

<https://bringbackthebees.ca>

Honey Nut
Cheerios

WHERE'S BUZZ?

WHY WE NEED BEES

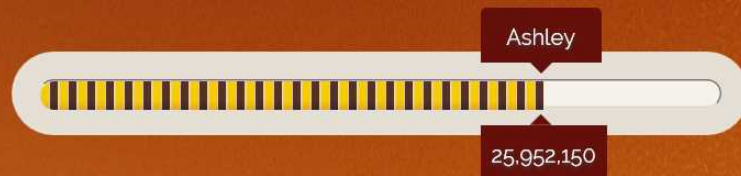
GET SEEDS AND ENTER CONTEST



Thank you, Ashley.

Your seeds are on the way !

Thank you for doing your part in helping us bring back the bees. We are now even closer to hitting our goal of planting 35 million wildflowers across Canada. You should receive the seeds in the mail in about 4-6 weeks and a phone call if you've won the contest. Happy planting!



SHARE ON FACEBOOK

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Ecology

Ecology is the scientific study of interactions among organisms and between organisms and their environment or surroundings.

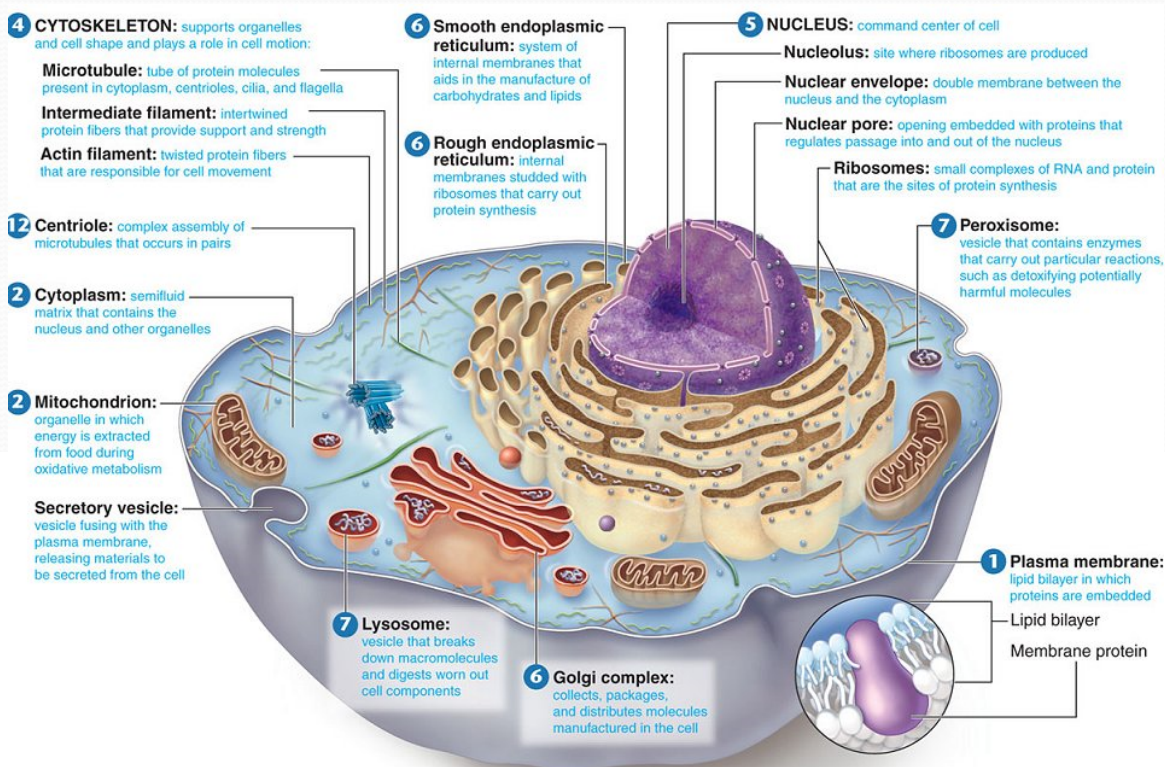
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Organization of Life

The levels of organization in a multicellular organism are individual **cells, tissues, organs and organ systems...**

cell - the basic unit of all forms of life.

EXAMPLE: Animal Cell



3D Animal Cell...



