

Comenius project

# LIVING BEINGS AND THEIR HABITAT



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<http://www.esa.int/>



• CHAPTER 1 •

# WHAT IS A HABITAT?

A habitat is an ecological or environmental area that is inhabited by a particular species of animal, plant, or other type of organism. It is the natural environment in which an organism lives.





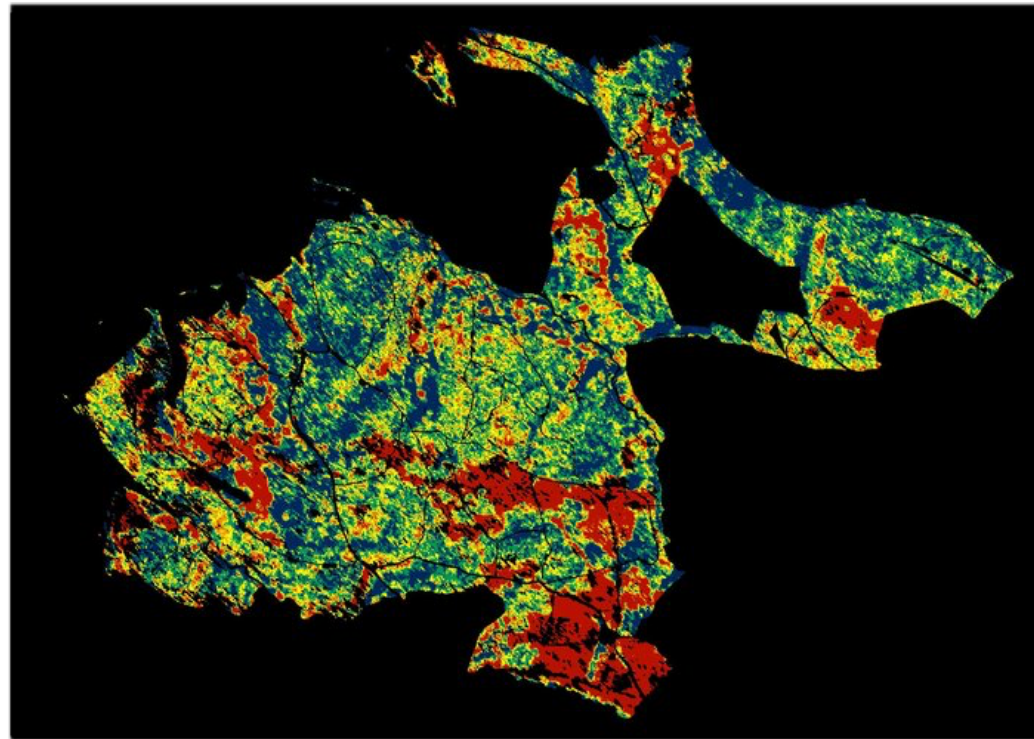
## • Section 1 •

# Do the habitats change?

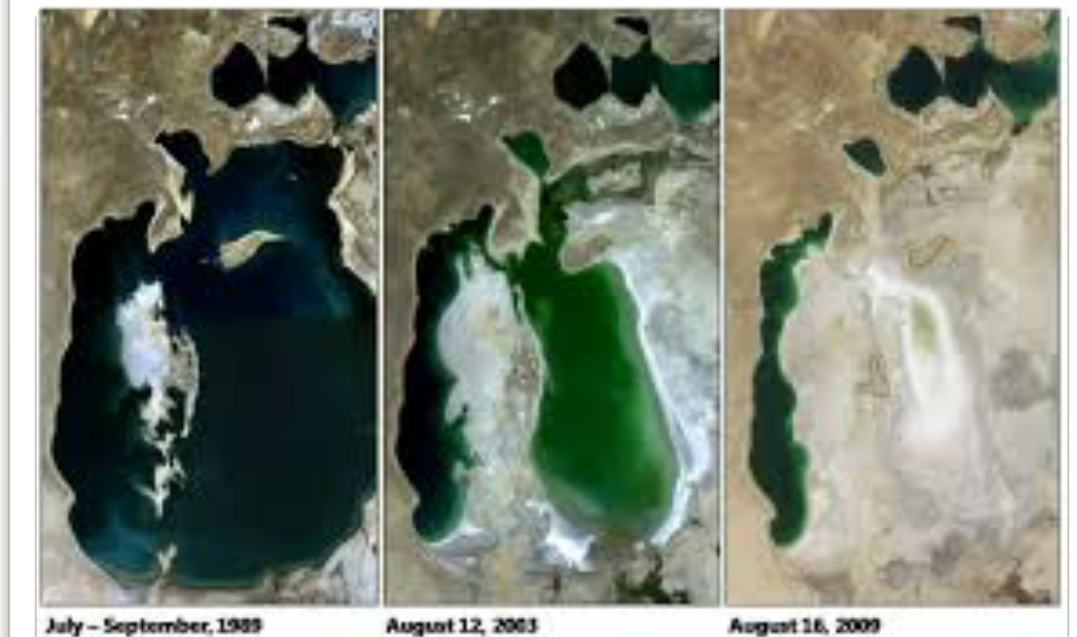
Of course they do it. The highest part of changes are because of human action.

