

Energy Flow in Ecosystems

- Every organism needs \_\_\_\_\_ to live
- A \_\_\_\_\_ shows the flow of \_\_\_\_\_ in an ecosystem
- A network of food chains is called a \_\_\_\_\_

**Food Chains**

- way of showing \_\_\_\_\_ relationships among organisms
- food chains start with a \_\_\_\_\_ and end with a final \_\_\_\_\_
- when creating a food chain, the \_\_\_\_\_ demonstrate the flow of \_\_\_\_\_ in the chain and go from the organism eaten to the organism that eats it

**Example Food Chain**

organism				
trophic level				
niche				

**Trophic Levels**

- \_\_\_\_\_ (first trophic level) – an organism that can make its own food
- \_\_\_\_\_ (second trophic level) – herbivores
- \_\_\_\_\_ (third trophic level) – omnivores/small carnivores
- \_\_\_\_\_ (fourth trophic level) – larger carnivores
- \_\_\_\_\_ (any level) – feeds on the remains of other organisms

**Sample Food Chains**

Trophic Level	Grassland Biome	Pond Biome	Ocean Biome
Primary Producer	grass	algae	phytoplankton
Primary Consumer	grasshopper	mosquito larva	zooplankton
Secondary Consumer	rat	dragonfly larva	fish
Tertiary Consumer	snake	fish	seal
Quaternary Consumer	hawk	raccoon	white shark

## Food Webs

- most consumers usually eat many different types of food, and therefore food chains are too \_\_\_\_\_
- these complicated feeding relationships can be modelled with a \_\_\_\_\_

