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Introducing

Ecosystems





Objectives

To understand the mechanics that control food webs and ecosystems

To appreciate the interdependency that exists between the different parts of any ecosystem

To be able to quantify elements of Gersmehl's model and interpret the relative sizes of nutrient flows and stores





Food webs are an important part of ecosystems.

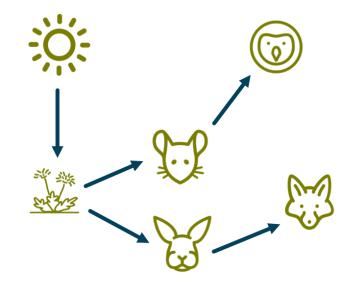
What is a food web?

What might it tell us about the relationships between plants and animals?





Food Web: A system of linked organisms that depend on each other for sources of energy.



















A network of living and nonliving things interacting together







A network of living and nonliving things interacting together









A network of living and nonliving things interacting together



A large geographical area of specialised plant and animal groups











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Food Web



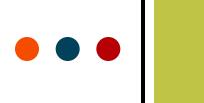




Food Web

A system of food chains joined together in different ways







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Food Web

A system of food chains joined together in different ways



Food Chain





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Food Web

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Food Chain

A series of living things that use each other as sources of food

















Primary Producer An organism (such as a plant) that converts solar energy into physical structure







Primary Producer

An organism (such as a plant) that converts solar energy into physical structure



Primary Consumer







Primary Producer

An organism (such as a plant) that converts solar energy into physical structure



Primary Consumer An organism that gains energy by eating a plant

















Secondary Consumer

An organism that gains energy by eating a primary consumer







Secondary Consumer

An organism that gains energy by eating a primary consumer











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Secondary Consumer

An organism that gains energy by eating a primary consumer



Decomposer

An organism that breaks down dead plants and animals into nutrient matter











Herbivore







Herbivore

An organism that only feeds on plants (vegetation)







An organism that only feeds on plants (vegetation)









Herbivore

An organism that only feeds on plants (vegetation)



An organism that only feeds on meat (animals)

















An organism that eats both plants and animals







An organism that eats both plants and animals









An organism that eats both plants and animals



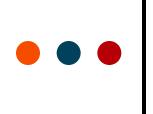
Tropic Level

The position an organism occupies in a food chain











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Biotic







Biotic

Living things within an ecosystem







Biotic

Living things within an ecosystem









Biotic

Living things within an ecosystem



Non-living things in an ecosystem



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On your sheet, draw arrows that show the different of energy flow from one organism to another.

HINT: The arrow always starts at the organism that is providing the energy.

Some arrows have been included already to start you off...





Sparrow







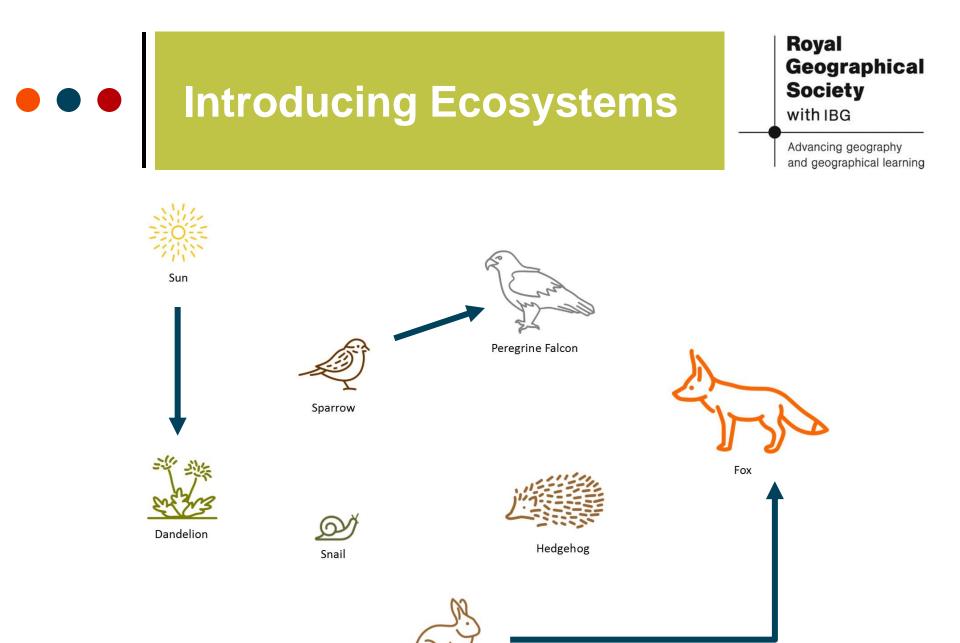
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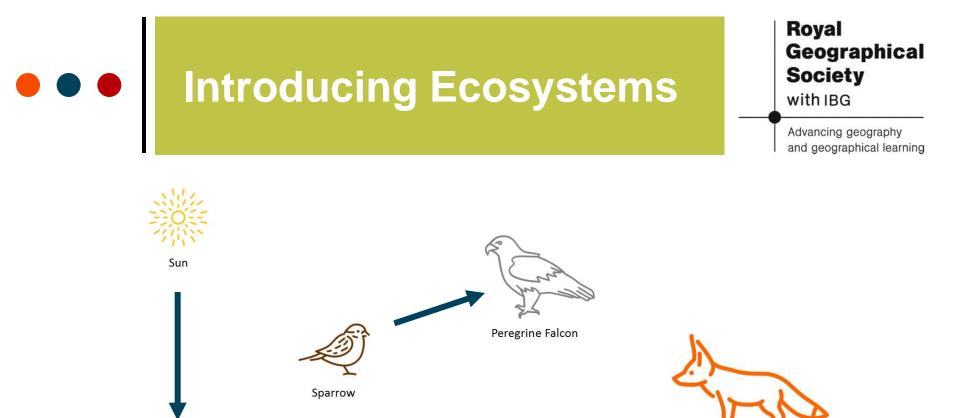


