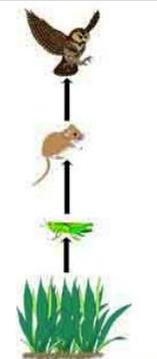
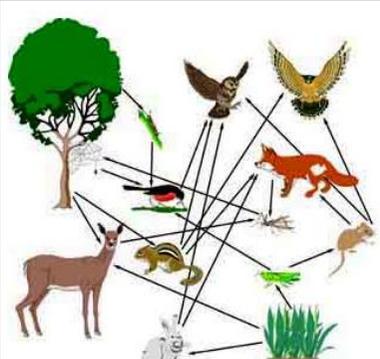
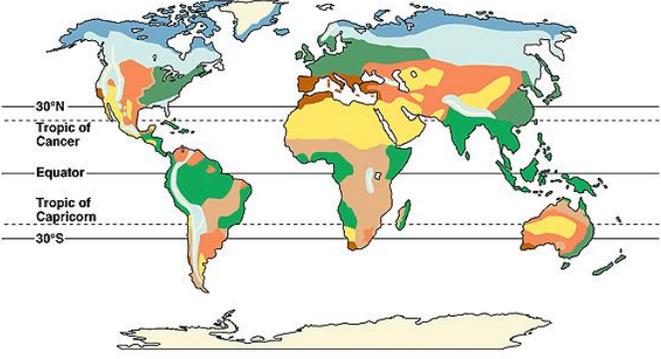
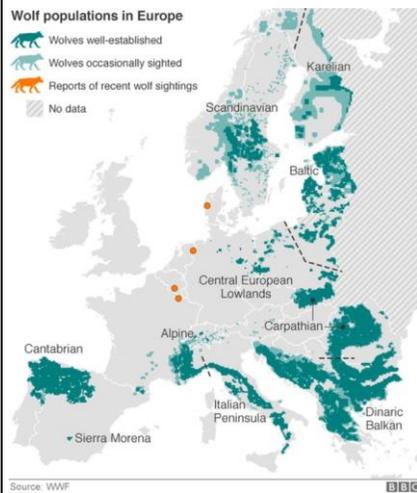


1.		2.	
Key ideas	Food webs and ecosystems	Key ideas	Global ecosystems
 <p><b>FOOD CHAIN</b> (just one path of energy)</p>	 <p><b>FOOD WEB</b> (everything is connected!)</p>	 <p>Copyright © Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Benjamin Cummings.</p>	<p>What are food webs and food chains? What interactions take place between different elements of a food web?</p> <p>What are the major global ecosystems? What are the characteristics of some of the major global ecosystems?</p>
<b>Keywords</b>		<b>Keywords</b>	
<p><b>Ecosystem</b> - A natural system made up of plants, animals and the environment.  <b>Producers</b> - Plants that convert energy from the sun in to sugars.  <b>Herbivores</b> - Animals that eat plants.  <b>Carnivores</b> - Animals that eat other animals  <b>Consumers</b> - Animals that eat another element of the food web. These are both herbivores and carnivores.  <b>Food chain</b> - A diagram to show the direct links between producers and consumers.  <b>Food web</b> - A diagram to show all the connections between producers and consumers.  <b>Decomposers</b> - These break down plant and animal material and return the nutrients to the soil.</p>		<p><b>Biodiversity</b> - Having a wide range of plants and animals within an ecosystem.  <b>Tundra</b> - An area with low growing plants that have adapted to retain heat and moisture in cold, windy and dry conditions.  <b>Tropical rainforests</b> - Areas in the tropical regions that experience high temperatures and heavy rainfall. This creates ideal conditions for plants to grow.  <b>Desert</b> - Hot deserts are found in areas of high pressure where sinking air stops clouds forming. Plants and animals must adapt to the very dry conditions.  <b>Deforestation</b> - The cutting down of trees, often on a large scale.  <b>Desertification</b> - When land is stripped of vegetation and the soil loses all its' nutrients. This creates a desert.</p>	
<b>Action:</b>		<b>Action:</b>	
Using the internet, find a food web for an ecosystem in the UK. This could be a pond, woodland, hedgerow, moorland etc. Explain what might happen to the food web if one of the elements was removed. For example, what would happen to a pond ecosystem if the frogs all died? What might happen if a new predator was introduced?		Pick one of the major global ecosystems (not rainforests). Create a short powerpoint presentation or factsheet to explain the following:- Where is the ecosystem located, what is the climate like there, how have animals and plants adapted to that environment?	
<b>Action completed</b>		<b>Action completed</b>	

## Key ideas      Reintroducing species in to an ecosystem



Why should species be reintroduced in to an ecosystem?  
 What happens to an ecosystem when an animal is reintroduced?  
 Should wolves be reintroduced in to Scotland?

### Key words

**Habitat** - The natural home of a plant, animal or other organism

**Extinct** - When there are no living examples of a particular species.

**Rewilding** - Restoring an area to its' natural state.

**Reintroduction** - The action of putting a species back in to its' natural habitat.

**Conservation** - The action of protecting something such as a plant or animal species.

**Conflict** - Where people have opposing views on how something should be managed. For example farmers don't want wolves but conservationists do.

### Action:

Read through the article about the reintroduction of bears in Italy. What were the pro's and cons of reintroducing bears?

Research what the benefits have been of reintroducing wolves in to Yellowstone National Park. This will be used to complete an assessment on reintroducing wolves in Scotland.

### Action completed