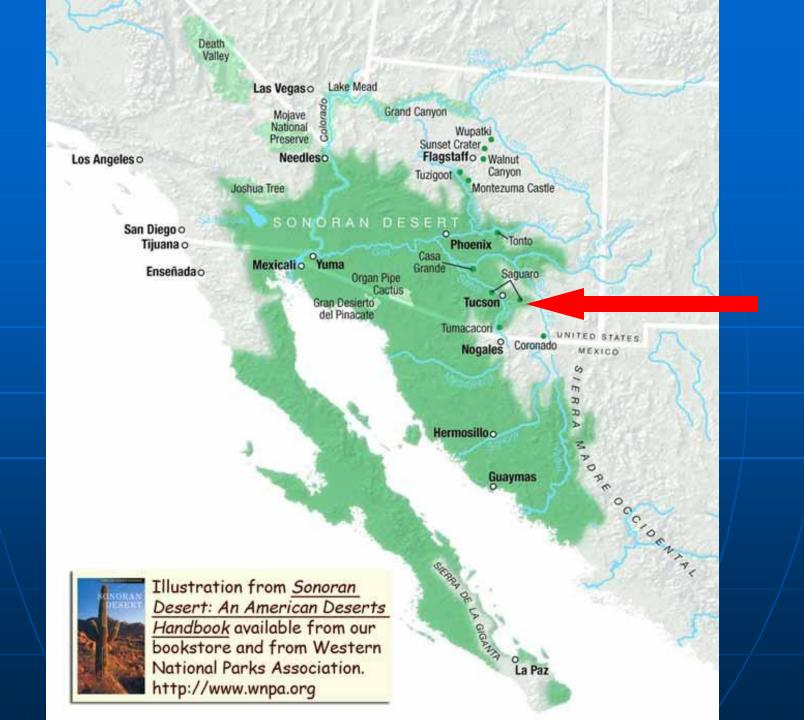
#### Lesson 1

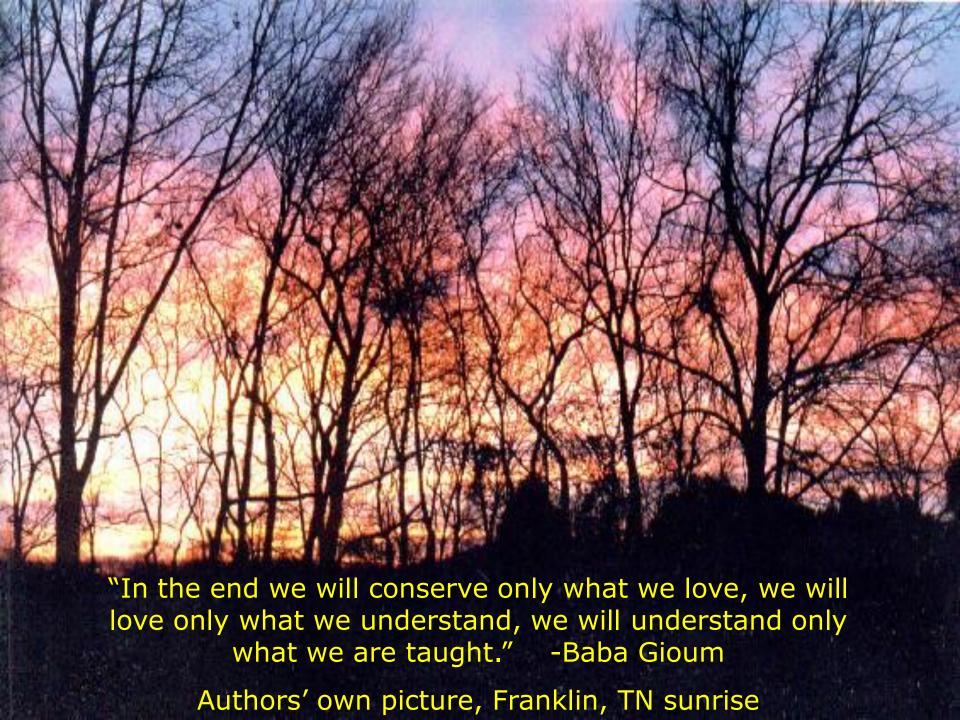
Introduction to the challenge question







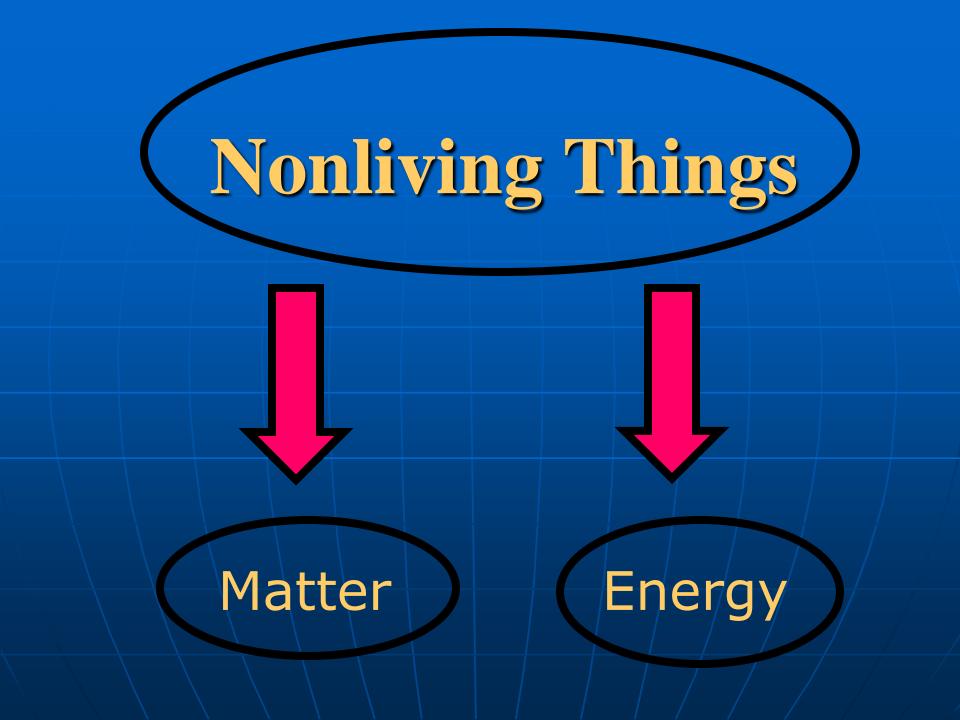
# Lesson 2

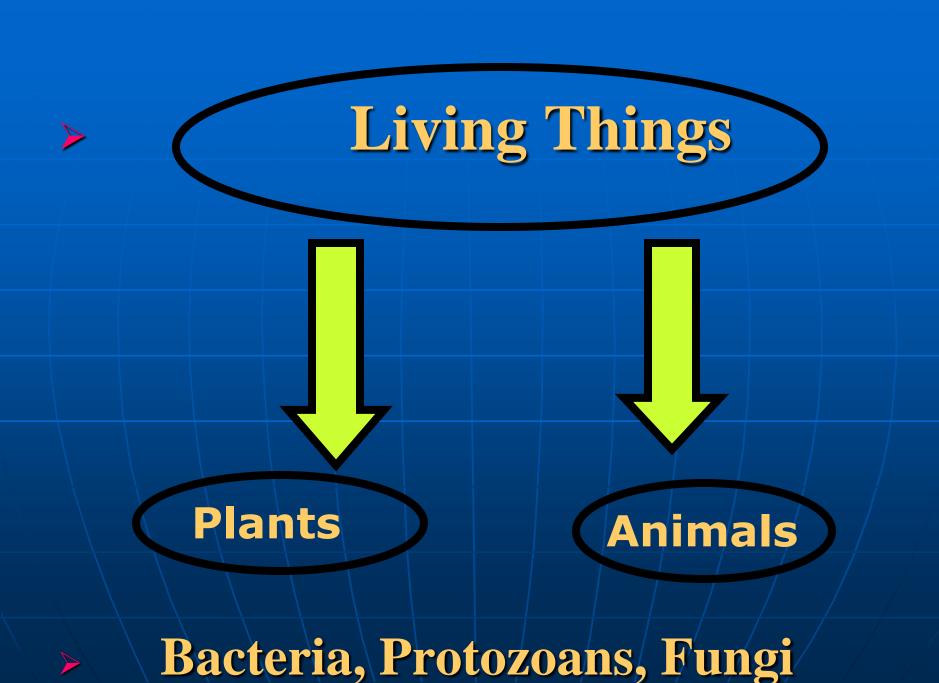