Climate change is a change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns when that change lasts for an extended period of time. Climate change may refer to a change in average weather conditions, or in the time variation of weather around longer-term average conditions.

And also the direct action of humans when they built some buildings, or when they destroy some forests, or when they take water out of lakes,...



<http://www.esa.int/spaceinimages/Images/>



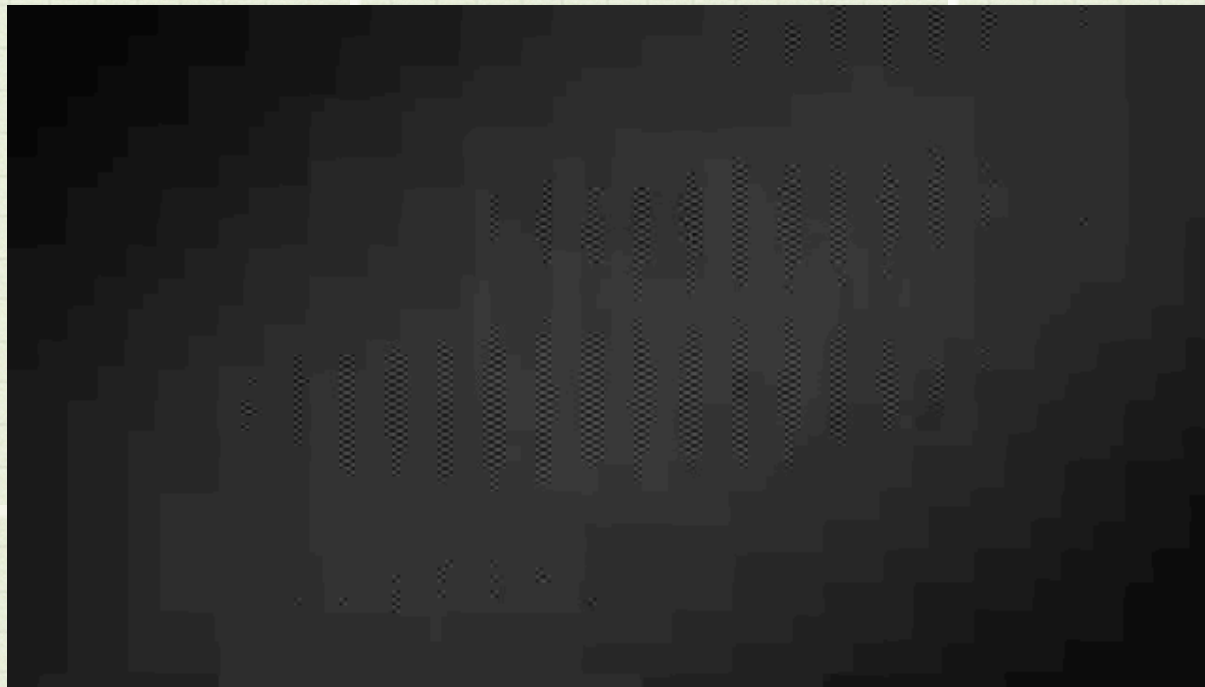
Aral sea before/after

<http://www.esa.int/spaceinimages/Images/>



# Differences between acclimatization and adaption

The acclimatization to an environment is an action that takes place in the moment. For example, when you go to a place in a high altitude, firstly, to breathe will cost you a bigger effort than next hour. By the other hand, adaptation is a process which occurs in thousands of years, this is how some animals look perfect in their habitat, because they have been adapted to them





## Quiz 1

What's the main difference between acclimatization and adaption?

