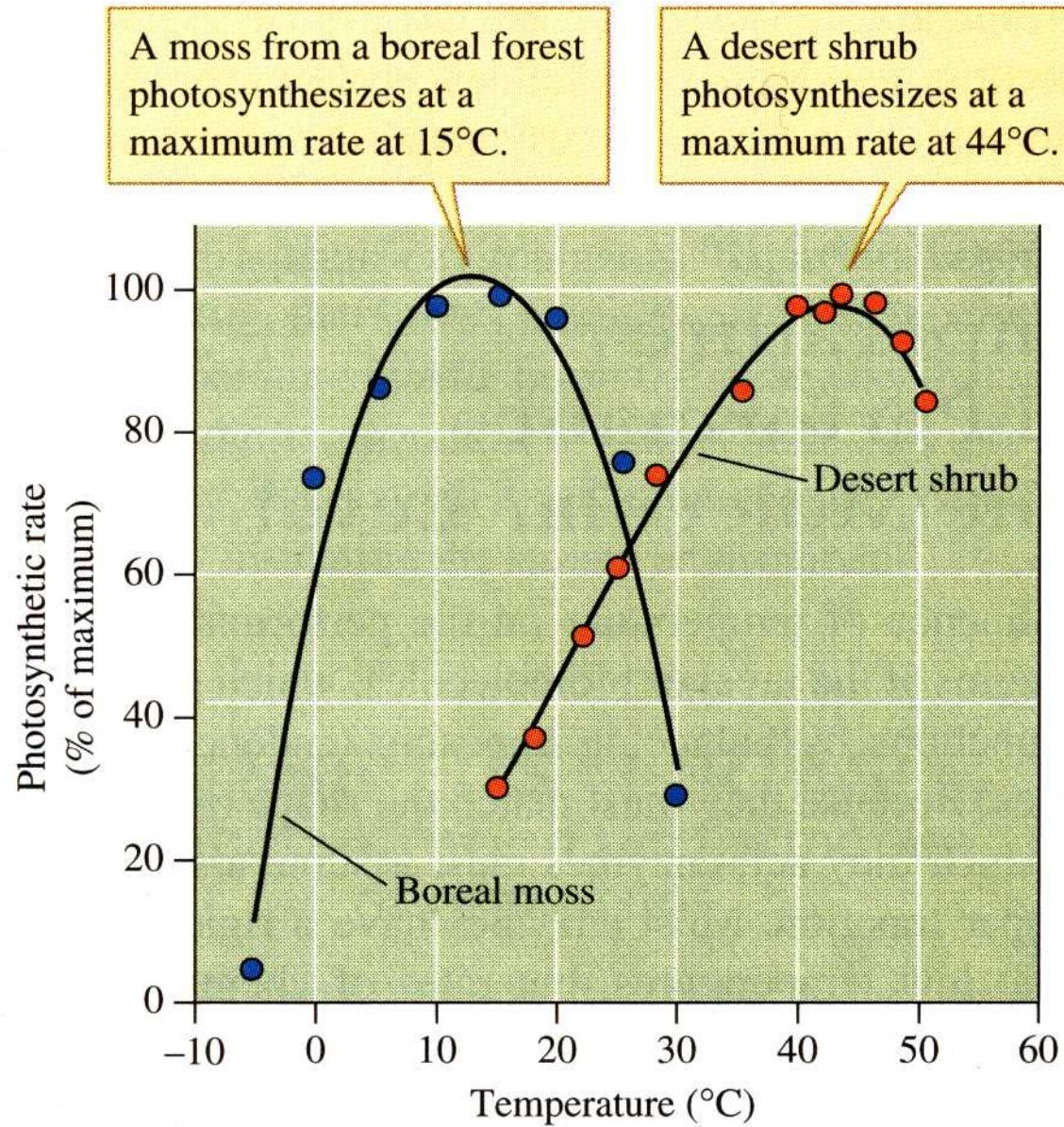


FIGURE 4.9 *Temperature and photosynthesis (data from Kallio and Kärenlampi 1975, Pearcy and Harrison 1974).*

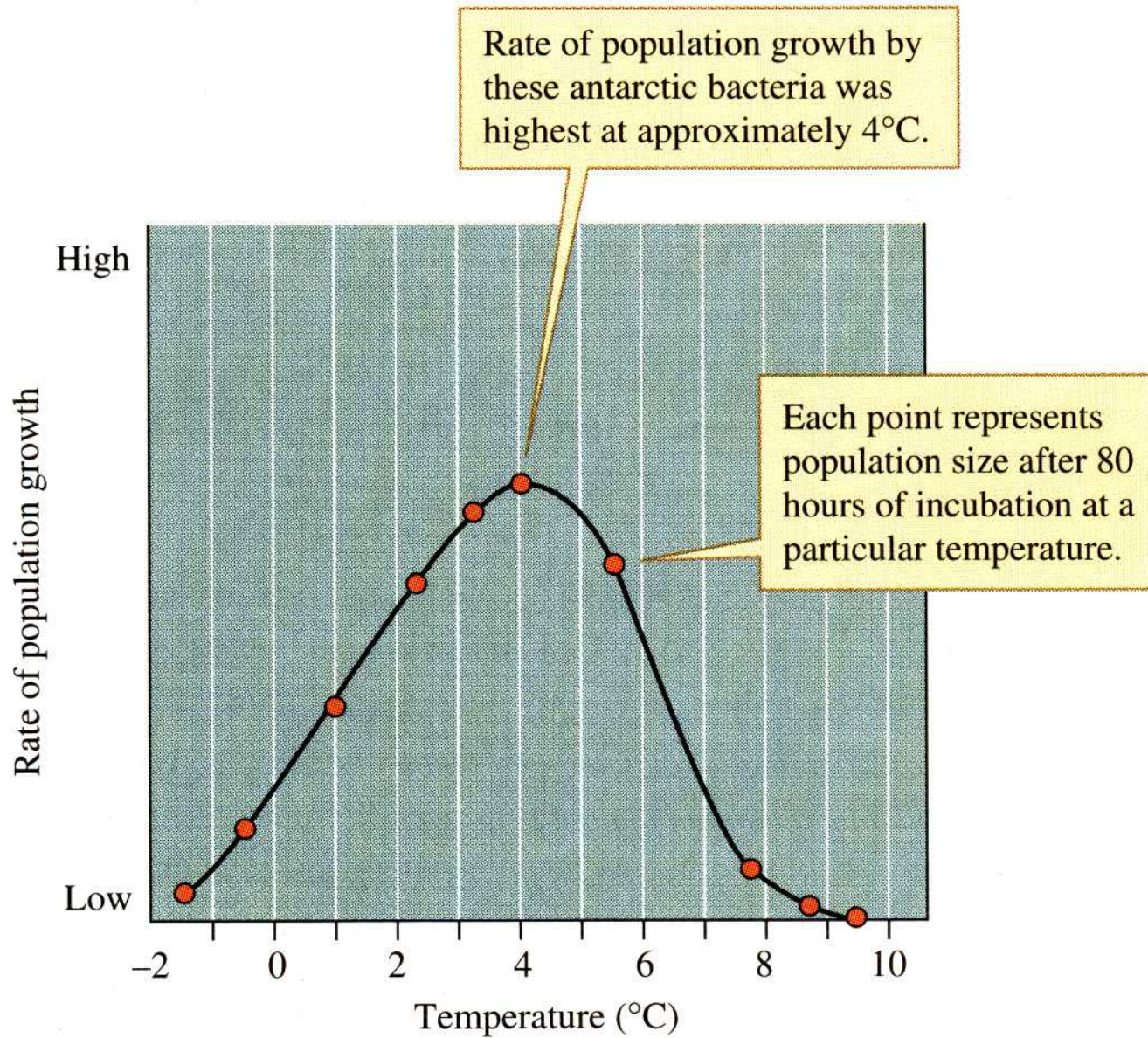


FIGURE 4.11 *Temperature and population growth by an antarctic bacterium (data from Morita 1975).*

