

Activity 15

Print your name here.

Activity

Write a letter to your instructor for this assignment.

Write a Letter Based on the Science Information Provided.

Letters are a written, typed, or printed communication, especially one sent in an envelope by mail or messenger.

A letter is one person's written message to another pertaining to some matter of common concern. Letters have several different types: Formal letters and Informal letters. Letters have been sent since antiquity and continue to serve a purpose today.

Letters are a way to connect with someone not through the internet. Despite email, letters are still popular, particularly in business and for official communications. Letters have some advantages over email:

- No special device is needed to receive a letter, just a postal address, and the letter can be read immediately on receipt.
- Letters, especially those with a signature and/or on an organization's own notepaper, are more difficult to falsify than is an email and thus provide much better evidence of the contents of the communication.
- Letter writing can provide an extension of the face-to-face therapeutic encounter.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Letter_\(message\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Letter_(message))

Instructions: Use the science information provided to you for constructing the content of your letter's body.

- 1. Hand-write your letter on the back of this page.**
- 2. DATE.** *Write today's date in the date box.*
- 3. ADDRESS.** *Address the letter to your instructor in the "Address Block" box.*
- 4. GREETING.** *Start your letter with an appropriate salutation such as Dear ...*
- 5. BODY.** *Write 70 words or more about the topic you have been assigned.*
- 6. CLOSING.** *Sign your letter beneath the "Sincerely" expression.*

[illegible]

Activity 15 Letter Topic

Use the science information provided below to write a letter .

Write a letter to your instructor based on this information.

Biology Topic 43. Ecology - Ecosystem Dynamics

Ecosystems are constantly changing. These changes can be a result of shifting living (*predators, competition, and available food*) and nonliving (*shelter, water, and climate*) factors within a specific environment.

Under most circumstances these factors ensure that a natural "balance" is maintained within a specific ecosystem. However, changes to one or more of these factors can result in an ecosystem breaking down or ultimately the creation of an entirely new ecosystem.

1. All organisms, both land-based and aquatic, are connected to other organisms by their need for food.
2. This results in a global network of interconnections, which is referred to as a food web.
3. Changes to any one part of the food web can have varying effects on the entire food web.
4. All organisms are important within an ecosystem.
5. Varying a species' population size may not affect all other species equally, but it will affect the ecosystem as a whole.
6. All organisms are important within an ecosystem.
7. Varying a species' population size may not affect all other species equally, but it will affect the ecosystem as a whole.
8. Organisms higher in a food chain eat some, but not necessarily all, of the organisms below them in the food web.
9. Food webs most accurately depict the flow of energy within an ecosystem.
10. They depict a complex set of relationships that are dynamic in nature.
11. In all environments, individual organisms that depend on the same resource may compete for that resource when it is limited.
12. Resources that can be limited include food, space, water, shelter, and light.