

Producer



makes its own food to use as energy to live --
also called a plant

Omnivore



eats both plants and animals

Ecosystem



An interacting group of organisms and their
environment is an ____.

Herbivore



only eats plants. (First level Consumer)

Prey



the animal that is hunted and eaten by another
animal.

Predator



the animal that hunts, kills, and eats other animals.

Decomposer



breaks down DEAD organic matter from plants and animals

Organism

another word that means
"living thing"

Consumer



has to eat other organisms to get energy to live (unable to make its own food)

Carnivore



only eats meat.

Primary consumer



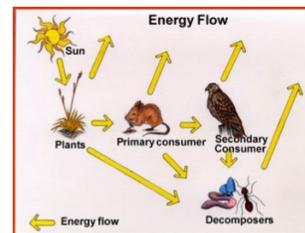
eats the producers in a food chain/web.-- called a Herbivore

Secondary consumer



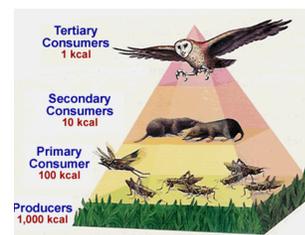
an animal that eats the primary (herbivores) consumers in a food chain/web -- called a carnivore or omnivore

The flow of food energy



What do the arrows in a food chain represent?

Sun



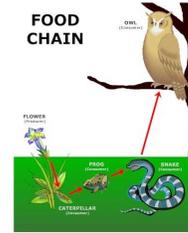
the major source of energy for organisms on earth

top predator



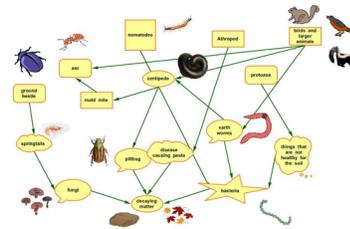
An animal with no natural enemies is a _____. Also called an apex predator.

Food chain



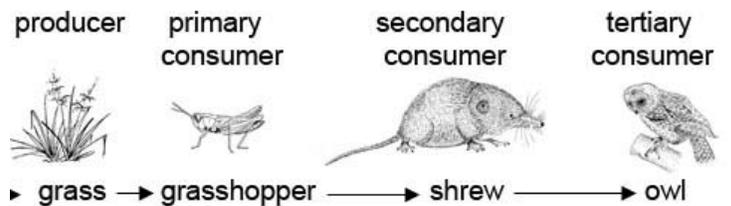
_____ is the sequence of who eats whom in a biological community.

Food web



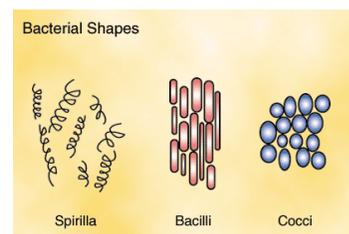
_____ is the network of all the inter-related food chains in a biological community.

Tertiary consumer



An animal that eats secondary consumers in a food chain/web

Bacteria, Fungi, Worms, Insects



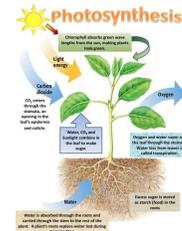
examples of types of decomposers

Photosynthesis



the process by which a plant makes its own food (glucose/sugar)

Sunlight, Water, Carbon
Dioxide



the ingredients needed for a plant to perform
photosynthesis

Scavenger



an animal that will eat the leftovers of a dead animal
that was killed and eaten by a top predator

biotic factor

living thing found in an
ecosystem

abiotic factor

non-living found in an
ecosystem

symbiosis

the word that means "the
relationship between 2
different species living
together in a close
relationship

cooperation

when several organisms work in a way where they all benefit

mutualism

the symbiotic relationship between 2 organisms where BOTH organisms benefit (help each other)

commensalism

the relationship between 2 organisms where one organism benefits and the other organism is not helped or harmed

parasitism

the relationship between 2 organisms where one organism benefits and the other organism is HARMED

competition

the struggle between organisms for a resource (example: food, water, space, shelter...)

The arrows in a Food Web
or Food Chain

Always point to the eater

The largest group of
organisms in any Food
Chain, Food Web, or
Energy Pyramid are

Always the Producers or
the Beginning of a Food
Chain, Food Web, or
Energy Pyramid
