



ECOSYSTEM

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WHAT IS AN ECOSYSTEM



An ecosystem is a geographic area where plants, animals, and other organisms, as well as weather and landscape, work together to form a bubble of life.

Ecosystems contain biotic or living, parts, as well as abiotic factors, or nonliving parts. Biotic factors include plants, animals, and other organisms. Abiotic factors include rocks, temperature, and humidity.

TYPES OF ECOSYSTEM

An ecosystem can be as small as an oasis in a desert, or as big as an ocean, spanning thousands of miles.



TERRESTRIAL



AQUATIC

TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEM

Terrestrial ecosystems are exclusively land-based ecosystems. There are different types of terrestrial ecosystems distributed around various geological zones. They are as follows:

FOREST . GRASSLAND . TUNDRA . DESERT

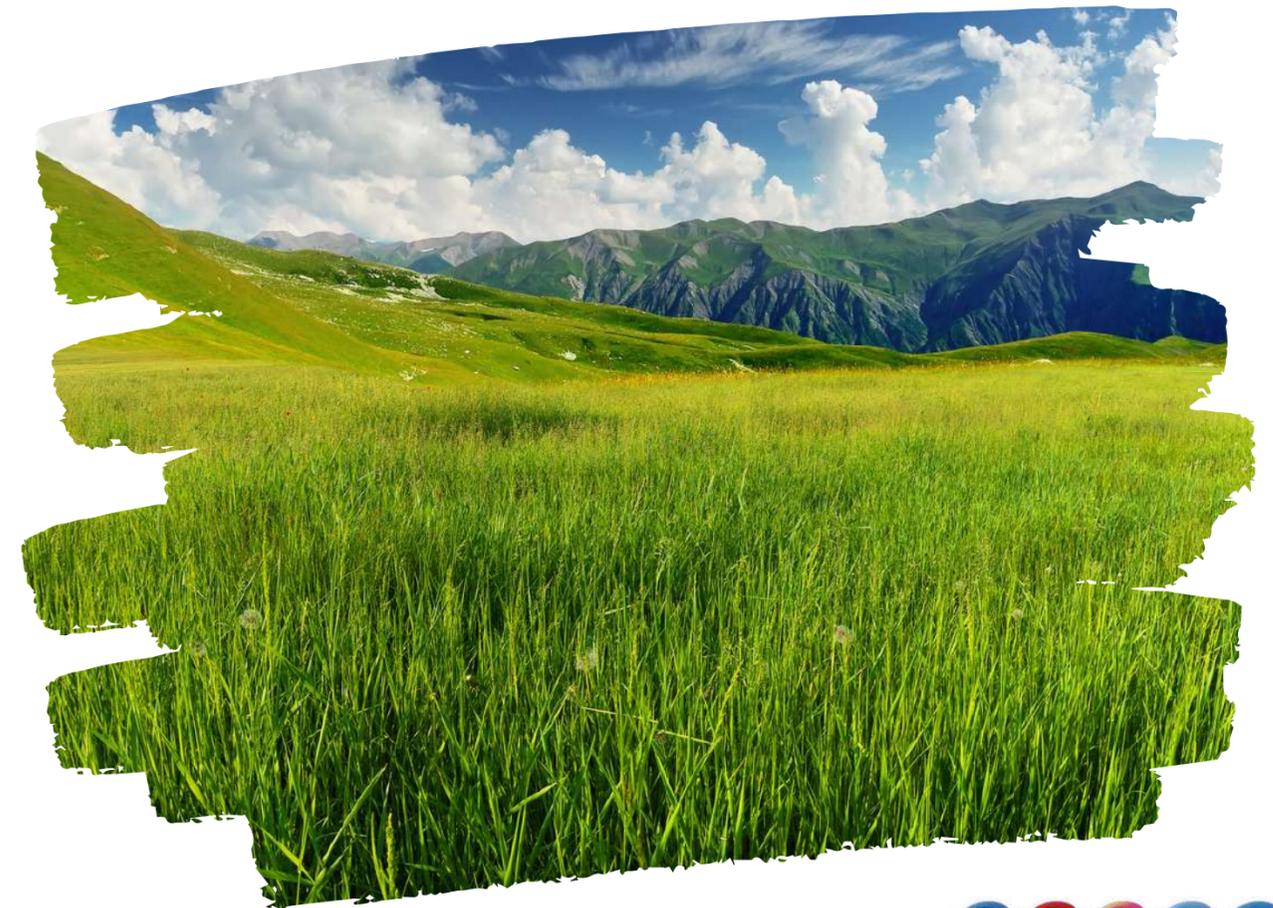
FOREST

A forest ecosystem consists of several plants, animals and microorganisms that live in coordination with the abiotic factors of the environment.



GRASSLAND

In a grassland ecosystem, the vegetation is dominated by grasses and herbs. Temperate grasslands, savanna grasslands are some of the examples of grassland ecosystems.



TUNDRA

Tundra ecosystems are devoid of trees and are found in cold climates or where rainfall is scarce. These are covered with snow for most of the year.



DESERT

Deserts are found throughout the world. These are regions with very little rainfall. The days are hot and the nights are cold.



AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM

Aquatic ecosystems are ecosystems present in a body of water. These can be further divided into two types, namely:

FRESHWATER & MARINE

MARINE ECOSYSTEM

The marine ecosystem includes seas and oceans. These have a more substantial salt content and greater biodiversity in comparison to the freshwater ecosystem.



