MATCH THE ECOSYSTEM

Drag and drop the picture that matches the description and add a label

Choose from: Desert, Rainforest, Ocean, Grassland, Tundra, Freshwater






Add label here

A river with freshwater fish, frogs, and algae.

Add label here

Large open space with grasses, zebras, and lions.

Add label here

A cold, treeless area with frozen soil and low plants.

Add label here

Dry, sandy soil with cactus and nocturnal animals.

Add label here

Warm and wet with lots of trees, insects, and birds.

Add label here

Saltwater habitat with coral reefs, fish, and sharks.

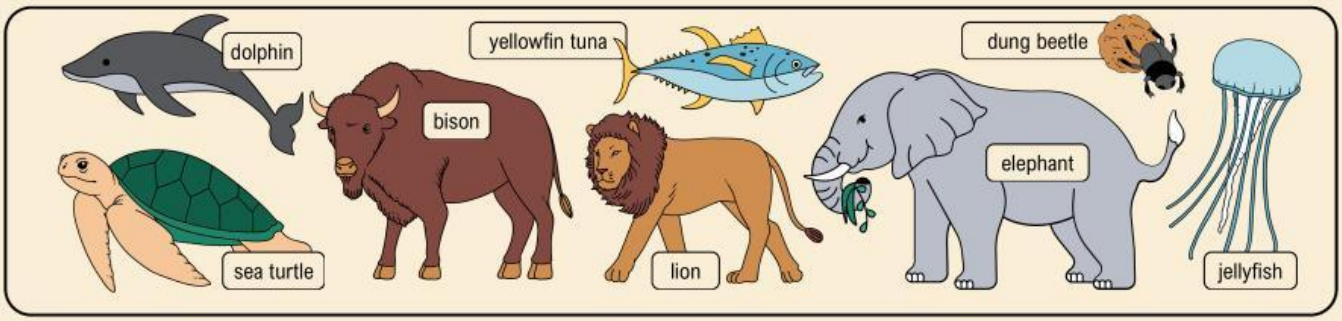
What's Happening to the Grasslands?

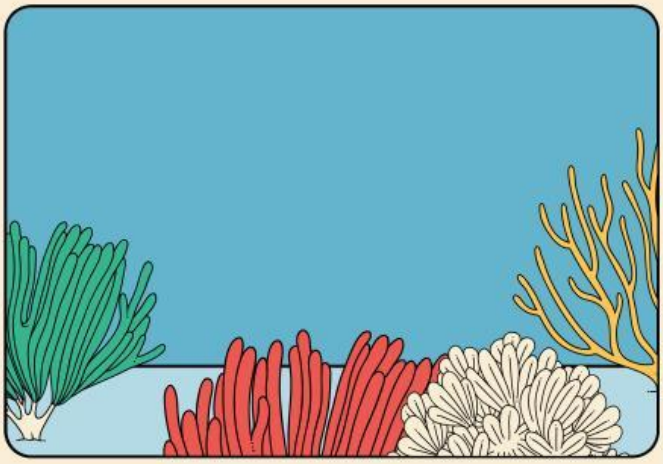
Look at each cause below. Classify the effect it has on the grassland ecosystem, and suggest a way we could help or fix the problem.

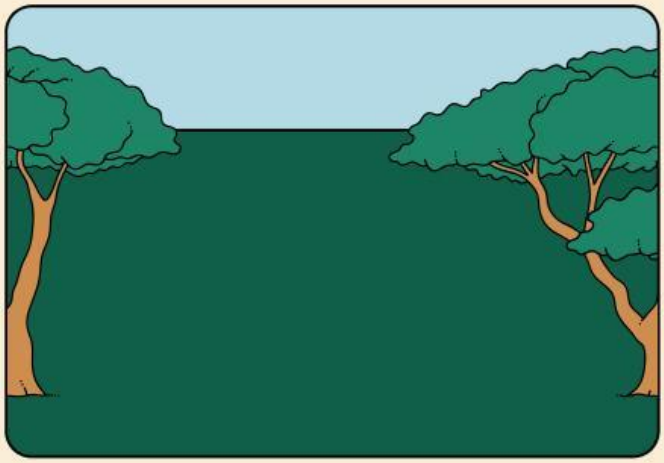
	Cause	Effect (What Happens?)	How Can We Fix It?
Farming & Overgrazing			
Climate Change → Drought			
Land Clearing → Soil Erosion			
Wildfires			
Pollution or Chemical Runoff			

Ocean and Grassland Animals

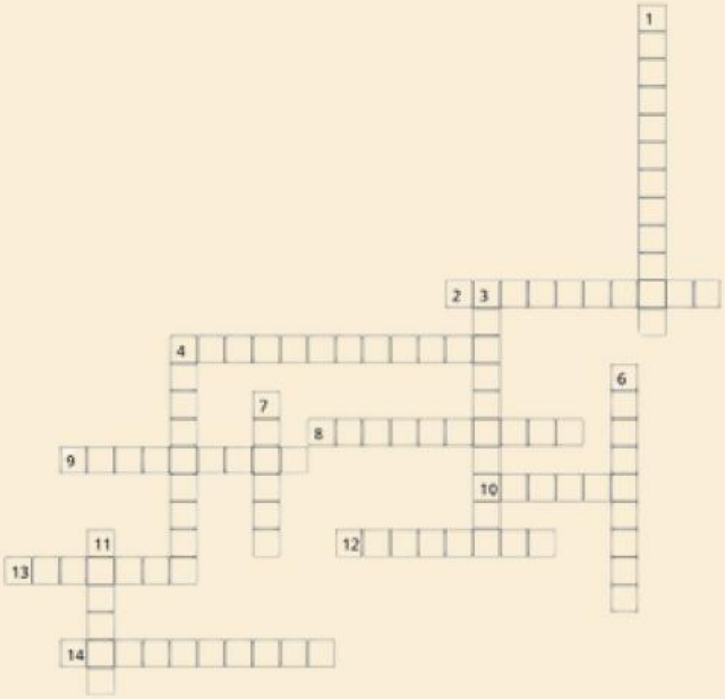
Bring each animal home by moving them to their correct habitats.







ECOSYSTEM



Horizontales

2. Feed on the remains of dead animals, like vultures.
4. Relationship between two species when one benefits and the other remains unaffected. A good example is remoras that live around sharks and feed in the bits of food sharks leave behind.
8. Relationship between two species when one benefits (parasite) while the other suffers.
9. The first level in every food chain. They are autotrophs, which means that they make their own food.
10. Cold area near the North Pole. There are no trees.
12. Are areas where fresh water covers the soil. Sometimes the ground is covered all year and, at other times, the water evaporates during the dry season.
13. Lare area with abundant vegetation, composed of trees, grasses, and
14. Flat areas dominated by grasses. Animals that live here are elephants, giraffes and zebras.

Verticales

1. Is found in rivers and streams, where animals such as fish, crocodiles, turtles and frogs live.
3. Relationship between different species that have the same needs.
4. They obtain their food by eating other living things. They include primary consumers, secondary consumers and tertiary consumers.
6. Relationship between two species where both benefit. For example, bees obtain nectar from flowers, and the flowers are pollinated by the bees.
7. Fordem by coral reefs, open ocean and shoreline. Coral reefs are the richest marine ecosystems in number of species.
11. Hottest and driest places on Earth. Thery are home to plants like cacti and shrubs that don't need much water to survive.