**Ch. 2 L.1 and 2 Food Chains and Webs**

*5-2.4 Identify the roles of organisms as they interact and depend on one another through food chains and food webs in an ecosystem, considering producers and consumers(herbivores, carnivores, and omnivores), decomposers (microorganisms, termites,worms, and fungi), predators and prey, and parasites and hosts.*

1. **Producers**: organisms that use the Sun’s energy to produce food in the form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from carbon dioxide. All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are producers.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: organisms that must eat plants or animals since they can’t make their own food. All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are consumers.

3. **Three types of consumers:**

a. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-eat only plants

b. carnivores- eat only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

c. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-eat both plants and animals

4. **Decomposers**- consumers that get the energy they need by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Examples: microorganisms, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Function of decomposers in ecosystem: speed up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process to release \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into soil for use by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. **Food Chain**: shows how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is passed through ecosystem by showing a series of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where each is a source of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the next. Arrows are drawn from the food\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Most food chains have no more than \_\_\_\_\_ organisms, otherwise animals at the end of the chain wouldn’t get enough \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to stay alive. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are not usually shown on a food chain. Interconnected food chains form a food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. **Predators**: animals that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_other animals for food.

7. **Prey**: animals that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as food for other animals.

8. **Parasite**: organism that lives in or on another organism, causing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the other organism

9. **Host**: the organism that is the source of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the parasite.

Ex. A tick feeds off the blood of a dog. The parasite is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and the host is the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

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1. **Producers**: organisms that use the Sun’s energy to produce food in the form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from carbon dioxide. All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are producers.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: organisms that must eat plants or animals since they can’t make their own food. All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are consumers.

3. **Three types of consumers:**

a. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-eat only plants

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c. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-eat both plants and animals

4. **Decomposers**- consumers that get the energy they need by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Examples: microorganisms, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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5. **Food Chain**: shows how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is passed through ecosystem by showing a series of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where each is a source of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the next. Arrows are drawn from the food\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Most food chains have no more than \_\_\_\_\_ organisms, otherwise animals at the end of the chain wouldn’t get enough \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to stay alive. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are not usually shown on a food chain. Interconnected food chains form a food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. **Predators**: animals that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_other animals for food.

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8. **Parasite**: organism that lives in or on another organism, causing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the other organism

9. **Host**: the organism that is the source of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the parasite.

Ex. A tick feeds off the blood of a dog. The parasite is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and the host is the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Ch. 2 L.1 and 2 Food Chains and Webs**

*5-2.4 Identify the roles of organisms as they interact and depend on one another through food chains and food webs in an ecosystem, considering producers and consumers(herbivores, carnivores, and omnivores), decomposers (microorganisms, termites,worms, and fungi), predators and prey, and parasites and hosts.*

1. **Producers**: organisms that use the Sun’s energy to produce food in the form of sugar from carbon dioxide. All plants are producers.

2. Consumers: organisms that must eat plants or animals since they can’t make their own food. All animalsare consumers.

3. **Three types of consumers:**

a. herbivores-eat only plants

b. carnivores- eat only animals.

c. omnivores-eat both plants and animals

4. **Decomposers**- consumers that get the energy they need by breaking down dead or decaying matter.

Examples: microorganisms, termites worms and fungi

Function of decomposers in ecosystem: speed up decaying process to release nutrients into soil for use by plants.

5. **Food Chain**: shows how energy is passed through ecosystem by showing a series of plants and animals where each is a source of food (energy) for the next. Arrows are drawn from the food source to the food consumer.

Most food chains have no more than 6 organisms, otherwise animals at the end of the chain wouldn’t get enough energy to stay alive. Decomposers are not usually shown on a food chain. Interconnected food chains form a food web.

6. **Predators**: animals that hunt and kill other animals for food.

7. **Prey**: animals that are killed as food for other animals.

8. **Parasite**: organism that lives in or on another organism, causing harm to the other organism

9. **Host**: the organism that is the source of food for the parasite.

Ex. A tick feeds off the blood of a dog. The parasite is the tick and the host is the dog