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- ☐ A. Weather
- ☒ B. Time
- ☐ C. Colour
- ☐ D. Number of living things

Répondre

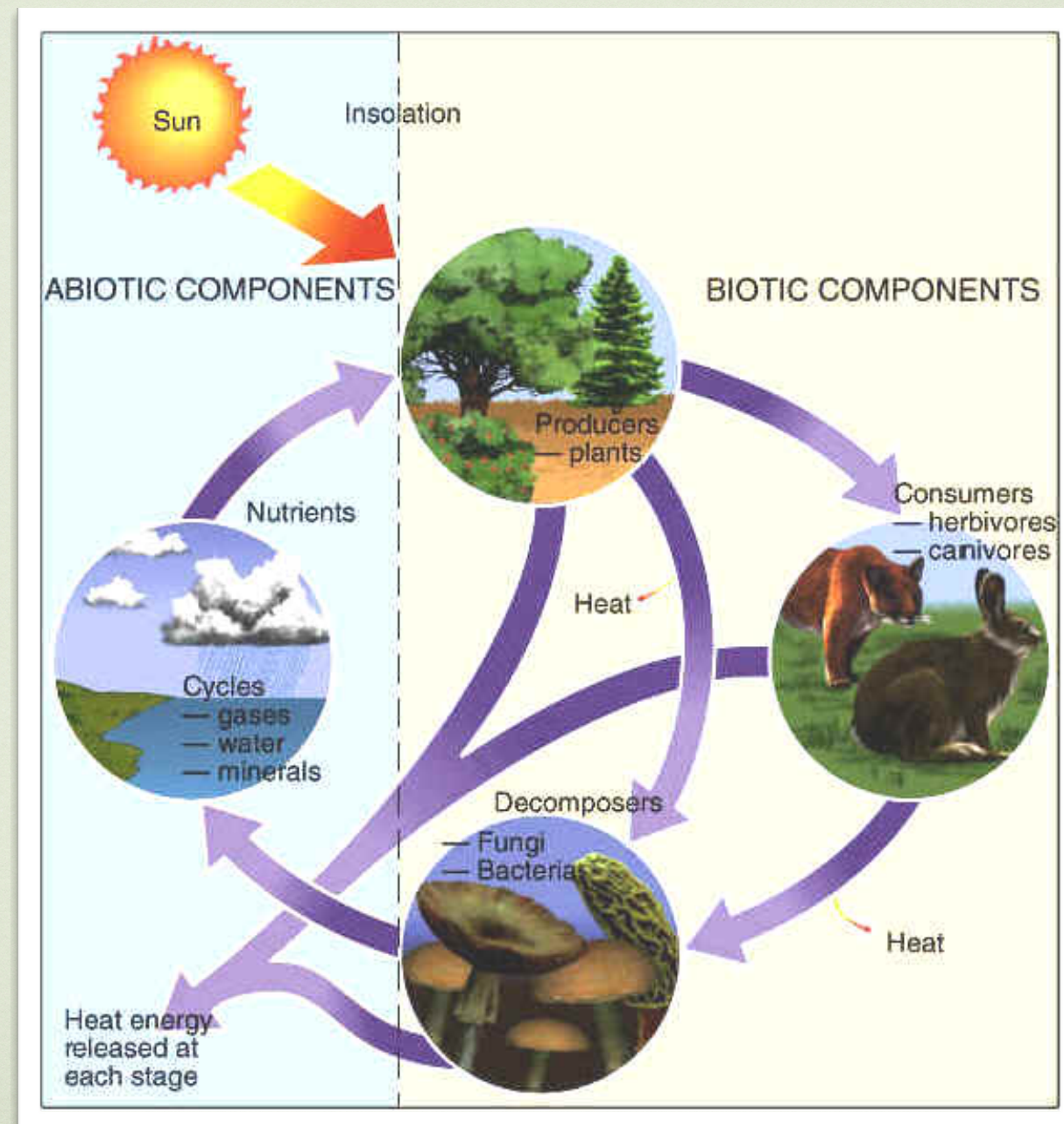


• CHAPTER 2 •

# WHAT ARE THE COMPONENTS OF A HABITAT?

-Biotic  
components

-Abiotic  
components





## • Section 1 •

BIOTIC COMPONENTS	ABIOTIC COMPONENTS
Biotic components are the living things that shape an ecosystem. A biotic factor is any living component that affects another organism, including animals that consume the organism in question, and the living food that the organism consumes.	In biology and ecology, abiotic components or, abiotic factors, are non-living chemical and physical parts of the environment that affect living organisms and the functioning of ecosystems.