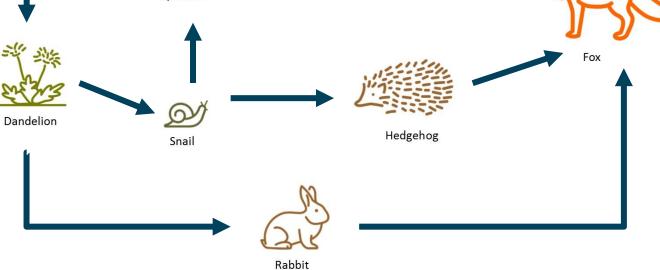
A The

Fox



Rabbit





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B S

In this example, which is greater:

 Nutrients gained by the soil through weathering or by decomposition?

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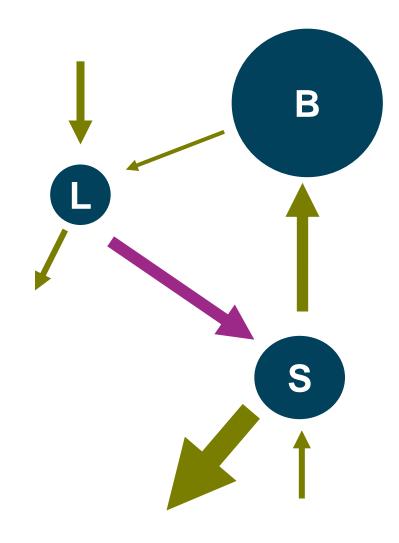
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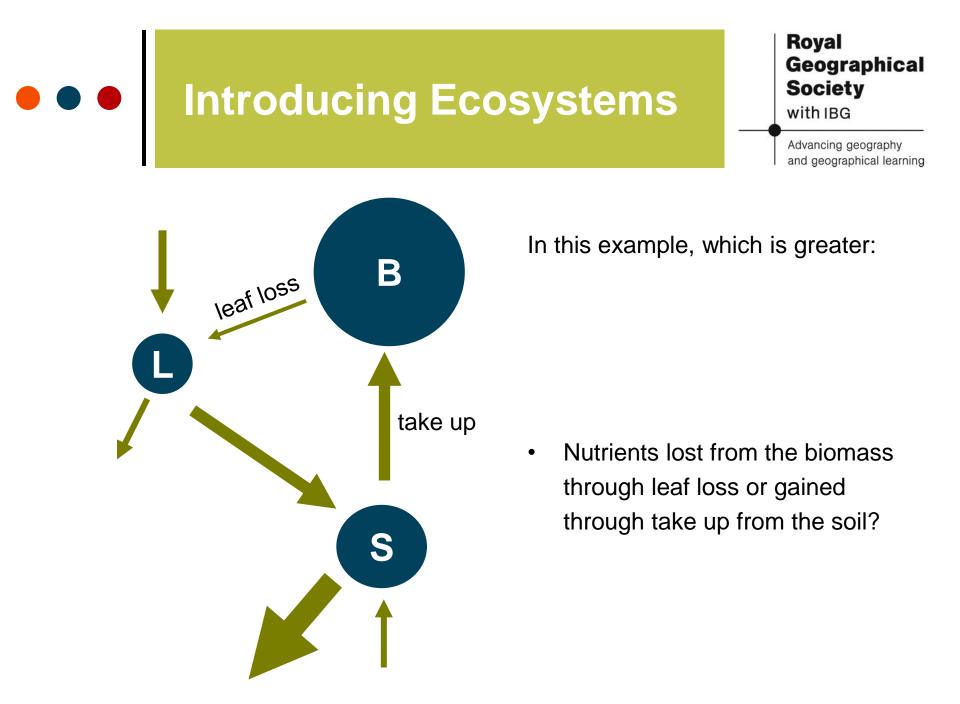
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B

