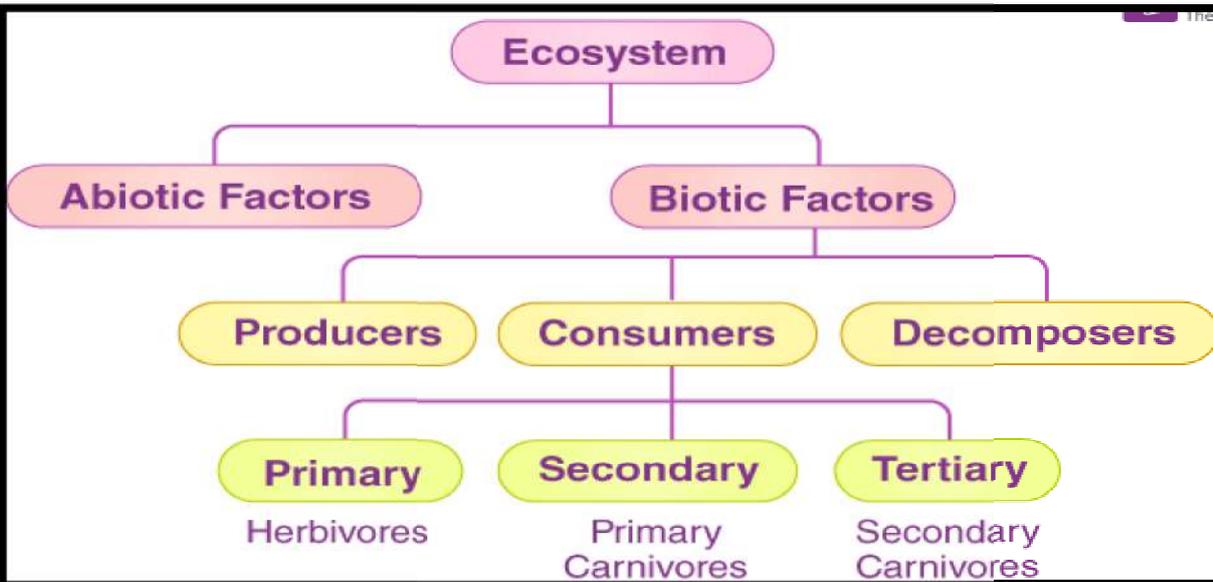
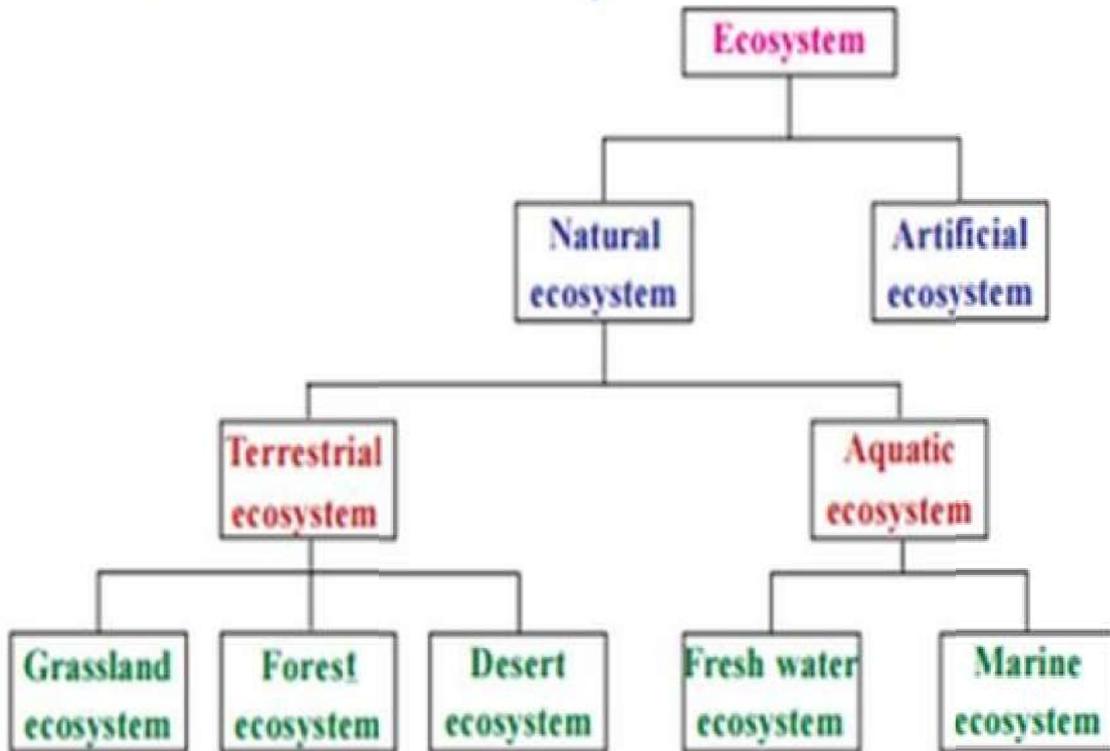


