Nan	ne Period						
	and a Food Web? Plants use light energy of the sun to make food. The food is stored in the cells of the plant. Plants are called producers because they make food. Some of the stored energy in the food that plants make is passed on to the animals that eat the plants. Plant-eating animals are called primary consumers. Some of the energy is passed on to the animals that eat primary						
	consumers. Animals that eat other animals are called secondary consumers. The pathway that food energy takes through an ecosystem is called a food chain. A food chain shows the movement of energy from plants to plant eaters and then to animal eaters. An example of a food chain can be written as follows:						
	(producer) (primary consumer) (secondary consumer) hawk						
Some of the food energy in the seeds moves to the sparrow that eats them. Some of the food energy then moves to the hawk that eats the sparrow. Because a hawk eats animals other than sparrows, you could make a food chain for each animal the hawk eats. If all the food chains were connected, the result is a food web. A food web is a group of connected food chains. A food web shows many energy relationships.							
In	this exercise, you will: a. determine what different animals eat in several food chains. b. build a food web that could exist in a forest ecosystem.						
	fine the following keywords:						
	nsumer						
foo	od chain						
foo	od energy						
foo	od web						
pr	oducer						
,							

MATERIALS colored pencils

metric ruler

PROCEDURE Part A. Exam

	ducer)	(primary	consumer	(secondar	y consum	ers)		
plar	nt roots —	rabbit—		- fox				
nlar	nt seeds ——	→ mouse —		- fox				
plar	nt leaves——	earthwori	n	► robin ——		- snake		
nlar	nt leaves	→ rabbit—		- snake				
plar	nt leaves	- cricket -		robin——		fox		_
plai	nt stems——	- earthwor	n	► snake ——		- hawk —	 	∽ fox
plai	nt stems——	→ rabbit —		► hawk				
nlaı	nt stems	-small inse	cts——	- mouse		- owl		
nlai	nt leaves-	→ rabbit—		► owl		- tox		
pla	nt leaves——	cricket		⊷ mouse		- hawk		
nla	nt fruits	mouse		► snake——	.)	- owl		
pla	nt fruits——	-small inse	ects——	→ robin		- snake		·
•			'allaw:					
	swer the que			are produc	arc			
	List the orga							
	Why are they							•
c. .	List the orga	nisms that y	ou think	are primar	y consun	iers		
d.	Why are the	y called pri	nary cons	umers?				
e.	List the orga	nisms that	you think	are second	ary consi	ımers		
f	Why are the	v called sec	ondary co	nsumers?_				
g.	Herbivores a	ire organism	ns that ea	t plants. Li	st the her	bivores i	n the food	ł
h.	How does y	our list of h	erbivores	compare w	rith your	list in qu	estion cr_	
i.	Carnivores a	are organism	ns that ea	t other anii	nals. List	the carn	ivores in t	he
	food chains							
i.	food chains. How does y	our list of c	arnivores	compare w	ith your	list in qu	estion e?	
J.								

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Part B. Making a Food Web

- 1. Use the information in Part A on the previous page to complete Figure 1.
- 2. Draw lines from each organism to other organisms that eat it.
- 3. Show which organism gets the energy by making an arrow pointing in the direction of energy flow from producers to primary consumers, to secondary consumers. One food chain has already been done for you.
- 4. Draw your lines with different colored pencils for different food chains. To make it easier to read when finished, do not draw through the circles.

FIGURE 1. A food web in a forest ecosystem Cricket Small insects Robin **Earthworm** Plant parts Mouse Snake Rabbit Hawk Fox Owl