International Scholars Journals

African Journal of Ecology and Ecosystems ISSN 2756-3367 Vol. 8 (2), pp. 001, December, 2021.
Available online at www.internationalscholarsjournals.com © International Scholars Journals

Perspective

A brief note on the ecosystem and its species

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Accepted 23 December 2021

OVERVIEW

An ecosystem is a place where plants, animals, and other living things, as well as the climate and the earth, work together to form bubbles of life. Ecosystems include living or organic matter, parts, and organisms, or living parts. Biotic features include plants, animals, and other living things.

Types

Terrestrial ecosystem: Earth's ecosystems are the only ones on earth. A biotic, or biological process, is made up of living things, such as plants and animals. An abiotic, or inanimate object found in an ecosystem, encompasses a wide variety of terrestrial and climatic conditions. The Terestrial ecosystem is critical to meeting the Sustainable Development Goal aimed at restoring the conservation and sustainable use of global ecosystems.

Forest ecosystem: The forest environment, especially in the tropics, is important for both biodiversity conservation and the provision of essential ecosystem resources but little is known about the relationship between biodiversity and ecosystem function. A global ecosystem that has been previously cleared or re-selected selectively provides an opportunity to explore the importance of restoring the levels of biodiversity in order to operate a renewed ecosystem.

Grassland ecosystem: Grasslands has declined globally during the last century largely due to changes in farmland for the production of fodder crops and, conversely, a lack of management and abandonment.

Desert ecosystem: The desert ecosystem is more vulnerable to higher temperatures than desert plants because the biological processes of animal tissue work better over relatively small distances. Therefore, many desert animals rely on adaptation to physical, physical, and structural adaptations to avoid desert heat and drought. During respiration, respiration, heart rate and other bodily functions are reduced, which reduces the need for water. Many lay live eggs until the next rain when they hatch in passing pond. When it starts to rain, a variety of animals such as locusts, butterflies, bees, beetles and spiders and others may be seen in the desert.

Tundra ecosystem: The Tundra ecosystem experiences extreme cold for most of the year. During the winter months, the average Arctic Tundra region temperature ranges from 25 degrees Fahrenheit to 40 degrees Fahrenheit. On the other hand, the Alpine tundra region is slightly warmer compared to the Arctic tundra region. The average temperature of the Alpine tundra ranges from 0 degrees Fahrenheit to 54 degrees Fahrenheit. During the summer, the tundra ecosystem gets a little rest due to the short warming period.

Freshwater ecosystem: The environment of fresh water is directly affected by high temperatures and the impact of temperature and chemical changes on the lake. At higher or higher altitudes, ice cover decreases and productivity increases, leading to increased algae and in some cases fish production.

Marine ecosystem: The marine ecosystem plays a vital role in the protection of the environment. For example, land plants, water plants also help to reduce the amount of carbon in the atmosphere. Aquatic plants absorb carbon dioxide from the air, and they release oxygen into the atmosphere.

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