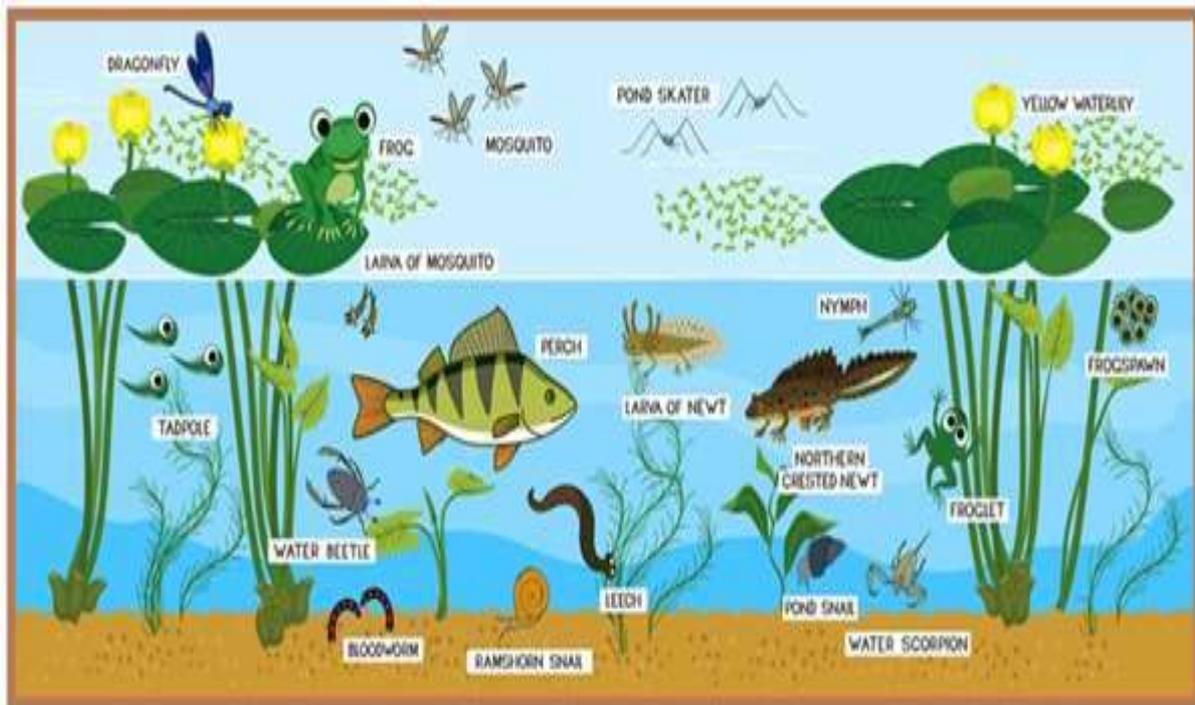
ECOSYSTEM PROJECT

An ecosystem is a geographic area where plants, animals, and other organisms, as well as weather and landscape, work together to form a bubble of life. Ecosystems contain biotic or living, parts, as well as abiotic factors, or nonliving parts.

