

Process Grid

Ecosystems	Characteristics of Ecosystems	Organisms (living)	Environment (non-living)	Examples of Interdependence	Interesting Facts
<p>Tropical Rainforest</p> <p>(Whole Group)</p>	<p>many trees</p> <p>near equator</p> <p>humid environment</p> <p>lush vegetation</p> <p>canopy structure</p>	<p>Kapok tree</p> <p>Boa Constrictor</p> <p>Sloth</p> <p>Blue Morpho</p> <p>Butterfly</p> <p>Evergreen trees</p>	<p>water</p> <p>poor soil</p> <p>rotting trees</p> <p>dead leaves</p>	<p><u>Brazil Nut Tree/Agouti</u></p> <p>Agouti has sharp teeth to open seedpods. It eats some of the seed, scatters, and buries the pod, which grows into a new tree.</p>	<p>- trees can be 200 feet tall.</p> <p>-100" rainfall per year</p> <p>- 46-58 miles cleared a day</p> <p>- World's largest pharmacy; 1/4 of natural medicines.</p> <p>- millions of species undiscovered</p>
<p>Desert</p> <p>Expert #1</p>	<p>dry</p> <p>arid</p> <p>frequent wind</p> <p>extreme temperatures</p>	<p>Saguaro Cactus</p> <p>Succulents</p> <p>Gila Woodpecker</p> <p>Elf Owl</p> <p>Coyote Gopher</p> <p>Badger</p>	<p>sand</p> <p>dirt</p> <p>rocks</p>	<p><u>Saguaro Cactus/Gila Woodpecker</u></p> <p>The Saguaro cactus shell provides shelter for the Gila Woodpecker. In return, the woodpecker eats harmful insects on the cactus.</p>	<p>- nocturnal animals</p> <p>- abandon place</p> <p>- singing sand dunes</p> <p>- extreme conditions: hot during the day, cold during the night</p>

<p>Wetlands</p> <p>Expert #2</p>	<p>soaked with water</p> <p>hydric soil</p> <p>aquatic plants</p>	<p>Cattails</p> <p>Duckweed</p> <p>Sedges</p> <p>Frogs</p> <p>Toads</p> <p>Salamanders</p> <p>Insects</p>	<p>water (salt and fresh)</p> <p>soil</p> <p>land</p>	<p><u>Water Storage/Water Purification</u></p> <p>Wetlands act has a filter, trapping sediments and excess nutrients from surface water before it reaches the ocean.</p>	<p>- soaked with water at least part of the year</p> <p>- also called swamps, bogs, and marshes</p> <p>- purify water</p> <p>- leeches</p> <p>-being destroyed</p> <p>-stinks like rotten eggs due to lack of oxygen</p>
<p>Deciduous Forest</p> <p>Expert #3</p>	<p>cool</p> <p>lots of trees</p> <p>seasons</p> <p>cold winters, hot summers</p>	<p>Oak trees Maple trees</p> <p>Coyotes</p> <p>Platypus</p> <p>Gray Squirrel</p> <p>Deer</p>	<p>sand</p> <p>dirt</p> <p>rocks</p>	<p><u>Oak Tree/Gray Squirrel</u></p> <p>Squirrels consume acorn seeds and scatter them increasing tree growth. Tree also provides shelter and water.</p>	<p>- most have been cleared for agriculture</p> <p>- destroyed</p> <p>- adapt to seasons</p> <p>- tree roots contain sap so they won't freeze</p> <p>- extinction of animals</p> <p>-waste provides nutrients</p>

<p>Tundra</p> <p>Expert #4</p>	<p>little rain small bushes and plants very cold-windy treeless</p>	<p>Arctic Fox Arctic Hare Wolves Caribou Polar Bears Insects Sedges Lichen Migratory Birds Arctic Moss</p>	<p>permafrost snow mountains rocks rain</p>	<p><u>Permafrost/Plants</u> The plants protect the permafrost from melting and the permafrost provides plants with water and nutrients.</p>	<p>- Woolly Mammoth: 23,000 years ago found bones and tusks - “treeless land” - Global Warming driest place on Earth; 100” of rain - during summer it is daylight 24 hours</p>
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