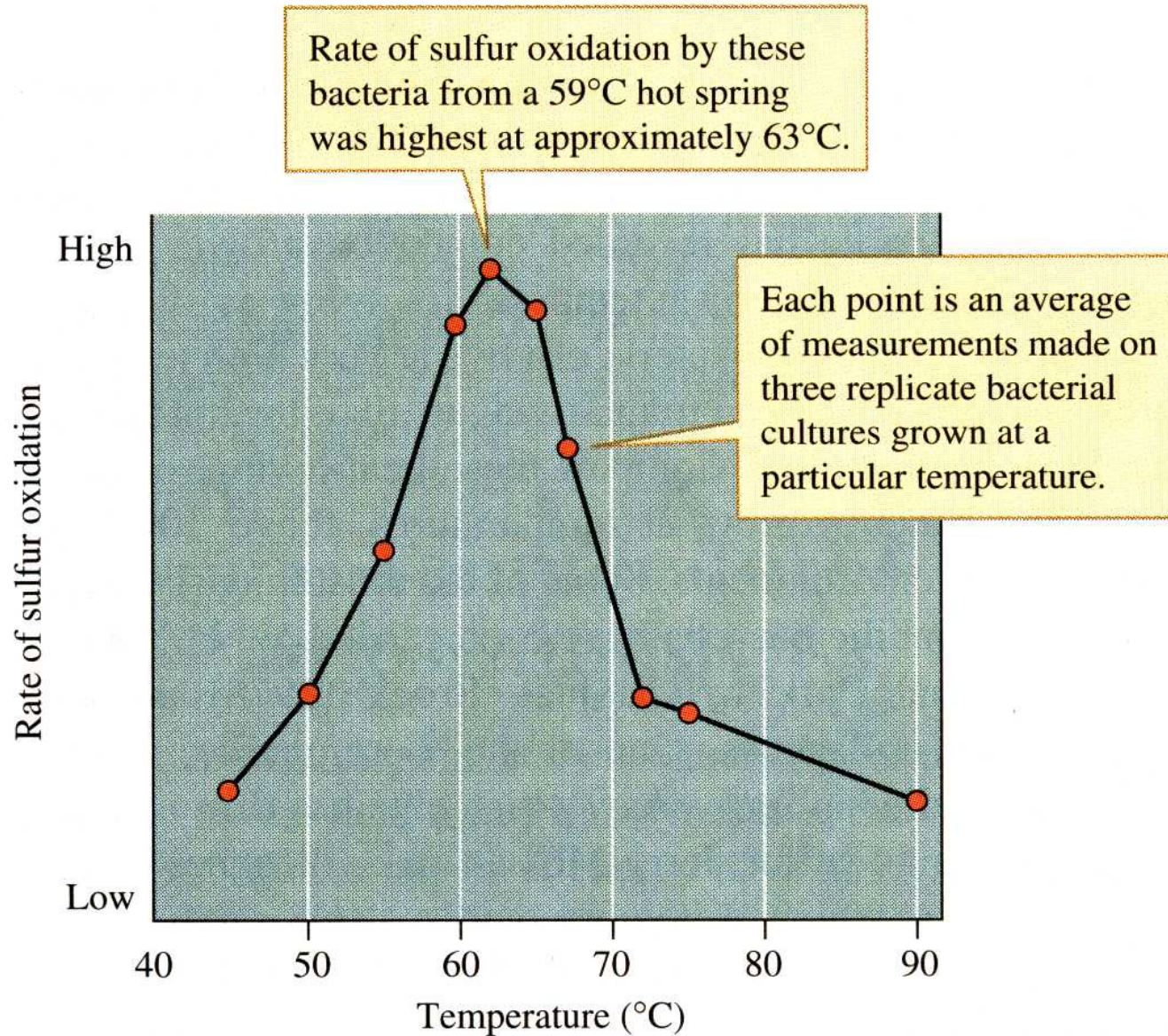


FIGURE 4.12 *Temperature and activity of a hot spring bacterium (data from Mosser, Mosser, and Brock 1974).*

¿Cómo compatibilizan los organismos sus requerimientos térmicos con la heterogeneidad térmica que les presenta el ambiente?

Ganancia de calor = Pérdida de calor

Cómo regulan los organismos su temperatura corporal?

Poikilotermos

Homeotermos

Ectotermos

Endotermos

VIAS DE GANACIA Y PERDIDA DE CALOR

$$C_a = C_m \pm C_{cd} \pm C_{cv} \pm C_r - C_e$$

C_a = calor total almacenado en el cuerpo

C_m = calor producido por el metabolismo

C_{cd} = calor ganado o perdido por conducción

C_{cv} = calor ganado o perdido por convección

C_r = calor ganado o perdido por radiación electromagnética

C_e = calor perdido por evaporación

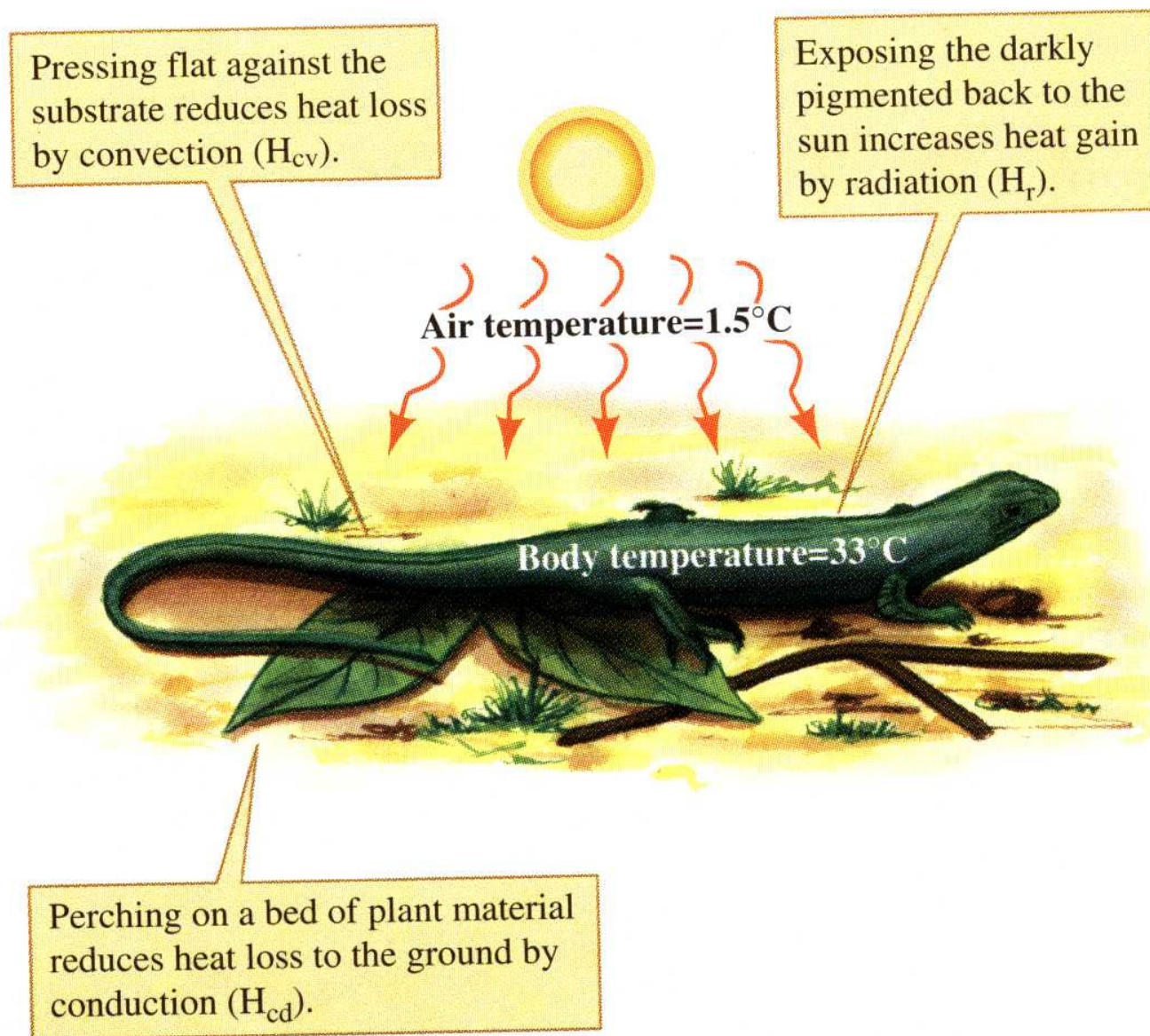


FIGURE 4.17 *Temperature regulation by Liolaemus multiformis lizards (data from Pearson 1954).*

Grasshoppers reared at low temperatures develop dark pigmentation that is highly absorbent of visible light.



Grasshoppers reared at high temperatures develop reflective, light pigmentation.



FIGURE 4.18 *Rearing temperature and the pigmentation of the clear-winged grasshopper.*

