

Ecosystems: Interactions and relationships summary

Student:

Class:

Use the words listed below to complete the sentences.

abiotic	abundance	adaptations	biotic	decomposers	ecology
ecosystem	fire	germinate	greenhouse	habitat	methane
petrol	predator	prey	species		

- is the study of the way in which organisms interact with other organisms and with their environment.
- An is made up of living and non-living things that interact with each other.
- The living things in an ecosystem are referred to as the factors. The non-living features are called the factors.
- A is the place where a particular organism lives.
- The distribution of a species tells us where it is found, whereas the or density of the species tells us how many of these organisms live in a particular area.
- The abiotic factors of an ecosystem affect what can survive there.
- An animal that hunts another animal is called a The animal it hunts is called its
- After organisms die, the are responsible for breaking down their bodies and recycling the atoms that make them up.
- Human activity has increased the amount of gases that trap heat in the atmosphere. These gases are called gases. They include carbon dioxide,, water vapour, nitrous oxide and ozone.
- Burning fossil fuels such as coal, and gas also releases carbon dioxide, which will enhance the greenhouse effect.
- In the Australian bush, is a natural part of the cycle of life for many plants. Many Australian plants cannot without fire.
- are features that help an organism survive in its environment.