### Abiotic and Biotic factors that influence ecosystems

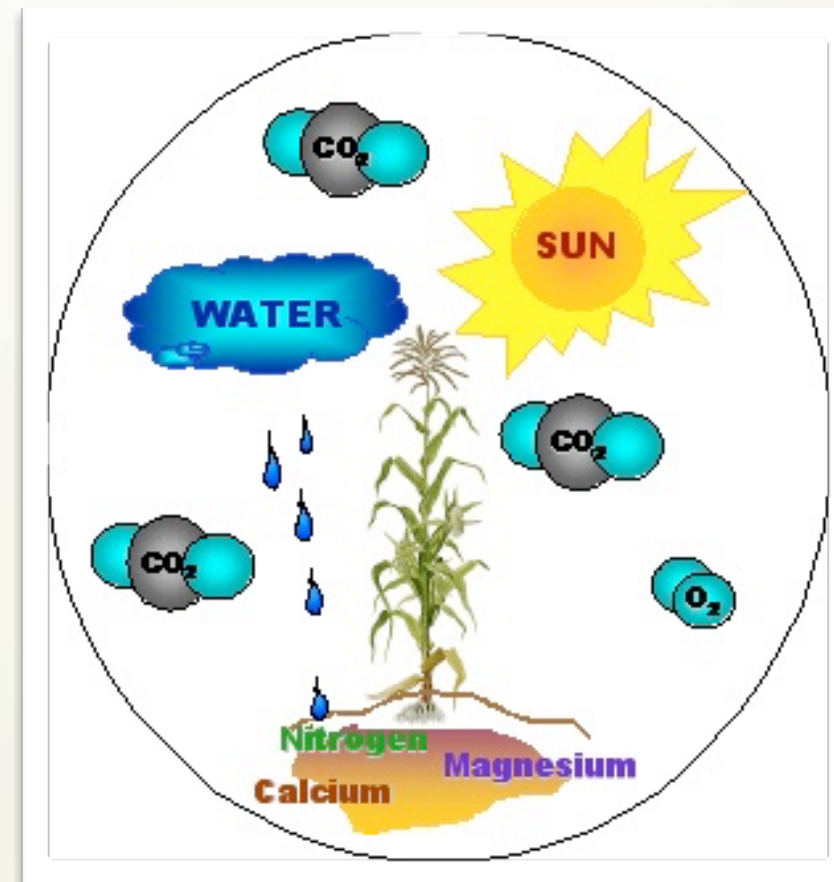
Abiotic	Biotic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air (O<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, etc)</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Light</li> <li>• Wind</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• pH</li> <li>• Temperature</li> <li>• Salinity</li> <li>• Humidity</li> <li>• Inorganic nutrients (N, P)</li> <li>• Etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other organisms, so:</li> <li>• Competition</li> <li>• Predation</li> <li>• Symbiosis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mutualism</li> <li>– Parasitism</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Disease agents</li> </ul>



• Section 2 •

# How do biotic components depend on abiotic components?

An example of how biotic factors depend on the abiotic factors within a habitat is like trees and plants depend on water, air and sunlight (all of them are abiotic) to live. Without these elements, the trees and plants would not be able to live...so the plants depend and need sunlight and water to live and to produce more trees/plants.





## Quiz 2

Which of those are abiotic examples?

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- ☐ A. Table, oxygen, tree
- ☐ B. Flora and fauna
- ☒ C. Light, air, land
- ☐ D. Lion, tiger, whale

Répondre



• CHAPTER 3 •

# TYPES OF HABITAT



To know all habitats <http://www.bbc.co.uk/nature/habitats>



# Terrestrial

**-Desert.** A desert is a barren area of land where little precipitation occurs and consequently living conditions are hostile for plant and animal life. Polar regions where little precipitation occurs are sometimes called "cold deserts".