S

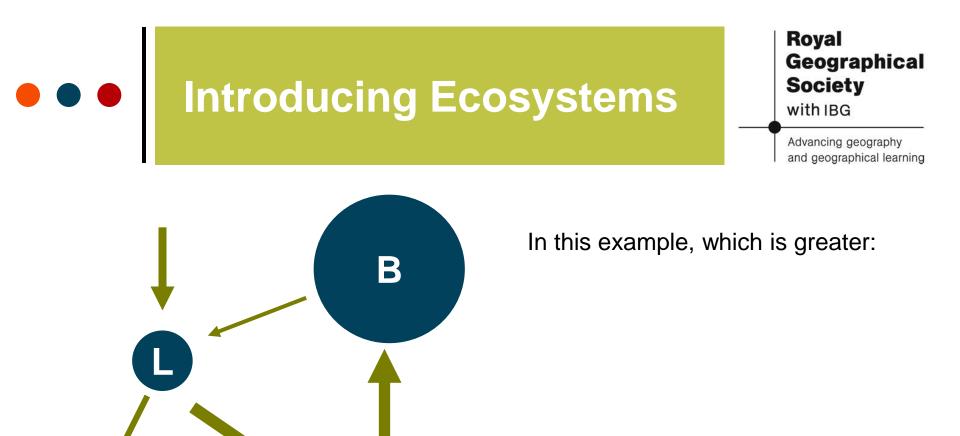
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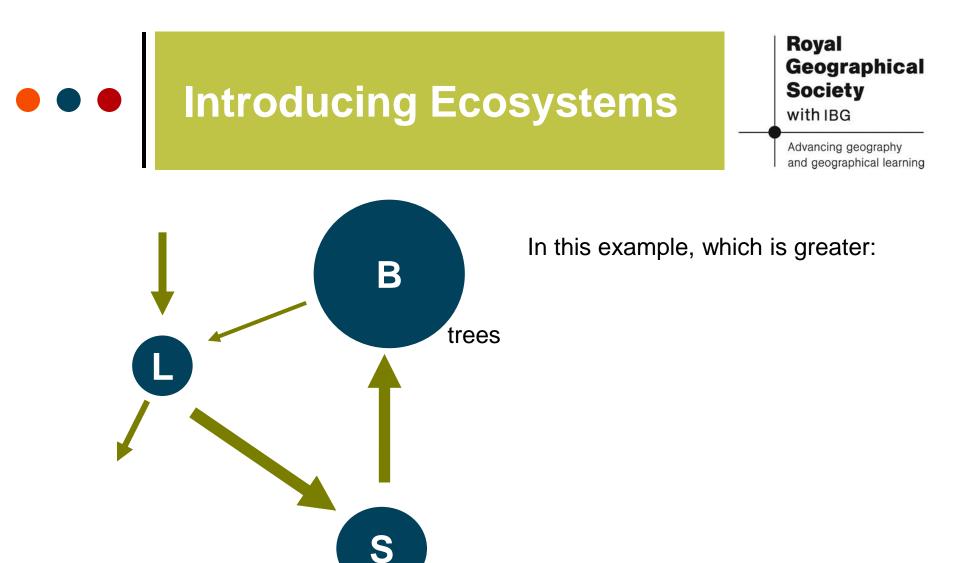
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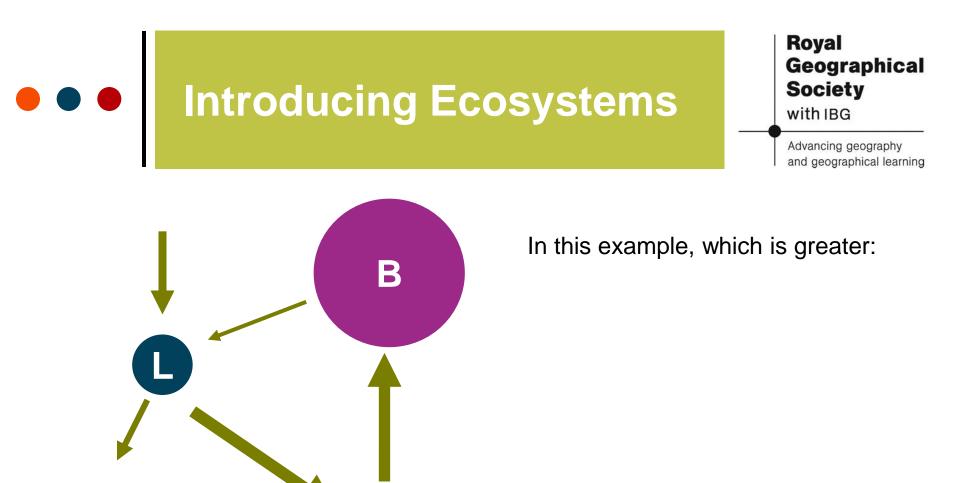
S