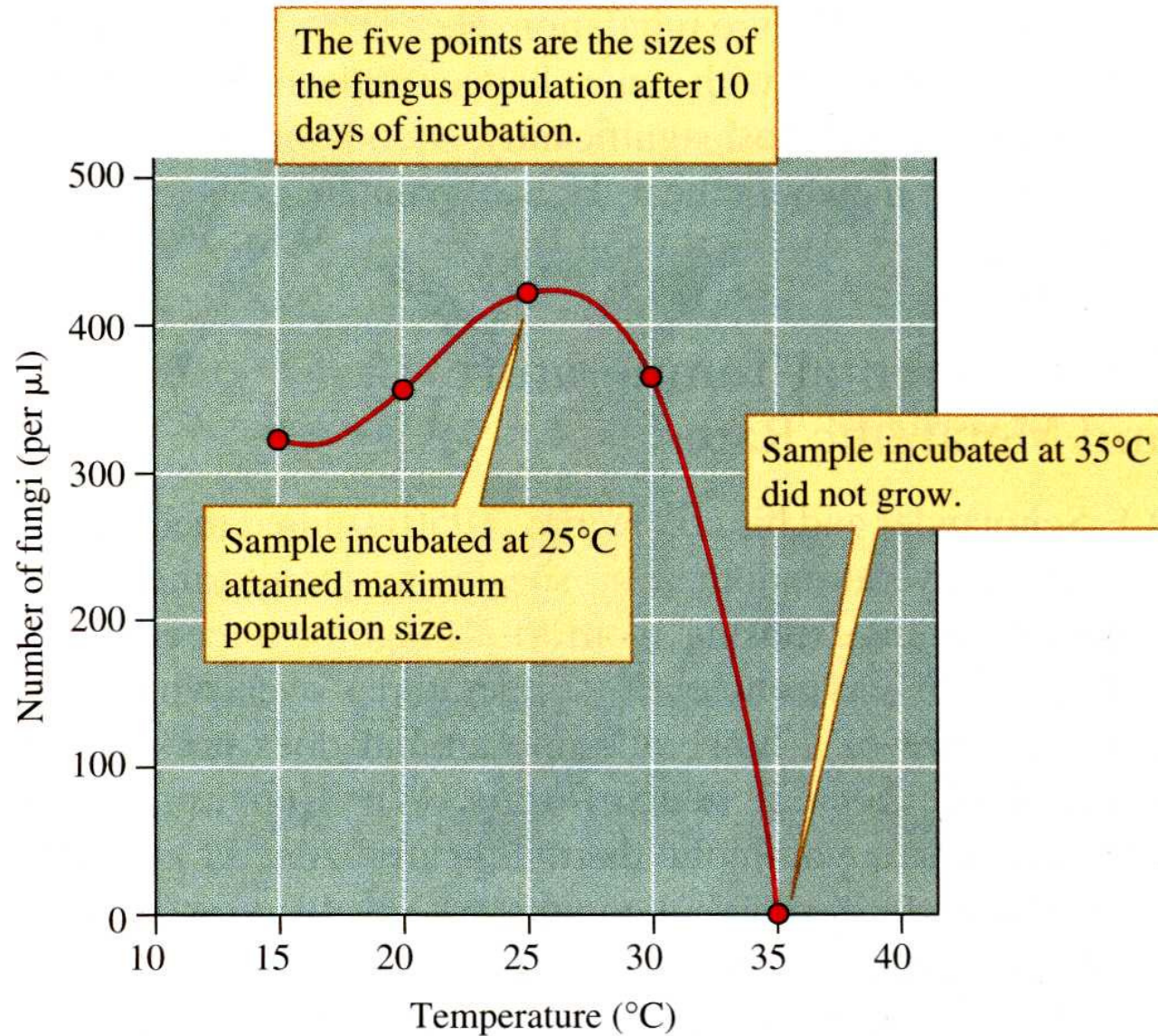


FIGURE 4.20 *Temperature and population growth by Entomophaga grylli (data from Carruthers et al. 1992).*

Grasshoppers with access to light bask, raising their body temperatures about 10°C above air temperature.

Body temperatures of grasshoppers confined to the shade nearly match air temperature.

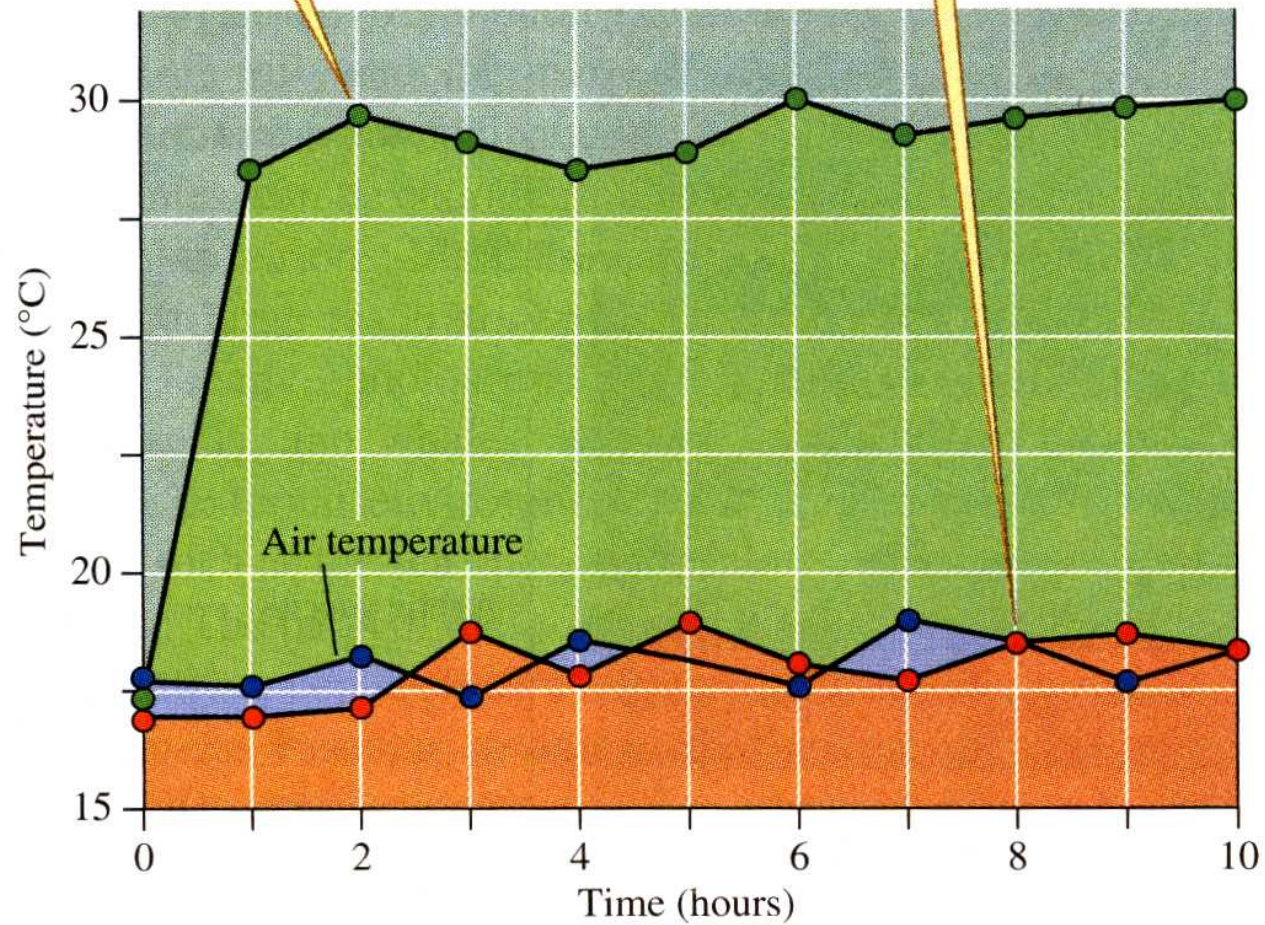


FIGURE 4.19 *Basking and body temperature (data from Carruthers et al. 1992).*

LONGITUD

1 cm

2 cm

4 cm

PESO

1 g

8 g

64 g

VOLUMEN

1 cm³

8 cm³

64 cm³

SUPERFICIE

6 cm²

24 cm²

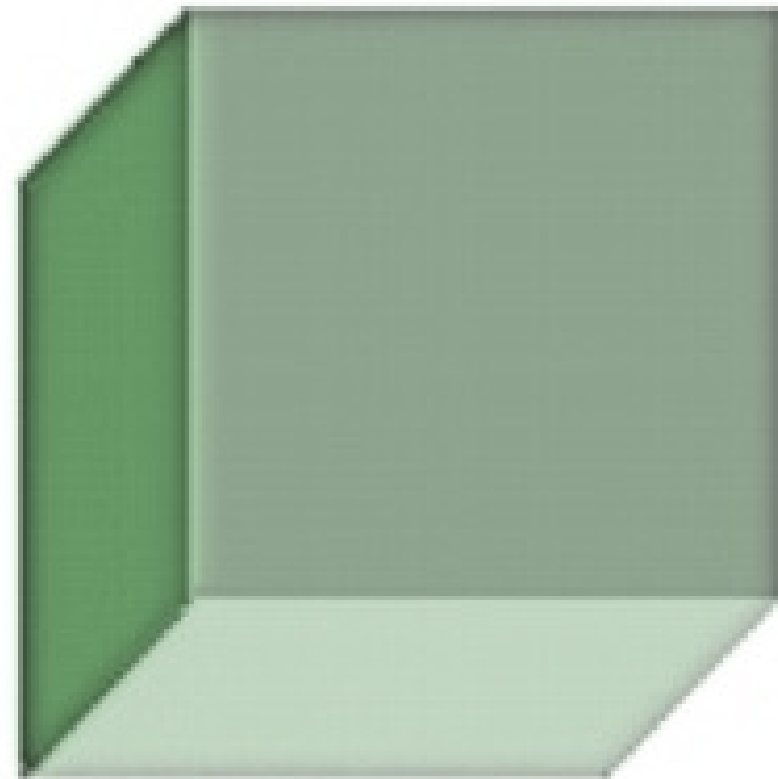
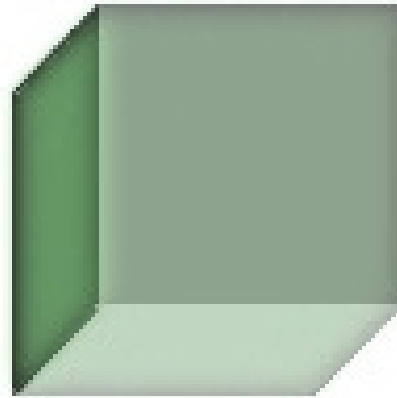
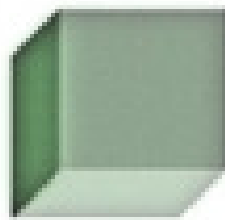
96 cm²

