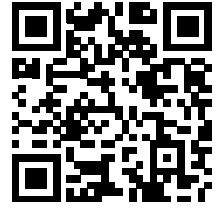


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Ecosystems



Ecosystems are like Earth's _____, weaving together the living and non-living components of our planet. Each ecosystem is unique, varying in size from tiny _____ to vast _____. At the heart of every ecosystem is a delicate balance, where plants, animals, and microorganisms interact with the _____ around them. These interactions include food chains and food _____, illustrating how energy flows from one organism to another.

Photosynthesis, performed by _____, is a key process, converting sunlight into energy that supports the entire ecosystem. In a forest ecosystem, trees not only provide _____ but also habitat for countless species.

Aquatic ecosystems, like oceans and _____, are equally vital. They are home to diverse life forms, ranging from tiny plankton to massive _____. These water bodies also play a crucial role in regulating the Earth's _____.

In contrast, desert ecosystems, though seemingly barren, harbor a unique array of life adapted to harsh _____. Here, cacti and hardy shrubs store water, while animals like lizards and snakes have adapted to the extreme _____.

Humans have a profound impact on ecosystems. Pollution, deforestation, and urbanization disrupt the natural balance, leading to loss of _____. However, through conservation efforts and sustainable practices, we can help preserve these vital _____ for future generations. Understanding ecosystems is essential, as they provide us with resources like food, water, and air, underscoring the importance of maintaining their health and _____.

ponds fabric biodiversity lakes forests environment stability whales
heat webs oxygen systems conditions climate plants