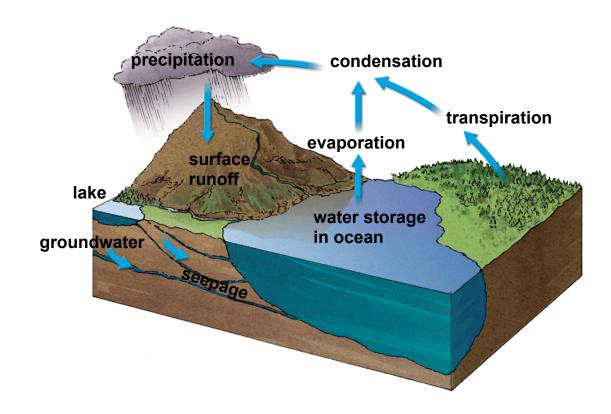
KEY CONCEPT

Matter cycles in and out of an ecosystem.

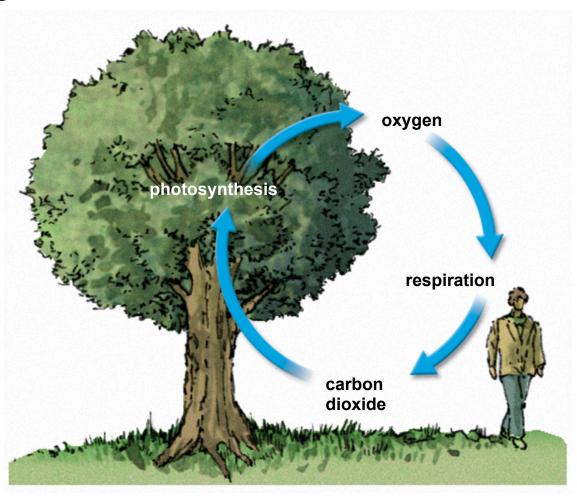


- Water cycles through the environment.
 - The hydrologic, or water, cycle is the circular pathway of water on Earth.
 - Organisms all have bodies made mostly of water.



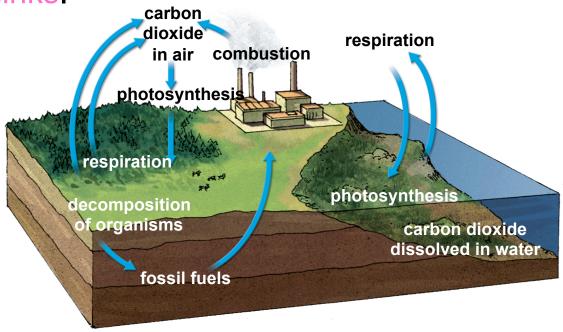
- Elements essential for life also cycle through ecosystems.
 - A biogeochemical cycle is the movement of a particular chemical through the biological and geological parts of an ecosystem.
 - The main processes involved in the oxygen cycle are photosynthesis and respiration.

 Oxygen cycles indirectly through an ecosystem by the cycling of other nutrients.



- Carbon is the building block of life.
 - The carbon cycle moves carbon from the atmosphere, through the food web, and returns to the atmosphere.
 - Carbon is emitted by the burning of fossil fuels.

 Some carbon is stored for long periods of time in areas called carbon sinks.

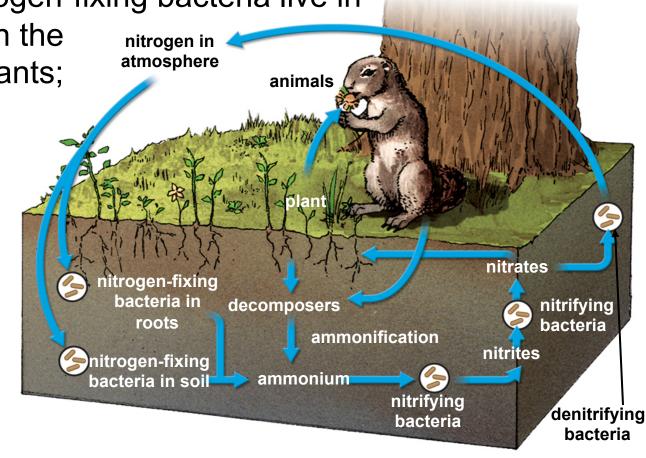


The nitrogen cycle mostly takes place underground.

 Some bacteria convert gaseous nitrogen into ammonia through a process called nitrogen fixation.

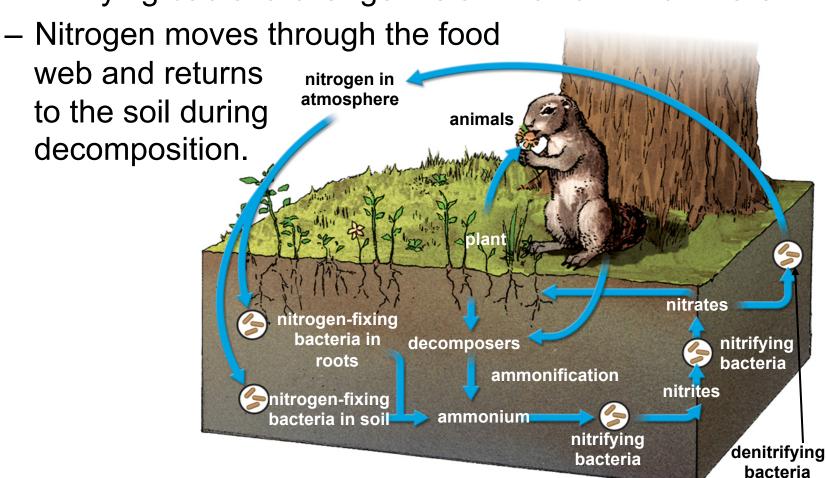
 Some nitrogen-fixing bacteria live in nodules on the nitrogen in atmosphere roots of plants;

others live freely in the soil.



 Ammonia released into the soil is transformed into ammonium.

Nitrifying bacteria change the ammonium into nitrate.



- The phosphorus cycle takes place at and below ground level.
 - Phosphate is released by the weathering of rocks.

Phosphorus moves through the food web and returns to

the soil during decomposition.

Phosphorus leaches into groundwater from the soil and is locked in sediments.

 Both mining and agriculture add phosphorus into the environment.

