**Ch.3 *L.2 5-2.3 Compare the characteristics of different***

***ecosystems (including estuaries/salt marshes,***

***oceans, lakes and ponds, forests, and grasslands).***

**1. There are two main types of ecosystems:**

 a. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or land based ecosystems, and

 b. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or water based ecosystems.

**2. Two types of terrestrial ecosystems:**

 a. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: many trees and other plants and many different animals. Temperatures vary. Plentiful rainfall.

 b. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: fertile soil, tall grasses, medium rainfall, temperatures vary. Examples of animals: prairie dogs, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, grasshoppers

**3. Three types of aquatic ecosytems:**

 **a.** lakes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: freshwater. Ponds are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than lakes with water temperature the same all through. Plants and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grow along shallow edges. Animals: fish, amphibians, ducks, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, beavers.

 **b.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: large bodies of saltwater divided by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Different ecosystems depending on different conditions (sunlight, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, depth, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_). Most organisms live from the shoreline to the continental shelf because light can reach bottom and water is warm 4 types of organisms in the shallow ocean:

 1. drifters (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, seaweed)

 2. swimmers (fish)

` 3. Crawlers (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

 4. Anchors (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, barnacles)

Open ocean organisms: plankton float in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regions, surface swimmers (whales, turtles, sharks), bottom swimmers (certain fish, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, tubeworms)

 **c.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: area where freshwater rivers meet the ocean Amount of salt (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) changes with the tide, so organisms must adapt to this. Estuaries contain salt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (grasses, marsh plants, crabs, shrimp, blue heron, egrets, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**Ch.3 *L.2 5-2.3 Compare the characteristics of different***

***ecosystems (including estuaries/salt marshes,***

***oceans, lakes and ponds, forests, and grasslands).***

**1. There are two main types of ecosystems:**

 a. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or land based ecosystems, and

 b. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or water based ecosystems.

**2. Two types of terrestrial ecosystems:**

 a. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: many trees and other plants and many different animals. Temperatures vary. Plentiful rainfall.

 b. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: fertile soil, tall grasses, medium rainfall, temperatures vary. Examples of animals: prairie dogs, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, grasshoppers

**3. Three types of aquatic ecosytems:**

 **a.** lakes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: freshwater. Ponds are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than lakes with water temperature the same all through. Plants and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grow along shallow edges. Animals: fish, amphibians, ducks, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, beavers.

 **b.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: large bodies of saltwater divided by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Different ecosystems depending on different conditions (sunlight, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, depth, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_). Most organisms live from the shoreline to the continental shelf because light can reach bottom and water is warm 4 types of organisms in the shallow ocean:

 1. drifters (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, seaweed)

 2. swimmers (fish)

` 3. Crawlers (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

 4. Anchors (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, barnacles)

Open ocean organisms: plankton float in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regions, surface swimmers (whales, turtles, sharks), bottom swimmers (certain fish, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, tubeworms)

 **c.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: area where freshwater rivers meet the ocean Amount of salt (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) changes with the tide, so organisms must adapt to this. Estuaries contain salt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (grasses, marsh plants, crabs, shrimp, blue heron, egrets, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**Ch.3 *L.2 5-2.3 Compare the characteristics of different***

***ecosystems (including estuaries/salt marshes,***

***oceans, lakes and ponds, forests, and grasslands).***

**1. There are two main types of ecosystems:**

 a. terrestrial, or land based ecosystems, and

 b. aquatic, or water based ecosystems.

**2. Two types of terrestrial ecosystems:**

 a. forests: many trees and other plants and many different animals. Temperatures vary. Plentiful rainfall.

 b. grasslands: fertile soil, tall grasses, medium rainfall, temperatures vary. Examples of animals: prairie dogs, bison, grasshoppers

**3. Three types of aquatic ecosytems:**

 **a.** lakes and ponds freshwater. Ponds are smaller than lakes with water temperature the same all through. Plants and algae grow along shallow edges. Animals: fish, amphibians, ducks, turtles, beavers.

 **b.** oceans: large bodies of saltwater divided by continents. Different ecosystems depending on different conditions (sunlight, salinity, depth, and temperature). Most organisms live from the shoreline to the continental shelf because light can reach bottom and water is warm 4 types of organisms in the shallow ocean:

 1. drifters (jellyfish, seaweed)

 2. swimmers (fish)

` 3. Crawlers (crabs)

 4. Anchors (coral, barnacles)

Open ocean organisms: plankton float in upper regions, surface swimmers (whales, turtles, sharks), bottom swimmers (certain fish, octopus tubeworms)

 **c.** estuary: area where freshwater rivers meet the ocean Amount of salt (salinity) changes with the tide, so organisms must adapt to this. Estuaries contain salt marshes (grasses, marsh plants, crabs, shrimp, blue heron, egrets, and muskrats).