

RELATIONSHIPS IN ECOSYSTEMS

Click this icon anywhere you see it to always return to this homepage

Producers Consumers Decomposers Food Chains & Webs Energy Pyramid

Click a category above to learn more.

When you're done exploring, Click the Brain Burst icon for the Brain Burst Challenge!

Credits 8 Sources

BRAIN BURST!

Relationships in ECOSYSTEMS

By: _____

Diagram showing a rabbit and a wolf with arrows indicating their relationship.

COMPOSITION BOOK

NAME _____

SCHOOL _____

GRADE _____

80 SHEETS COLLEGE RULED 9.75 in. x 7.5 in.

UNISON

COMPOSITION BOOK

NAME _____

SCHOOL _____

GRADE _____

80 SHEETS WIDE-RULED 9.75 in. x 7.5 in.

LNK **activity**

Interactive Learning Guides

WAIT!

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- ✓ **Teacher guides** to help you set up each LINKtivity® successfully in your classroom
- ✓ **Student resources** that go along with each LINKtivity (printable OR digital)
- ✓ **Kid-friendly rubrics** and **answer keys** for each LINKtivity®



JOIN NOW



herbivore:
carnivore:
omnivore:

Producers, Consumers, & Decomposers **Food Chains & Food Webs** **Energy Pyramid**

List or insert images of examples of each kind of organism in the circles above.

Relationships in Ecosystems

Producers Consumers Decomposers Food Chains & Webs Energy Pyramid

Click a category above to learn more.

When you're done exploring, Click 1 for the Brain Burst Challenge!

sharp teeth and strong jaws to help them tear into their meaty meals. These predators play a crucial role in the ecosystem by keeping the population of other animals in check.

Click the video icon to learn more.

Consumers

1 herbivore
2 carnivore

Organisms that rely on others for their food are called **consumers**. Think of rabbits nibbling on tasty greens or foxes catching rabbits for their meals. These consumers play a big part in balancing the ecosystem by eating other organisms. They come in different sizes, from tiny insects to big predators like lions.

Consumers are classified by the

Relationships in ECOSYSTEMS

By: _____

A food chain is: _____
A food web is: _____

Use the food web to answer the following questions.

What are two predators of the grasshopper?

Which animals rely on the grass?

Which organisms in this food web are producers?

Insert images to show one food chain in this web.

In the Relationships in Ecosystems LINKtivity, students delve into the intricate dynamics of various organisms within an ecosystem. Through this LINKtivity, students will grasp the distinctions between producers, consumers, and decomposers. Furthermore, they will investigate the diverse consumer categories, such as herbivores, omnivores, and carnivores, and gain insight into how these organisms transfer energy among themselves through the visualization of an energy pyramid model. The exploration will be supplemented by watching a series of videos related to ecosystems, culminating in a self-assessment to gauge their acquired knowledge.

Relationships in Ecosystems

Producers Consumers Decomposers Food Chains & Webs Energy Pyramid

Click a category above to learn more.

When you're done exploring, Click 1 for the Brain Burst Challenge!

Food Chains & Webs

All living things need energy to live and grow. People get energy through the food we eat. Producers get their energy from the sun. Consumers, on the other hand, must get their energy by eating producers or other consumers.

That energy passes from one organism to another in a **food chain**. Energy moves from producers to consumers. There can be several food chains found in a single ecosystem. All the food chains that are connected in a single ecosystem are called a **food web**.

See food chains and food webs in action by clicking the videos below.

land ocean

Energy Pyramid

Secondary consumers are the third level in the energy pyramid, eating primary consumers to get their energy. These animals are omnivores and carnivores. For example, some birds eat grasshoppers to get their energy. Some energy that was stored up in the primary consumer's body is now transferred to the secondary consumer.

More Sample Slides

Consumers

1 herbivore

2 carnivore

3 omnivore

Organisms that rely on others for their food are called **consumers**. Think of rabbits nibbling on tasty greens or foxes catching rabbits for their meals. These consumers play a big part in balancing the ecosystem by eating other organisms. They come in different sizes, from tiny insects to big predators like lions.

Consumers are classified by the kinds of food they eat. **Click on each type of consumer to learn more.**

Consumers

herbivore

Carnivores are the meat-eaters of the animal world. They prefer a diet of other animals. For example, lions hunt for zebras and hawks swoop down to catch smaller birds. Carnivores have sharp teeth and strong jaws to help them tear into their meaty meals. These predators play a crucial role in the ecosystem by keeping the population of other animals in check.

Click the video icon to learn more about carnivores

Click on any organism in this forest food web to learn more about their role.