## Ecology

- > 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

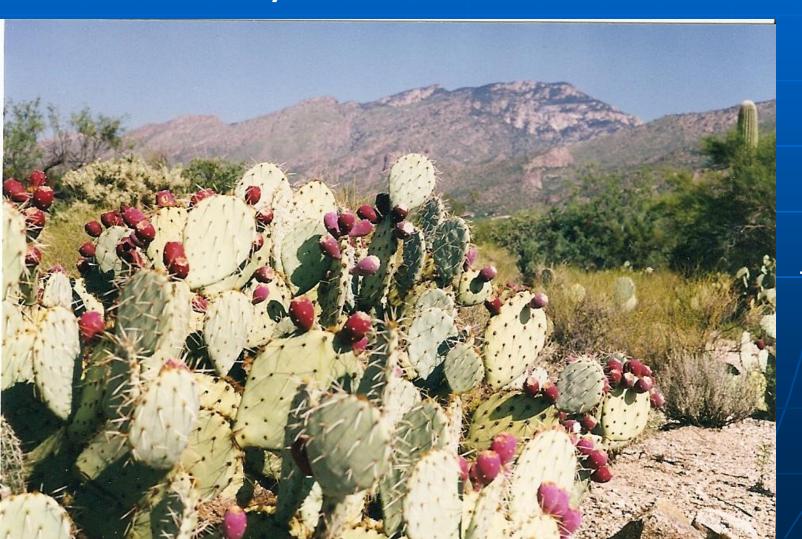


#### Strands of Life

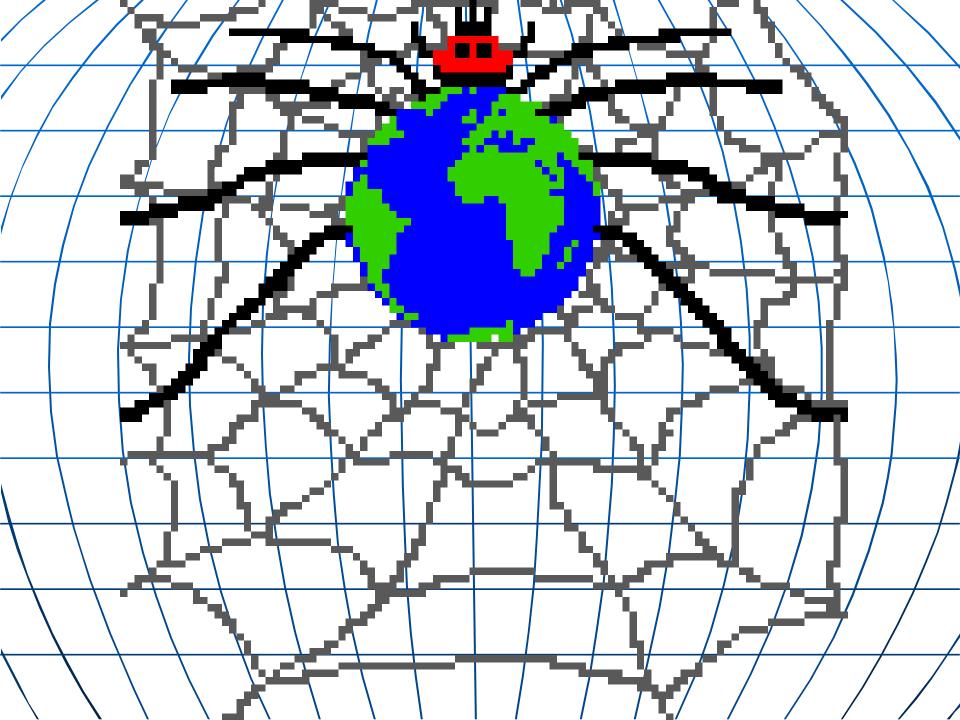
- Feeding relationships are major strands
- Organisms are connected to each other by their need for energy
- supports life's metabolism
- growth
- reproduction
- cycling of nutrients and chemicals

"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
  - **▶** Bacteria, Mushrooms, Fungus
- **WHY** is decomposition vital to the health of the environment???

