

- 1. What are the two ways that autotrophs obtain energy?
- 2. What is the difference between decomposer and detritivore?
- 3. How many species make up a population?



- Photo = Light
- Synthesis = To make



- Chemo = Chemicals
- Synthesis = To make





Decomposers **BREAK DOWN** dead organic matter and recycle the nutrients back into the environment



Categorizing Organisms

- Detritivore- internal digestion
- Decomposer- external digestion by chemically breaking down decay (organic matter)

Categorizing Organisms Heterotroph Herbiyore Scavenger Autotroph Detrivore Carnivore Omnivore Photosynthesis Decomposer

 Energy in an ecosystem starts with an abiotic factor (sun or chemicals) and is CAPTURED by autotrophs



 Autotrophs are then consumed by heterotrophs



• What eats the herbivores?





• Where do decomposers fit into the trophic levels?



Energy Flow in Ecosystems Food chains show the flow of energy in ecosystems in one direction, from producers to consumers

- In groups write a food chain out of the following organisms:
- 1. Bird
- 2. Berry
- **3. Fox**
- 4. Insects



• Food <u>webs</u> show every feeding interaction in an ecosystem

- In groups write a food web out of the following organisms:
- 1. Bird 6. Frog
- 2. Cherry Tree 7. Eagle
- 3. Earth Worm 8. Fox
- 4. Squirrel
- 5. Rabbit

- 9. Butterfly
- 10. Snake



 Another way of modeling the flow of energy is through a pyramid of energy



- There are 3 kinds of ecological pyramids
- Energy
- Biomass
- Numbers of organisms

• Biomass: total amount of living tissue measured in grams



 You will complete the pyramid activity to understand what each one models