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It's called the whole ecosystem of living organisms and abiotic (without life) that exist in a certain place and relationships established between them. In all ecosystems there are two types of components: biotic and abiotic factors. Biotic components are living beings that inhabit the place, like plants, animals and microorganisms. Abiotic components are water, light, temperature, and soil.

In ecosystems feeding relationships are established between different populations. The producers are the plants, organisms capable of producing their own food by photosynthesis process, no need to eat other living things. Animals can not produce their food, they must feed on other living things. For this reason, are called consumers. Primary consumers called herbivores eat plants. Consumers that eat other animals may be secondary, tertiary or quaternary.

When living organisms are killed, or the plants lose leaves and flowers, these waste materials are transformed into simple returning to the ground and can be reused. Decomposers, such as some fungi and bacteria feed on these remains. If there were no decomposers in food webs, the Earth would be full of dead plants and animals. Fungi and bacteria decompose the waste in minerals, water and carbon dioxide, which then can use to plant photosynthesis. Food chains show what living things eat other living in the same ecosystem. But as an animal has a varied and at the same time can be eaten by other animals, provides a complex of power within the ecosystem food web is called.

The living things that inhabit ecosystems relate in different ways: When relationships are established between organisms of the same species, called intraspecific. The union of male and female to reproduce, or to feed and protect the young are examples of relationships within a species.

Interspecific relationships are established between different species of a community, for example two or more animal species compete for the same prey for food. The relationship of competition for food and space occurs between individuals of the same species or different species.

Mutualism: the interaction between individuals of different species where both benefit. This is the case of certain birds that perch on the backs of cows and horses and peck their lice, fleas and ticks.Thus, birds benefit because they are fed, while cows and horses are free from annoying pests.

Commensalism: occurs when one organism benefits and the other does not benefit or harm the relationship. The air carnation grows on trees to get better lighting conditions. As the pink air is able to manufacture their own food by photosynthesis process, does not harm the trees. In this relationship, the benefits of air carnation, and the tree does not win or lose. Parasitism: is the relationship where a species called parasite, benefits and other host-it-hurts. Parasites can be bacteria, fungi, animals or plants, which feed on substances produced by the host.

Fleas and ticks are found on the body of some animals, feeding on their blood, are parasites. Lice, which live on the head of the human body, the legs have turned into claws, allowing them to hold on to hair. These insects feed by sucking the blood of its host.

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