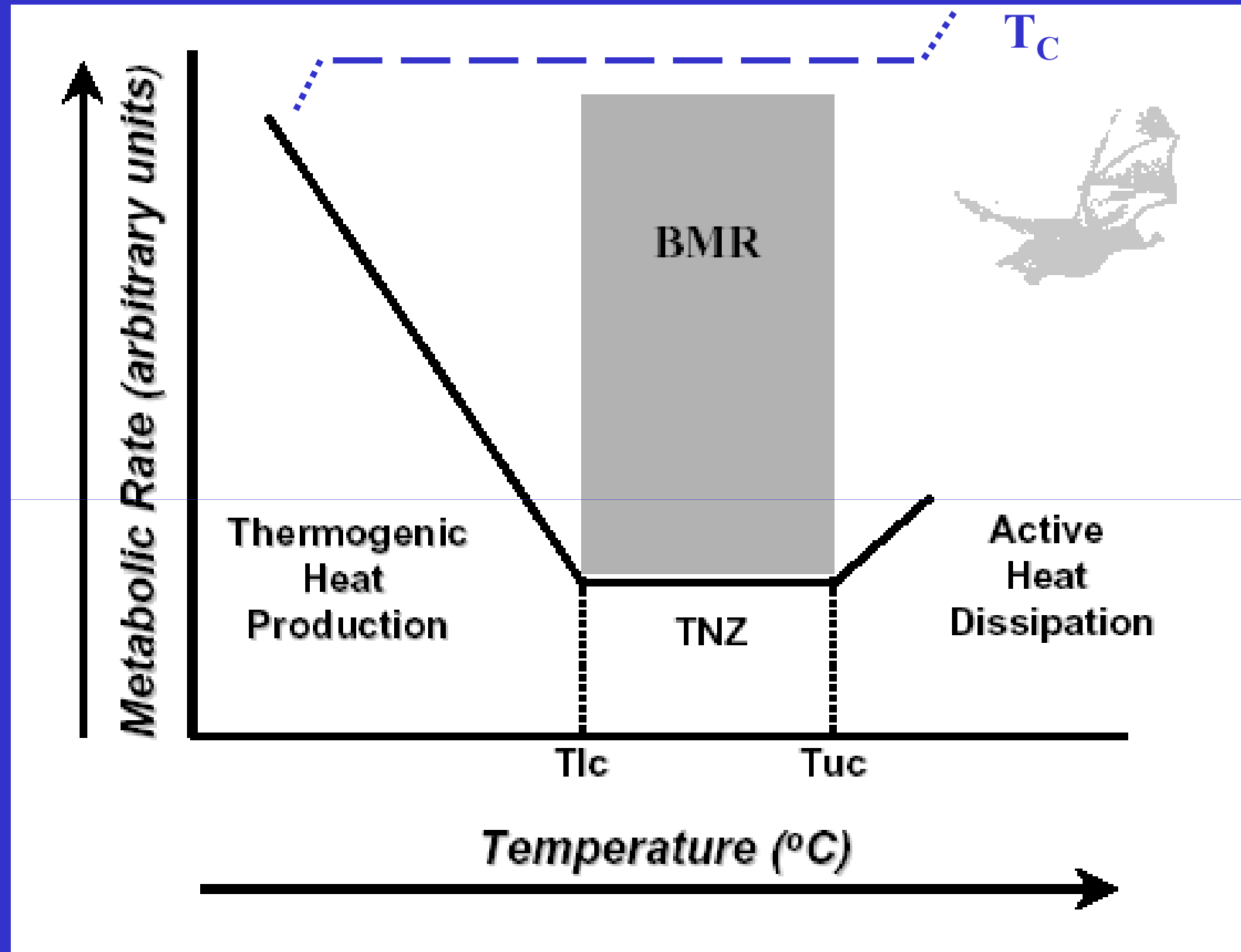
SUP/VOL

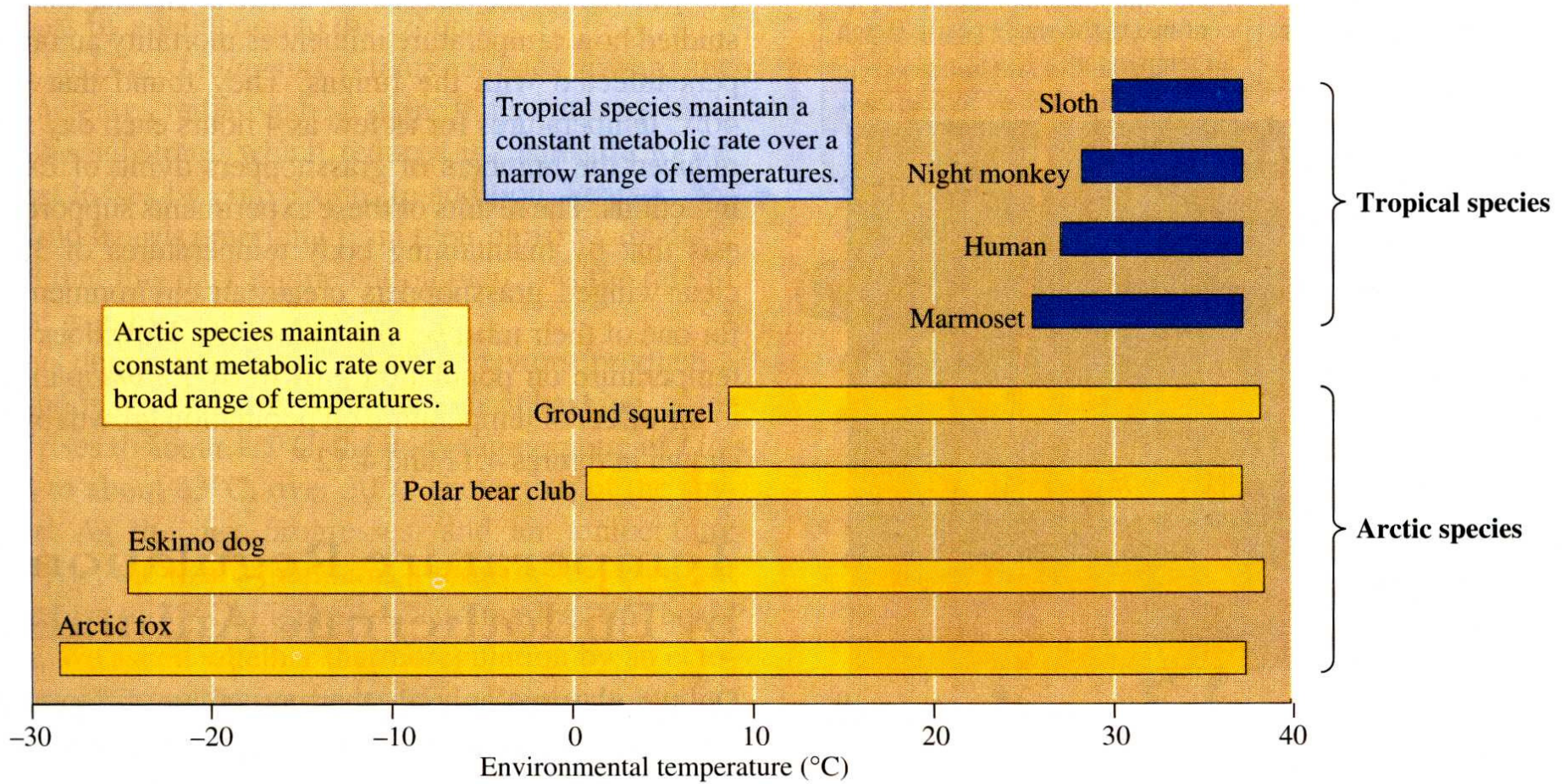
6

3

1.5







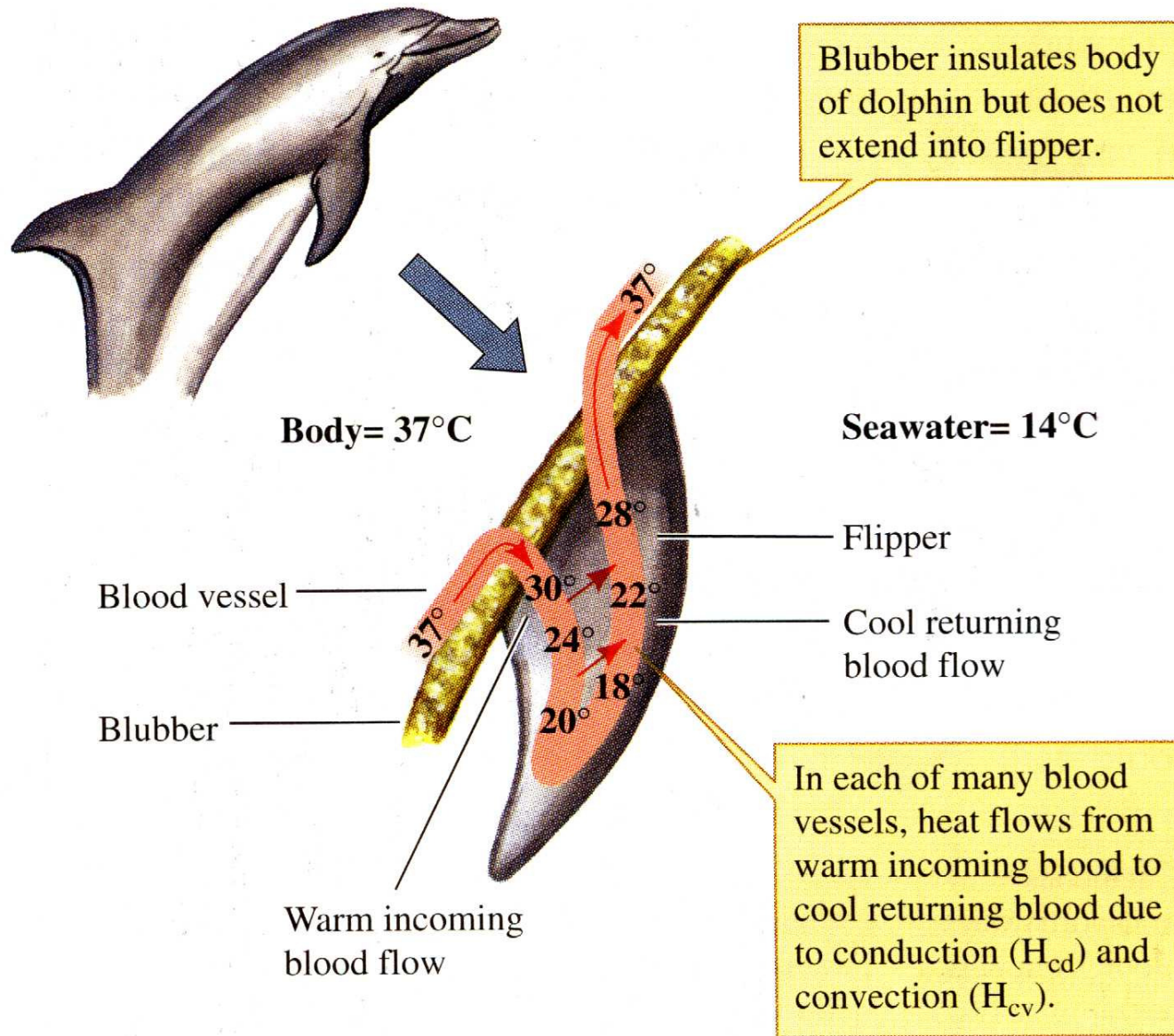


FIGURE 4.22 *Countercurrent heat exchange in dolphin flippers.*

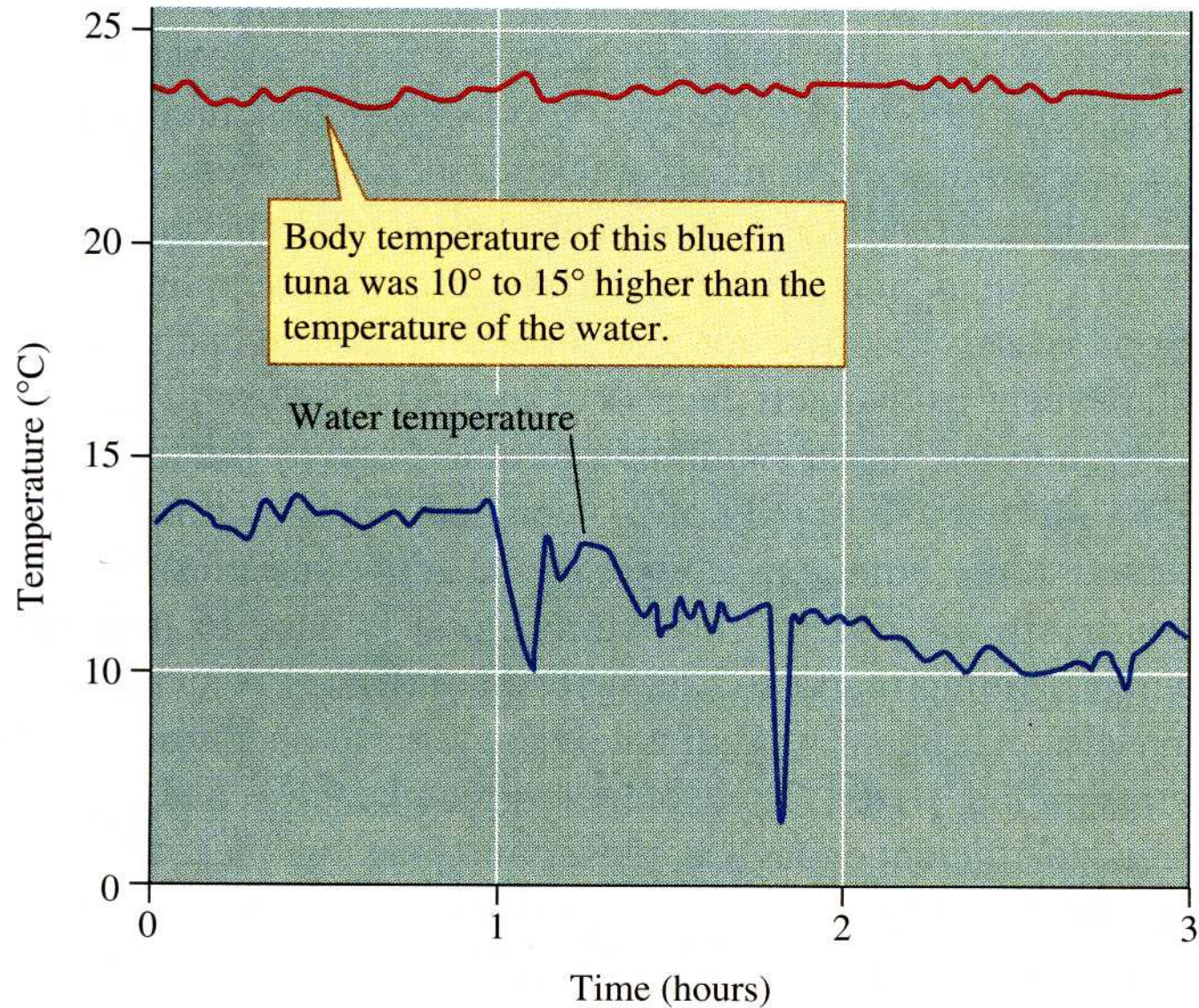


FIGURE 4.24 *Water temperature and body temperature of a bluefin tuna (data from Carey 1973).*

