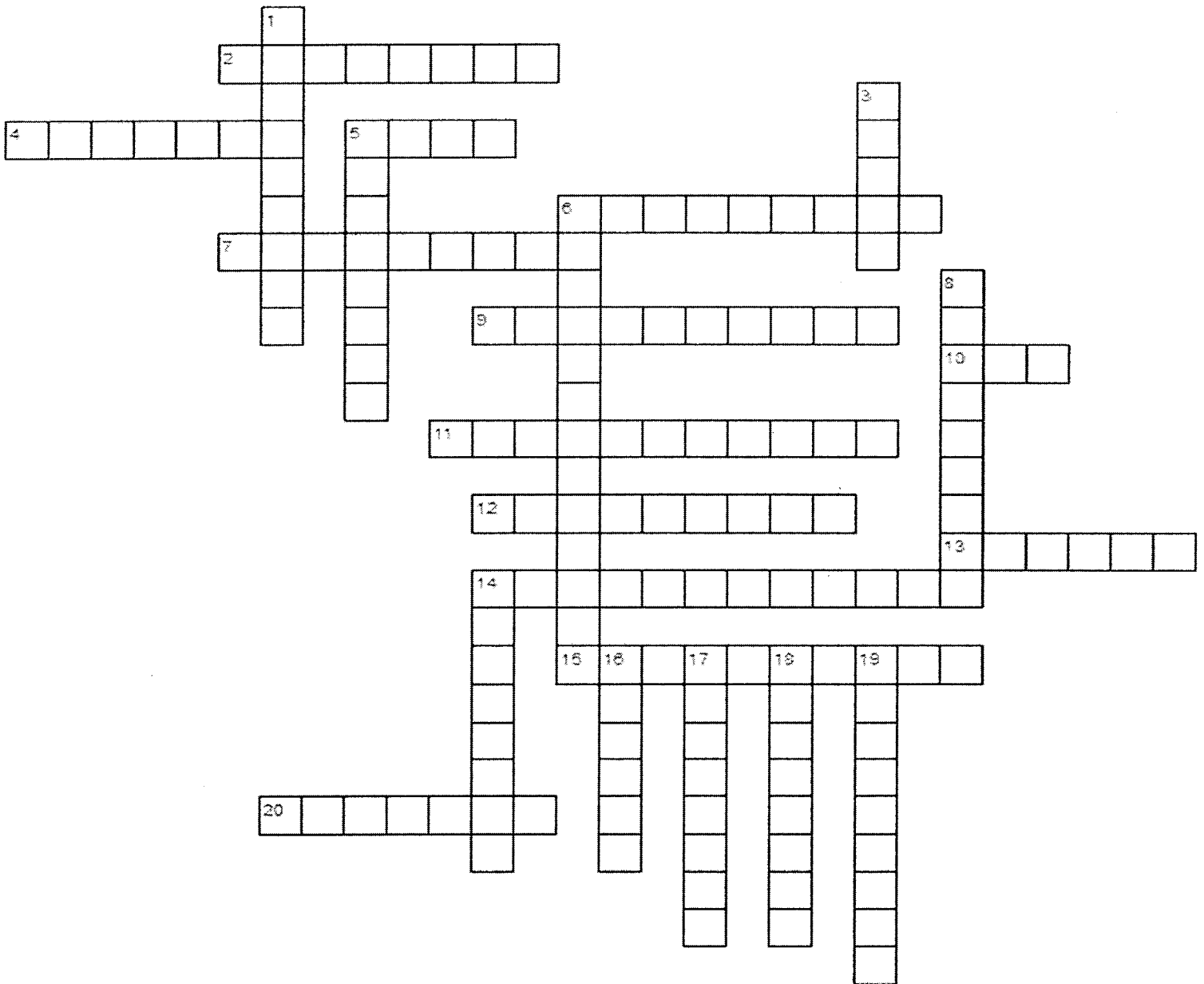


Ecology Terms Crossword



Across

- 2 The third consumer in a food chain is also known as the _____ consumer.
- 4 A system of interlocking and interdependent food chains.
- 5 Organism that is hunted as food.
- 7 The feeding relationship between species to another within an ecosystem.
- 9 Relationship in which one organism benefits and the other is harmed.
- 10 The percentage of energy passed on.
- 11 Relationship in which two organisms fight for the same source.
An organism that only eats meats.
In a food chain, the _____ consumer comes after the first consumer.
- 14 Relationship in which one organism benefits and the other doesn't care.
- 15 An organism that breaks down dead things.
- 20 A food web is more _____ than a food chain.

Down

- 1 An organism that only eats plants.
- 3 In a food chain, the _____ consumer comes after the producer.
- 5 What do all food chains/webs have to start with?
- 6 A diagram that shows the transition of energy from one trophic level to another.
- 8 Relationship in which both organisms benefit.
- 14 Organism that cannot create its own food.
- 16 The arrows in a food chain/web represent how much _____ is passed on.
- 17 An organism that eats both plants and meats.
- 18 Organism that hunts another for food.
- 19 Interaction (or relationship) between two different organisms living in close physical association.

ECOLOGY

Ecology is the study of all interactions that occur within the biosphere.

Biosphere refers to that portion of planet earth that supports living organisms within it. It includes the *atmosphere* plus the upper portion of the earth's crust, i.e., the *lithosphere* (land) and the *hydrosphere* (water).

The word **Ecosystem** refers to all the living (*biotic*) and non-living (*abiotic*) components within a given space. It can be small as a pool or large as an ocean. Examples of ecosystems include *forests, deserts, and ponds*.

Types of Feeders in Ecosystems

Feeders	Definitions	Examples	
		Terrestrial organisms	Aquatic organisms
Producers	Organisms that produce their own food	Green plants	Phytoplanktons
Primary consumers (<i>herbivores</i>)	Organisms that feed on producers	Grasshoppers	Zooplanktons
Secondary consumers (<i>first order carnivores</i>)	Organisms that feed on primary consumers	Snakes	Fish
Decomposers	Smaller organisms that extract remaining energy from dead organic matter	Mushrooms	Certain bacteria
Parasites	Organisms obtaining their energy from hosts of a different species and harm them in the process	Mosquitoes (on moose)	Lampreys (on fish)
Predators	Large organisms that kill and eat smaller organisms	Wolves (on deer)	Bass (on minnows)
Scavengers	Organisms feeding on dead plants and animals	Crows	Lobsters

Mutualism

— interactions where both interacting organisms benefit.

Commensalism

— interaction between organisms where one benefits and the other loses nothing and gains nothing.

Symbiosis

— An extreme form of mutualism where the interacting organisms are very closely associated. ex: lichens.