

HOW DO ECOSYSTEMS CHANGE OVER TIME?

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An ecosystem is defined as a geographic area in which plants, animals, and other organisms, as well as climate and landscapes, all combine to form a life. It is composed of biotic and abiotic factors. Biotic factors include living beings, whereas abiotic components include non-living ones.

Ecosystems, the interactive system of biotic and abiotic components in a specific area, change slowly over time. When new plants and animals arrive in any area, they either flourish or endeavor. Flourishing species sometimes replace native species, bringing a new change in the ecosystem.

Ecosystems experience a change due to the following factors: -

1. Habitat changes
2. Climate changes
3. Intrusive species
4. Overutilization
5. Pollution.



“The larger the ecosystem, the smaller a relative change in it requires to affect the entire ecosystem.”

Ecosystems change naturally because of Wind, rain, predation, and earthquakes, i.e., all examples of natural processes which affect an ecosystem. Humans also impact ecosystems by reducing habitat, excessive hunting, using pesticides or fertilizers, etc.

The ecosystems respond to the changes in ways to maintain or restore balance to the ecosystem. Environmental change in the form of sudden trouble has the ability to destroy and disrupt ecosystems. The changes in the ecosystem result in global warming, drought conditions, extinction of species, etc. impacting each living being.

The four factors which control the balance of an ecosystem: are energy flow, the water cycle, the mineral cycle, and community agitations. In order to stop this change, abrupt eco-friendly steps are required to be fulfilled by each community on this planet.