**-Forest.** A forest is a large area of land covered with trees or other woody vegetation. Forests are the dominant terrestrial ecosystem on Earth, and are distributed across the globe.

**-Grasslands.** Grasslands are areas where the vegetation is dominated by grasses, however sedge and rush families can also be found. Grasslands occur naturally on all continents except Antarctica.



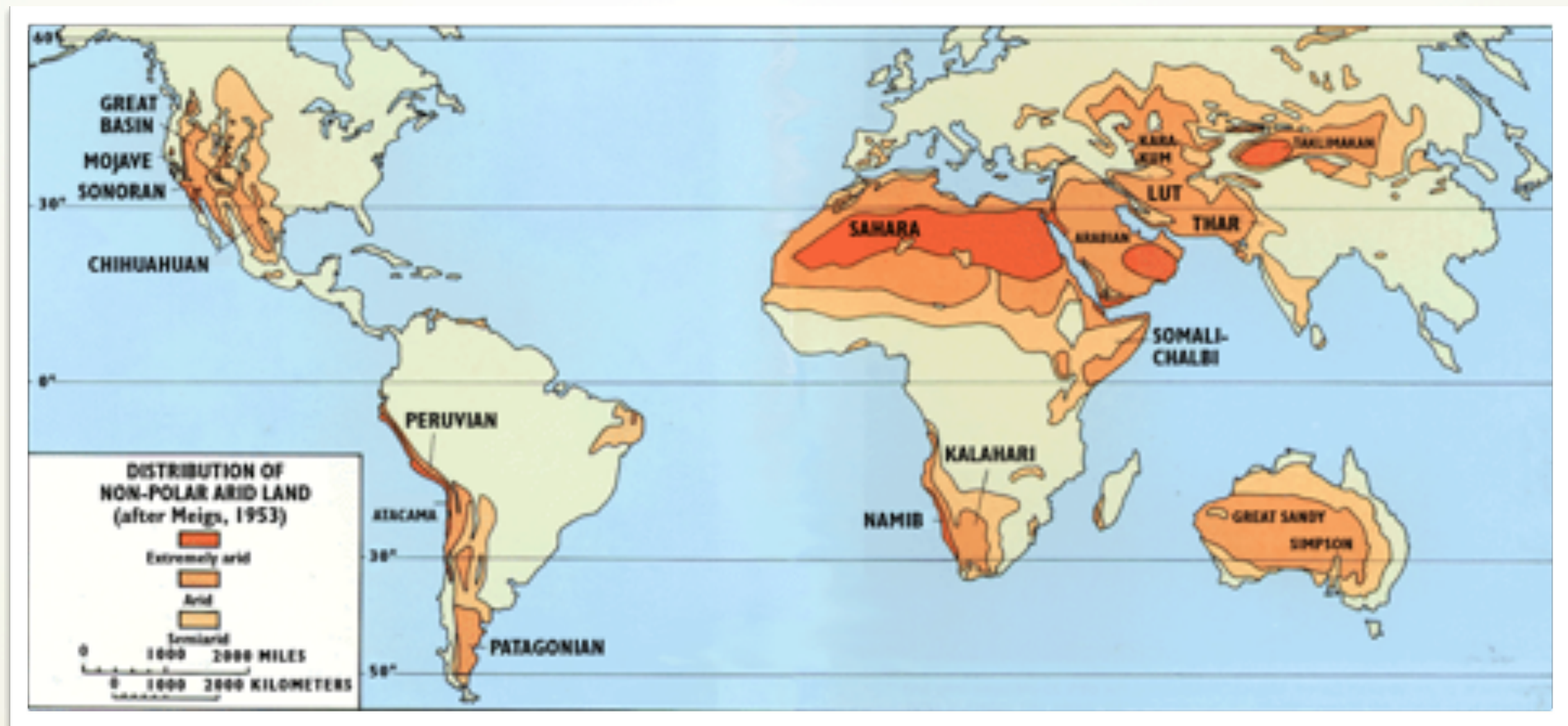
# Deserts. Flora and fauna

HOT DESERT	COLD DESERT
Flora: cactus and bushes Fauna: Camel, lizard, snake, scorpion	Flora: moss Fauna: penguins, seals





