

FAQs

1. What is abiotic in eco-system and state few examples?

Physical, or nonliving, factors that shape an ecosystem. Examples include rocks, climate, pressure, soils, precipitation, sunlight, winds and humidity. These abiotic have a direct influence on living things.

2. What are the three main scales of eco-system?

- Micro
- Messo
- Biome

3. What is eco-tone?

Ecosystem boundaries are not marked (separated) by rigid lines. They are often separated by geographical barriers such as deserts, mountains, oceans, lakes and rivers. As these borders are never rigid, ecosystems tend to blend into each other. This is why a lake can have many small ecosystems with their own unique characteristics. Scientists call this blending “**ecotone**”

4. What is biome?

Biomes are very large ecological areas on the earth’s surface, with fauna and flora (animals and plants) adapting to their environment. Biomes are often defined by abiotic factors such as climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation.

5. What is energy transfer in a food chain?

Energy is transferred along food chains from one level to the next. Some of the energy is used up in growth, reproduction repair, movement and other ways, and not made available to the next level. Shorter food chains retain more energy than longer chains. Used up energy is absorbed by the environment.