An animal being hunted and eaten in a food web is called the **prey**.

An animal hunting the prey in a food web is called the **predator**.

Click each level of the energy pyramid, starting at the bottom, to see how energy is used and transferred from one level to the next.

Energy Pyramid

You already know that consumers get their energy from producers and other consumers. One way we can show how energy spreads out in an ecosystem is through an energy pyramid model.

Click each level of the energy pyramid, starting at the bottom.

Energy Pyramid

Producers, found at the bottom of the energy pyramid, play a crucial role in our ecosystem. They are mostly plants and some tiny algae that use a process called photosynthesis to make their own food from sunlight. This food becomes energy for the plant. Plants use most of that energy to grow and reproduce. However, some of the energy is stored in their plant cells. This stored energy becomes the starting point for all other living things in the ecosystem.

Consumers

herbivore

Herbivores are animals that have a plant-based diet. Examples of herbivores include deer, cows, and rabbits. These animals have teeth and stomachs perfectly suited for munching on leaves, grass, and other green treats. By eating plants, herbivores play an important role in controlling the plant population in their habitats, which helps keep the balance of nature.

Click the video icon to learn more about herbivores

BRAIN BURST!

Test your knowledge of relationships in ecosystems by completing each activity below.

MATCH-UP

WHO'S WHO?

PREDATOR VS. PREY

WHO'S WHO?

Drag the correct label for each organism into the box.

Algae

- found in water ecosystems
- makes own food

Study the food web below.

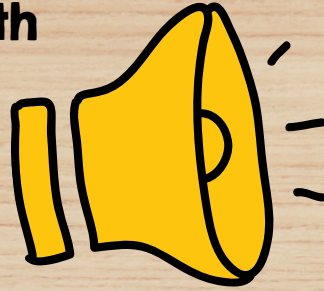
PREDATOR VS. PREY

Look at the food chain highlighted within this food web.

Click on the organism below that is considered a scavenger.

This LINKtivity is provided with

AUDIO SUPPORT



Food Chains & Webs

See food chains and food webs in action by clicking the videos below.

All living things need energy to live and grow. People get energy through the food we eat. Producers get their energy from the sun. Consumers, on the other hand, must get their energy by eating producers or other consumers.

That energy passes from one organism to another in a **food chain**. Energy moves from producers to consumers. There can be several food chains found in a single ecosystem. All the food chains that are connected in a single ecosystem are called a **food web**.

Check out this **food chain** to see how energy moves from organism to organism

sun → grass → rabbit → wolf

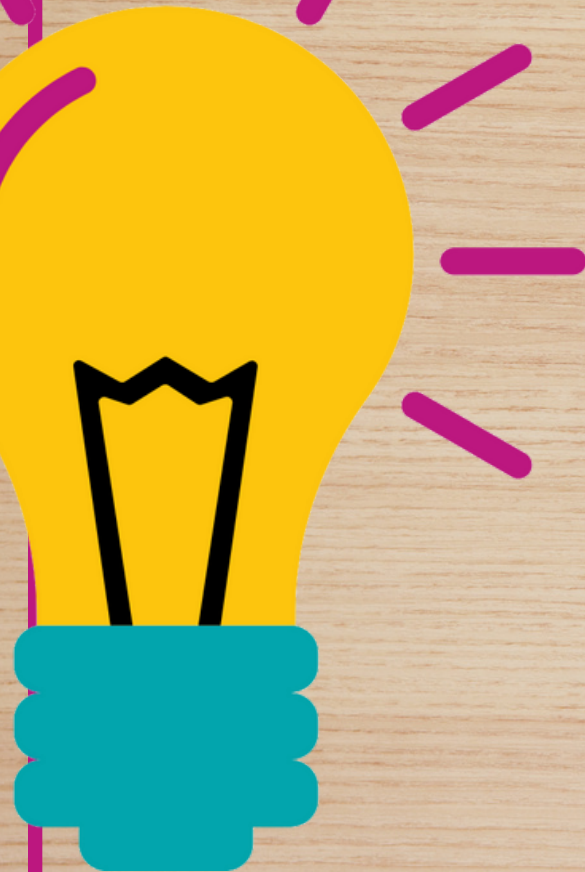
land

ocean

Perfect for English language learners or students who could use a little extra support!



KNOWLEDGE CHECK



Students complete a quick self-check at the end of the LINKtivity to show what they have learned!

BRAIN BURST!

Test your knowledge of relationships in ecosystems by completing each activity below.

