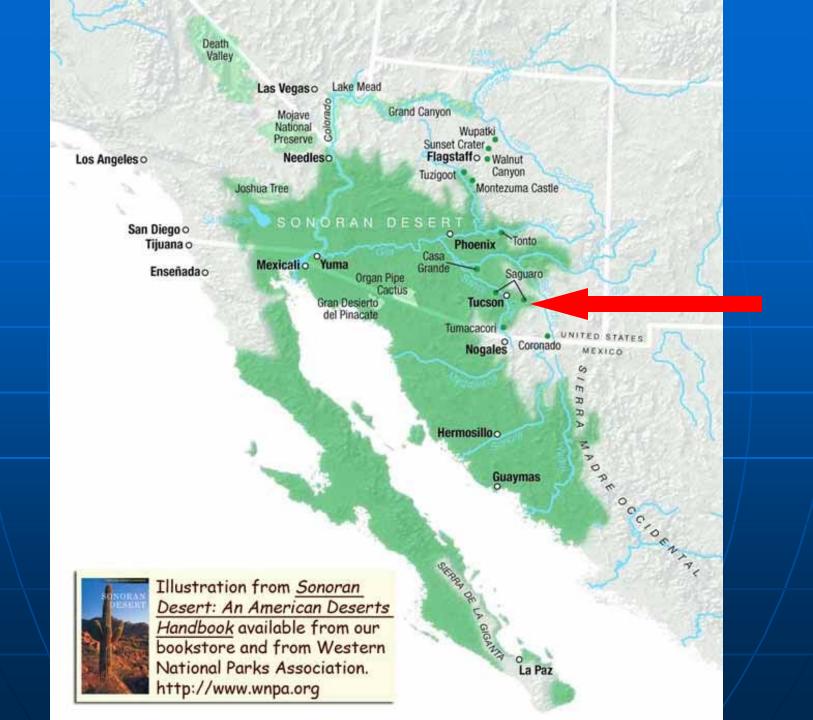
Lesson 1

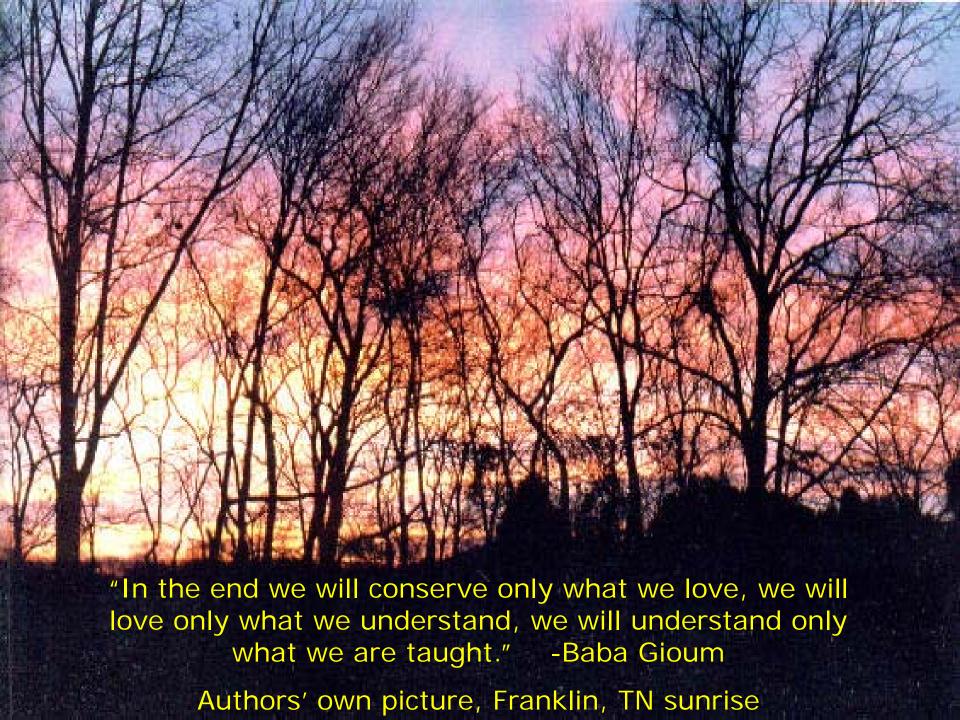
Introduction to the challenge question







Lesson 2

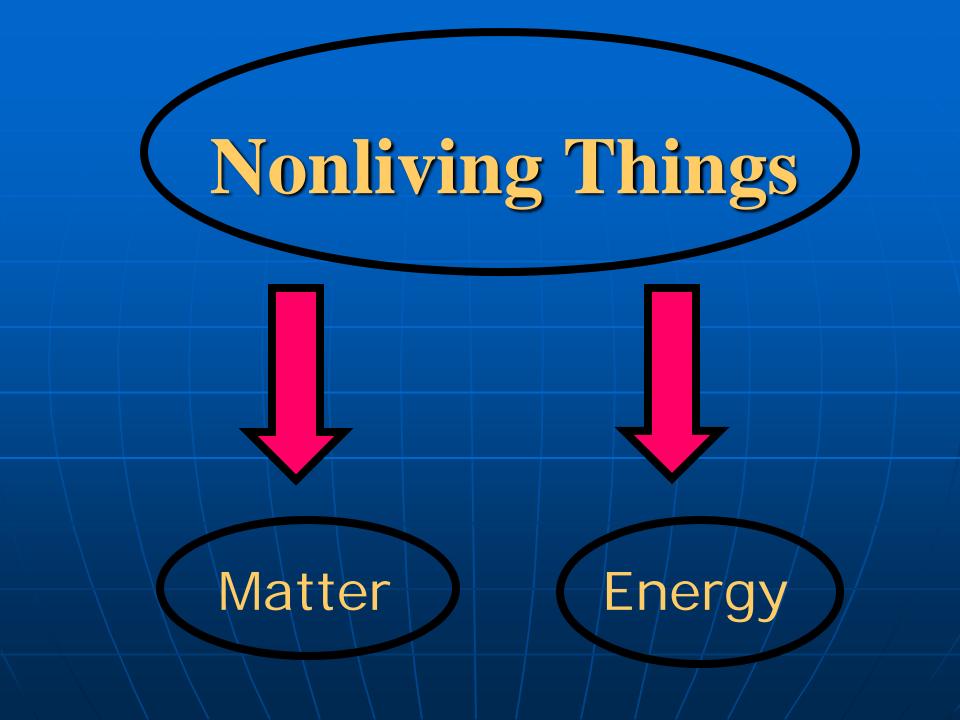


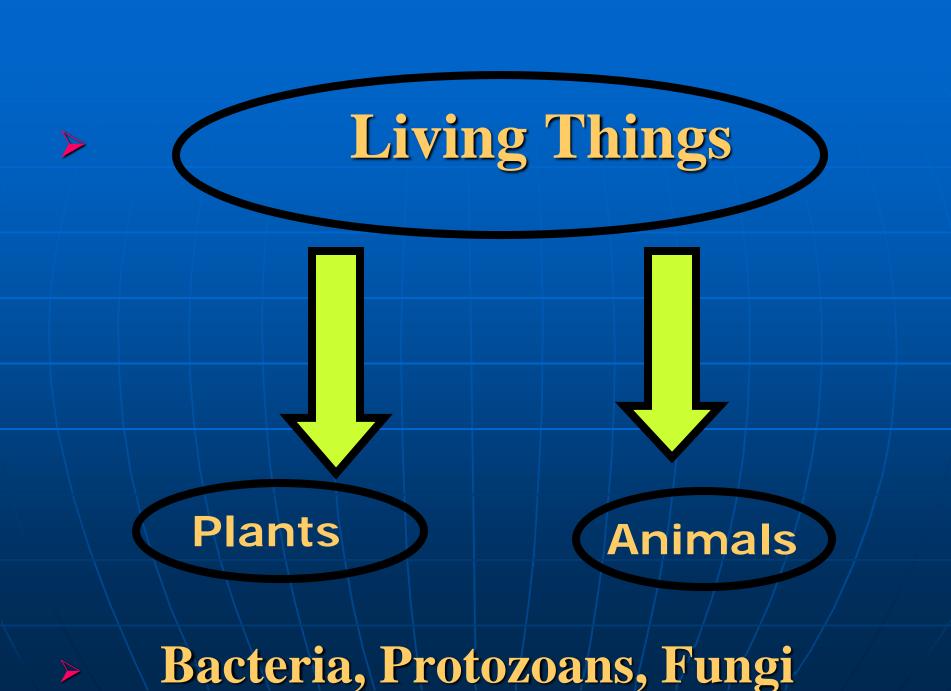
Ecology

Study of living and nonliving parts of the environment and how they affect organisms

Ecology is only one aspect of biology but all LIFE depends on a healthy environment, food resources and water.