Nutrients stored in the trees or in the soil?



soil

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S

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Which description matches the model shown?

- a) Coniferous forest in Scandinavia (a constant supply of leaf litter which decomposes slowly due to cold temperatures)
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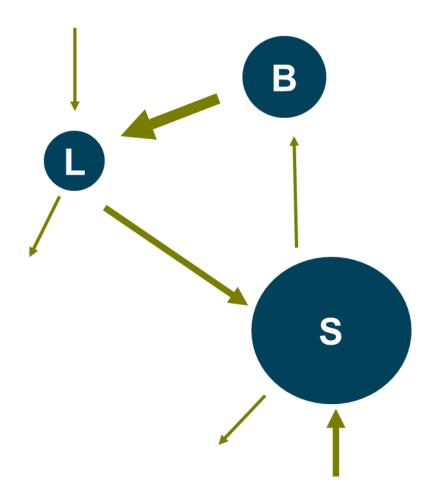
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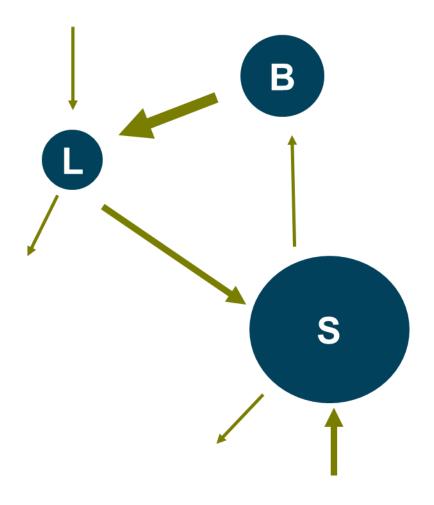
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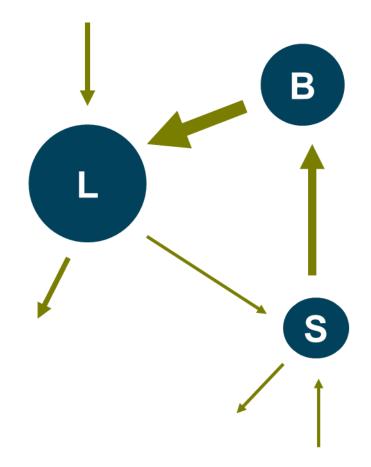
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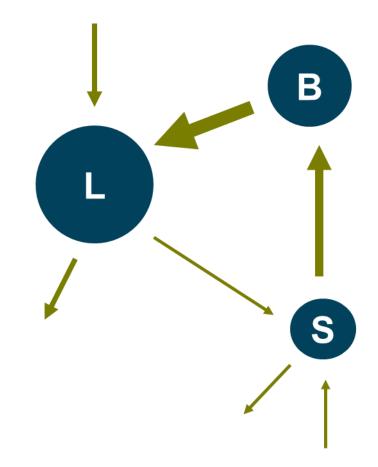
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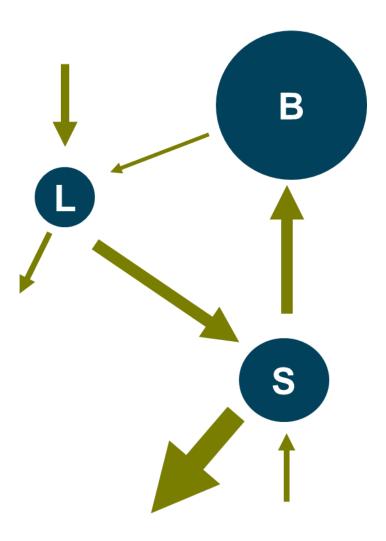
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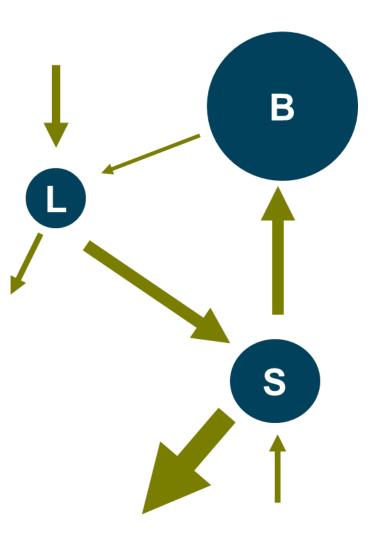
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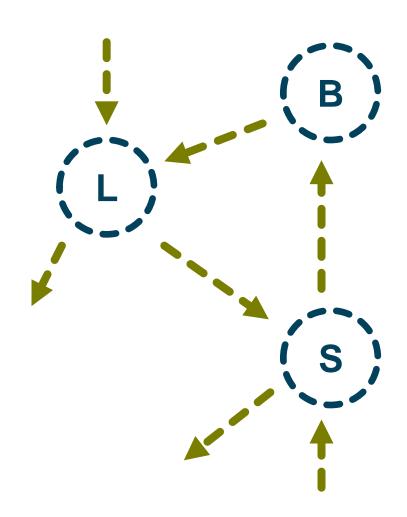
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What would a Gersmehl Model look like for a temperate woodland in the UK?



