Ecology is the study of the relationships between living organisms, counting humans, and their physical environment; it looks for to get it the crucial connections between plants and animals and the world around them. Ecology also provides information about the benefits of ecosystems and how we can use Earth’s resources in ways that that take off the environment solid for future generations.

An ecosystem is a geographic area where plants, animals, and other organisms, as well as weather and landscape form a united community. 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.

Not only can ecosystems vary in size, but they can also differ in just about every biotic or abiotic feature.Some ecosystems are marine, others freshwater, and others yet terrestrial—land based. Why aquatic ecosystems are so important? Ocean ecosystems are most common on Earth, as oceans and the living organisms they contain cover 75% of the Earth's surface. Aquatic ecosystems perform many important environmental functions. For example, they recycle nutrients, purify water, attenuate floods, recharge ground water and provide habitats for wildlife.Freshwater ecosystems are the rarest, covering only 1.8% of the Earth's surface. Terrestrial, land, ecosystems cover the remainder of Earth.

Important direct drivers of ecosystem change include habitat change, climate change, overexploitation, and pollution. Most of the direct drivers of ecosystem degradation and biodiversity currently remain unchanged or are increasing in most ecosystems due to anthropogenic human impacts.