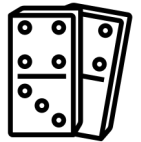


# THE LIVING WORLD KEY TERM DOMINOES



<b>START</b>	These break down plant and animal matter releasing nutrients back into the soil e.g. fungi and bacteria.	The variety of living organisms.	Only cutting trees when they are fully grown - letting younger trees mature and protect the ground.	Crops produced solely for use by farmers and their families.
<b>Ecosystem</b>	<b>Carnivores</b>	<b>Deforestation</b>	<b>Hot Desert</b>	<b>Consumers</b>
A natural system of interdependent and interrelated living and non-living components.	Animals which feed on other animals.	The cutting down of trees.	Found between 20-30° N/S of the equator receiving <250mm of rain resulting in extreme aridity.	These eat other plants and organisms to get energy.
<b>Producers</b>	<b>Biomes</b>	<b>Emergent Trees</b>	<b>Desertification</b>	<b>Food Web</b>
In an ecosystem these are plants and tree using sunlight to produce their own food.	Large-scale, global ecosystems with similar climate, vegetation etc. e.g. Tundra, Rainforest etc.	The tallest trees in the Rainforest (may reach around 50m tall)	The process whereby land which once was fertile is gradually turned into a desert.	This shows how larger groups of organisms are interconnected through energy exchange.
<b>Abiotic Factors</b>	<b>Lianas</b>	<b>Drip Tips</b>	<b>Fragile Environment</b>	<b>Buttress Roots</b>
These are non-living environmental factors - e.g. soil, rock, sunlight, water etc.	Vines that grow up trees to get towards the sunlight.	Funnel shaped ends of leaves found in the rainforest to funnel off excess water.	One which is easily disturbed.	Large roots at the base of a rainforest tree, helping to support tall trees and rapidly take up nutrients.
<b>Decomposers</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Selective Logging</b>	<b>Subsistence Farming</b>	<b>FINISH</b>