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Ecosystems:

Key

Definitions

















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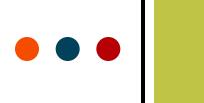




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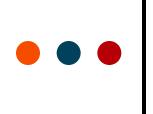
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Food Webs and Energy Flows



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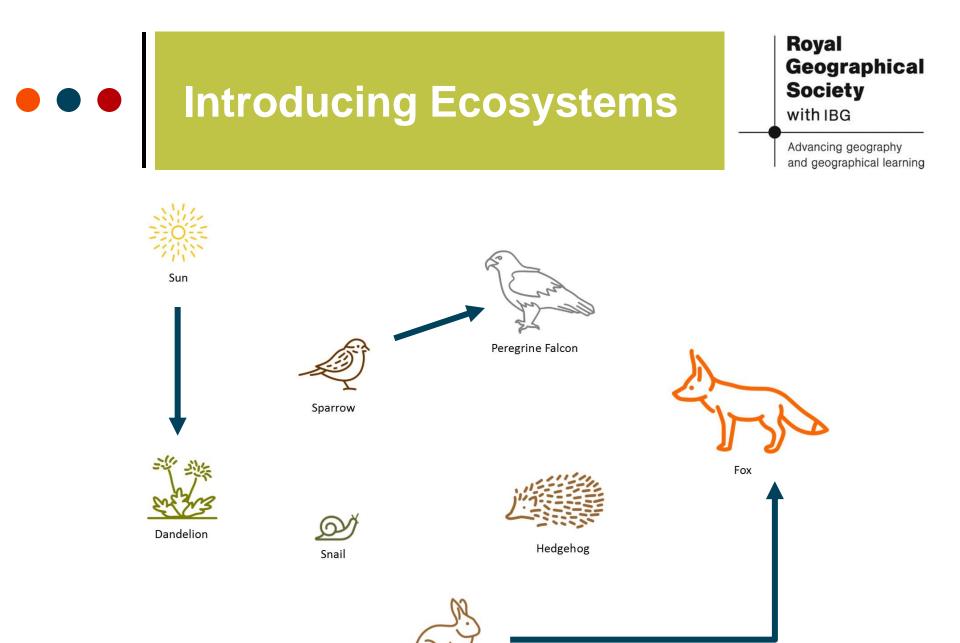
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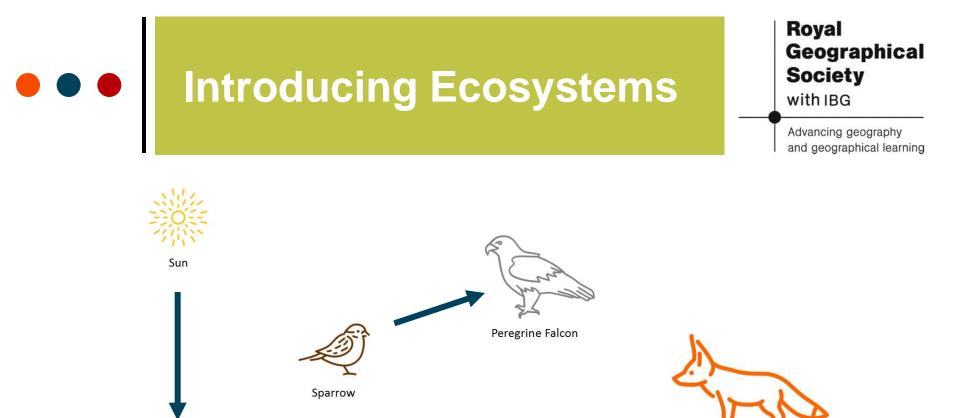


