



Forest Ecosystems

Forests are well-known ecosystems featuring tall trees, shrubs, and diverse wildlife. They are vital for oxygen production, carbon storage, and providing habitats. Examples include rainforests, temperate forests, and boreal forests, each with distinct climates and species.



Wetland Ecosystems

Wetlands, including swamps, marshes, and bogs, are water-covered areas that support rich biodiversity. They filter pollutants, reduce flooding, and serve as nurseries for aquatic species while providing essential ecosystem services.



Ocean Ecosystems

Oceans, covering over 70% of Earth's surface, are vast ecosystems that include coral reefs, open seas, and deep ocean floors. They are home to diverse marine life, regulate global temperature, produce most of Earth's oxygen, and support millions of livelihoods.



Desert Ecosystems

Deserts, often viewed as lifeless, are actually vibrant ecosystems with water-conserving plants like cacti and animals such as lizards and camels. These species have adapted to extreme temperatures and limited food, highlighting nature's resilience and adaptability.



Freshwater Ecosystems

Freshwater ecosystems like rivers, lakes, and ponds support diverse wildlife and are essential for drinking water, agriculture, and sanitation. However, they face threats from pollution and climate change, highlighting the need for their protection for both wildlife and human benefit.



Urban Ecosystems

Urban ecosystems consist of people, pets, buildings, gardens, and parks, relying on natural resources and housing living organisms like trees and birds. These green spaces enhance biodiversity, improve air quality, and offer mental health benefits.