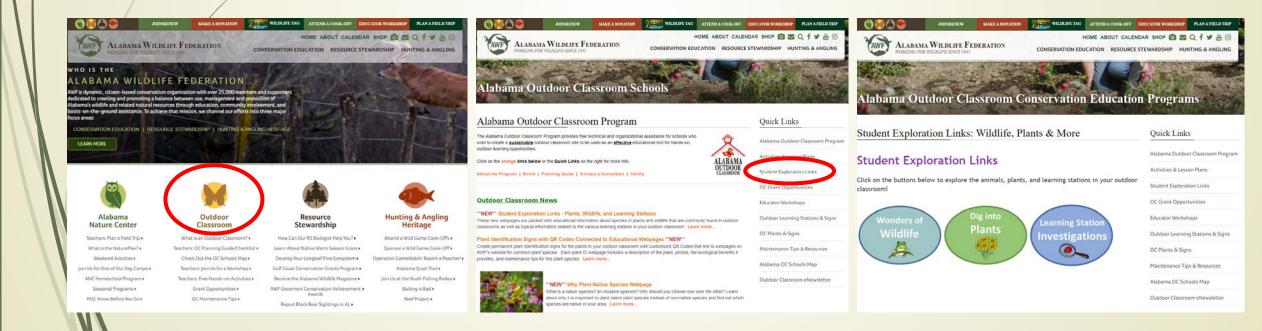


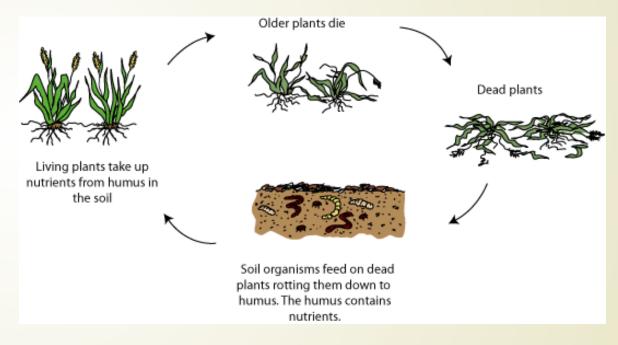
Check out our website!

- All of the information in this presentation can be found online on our website at:
 - https://www.alabamawildlife.org/



What is decomposition?

- The breaking down of organic material over time
 - Complex molecules in organic materials are broken down
- Nature's way of recycling
 - Plants are able to use the simpler forms of the molecules



Photograph Source: Socratic Q&A

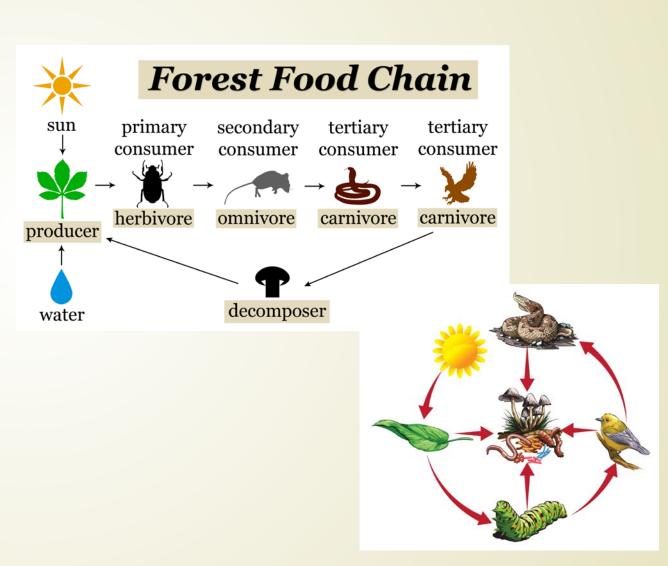
Why is decomposition important?

- Can you imagine what the world would look and smell like without decomposers?
- Decomposers help keep the environment clean
 - Reduce disease transmission
 - Keeps soil well nourished
 - Reduces bad smells



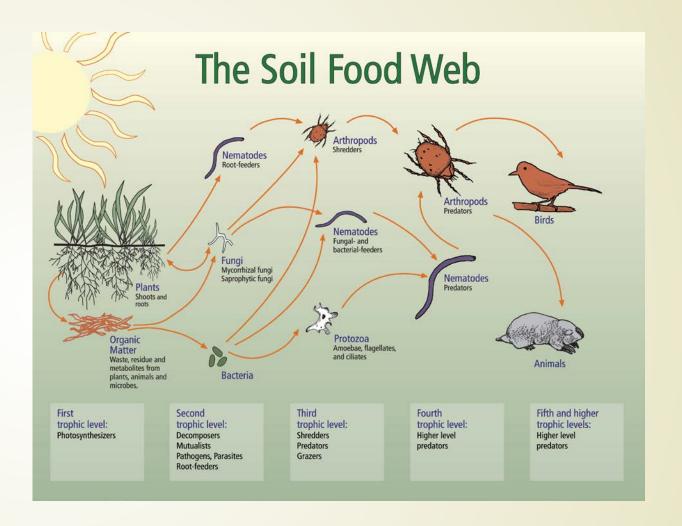
Decomposition and the Food Chain

- Link between beginning and end of the food chain/web
 - The process of decomposition provides nutrients that plants (producers) can use during photosynthesis
- Any organism in a food chain or food web that does not survive is recycled through decomposition



Soil Food Web

- Organisms within the soil interact with each other and are part of a food web
- Decomposers obtain nutrients from decaying material
- Organisms such as centipedes and spiders will feed on decomposers