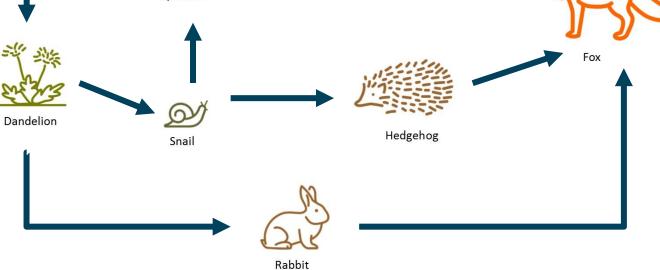
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Gersmehl's Model



•••

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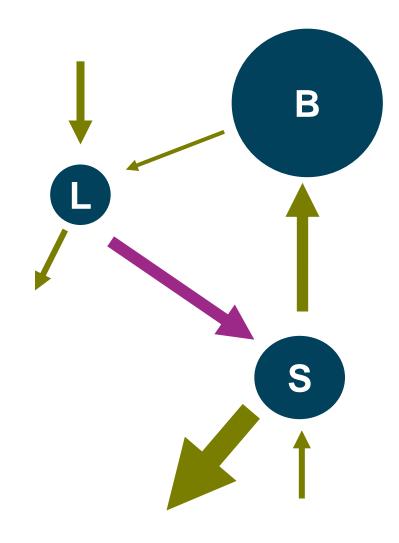
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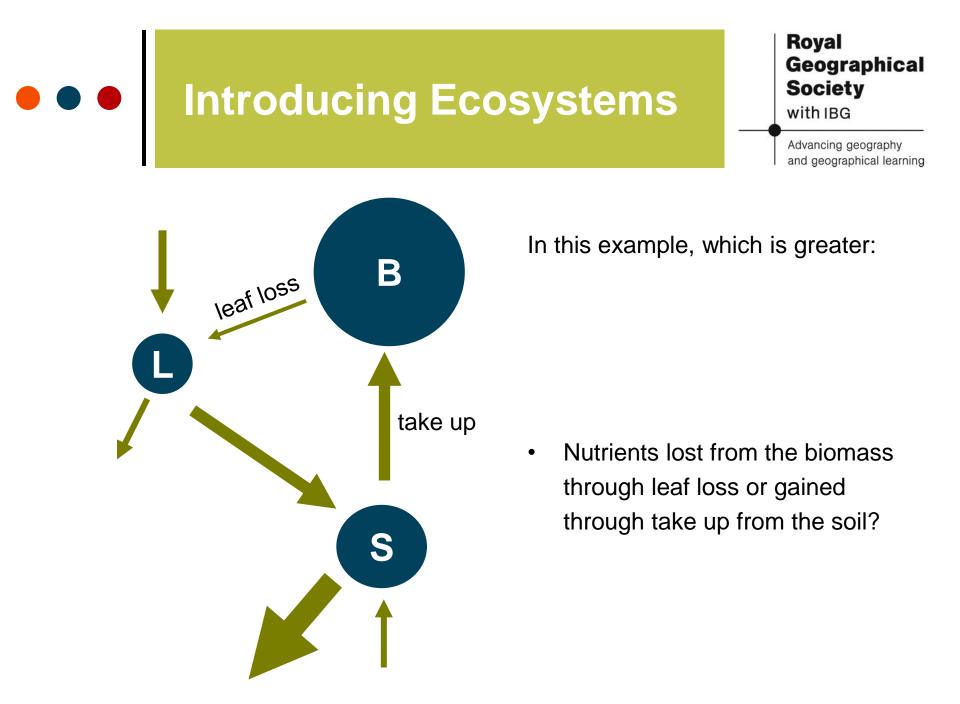
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Β

