

energy

ALL organisms
need energy.

Energy is obtained
from food.

producers

PLANTS

- they are
able to use
light energy
from the sun
to produce food
(sugar) from
carbon dioxide
in the air and
water.

consumers

- they cannot
make their own
food so they
must eat plants
and/or other
animals.



consumers Animals are consumers.

Types of consumers :

herbivores



Carnivores



omnivores



consumers Animals are consumers.

Types of consumers :

Animals that eat only plants

Animals that eat only animals (meat).

Animals that eat both plants and animals.

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Carnivores

Bald Eagle



Cheetah



Alligator



Penguin



Omnivores

Blue Jay



Raccoon



Turtle



Black Bear



Herbivores

Giraffe



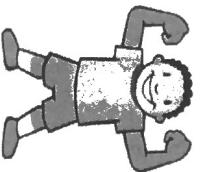
Llama



Rhinoceros



Human

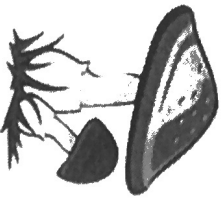


Decomposers

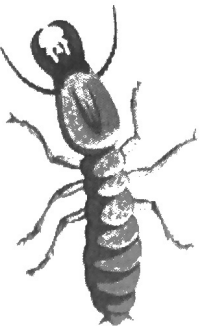
Cockroach



Mushroom



Termite



Earthworm

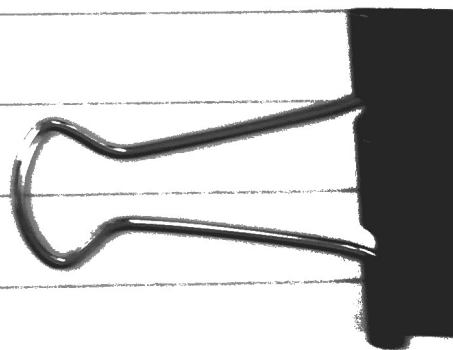


decomposers consumers (like termites, worms, and fungi) that get the energy they need by breaking down dead or decaying matter.

They speed up the decay process that releases nutrients back into the food chain for use by plants.

Food Chain A series of plants and animals in which each organism is a source of food for the next organism. 11

Food Webs Interconnected
food chains.



predators

Animals that hunt and kill other animals for food.

prey

Animals that are hunted and killed as food for other animals.

parasite

An organism that spends a significant portion of its life in or on a host, usually causing harm to the host without immediately killing it.

Examples: Spanish moss, ticks, and lice.

host

organisms or cells that serve as a home or a source of food for a parasite.

balance of nature

The relationship between numbers of organisms and the resources available in an ecosystem.

host

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The relationship between numbers of organisms and the resources available in an ecosystem.

Limiting Factors

A condition or resource that keeps a population at a certain size.

Factors that increase a population: ↑
- more plants/prey
- less predators

Limiting
Factors

Increases in
population may
result in
overcrowding.

Factors that
decrease a
population:

- less water
- less space
- less trees/
shelter
- disease



Invasive
Species

An organism
introduced
to a new
(non-native)
ecosystem.