

Nutrient cycles

These consider how inorganic nutrients cycle through the various trophic levels and remain constantly available.

The carbon cycle

Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and carbon dioxide in the oceans provide the major source of carbon for organisms.

The carbon is from the carbon dioxide by photosynthesis to form organic such as carbohydrates, proteins and in producers.

The fixed carbon dioxide is then taken up by primary consumers and passed on to secondary consumers and beyond.

Carbon can be returned to its abiotic source via , of fossil fuels, and death and decay by

Fill in the gaps using the following words:

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------|------------|
| respiration | decomposers | fixed | combustion |
| dissolved | abiotic | lipids | compounds |