Man's actions must protect these resources against pollution and depletion.





WEB OF LIFE

> All life is interconnected

INTERDEPENDENT Not INDEPENDENT

Destroyed links = Unhealthy, less stable earth

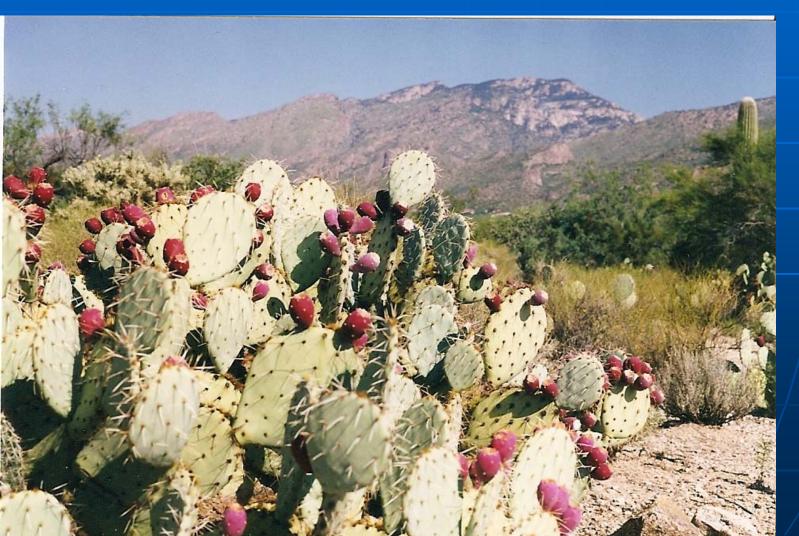


Strands of Life

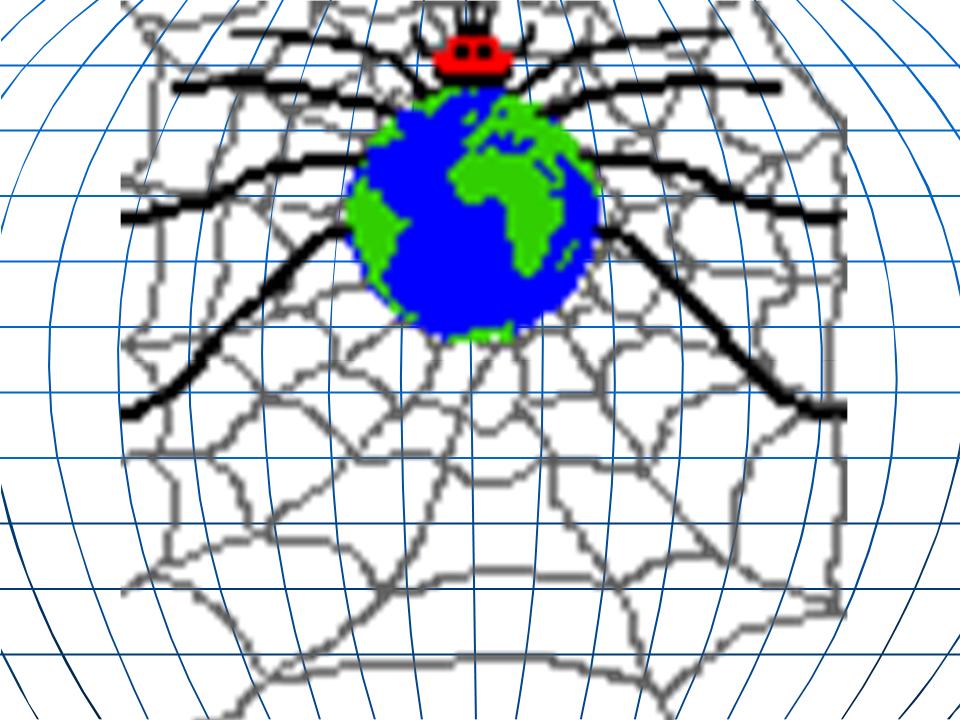
- Feeding relationships are major strands
- Organisms are connected to each other by their need for energy
- supports life's metabolism
- growth
- reproduction
- cycling of nutrients and chemicals

"Tug on anything at all and you'll find it connected to everything else in the universe."