S

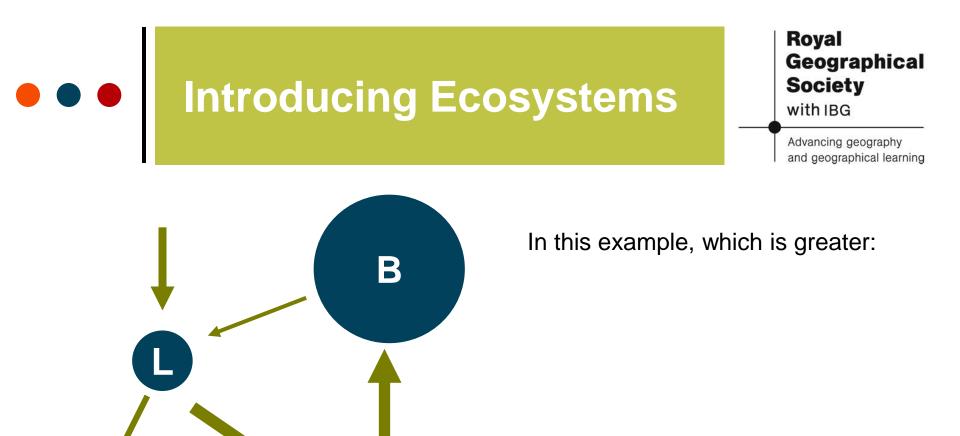
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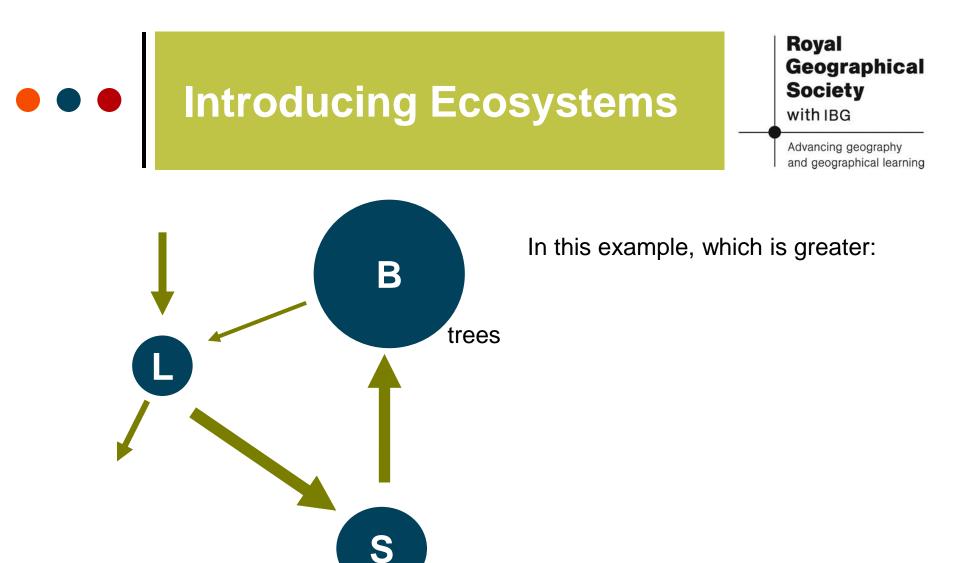
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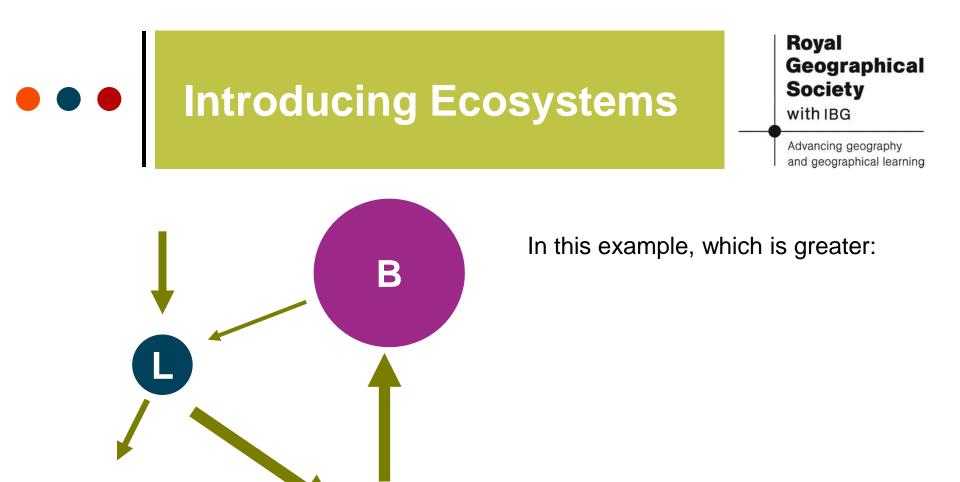
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Match the Biome



