Thursday, April 4/13
Intro to Environmental Science 120

Parent-Teacher Interviews: **Thursday 4-6 pm**
Friday 9–11:30 am

http://204.82.220.48/view/index.shtml

Eco-Challenge Summary Sheets

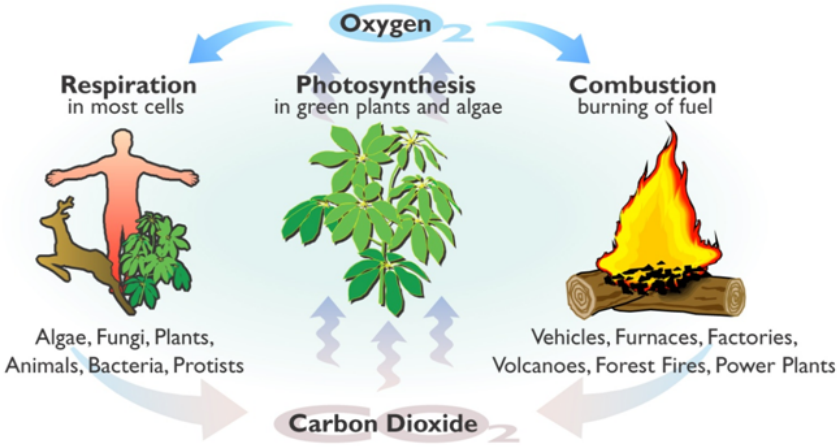
1. Research Topic with Details - Monday
2. Interactions in Ecosystems - Pictures/Video
3. Matter Cycles - Continue

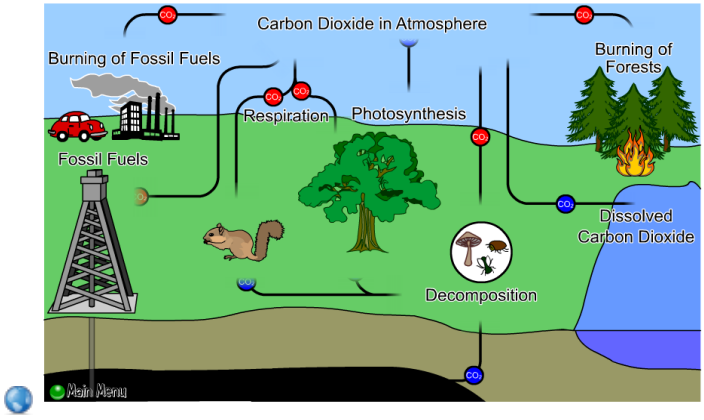
Research Paper - Complete by May 24/13
Eco Challenge Activities - Complete by May 31/13
Collaborative Presentations - Present First Week in June

Carbon Cycle

Carbon is needed by all living things and cycles through ecosystems.

Carbon-Oxygen Cycle





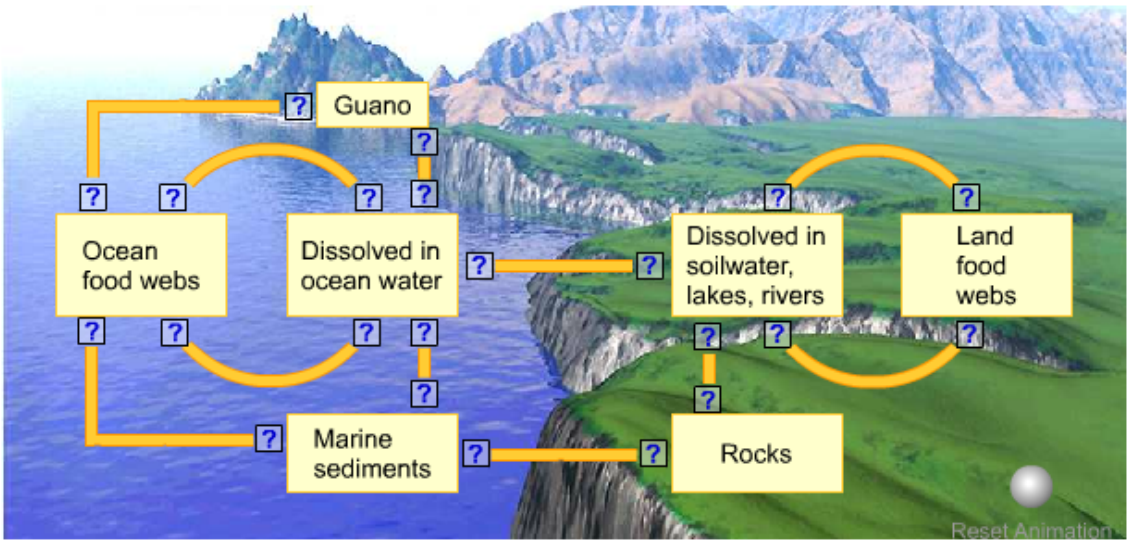
Some organic matter does not decompose easily. Instead, it builds up in the earth's crust. Oil and coal were formed from the build-up of plant matter millions of years ago.

At one time the carbon cycle was almost a perfect cycle. Carbon was returned to the atmosphere as quickly as it was removed. The increased burning of fossil fuels is adding carbon to the atmosphere faster than producers can remove it.

Phosphorus Cycle

Many important molecules within cells contain phosphorous atoms. For example, ATP (adenosine triphosphate) is found in every living cell and plays a key role in energy storage and supply.

Phosphorus normally occurs in water and soil in inorganic compounds. Phosphates (PO_4) are a common form. These compounds are absorbed by plants and used to make organic compounds such as ATP. When animals eat plants, phosphorus is passed on to them. When dead plants, dead animals, and fecal matter decay, organic forms of phosphorus are released into the water or soil. Bacteria decompose these organic forms into inorganic forms. Then, the cycle begins again.



Complete this diagram by clicking on one end of each orange line to make it into an arrow that shows the direction of phosphorus flow. Mouse over the middle of a line to identify the process represented by that arrow.