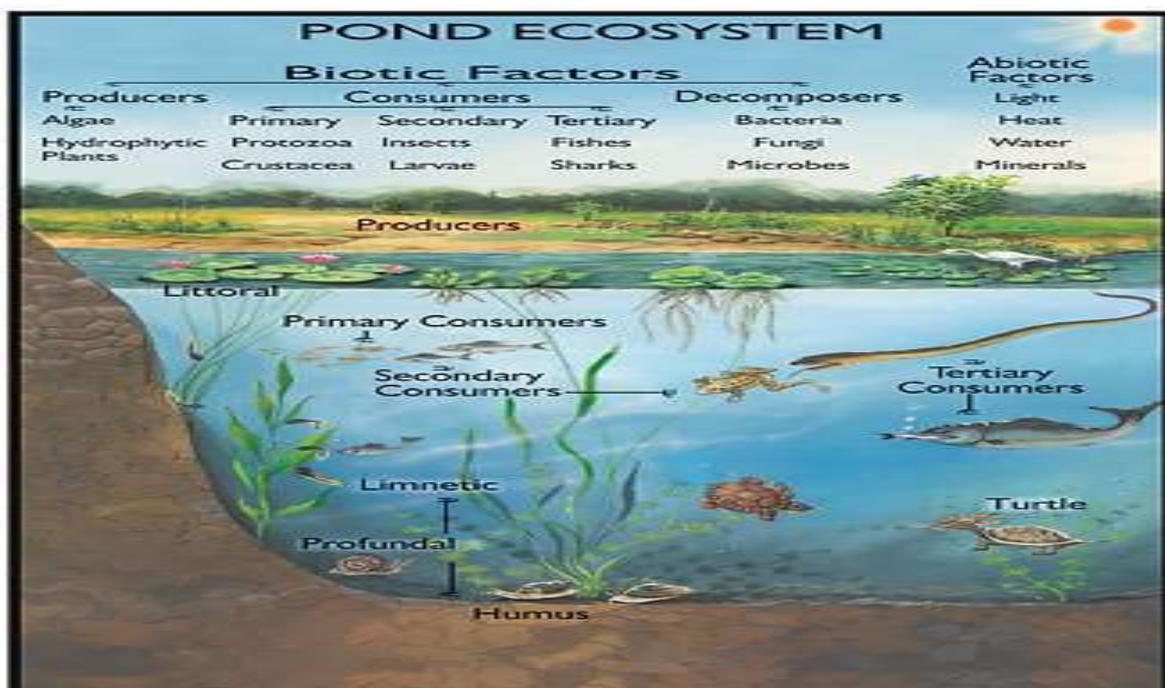
Flow chart of classification of ecosystem



A pond ecosystem is a freshwater ecosystem that can either be temporary or permanent and consists of a wide variety of aquatic plants and animals interacting with each other and the surrounding aquatic conditions. The pond ecosystem falls under the category of a lentic ecosystem because the water remains stagnant for a longer period.



In this project students are going to observe the effects of various abiotic factors on the biotic factors. Students learn the different trophic levels in the pond ecosystem





Estd. 1996

CHAITANYA DEGREE & PG COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Affiliated to Andhra University, Chaitanya nagar, Old Gajuwaka, Visakhapatnam-530026.



