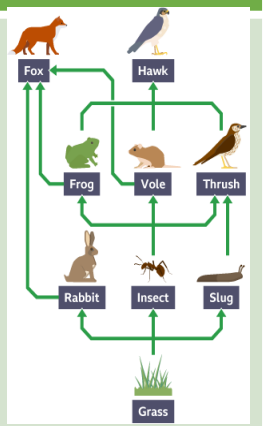
Key Words

Ecosystem	A natural system where biotic members (living things) interact with each other and abiotic factors (non-living things).
Decomposer	Fungi and bacteria that break down organic material, putting nutrient back into soils.
Nutrient Cycle	The circulation of nutrients between biotic and abiotic elements.

Food Webs

Food webs, show the interrelationships between living organisms in an ecosystem.

They are a collection of food chains, showing the movement of energy as one organism eats another
Changes in the numbers of one species in the food web can have knock on impacts on other species in the food web.



ECOSYSTEMS

Consumer: Obtains its energy/food by eating other organisms. Such as animals.

Biotic Factors: Living things in an ecosystem, such as plant and animals.

Abiotic factors: non-living factors which have an impact on all ecosystems: soil, atmosphere, water and temperature.

Producer: Makes its own food/ energy. Such as plants.

Decomposer: Break down organic matter back into its raw nutrients.

UK Ecosystems

Woodland – mostly made up of broadleaf trees like oak and ash. Woodlands can help to clean our air and water, reduce flood risks and clean soils.

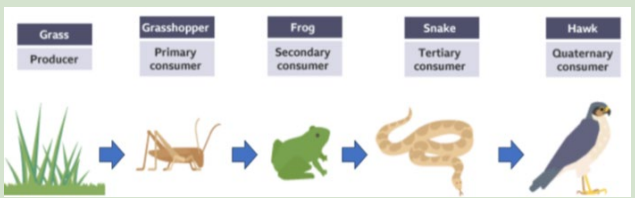
Heathland and Moorland – Moorland is found in upland areas, mostly in Scotland. It provides habitats for special wildlife including many endangered birds. Heathlands have been highly broken up, they provide grazing for animals.

Lowland Bogs – One of the UK's most rare habitats but has a huge amount of biodiversity. One of the most carbon-rich ecosystems .

Lowland Fens - naturally marshy region in eastern England. The fens were drained in the past. Today mostly a low-lying farming.

Food Chains

Food Chains: Shows how energy is transferred from one organism to another as they eat each other. All start with PRODUCERS, followed by PRIMARY CONSUMERS which are herbivores, then followed by other layers of CONSUMERS.



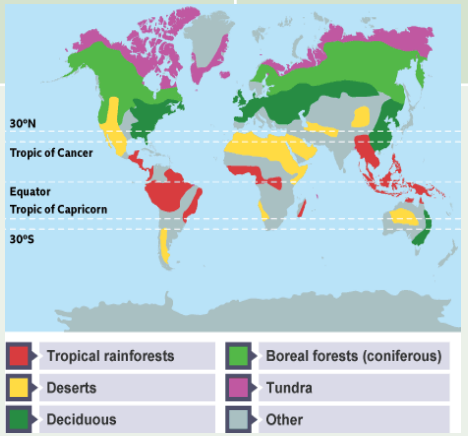
Key Words

Food Chain	A diagram that shows the transfer of energy from one organism to another, as organisms eat and are eaten.
Food Web	An ecosystem contains living things, that are all part of multiple food chains.
Biome	A biome is a large region of Earth that has a particular climate and specific types of plants and animals. Major biomes include tundra, forests, grasslands, and deserts.

BIOMES

Tropical Rainforest: Located on equator. High temperature and rainfall. Large range of biodiversity.

Hot Deserts: Located along the tropics. High temperatures, low rainfall. Low levels of biodiversity.



Tundra: Located at high latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere. Low temperatures and low rainfall. Low levels of biodiversity.

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Yr.8: ECOSYSTEMS