Name..... Lab Day and Period.....

Student Laboratory Packet **Food Webs and Food Chains** A Laboratory Activity for the Living Environment

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)
seeds	→ sparrow —	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.

GOALS

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.

KEYWORDS

Define the following keywords:

consumer	
food chain	
food energy	
food web	entering standings to selection solid selection.
producer	

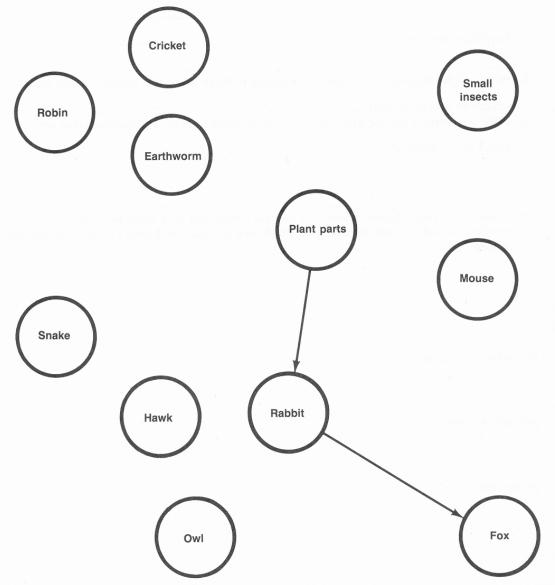
PROCEDURE

Part . 1. R	A. Examinin ead the intro	g Food Chains duction and examin	ne the food chai	ns given below.	
()	aroducer)	(primary consu	mer) (secondary	consumers)	
() n	lant roots	rabbit	fox	consumers)	
n P	lant seeds	→ rabbit → mouse	\rightarrow fox		
р 10	lant leaves—	→ earthworm		→ snake	
р 1	lant leaves		snake		
ר מ	lant leaves	→ cricket		fox	
ч а	lant stems	→ earthworm	→ snake ——	→ hawk →	- fox
		→ rabbit			
		→ small insects—		→ owl	
		→ rabbit			
		→ mouse ———			
		→ small insects—			
b. c. d.	Why are the List the orga	y called producers? anisms that you thin y called primary co	nk are primary o onsumers?	s consumers 7 consumers	
	Herbivores a		eat plants. List t	he herbivores in the food	
h.	How does ye	our list of herbivore	es compare with	your list in question c?	101750
i.	Carnivores a food chains.		at other animals	. List the carnivores in the	
j.			s compare with	your list in question e?	1420
k.	Make two fo	od chains using ani	imals not listed i	n the above food chains.	
				sinecis el producto comenti	

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.





difficulturo.	hawk	earthworm	fox
sm	all insects	owl	snake
2. How man	y of the food chair	s include plant parts?	o mon condigendes.
3. Give the r	names of the produ	acers that are in the food web	areates cél cura g
		mers that eat both plants and	
ő. ⁻ What wou	ld happen to the f	ood web if all the plants were	removed?
Explain yo	our answer		
in atomaria	ht happen to the o a certain year?	wl population if there were le	ss rabbits, mice, and
		ted if crickets, small insects, a	nd earthworms are
killed by p	oesticides?		
7 1			
		w that can be connected in a f at you might see in your back	
producers			
producers	and consumers that		
producers school.	and consumers that		
producers school.	and consumers tha		
producers school.	and consumers tha		