GPS Map Camera

Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India

M6J2+QR7, Chaitanya Nagar, Gajuwaka,

Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh 530044, India

Lat 17.681738°

Long 83.201976°

25/04/23 02:02 PM GMT +05:30

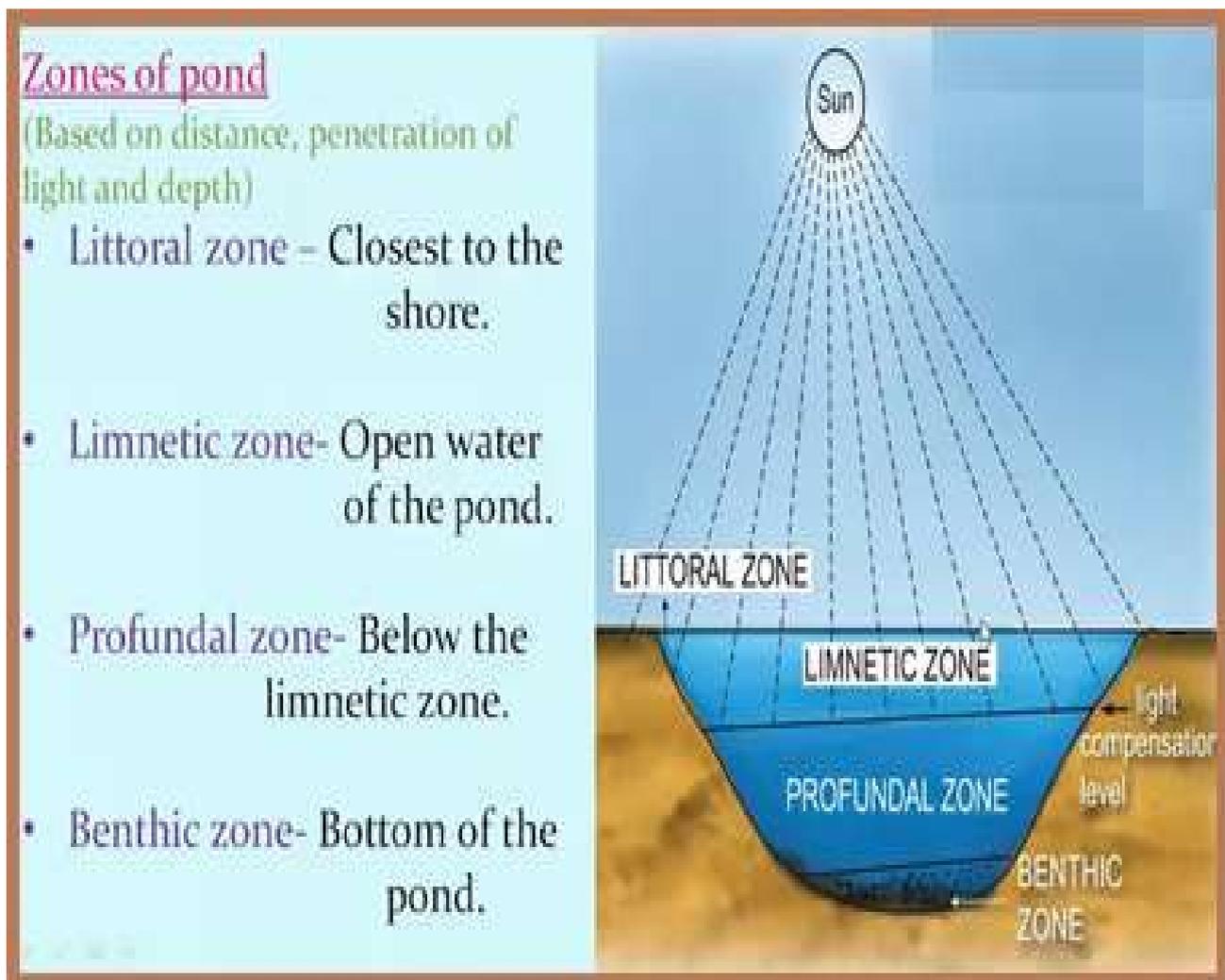


Google

CHARACTERISTICS OF POND ECOSYSTEM