GLOBAL CARBON CYCLE

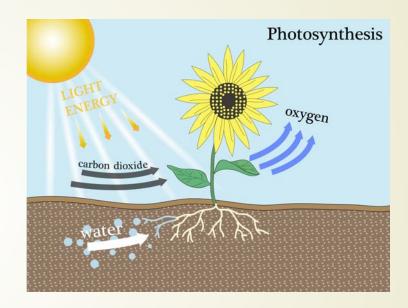


Decomposition and the Carbon and Nitrogen Cycles

- The food chain is a component of a cycle
- Plements like carbon and nitrogen move through living and nonliving components of the ecosystem

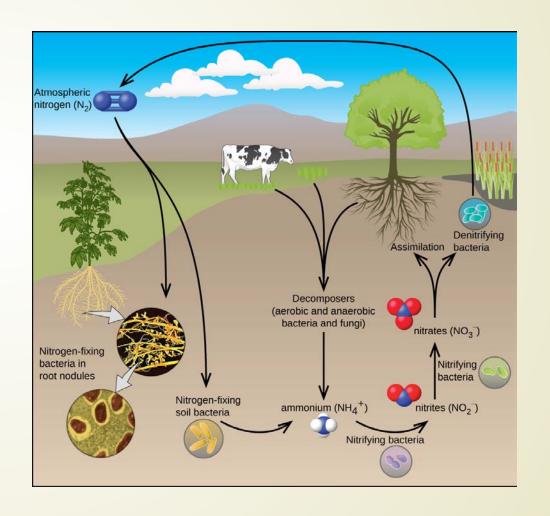
Decomposition and the Carbon Cycle

- These elements are transferred through the food chain from one trophic (feeding) level to the next
- As these elements move through the food chain, they become more complex
 - Example: photosynthesis



Decomposition and the Nitrogen Cycle

- Within the Nitrogen cycle, Nitrogen from atmosphere (simple form) is converted into more complex molecules that plants can use
- As animals feed on plants, these molecules are passed along the food chain
- When plants and animals die, these molecules are broken down and released into the soil





Fallen log/ stump



- Fallen log/ stump
- Leaf litter



- Fallen log/ stump
- Leaf litter
- Soil



- Fallen log/ stump
- Leaf litter
- Soil
- Compost



- Fallen log/ stump
- Leaf litter
- Soil
- Compost

Microhabitat:

A smaller habitat within another one that supports a distinct flora/fauna (i.e. a rotting log in a forest; the log houses decomposers and plants but the forest houses the log itself)



Insects live in bark



- Insects live in bark
- Birds eat bugs



- Insects live in bark
- Birds eat bugs
- Small mammals use runway



- Insects live in bark
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- Reptiles bask and hunt



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- Salamanders hide underneath



- Insects live in bark
- Birds eat bugs
- Small mammals use runway
- Reptiles bask and hunt
- Salamanders hide underneath
- Decomposers



Who does the dirty work?





<u>Ants</u>





Ants Beetles





<u>Ants</u>

Beetles

Crows





<u>Ants</u>

Beetles

Crows

Flies





<u>Ants</u>

Beetles

Crows

Flies

Maggots





<u>Ants</u>

Beetles

Crows

Flies

Maggots

Millipedes





Ants

Beetles

Crows

Flies

Maggots

Millipedes

Roaches





Ants

Beetles

Crows

Flies

Maggots

Millipedes

Roaches

Pill bugs





Ants

Beetles

Crows

Flies

Maggots

Millipedes

Roaches

Pill bugs

Slugs





Ants

Beetles

Crows

Flies

Maggots

Millipedes

Roaches

Pill bugs

Slugs

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Roaches

Pill bugs

Slugs

Snails

Termites

Vultures





Ants

Beetles

Crows

Flies

Maggots

Millipedes

Roaches

Pill bugs

Slugs

Snails

Termites

Vultures

Worms





Ants

Beetles

Crows

Flies

Maggots

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Roaches

Pill bugs

Slugs

Snails

Termites

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Worms

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Ants

Beetles

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Flies

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Millipedes

Roaches

Pill bugs

Slugs

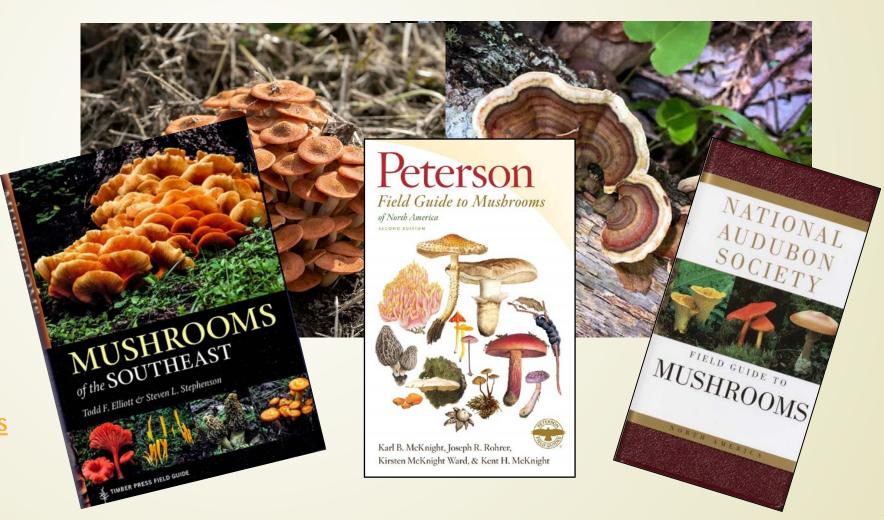
Snails

Termites

Vultures

Worms

Mushrooms





Ants

Beetles

Crows

Flies

Maggots

Millipedes

Roaches

Pill bugs

Slugs

Snails

Termites

Vultures

Worms

Mushrooms

Lichens