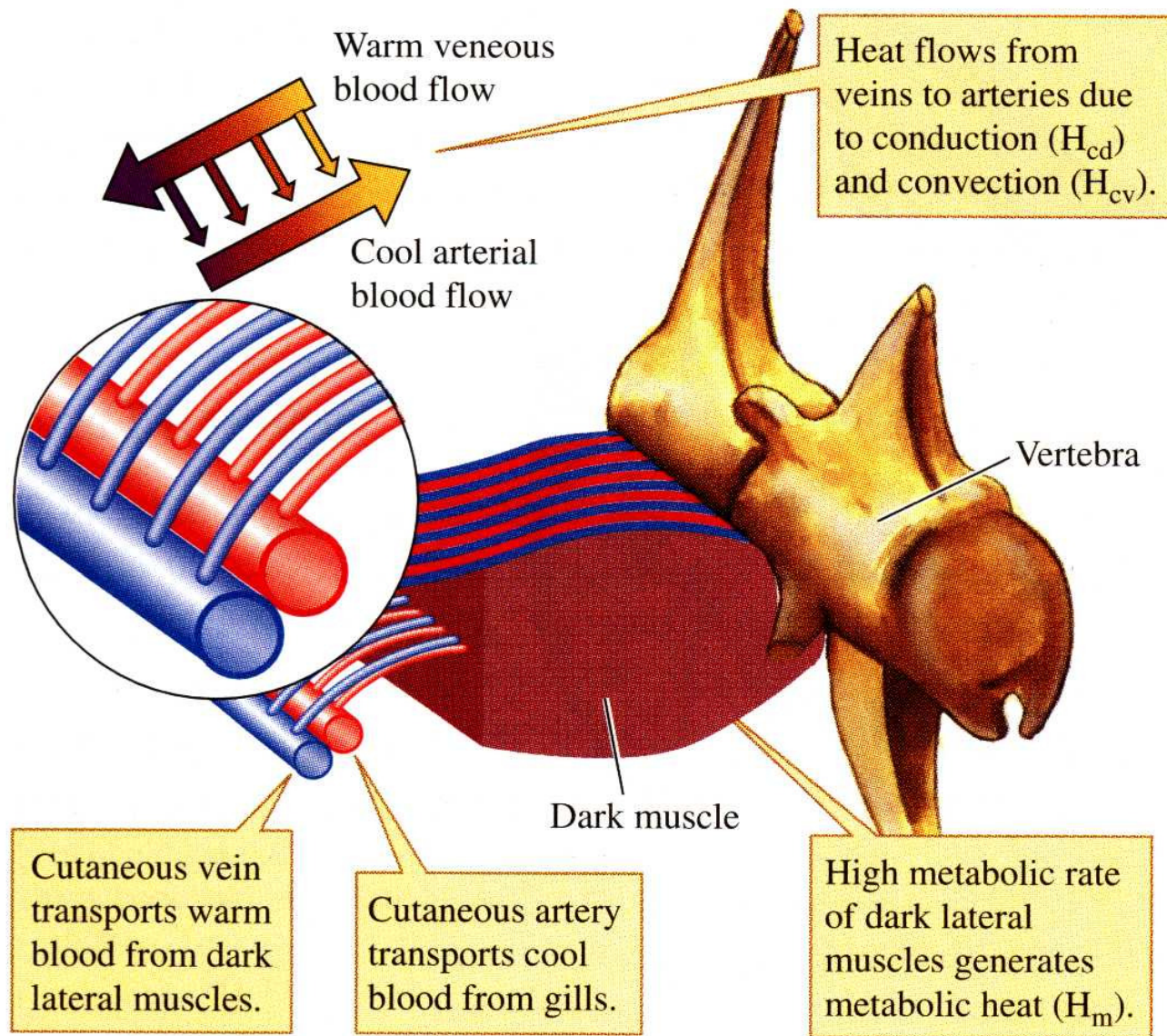
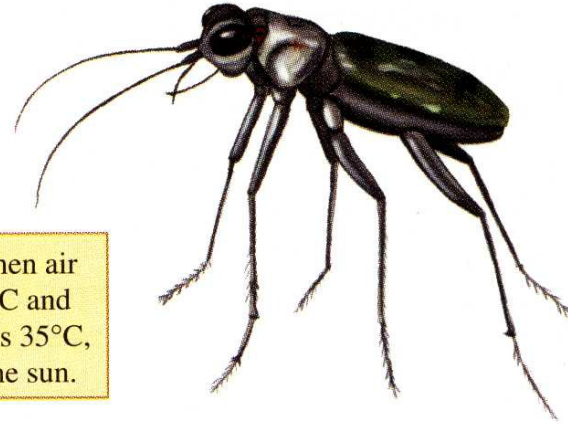


FIGURE 4.23 *Countercurrent heat exchange in the lateral muscles of bluefin tuna.*



In the morning, when air temperature is 25°C and sand temperature is 35°C, all beetles are in the sun.