- MATCH-UP**
- WHO'S WHO?**
- PREDATOR VS. PREY**



Printable & Digital Student Flipbook

Printable Flipbook for LINKtivity

Relationships in ECOSYSTEMS

By: _____

Food Chains & Food Webs

A food chain is: _____
A food web is: _____

Use the Food web to answer the following questions:
What are two predators of the grasshopper?
Which animals rely on the grass?
Which organisms in this food web are producers?
Which organisms in this food web are carnivores?
Which organism in this food web is an omnivore?

Identify and illustrate one food chain in this web.
○ > ○ > ○

PRODUCERS
A PRODUCER IS: _____
3 TYPES OF PRODUCERS:
herbivore:
carnivore:
omnivore:

CONSUMERS
A CONSUMER IS: _____

DECOMPOSERS
A DECOMPOSER IS: _____

Producers, Consumers, & Decomposers

Use or draw examples of each kind of organism in the circles above.

○ ○ ○

Energy Pyramid

An energy pyramid shows:

TERTIARY CONSUMERS
SECONDARY CONSUMERS
PRIMARY CONSUMERS
PRODUCERS

For each level of the pyramid, the organism gets its energy from an organism on the level below.

Energy Pyramid

Food Chains & Food Webs

A food chain is: _____
A food web is: _____

Which animals rely on the grass?
Which organisms in this food web are producers?
Which organisms in this food web are carnivores?
Which organism in this food web is an omnivore?

Insert images to show one food chain in this web.
○ > ○ > ○

Producers, Consumers, & Decomposers
Food Chains & Food Webs
Energy Pyramid

Digital Flipbook for LINKtivity in Google Slides

Student Flipbook Rubric

	4 - Excellent	3 - Good	2 - Satisfactory	1 - Needs Improvement
Neatness & Appearance	My Flipbook is very neat and easy to read. I neatly colored in any illustrations with great detail. It is clear that I took my time to make my Flipbook reflect my learning.	My Flipbook is neat and my writing is easy to read. I neatly colored in any illustrations.	My Flipbook is somewhat neat. Some of my writing is hard to read. Illustrations are NOT colored, or are sloppily done.	My Flipbook is quite sloppy. My writing is hard to read. Illustrations are NOT colored, or are sloppily done.
Accuracy & Completeness	The information in my Flipbook is 100% correct. I've included many details from the LINKtivity and have put what I've learned clearly in my own words. I have included information that goes above and beyond what was provided.	The information in my Flipbook is mostly correct. I've included several details from the LINKtivity, written neatly in my own words. My Flipbook includes all of the required information.	My Flipbook contains several incorrect or missing pieces of information. The information in my Flipbook lacks details from the LINKtivity.	My Flipbook has many incorrect or missing pieces of information. I struggled to use the information from the LINKtivity to complete my Flipbook correctly.
	My Flipbook contains very few errors in spelling and grammar.	My Flipbook contains some errors in spelling and grammar.	My Flipbook contains many errors in spelling and grammar.	My Flipbook contains many errors in spelling and grammar.

Student: _____

PRODUCERS
A PRODUCER IS: organisms that make their own food using the energy from the sun.
The process of plants making their own food is called photosynthesis.

CONSUMERS
A CONSUMER IS: organisms that rely on others for their food.
3 TYPES OF CONSUMERS:
herbivore: plant-eating animals
carnivore: meat-eating animals
omnivore: animals that eat plants and animals

DECOMPOSERS
A DECOMPOSER IS: break down old leaves, dead plants, and even animal remains
turn these things into nutrients for plants

green plants, trees, grasses, and algae
herbivores: deer, cows, elephants and rabbits
carnivores: lions, wolves, alligators
omnivores: bears, raccoons and pigs
worms, bacteria, fungi

Producers, Consumers, & Decomposers

Use or draw examples of each kind of organism in the circles above.

Answer Key & Rubric



example, lions hunt for zebras and hawks swoop down to catch smaller birds. Carnivores have sharp teeth and strong jaws to help them tear into their meaty meals. These predators play a crucial role in the ecosystem by keeping the population of other animals in check.

Click the video icon to learn more.

Relationships in ECOSYSTEMS

By: _____

Producers, Consumers, & Decomposers

Consumers

herbivore: _____
carnivore: _____
omnivore: _____

Relationships in ECOSYSTEMS

By: _____

Producers, Consumers, & Decomposers

Use the food web to answer the following questions:
What are two predators of the grasshopper?
Which animals rely on the grass?
Which organisms in this food web are producers?
Which organisms in this food web are carnivores?
Which organism in this food web is an omnivore?

Identify and illustrate one food chain in this web.
○ > ○ > ○

COMPOSITION BOOK