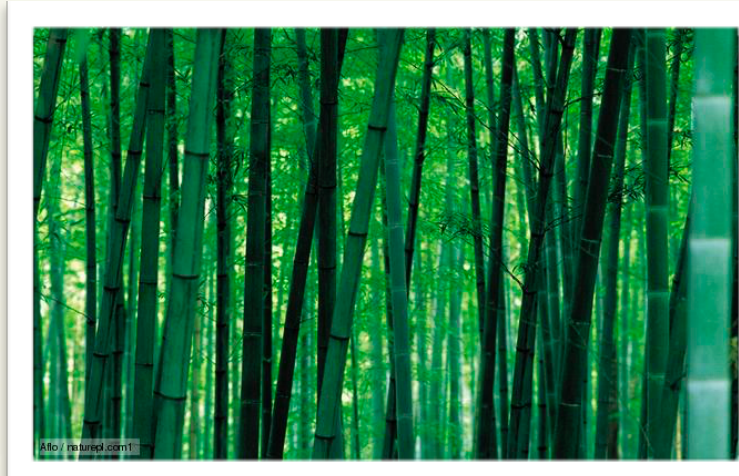
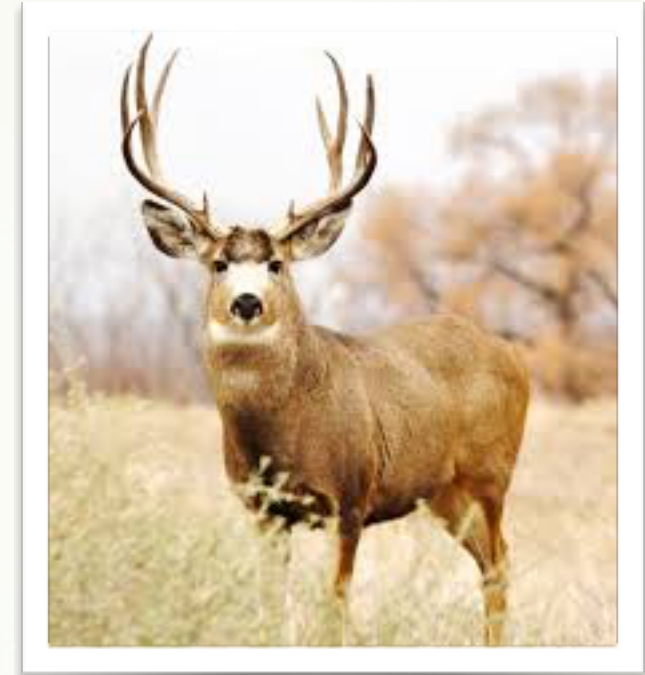
# Localization