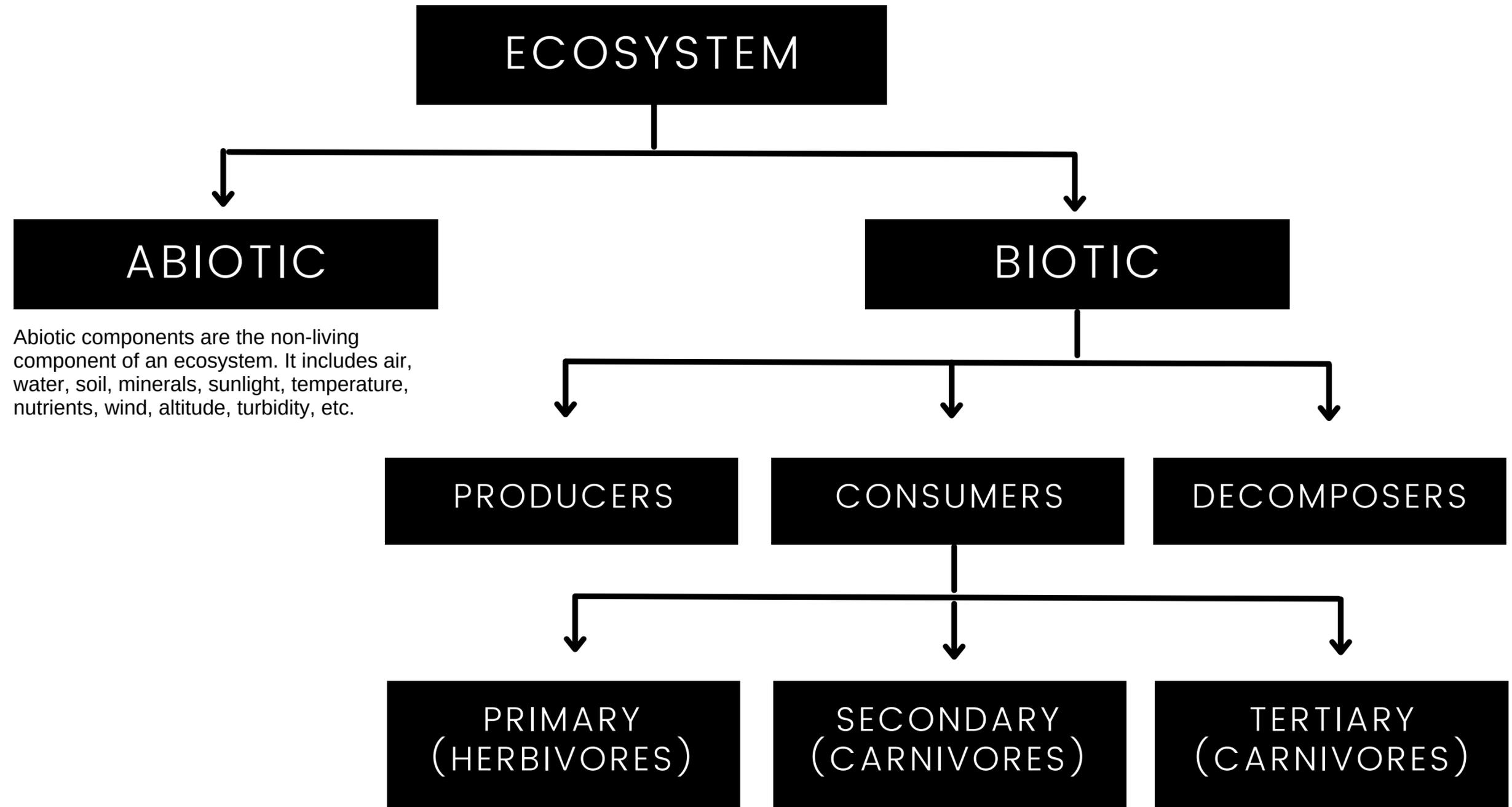
FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEM

The freshwater ecosystem is an aquatic ecosystem that includes lakes, ponds, rivers, streams and wetlands. These have no salt content in contrast with the marine ecosystem.

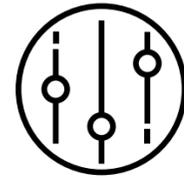
STRUCTURE OF ECOSYSTEM

The structure of an ecosystem is characterized by the organization of both biotic and abiotic components. This includes the distribution of energy in our environment. The structure of an ecosystem can be split into two main components, namely:

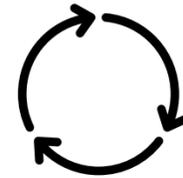
BIOTIC . ABIOTIC



FUNCTIONS OF THE ECOSYSTEM



It regulates the essential ecological processes, supports life systems and renders stability.



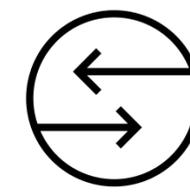
It is also responsible for the cycling of nutrients between biotic and abiotic components.



It maintains a balance among the various trophic levels in the ecosystem.



It cycles the minerals through the biosphere.



The abiotic components help in the synthesis of organic components.

SOURCES

1. <https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/ecosystem>
2. <https://youmatter.world/en/definition/ecosystem-definition-example/>
3. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecosystem>

THANK YOU!