Food Chains and Webs --- "What's for dinner?"

Every organism needs to **obtain energy** in order to live. For example, **plants get energy from the sun**, some animals eat plants, and some animals eat other animals.

A food chain is the sequence of who eats whom in a biological community (an ecosystem) to obtain nutrition. A food chain starts with the primary energy source, usually the sun or boiling-hot deep-sea vents. The next link in the chain is an organism that makes its own food from the primary energy source -- an example is photosynthetic plants that make their own food from sunlight (using a process called photosynthesis) and chemosynthetic bacteria that make their Sample Food Chains

process called **photosynthesis**) and **chemosynthetic bacteria** that make their food energy from chemicals in hydrothermal vents. These are called **autotrophs** or **primary producers**.

Next come organisms that eat the autotrophs; these organisms are called **herbivores** or **primary consumers** -- an example is a rabbit that eats grass. The next link in the chain is animals that eat herbivore - these are called **secondary consumers** -- an example is a snake that eats rabbits. In turn, these animals are eaten by larger **predators** -- an example is an owl that eats snakes. The **tertiary consumers** are eaten by **quaternary consumers** -- an example is a hawk that eats owls. Each food chain ends with a **top predator** and animal with **no natural enemies** (like an alligator, hawk, or polar bear).

Food Chain Questions

- 1. What travels through a food chain or web?
- 2. What is the ultimate energy for all life on Earth?
- 3. Food chains start with what?
- 4. The 1st organism in a food chain must always be what type of organism?
- 5. Name 2 food making processes.
- 6. Where do chemosynthetic bacteria get their energy?
- 7. Define herbivore.
- 8. Herbivores are also called _____.
- 9. What are animals called that feed on herbivores?
- 10. Secondary consumers are eaten by larger ______.
- 11. _____ consumers eat secondary consumers.
- 12. Make a food chain with a producer and 3 consumers.

Sample 1000 Chains			
Trophic Level	Grassland Biome	Pond Biome	Ocean Biome
Primary Producer	grass	algae	phytoplankton
Primary Consumer	grasshopper	mosquito f larva	zooplankton
Secondary Consumer	rat M	dragonfly Iarva	fish
Tertiary Consumer	E snake	fish	seal
Quaternary Consumer	hawk	raccoon	white shark

The arrows in a food chain show the flow of **energy**, from the sun or hydrothermal vent to a top predator. As the energy flows from organism to organism, energy is lost at each step. A network of many **food chains** is called a **food web**.

Trophic Levels:

The trophic level of an organism is the position it holds in a food chain.

- 1. **Primary producers** (organisms that make their own food from sunlight and/or chemical energy from deep sea vents) are the base of every food chain these organisms are called **autotrophs**.
- 2. Primary consumers are animals that eat primary producers; they are also called herbivores (plant-eaters).
- 3. Secondary consumers eat primary consumers. They are carnivores (meat-eaters) and omnivores (animals that eat both animals and plants).
- 4. Tertiary consumers eat secondary consumers.
- 5. Quaternary consumers eat tertiary consumers.
- 6. Food chains "end" with top predators, animals that have little or no natural enemies.

When any organism dies, it is eventually eaten by **detrivores** (like vultures, worms and crabs) and broken down by **decomposers** (mostly bacteria and fungi), and the exchange of energy continues.

Some organisms' position in the food chain **can vary as their diet differs.** For example, when a bear eats berries, the bear is functioning as a **primary consumer**. When a bear eats a plant-eating rodent, the bear is functioning as a **secondary consumer**. When the bear eats salmon, the bear is functioning as a **tertiary consumer** (this is because salmon is a secondary consumer, since salmon eat herring that eat zooplankton that eat phytoplankton, that make their own energy from sunlight). Think about how **people's place in the food chain varies - often within a single meal!**

Food Web Questions

- 1. What is used to indicate the flow of energy in a food chain or web?
- 2. What happens to energy as we move from step to step in a chain or web?
- 3. Define food web.
- 4. What is meant by trophic levels?
- 5. Define autotroph.

6. The 1st trophic level consists of ______ producers called ______.

- 7. Name the 2nd trophic level (both names).
- 8. Secondary consumers may be ______ eating meat or ______ that eat both plants and animals.
- 9. What is the 3rd trophic level called?
- 10. What is the 4th trophic level called?
- 11. At the 5th trophic level would be ______ consumers that eat ______ consumers.

Autotrophs

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