Ecosystem

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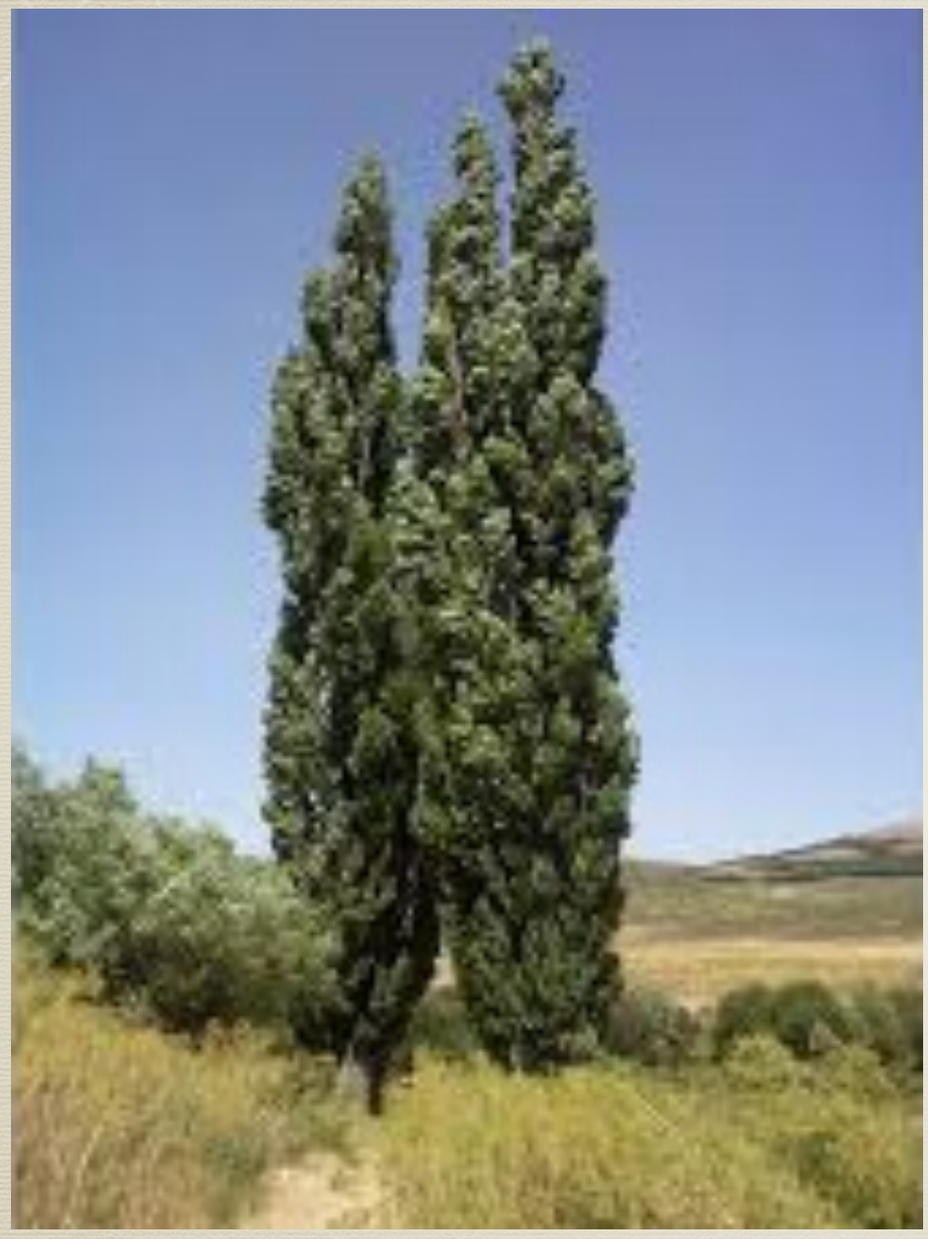
* 1) Because there was no water?
* 2) Ecosystem of Rivera.
* 3) vegetation of Rivera.

* Ecosystem of Rivera

* in the fluvial ecosystems two great ecological units are distinguished; one formed by the river bed itself and the water that runs through it and another formed by the immediate environment existing on the banks, which in a river with a good state of conservation will be formed by a soto or riparian forest. The rivers are natural systems that have been profusely approved by the human being throughout history, being in the beginning sustainable traditional uses of both people and goods, irrigation of small crops or the extraction of food on a small scale,...

ash tree

Fraxinus is a genus of the oleaceae family, generally known as ash trees. It contains 45-65 species of trees of medium to large size, deciduous in general, although a few subtropical species are evergreen.