-John Muir, Founder of the Sierra Club



Authors' own picture – Tucson, AZ



- "I am I plus my surroundings and if I do not preserve the latter, I do not preserve myself."
- Jose Ortega y Gasset
- Meditations on Quixote 1914



Authors' own Picture Tucson, AZ

Who Composes the Strands of Life?

- > Producers Autotrophs: plants
- able to use energy from the sun to make
- their own food
- Consumers Heterotrophs: animals
- unable to make their own food
- **Decomposers:** organisms which cause decay
- **WHY** is decomposition vital to the health of the environment???
- Bacteria, Mushrooms, Fungus

Organisms And Groups

- Organisms in an ecosystem can be grouped by the way they acquire and contribute food.
- Producers
- Consumers
 - Herbivores: plant eaters
 - Carnivores: meat eaters
 - **Omnivores:** generalists (eat both)
- Scavengers
- Decomposers

All Biological Activity Requires Energy

➤ Food chains and food webs are based on the flow of energy and matter from one organism to another.

ENERGY

Producer

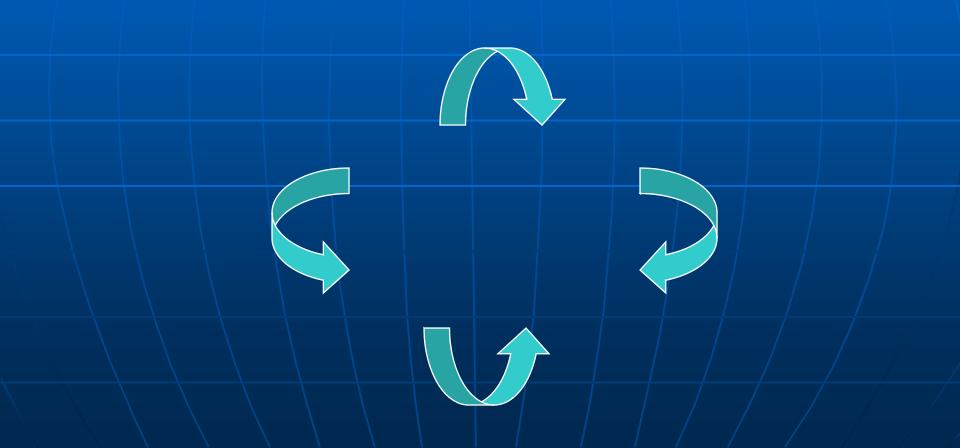
Flow

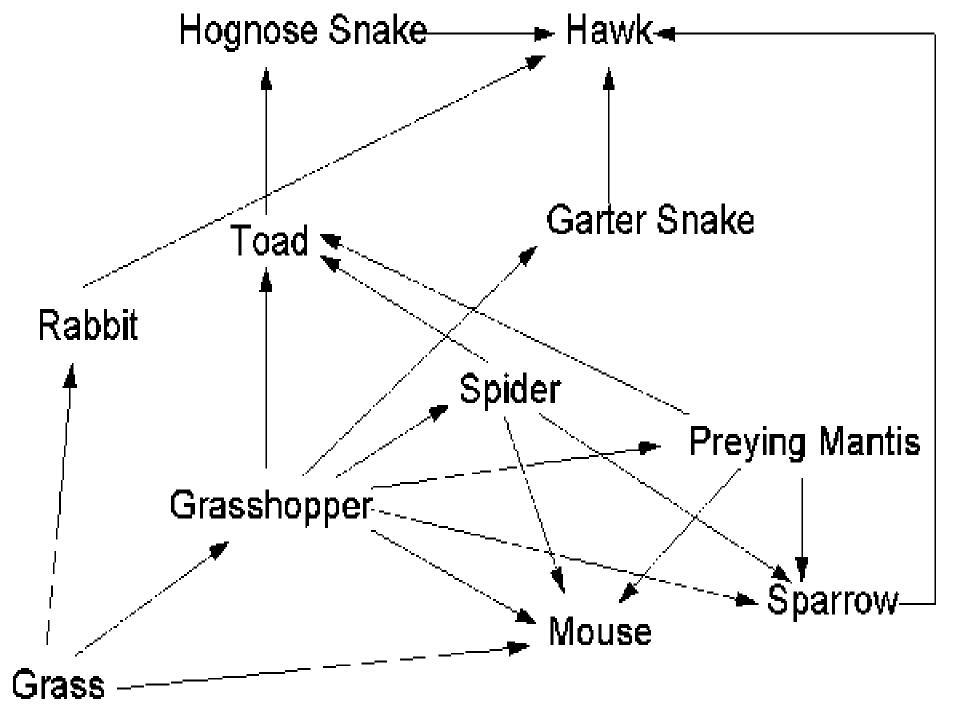
Consumer(s)