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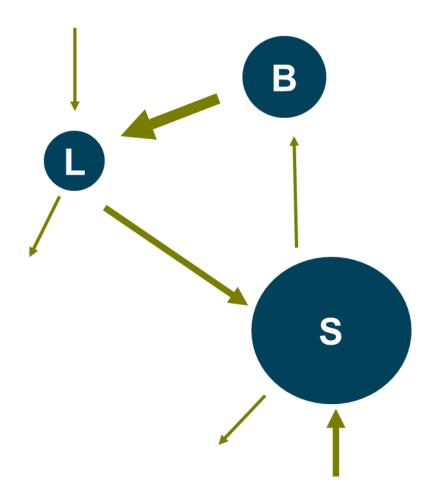
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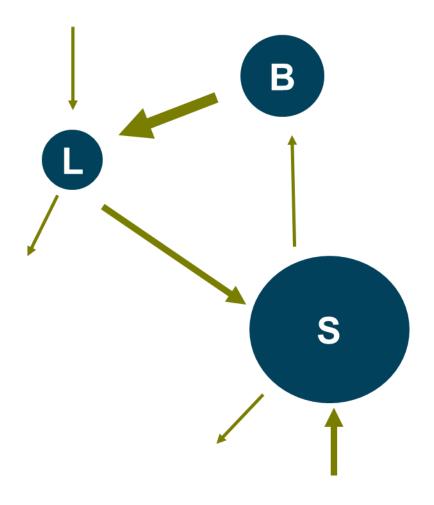
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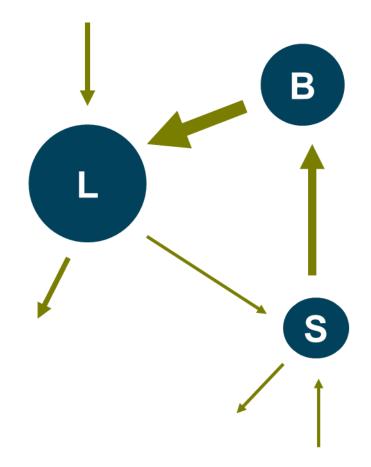
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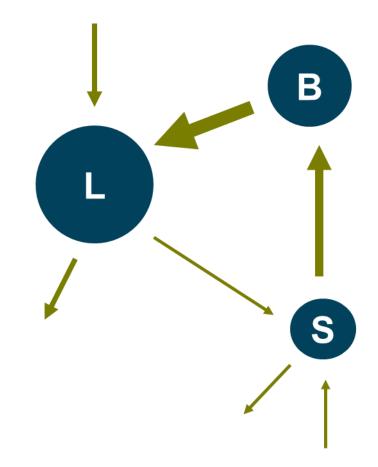
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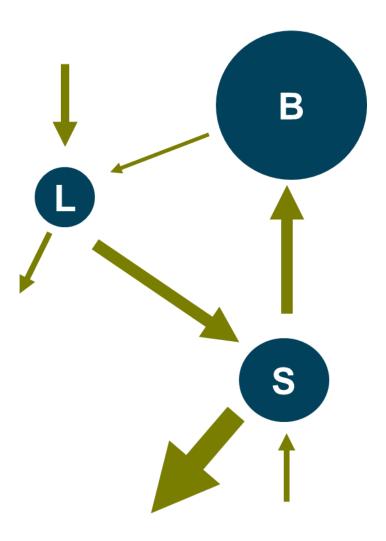
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