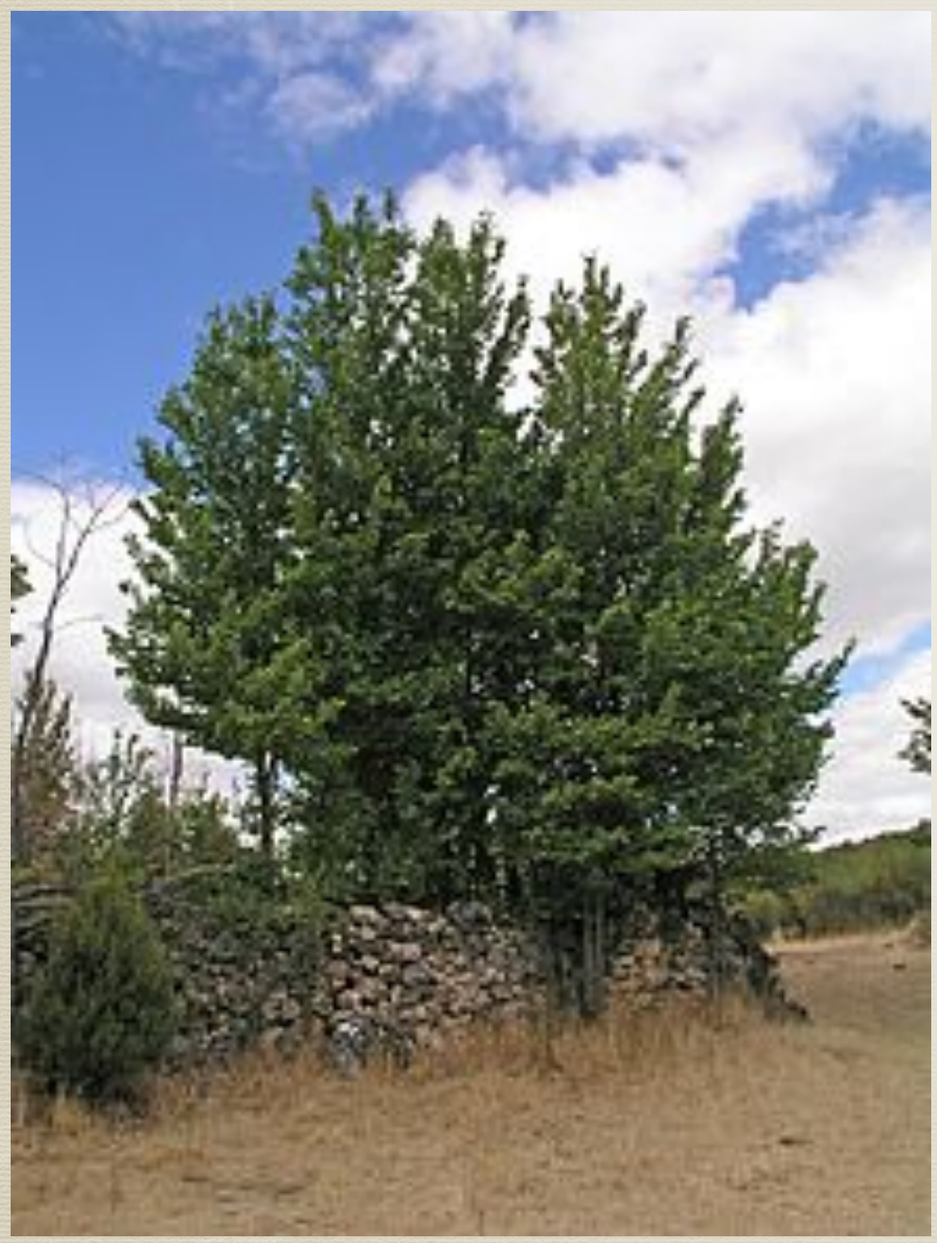


Poplar

The genus Populus comprises about forty species of trees and small trees from the northern temperate and cold zones, specifically those that are commonly known as poplar or poplar. It appears in the lower Cretaceous, although it is in the Tertiary when it reaches a broad representation.

willow

Salix, a genus of about 400 species of deciduous trees and shrubs within the family Salicaceae, is distributed mainly in the cold and temperate zones of the Northern Hemisphere, with preference for wetlands.



elm

Description Ulmus, commonly elm, is a botanical genus with about 40 accepted taxa, of the more than 300 described, of flowering plants belonging to the family Ulmaceae. They are deciduous or semi-deciduous trees that extend through the northern hemisphere, from Siberia to Mexico to Japan.

* Why there is no water?

* The most intuitive answer is the thaw, as snow gathers in the mountains as it melts and adds water to the river. That makes sense in spring, when temperatures start to be high, the snow melts. But why does water run also in winter and summer? the answer is that the water is under the ground. when it rains, the soil acts like a sponge and retains a part of the water, it sneaks through its pores towards the rocks. When he does not have more water to the sponge, two things happen to him: 1st he begins to run over and sneak down. 2 ° if the soil is "naked" the water that runs above drags earth and sand and reaches the riverbed with much mud. If the sulo has few pores, runs a lot of water above it hits the river, overflows it and leaves quickly. the water that has been strained between the rocks, continues to fall until it finds an impermeable layer and moves slowly to the bottom of the valley, this underground water storage is called an aquifer. And without vegetation, the water arrives suddenly and muddy.

Conclusions, including answers to the following questions:

* o What has caught your attention the most?

  The burrows of rabbits

* o Have you included organisms from the 5 kingdoms?

* Yes we had made fotos o fanimals, fungi and a lot of plants.

* o Did you expect so much diversity in that space?

* Yes there was a lot of different plants and insects.

* o Do you see human influence in the ecosystem?

* Yes we found a lot of garbage: cans, plastic bottles, bags of chips, etc.

* o Do you thank that the conditions of this ecosystem could be improved?

* Yes if humans don't throw that amount of rubbish.

* human influence in the ecosystem

Man has directly influenced the destruction and transformation of ecosystems. mainly negative influence, associated with the loss of balance. Its effects range from the considerable increase of pollutants, to the modification of the diversity of flora and fauna. man has determined the disappearance of species, the alteration of environmental conditions and even changes at the level of climate. It also has the power to limit its influence by preventing the degradation of the environment.