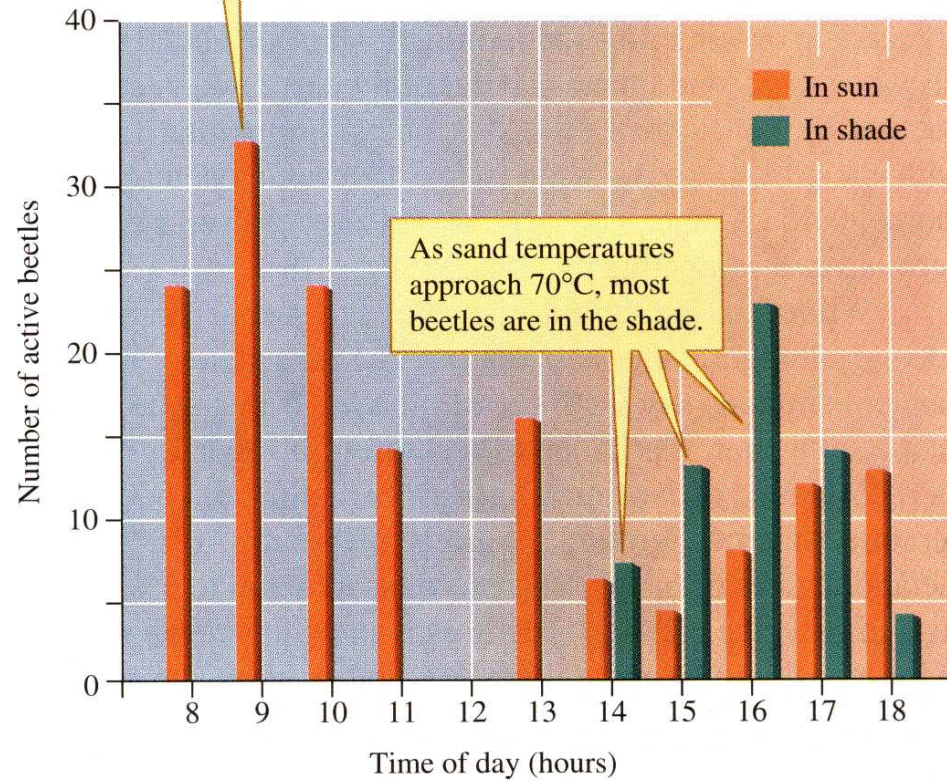
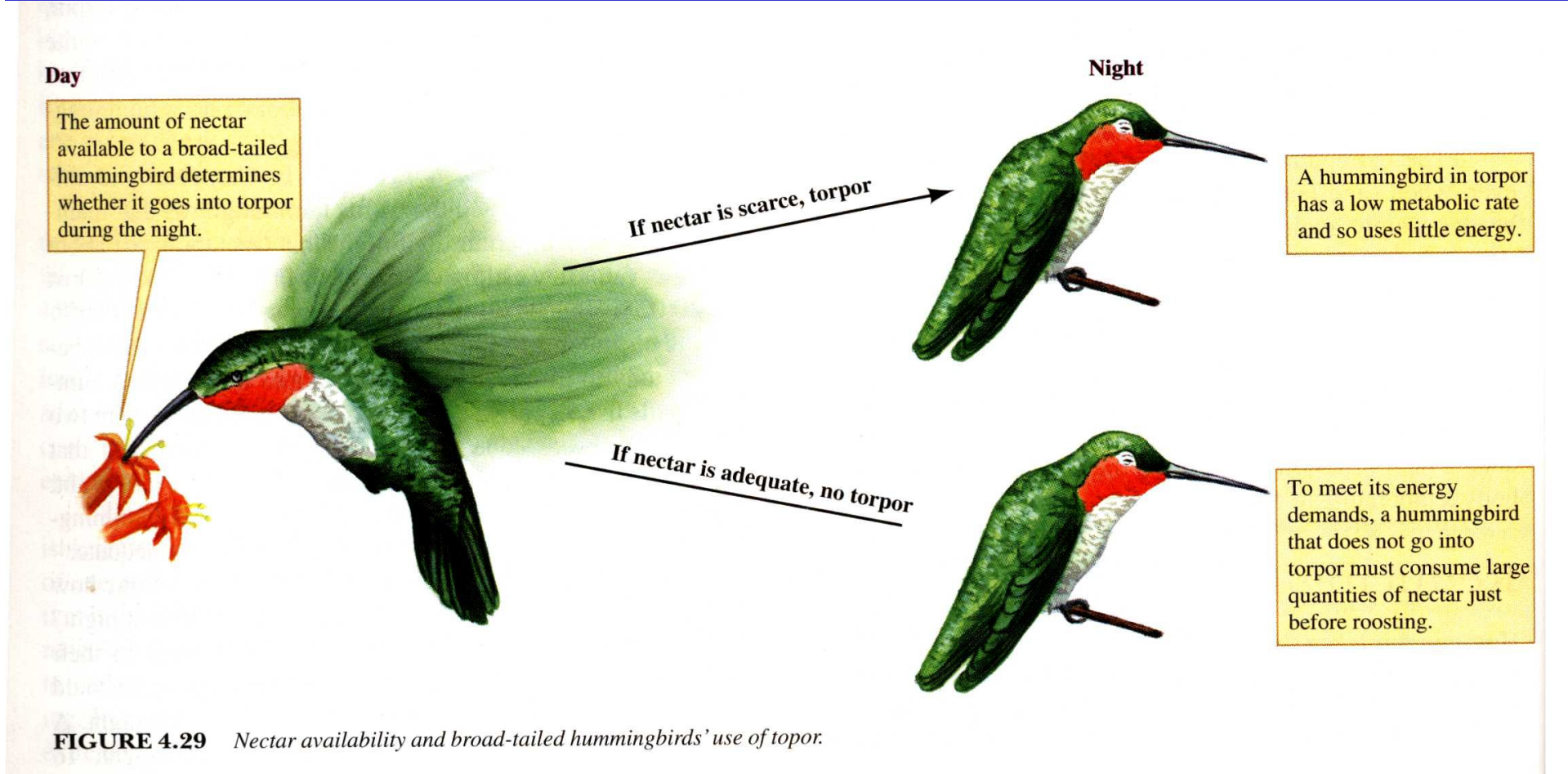


FIGURE 4.28 Tiger beetles' avoidance of high temperatures (data from Hadley, Savill, and Schultz 1992).

SOPOR (Torpor) es un estado de baja tasa metabólica Y temperatura corporal disminuida.



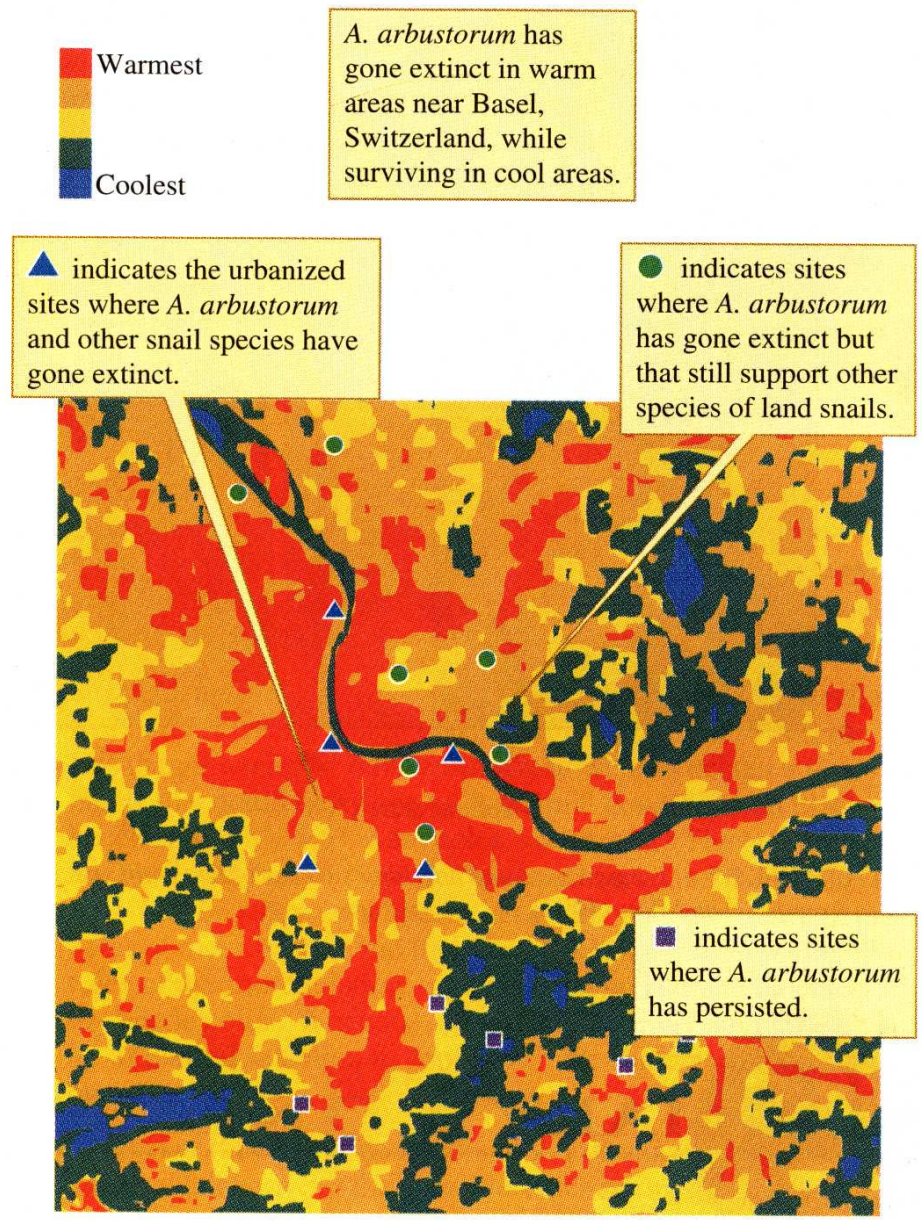


FIGURE 4.30 Relative surface temperatures and patterns of the snail *Arianta arbustorum* around Basel, Switzerland (data from Baur and Baur 1993).