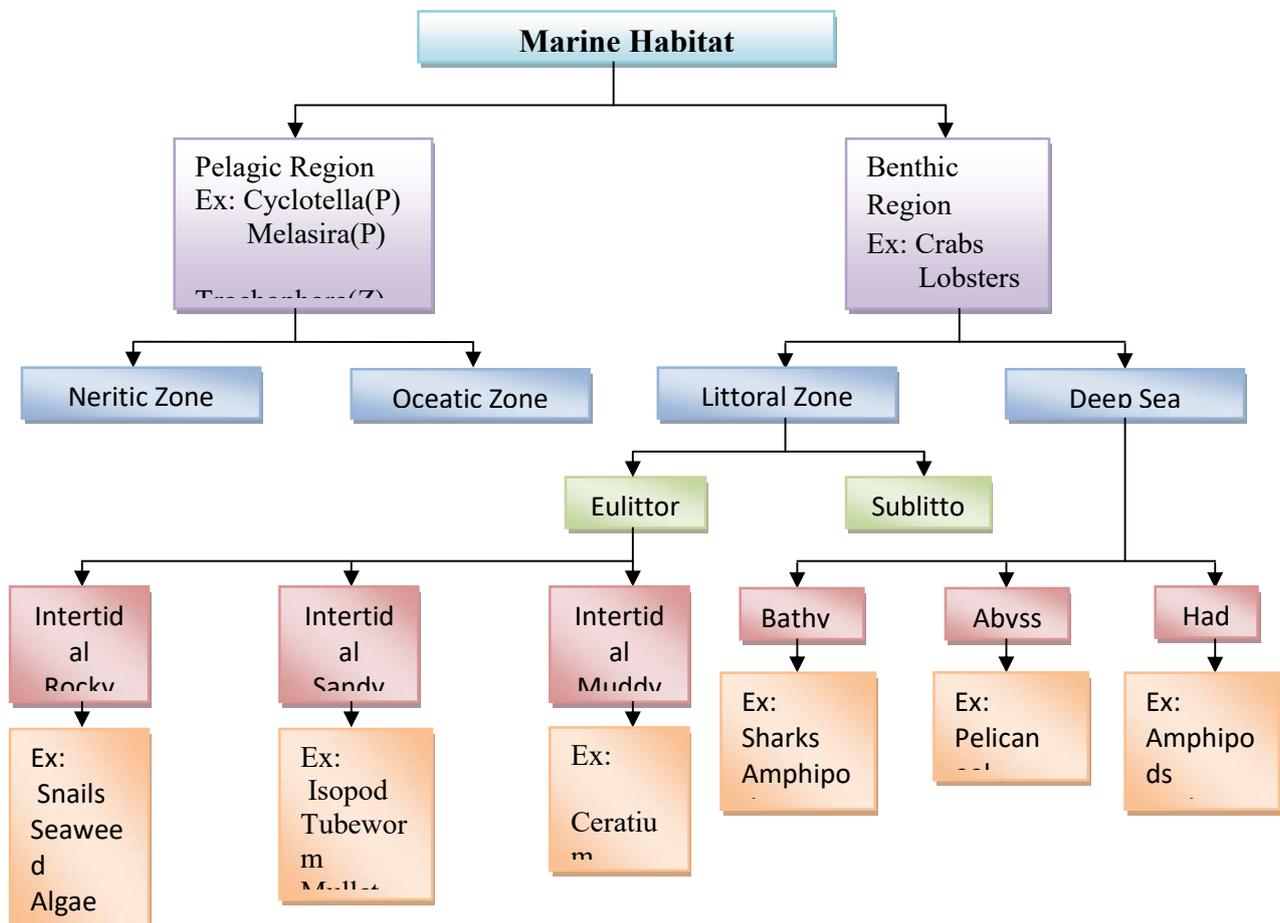
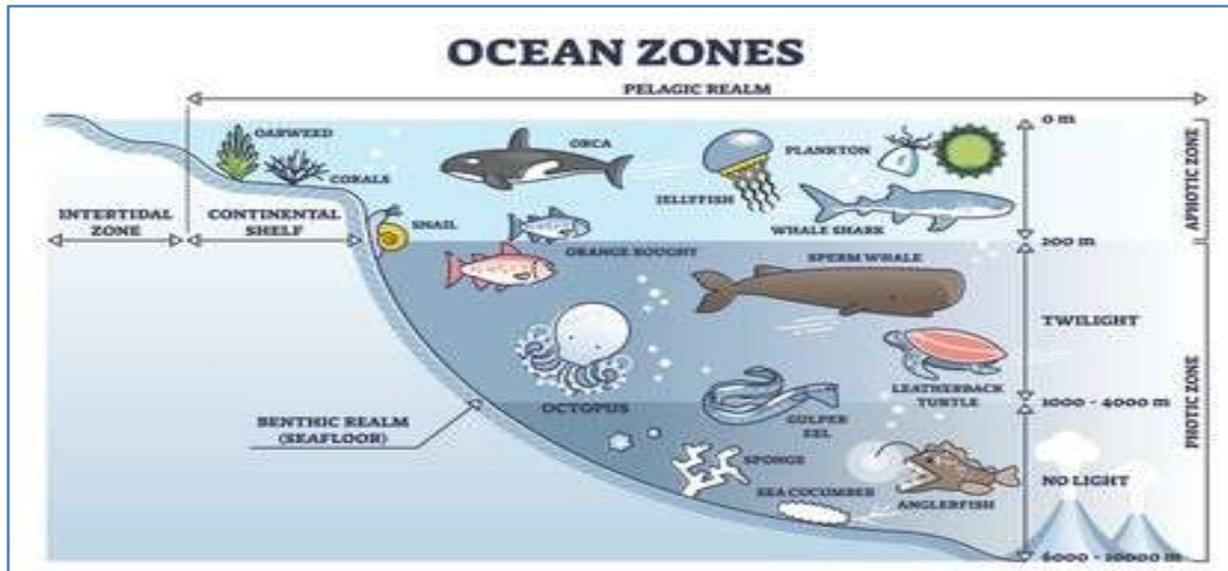
The following are the main characteristics of the pond ecosystem:

- The water in the pond ecosystem is stagnant.
- Either natural or artificial boundaries surround the pond ecosystem.
- The pond ecosystem exhibits three distinct zones, the littoral zone, limnetic zone, profundal zone, and benthic zone.
- The biotic components of the pond ecosystem occupy different levels in the pond ecosystem, therefore, avoiding the competition for survival. Scavengers and decomposers occupy the bottom level, and fish occupy the middle level. The plants enclose the pond's boundaries and provide shelter to small animals and insects.
- Pond ecosystems show a wide range of variety depending on their size.



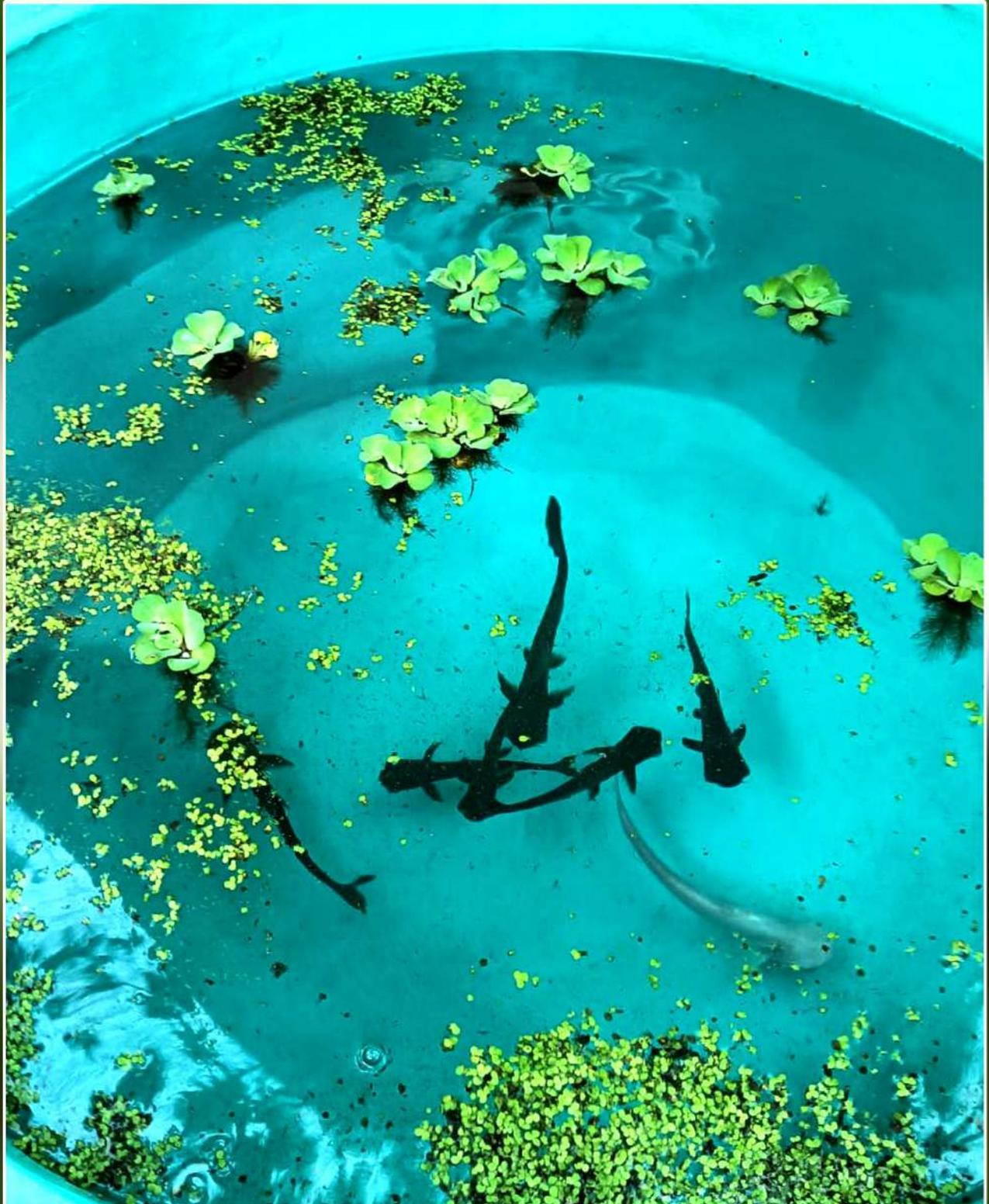
MARINE ECOSYSTEM

Marine ecosystems are aquatic environments with high levels of dissolved salt, such as those found in or near the ocean. Marine ecosystems are defined by their unique biotic (living) and abiotic (nonliving) factors.





Marine ecosystems are also easily the most diverse of all the ecosystems on the planet. Coral reefs alone are home to over 25% of all marine life, despite occupying less than 1% of the ocean floor.



DESERT ECOSYSTEM

Deserts are barren areas of land characterised by extremely high or low temperatures, with low rainfall and scarce or no vegetation. Deserts are examples of terrestrial ecosystems, which are found throughout the world. Neither all deserts are flat, nor do all deserts have cacti or oases.

FAUNA:

Camels, foxes, jackals, owls, hyenas, wild goats and sheep, vultures, scorpions, ostriches, yaks, hawks, and desert reptiles including varieties of snakes and lizards, are the prominent animal species (fauna) of this terrestrial ecosystem.

FLORA:

These plants include: yuccas, ocotillo, turpentine bush, prickly pears, false mesquite, sotol, ephedras, agaves and brittlebush.



