

Ponds aquatic ecosystem

[Science](#), [Biology](#)



The paper "Ponds Aquatic Ecosystem" is a perfect example of an assignment on biology. We can define a pond as a standing part of shallow water bodies with enough light penetration to the bottom of the water body (Simberloff & Rejmánek, 2011). There are different sizes of ponds where the rooted aquatic plants grow throughout. Depressions caused by retreating glaciers or human activities lead to the development of pond aquatic ecosystem. Moreover, animals like beavers, alligators and the duck-billed platypus can also form ponds (Simberloff & Rejmánek, 2011). Ideally, the presence of standing water characterizes ponds as well as the wetlands around the pond. The ponds also contain vegetation such as water lilies and algae (Simberloff & Rejmánek, 2011). The wetlands provide a habitat for aquatic animals like fish, frogs, and herons. The wetlands provide the site for the growth of algae which in turn acts as food for the insects and minnows that live in this ecosystem (Simberloff & Rejmánek, 2011). Moreover, other animals like the geese and muskrats derive their livelihood from ponds. Ponds are unique in that they provide food for both small and large animals and plants in the wetlands. Such food is in form of decaying plants and the algae (Simberloff & Rejmánek, 2011). In addition, the pond hosts most common animals like the amphibians where they lay eggs due to lack of consumption by the fish (Simberloff & Rejmánek, 2011). Notably, some ponds like the vernal ponds that gain their presence at the spring are seasonal. The vernal ponds harbor endangered species such as the Mississippi Gopher frog (Simberloff & Rejmánek, 2011).