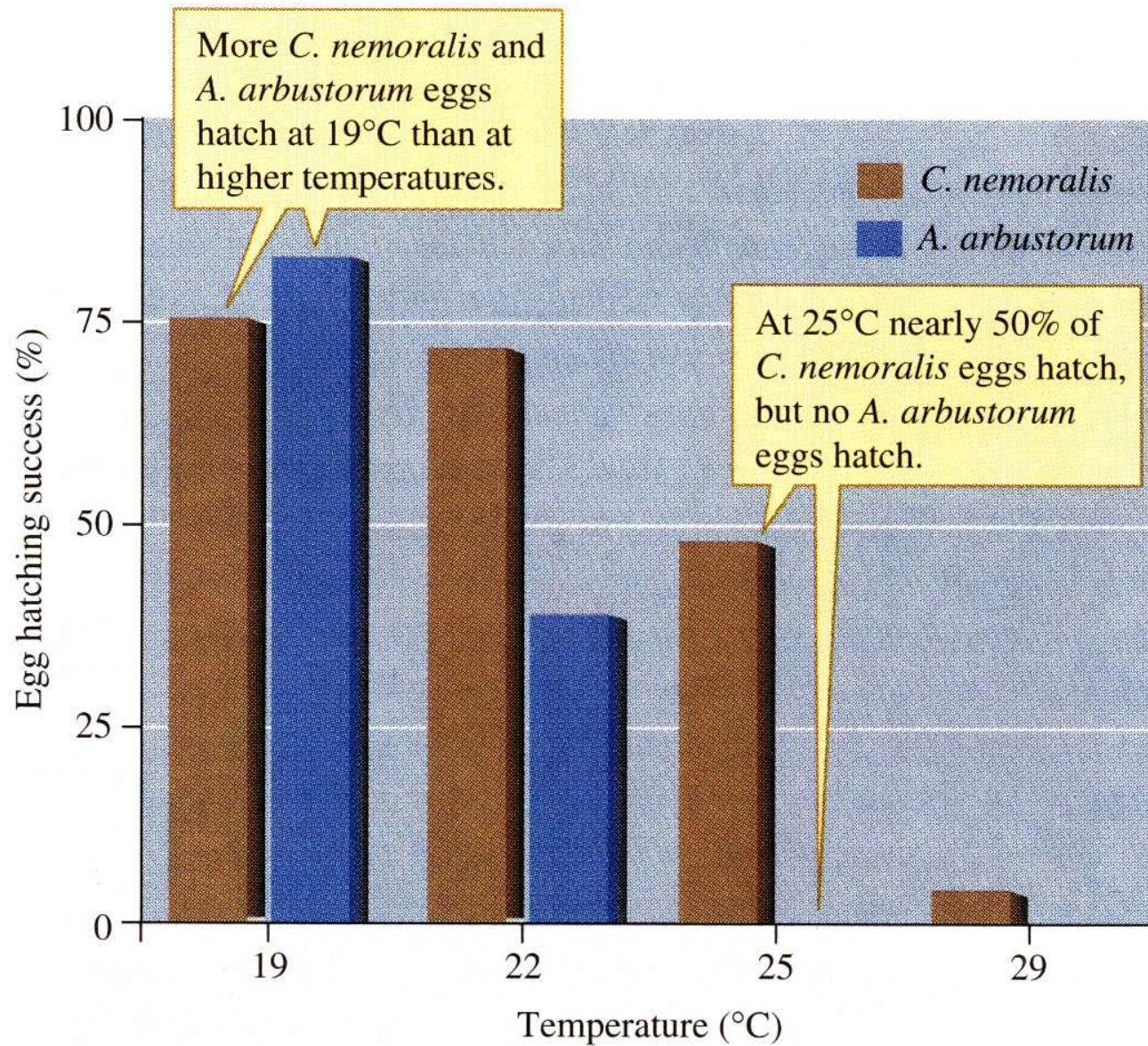


FIGURE 4.31 Temperature and hatching success of two snail species (data from Baur and Baur 1993).

INTERACCIONES HIDRICAS

INDIVIDUO - AMBIENTE

¿Cómo mantienen los organismos equilibrio hídrico con el ambiente?

Ganancia de Agua = Pérdida de Agua

VIAS DE GANACIA Y PERDIDA DE AGUA

$$W_{ia} = W_d + W_f + W_a - W_e - W_s$$

W_{ia} = agua contenida en el organismo

W_d = agua ingerida bebiendo o con el alimento

W_f = agua contenida en el alimento

W_a = agua absorbida del aire

W_e = agua perdida por evaporación

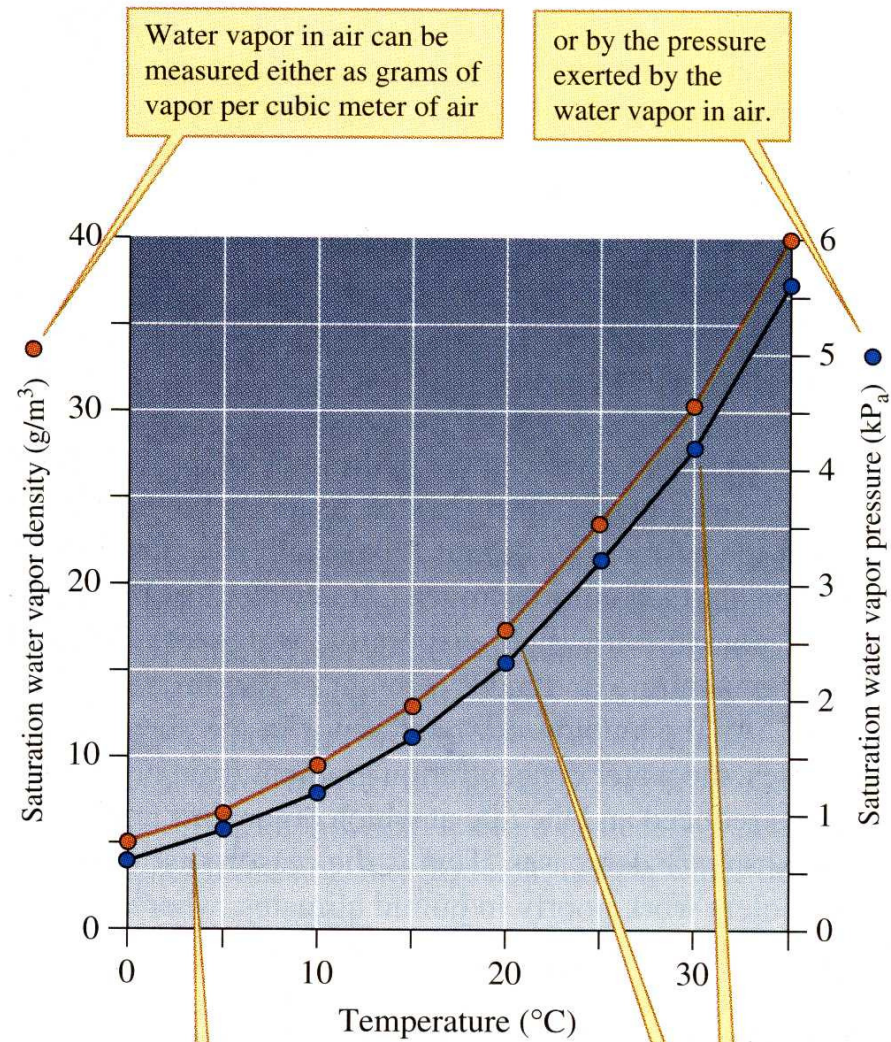
W_s = agua perdida con las secreciones y excreciones (orina, heces, mucus, etc.)

Humedad Relativa: medida del contenido de agua del aire relativa a su contenido en condiciones de saturación

$$\text{Humedad Relativa} = \frac{\text{Densidad de vapor de agua}}{\text{Densidad de vapor de agua a saturación}} \times 100$$

Densidad de vapor de agua: mg H₂O / L o g H₂O / m³;

La densidad de vapor de agua a saturación varía con la temperatura



At low temperatures, air is saturated by low quantities of water vapor and water vapor pressure is low.

As temperature increases, the amount of water air holds at saturation and saturation water vapor pressure increase.

FIGURE 5.2 The relationship between air temperature and two measures of water vapor saturation of air.

Presión atmosférica total = $P_{H_2O} + P_{O_2} + P_N + \dots + P_i$

760 mm Hg

1 Pa = 1 Newton / m²

1 atmósfera = 760 mm Hg = 101.300 Pa = 101.3 kPa

Presión de vapor a saturación: presión ejercida por el vapor de agua en aire que está saturado con agua.