Matter

Food Web

> Connection of all food chains in a community





Balance of Life

Food webs and food chains keep living organisms in balance.

➤ These interactions keep population numbers in check.

HOW?????

Community

Producers + Consumers + Decomposers that all live and interact in one area

Producers

Decomposers



Consumers

-

Community

Energy of Food Chains

➤ Animals receive <u>chemical energy</u> from the food they eat (plants and/or other animals).

Plants are producers. Where does their energy come from?

Sunlight



Life Involves Activity & Activity Requires Energy

▶ If supply of energy stops, life stops

> A constant cycle of matter is also needed because matter traps energy and transports it within the organism or to another organism

Food is matter and contains energy

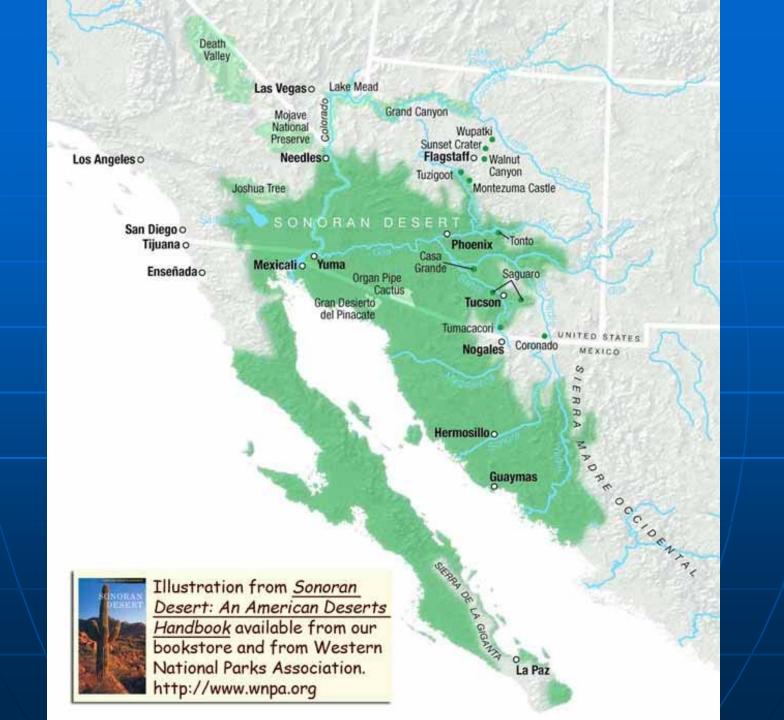
Flow of Energy is Inefficient

► Energy escapes a food chain as heat.

Energy must constantly enter a community, beginning with photosynthesis, or the community will die.

Why is Energy Lost??

- **▶** Energy received from food is used:
- to warm body
- maintenance of body
- growth reproduction
- Organisms have selfish needs that make energy unavailable to next consumer
- HEAT loss escapes into the environment, and back out into space.



How do these 2 communities differ?

Biotic and Abiotic Variables???







Desert Community

> ***Provide pictures of Sonoran Desert species and ask the students to research their feeding preferences in order to construct a desert food web.

Road Runner Horned Toad Badger

> **Jack Rabbit** Bobcat

Prickly Pear Snakes

Harvester Ants

Mesquite Tree Gambel's Quail

➤ The list is endless...!!

Javelina

Lizards

> Toads

Kit Fox

Cacti