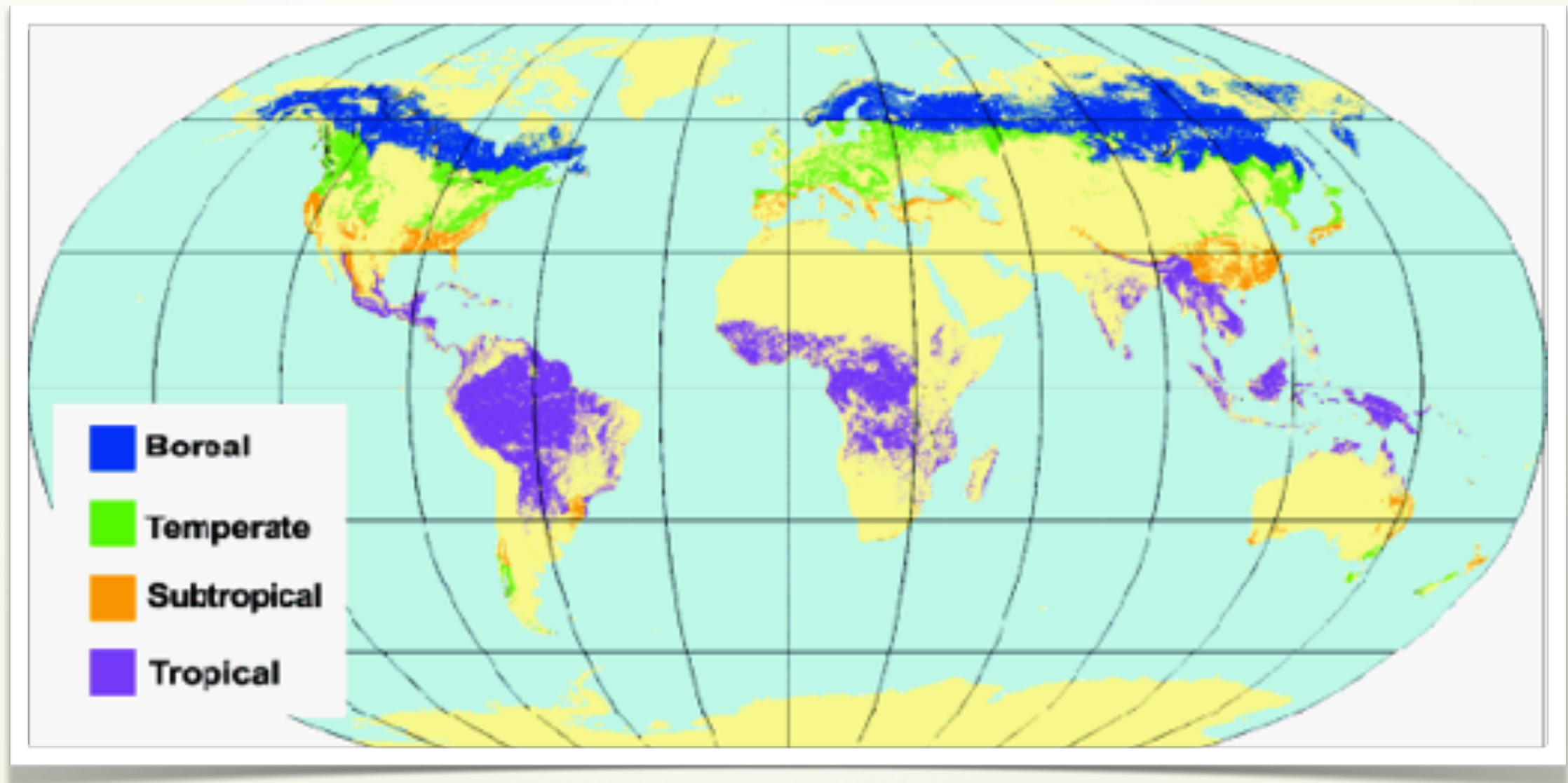


# Forests. Flora and fauna

	FAUNA	FLORA
Temperate	Deer; insects; birds(which come in winter)	Alcornoques
Tropical	Frogs, parrots,insects, monkeys	Lianas, carnivorous plants, moss
Subtropical	Hedgehog, armadillo	Bamboo, grasses, orchids
Boreal	Bear, reindeer	Maple, oak



# Localization





# Grasslands. Flora and fauna

TYPE OF GRASSLAND	FLORA	FAUNA
Chalk	Dandelions, Hawthorn, Horse chestnut	Red fox, rabbit
Flooded	Grasses and sedges, Venus flytrap	Giant river otter, anteater, black bear
Tropical	Hat thrower fungus, orchids	Lion, golden eagle, african fish eagle, buffalo
Mountain	Conifers, snowdon lily; horse chestnut	Coyote, wolf, american black vulture



# Localization





## • Section 2 •

# Aquatic

**-Oceans:** is a body of saline water that composes much of a planet's hydrosphere.

**-River:** A river is a natural flowing watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing towards an ocean, a lake, a sea, or another river.

**-Lakes:** A lake is an area localized in a basin, that is surrounded by land apart from any river or other outlet that serves to feed or drain the lake.

**-Swamps:** A swamp is a wetland that is forested. Many swamps occur along large rivers where they are critically dependent upon natural water level fluctuations.

**-Coral reef:** Are diverse underwater ecosystems held together by calcium carbonate structures secreted by corals





# Flora and fauna

	FLORA	FAUNA
Salt water	Algae	Whale, shark, jellyfish, dolphins, coral
Fresh water	Flytraps, sundew, pitchers, lilies	Platypus, mink, otter, mallard, crocodile, turtle