Déficit de presión de vapor: diferencia entre la presión de vapor real y la presión de vapor de agua a saturación a una temperatura particular

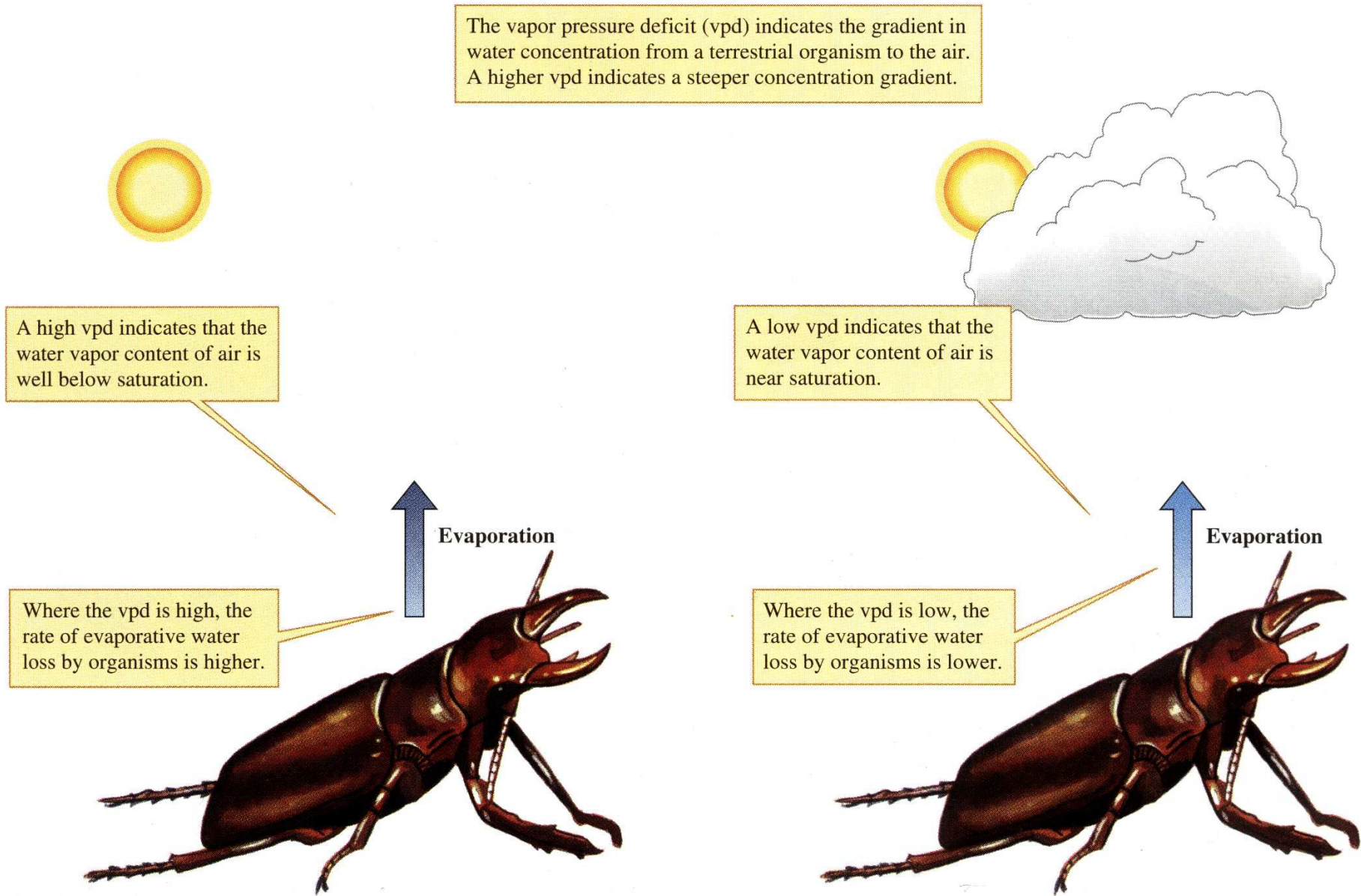


FIGURE 5.3 Vapor pressure deficit and evaporative water loss by terrestrial organisms.

Si el ambiente interno de un organismo y el ambiente externo difieren en la concentración de agua y sales, estas sustancias tenderán a moverse bajo sus gradientes de concentración (**Difusión**). En el caso del agua, a este proceso se le llama **Osmosis**

La presión que genera el agua al moverse en un gradiente de concentración, a través de una membrana semipermeable, se denomina **presión osmótica**

Hipoosmóticos

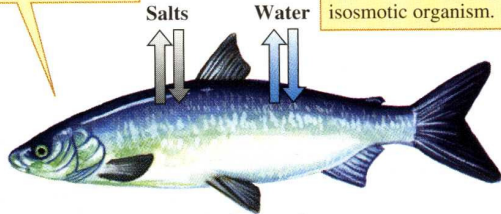
Organismos:

Isoosmóticos

Hiperosmóticos

In an isosmotic aquatic organism, internal concentrations of water and salt equal their concentrations in the environment.

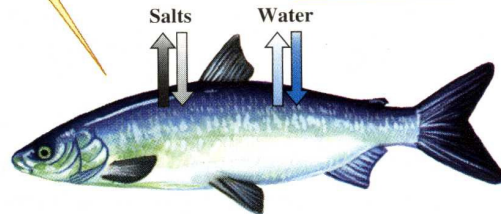
Salts and water diffuse at approximately equal rates into and out of an isosmotic organism.



Isosmotic

Compared to the environment, a hyperosmotic aquatic organism has a lower internal concentration of water and a higher internal concentration of salts.

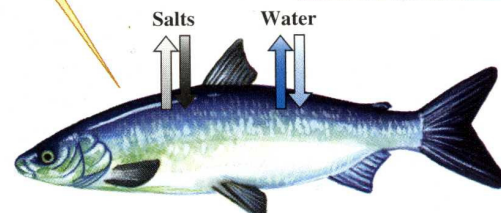
Salts diffuse out of a hyperosmotic organism at a higher rate, while water diffuses in at a higher rate.



Hyperosmotic

Compared to the environment, a hypoosmotic aquatic organism has a higher internal concentration of water and a lower internal concentration of salts.

Salts diffuse into a hypoosmotic organism at a higher rate, while water diffuses out at a higher rate.



Hypoosmotic

FIGURE 5.4 *Isosmotic, hyperosmotic, and hypoosmotic aquatic organisms.*

The main avenue of water acquisition by most terrestrial animals is with food and drinking.

The main avenue of water loss by animals is evaporation.

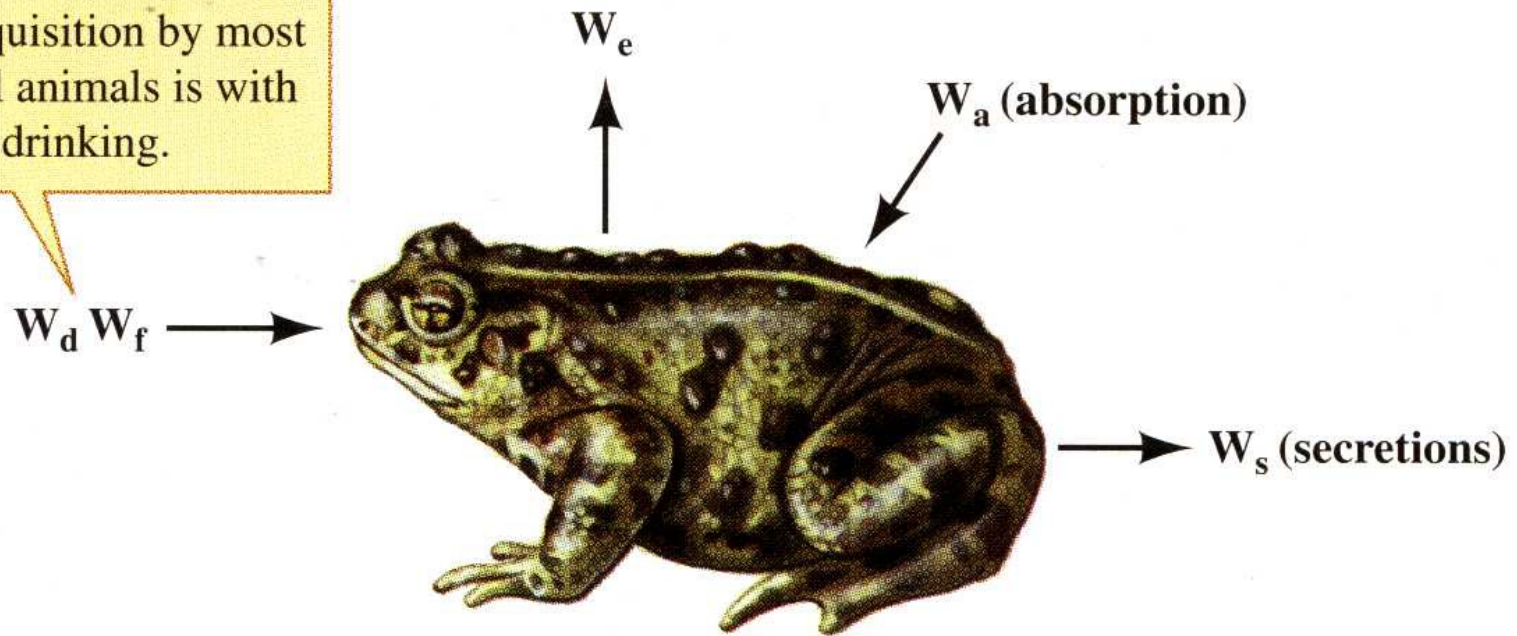


FIGURE 5.8 *Water gains and losses by terrestrial plants and animals.*