

Community

All the organisms that live in a habitat (plants and animals).



Population

All the members of a single species that live within a geographical area.



Species

A type of organism that is the basic unit of classification. Individuals of different species are not able to interbreed successfully.

Ecosystem

The living organisms in a particular area, together with the non-living components of the environment.



Adaptation

A feature of an organism's body which helps it to survive.



Decomposer

An organism which eats dead organisms, fallen leaves, animal droppings, etc, and breaks them down into simpler materials.

Decomposition

The process of breaking down material to release nutrients back into the soil.



Biogas

A type of biofuel (methane) derived from the action of bacteria on animal manure or other organic waste.



Trophic level

The position of an organism in a food chain, food web or pyramid.

Producer

Plants that begin food chains by making energy from carbon dioxide and water.



Primary consumer

The name given to an organism that eats a producer: A herbivore.



Biodiversity

The range of animals and plants in a given area.

Interdependence

Refers to the fact that all organisms that live in an ecosystem depend upon each other; for food, protection, shelter, etc, in order to survive.



Biotechnology

The use of selective breeding and genetic modification techniques in farming.



Biomass

The dry mass of an organism.