3D Plant Cell...



tissue - group of similar cells that performs a particular function.
- four main types: muscle, epithelial, nervous and connective

- 1) *muscle tissue* - enables the body to move.
- 2) *epithelial tissue* - cover interior and exterior body surfaces.
- 3) *nervous* - transmits nerve impulses throughout the body.
- 4) *connective* - provides support for the body and connects its parts.

organ - a group of different types of tissues that work together to perform a single function.

ex: The eye is made up of epithelial tissue, nervous tissue, muscle tissue and connective tissue.

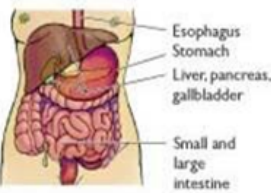
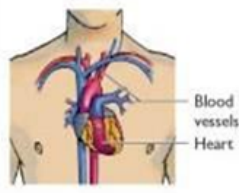
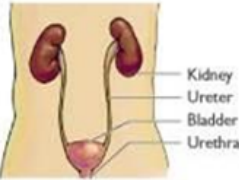
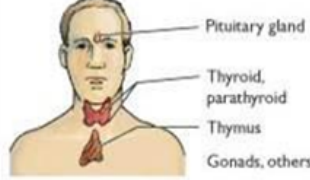
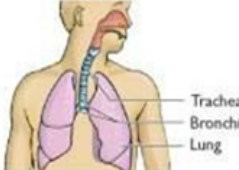
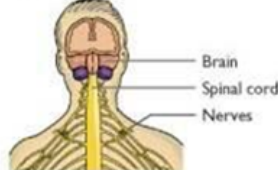
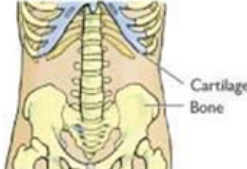
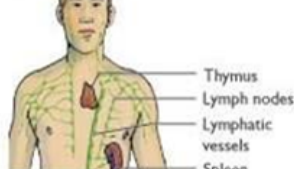

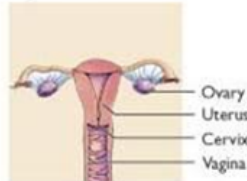

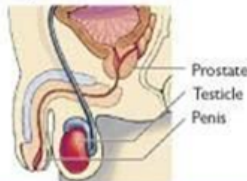
organ system - a group of organs that perform closely related functions.
- the human body has eleven organ systems...

nervous system
integumentary system
respiratory system
digestive system
excretory system
skeletal system
muscular system
circulatory system
endocrine system
reproductive system
lymphatic/immune system



KNOW the NAME and it's FUNCTION...

TABLE 5.1 | Organs and Functions of the Human Organ Systems

Organ System	Function	Organ System	Function
Digestive  <p>Esophagus Stomach Liver, pancreas, gallbladder Small and large intestine</p>	<p>Ingests and breaks down food so that it can be absorbed by the body</p> <p>Chapter 7</p>	Cardiovascular  <p>Blood vessels Heart</p>	<p>Enables the transport of nutrients, gases, hormones, and wastes to and from cells of the body</p> <p>Chapter 9</p>
Urinary  <p>Kidney Ureter Bladder Urethra</p>	<p>Eliminates liquid wastes; regulates water balance</p> <p>Chapter 11</p>	Endocrine  <p>Pituitary gland Thyroid, parathyroid Thymus Gonads, others</p>	<p>Secretes hormones into bloodstream for regulation of body activities</p> <p>Chapter 16</p>
Respiratory  <p>Trachea Bronchi Lung</p>	<p>Enables gas exchange, supplying blood with oxygen and removing carbon dioxide</p> <p>Chapter 10</p>	Nervous  <p>Brain Spinal cord Nerves</p>	<p>Senses environment; communicates with and activates other parts of the body</p> <p>Chapters 14 and 15</p>
Skeletal  <p>Cartilage Bone</p>	<p>Provides mechanical support for the body; stores minerals; produces red blood cells</p> <p>Chapter 6</p>	Lymphatic and Immune  <p>Thymus Lymph nodes Lymphatic vessels Spleen</p>	<p>Protects against infections</p> <p>Chapter 12</p>
Muscular  <p>Skeletal muscles</p>	<p>Enables movement, posture, and balance via contraction and extension of muscles</p> <p>Chapter 6</p>	Reproductive—Female  <p>Ovary Uterus Cervix Vagina</p>	<p>Produces eggs and supports the development of offspring</p> <p>Chapter 18</p>
Integumentary  <p>Hair Nails Skin</p>	<p>Protects body from environment, injury, and infection; stores fat</p> <p>Chapter 6</p>	Reproductive—Male  <p>Prostate Testicle Penis</p>	<p>Produces and delivers sperm and associated fluids</p> <p>Chapter 18</p>

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