2.1 Energy Flow In Ecosystems

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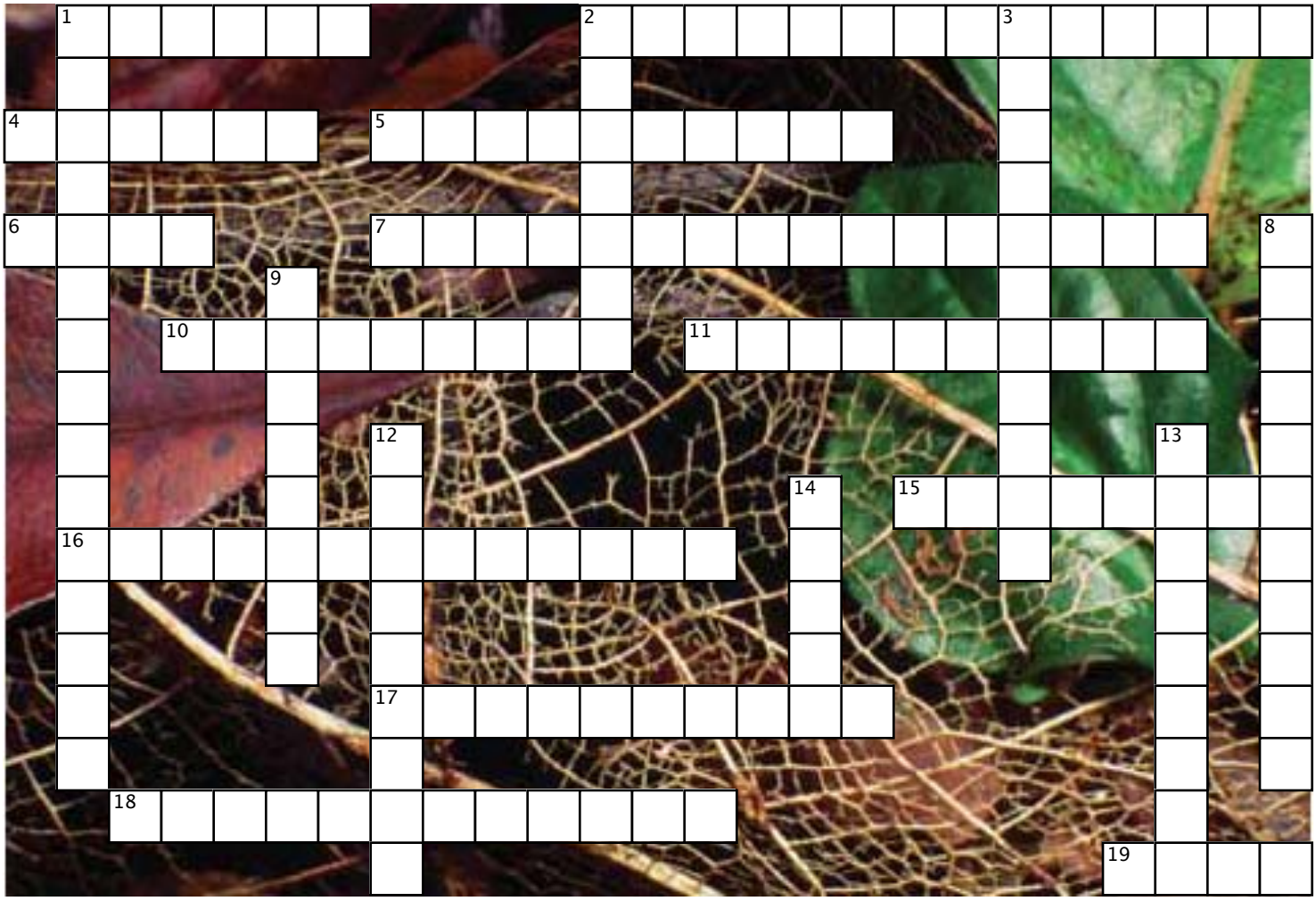

Across

1. Food pyramids illustrate that most of the Sun's energy that is trapped by _____ flows out of an ecosystem.
2. The action of living organisms such as bacteria to break down dead organic matter.
4. The lower the trophic level, the _____ the number of organisms that can be supported by the ecosystem.
5. Food pyramids are often referred to as _____ pyramids.
6. Of these organisms, which would be at the top of the trophic level? hawk weasel rabbit grass
7. These obtain their energy by eating primary producers.
10. Plants are called _____ because they "produce" food in the form of carbohydrates during photosynthesis.
11. These consumers obtain their energy and nutrients by eating the bodies of small dead animals, dead plant matter, and animal wastes.
15. In the fourth trophic level are _____ consumers such as hawks and sea otters that feed on secondary consumers to obtain energy.
16. The breaking down of organic wastes and dead organisms.
17. _____ such as grasshoppers, are primary consumers that eat plants.
18. Each step in a food chain is called a _____ .

Down

1. Plants and algae are examples of a _____.
2. The total mass of living plants, animals, fungi, and bacteria in a given area.
3. These change wastes and dead organisms into usable nutrients.
8. A model that shows the loss of energy from one trophic level to another.
9. An insect such as a bee that feeds on a plant such as a sunflower is called a _____ .
12. A model that shows the flow of energy from plant to animal and from animal to animal.
13. A secondary consumer that eats primary consumers.
14. In aquatic food chains, _____ are primary producers that support marine life.

Across

19. Between 80 and 90 percent of the food energy taken in by you and other organisms is used for chemical reactions in the body and eventually is lost to the ecosystem as _____ .