## 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

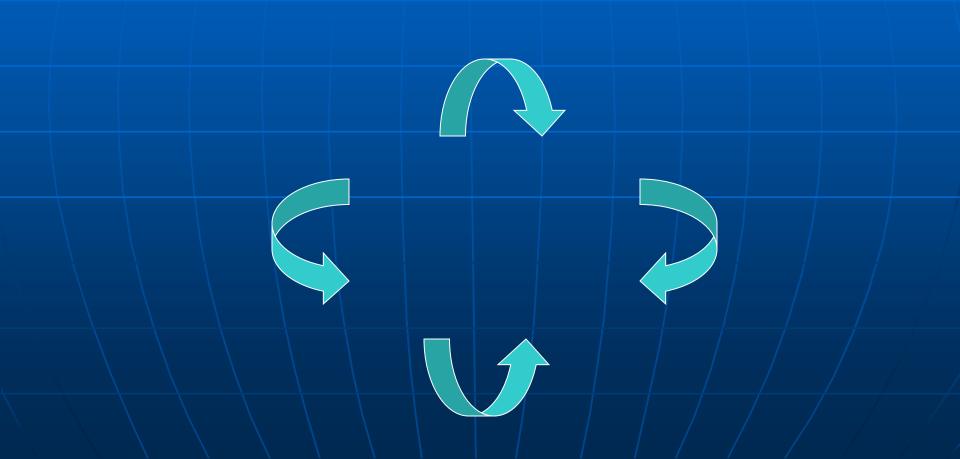
Flow

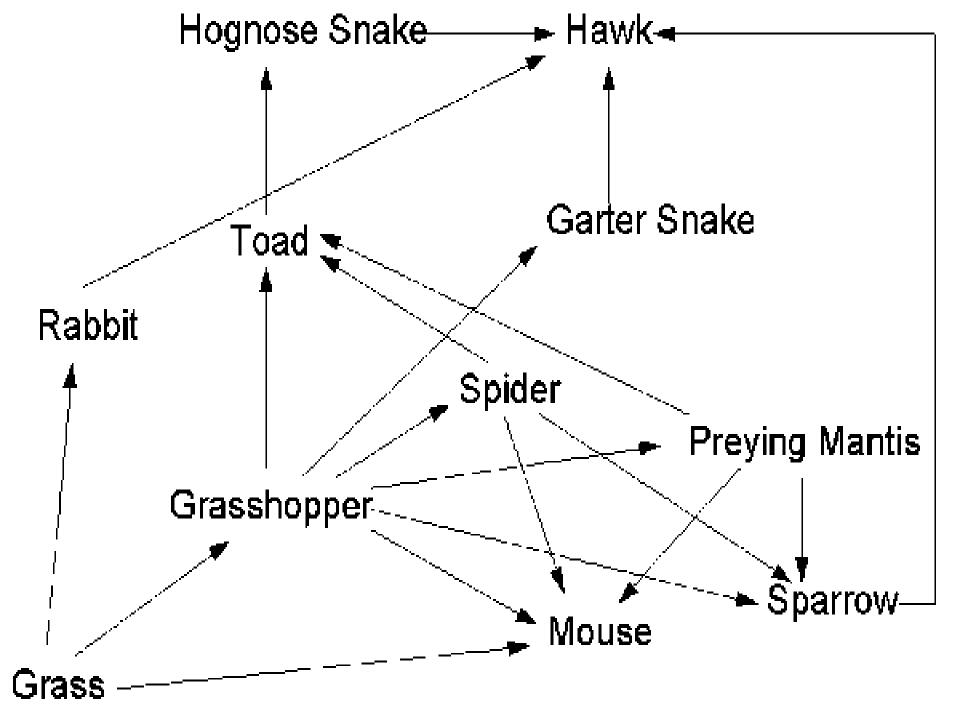
Consumer(s)

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

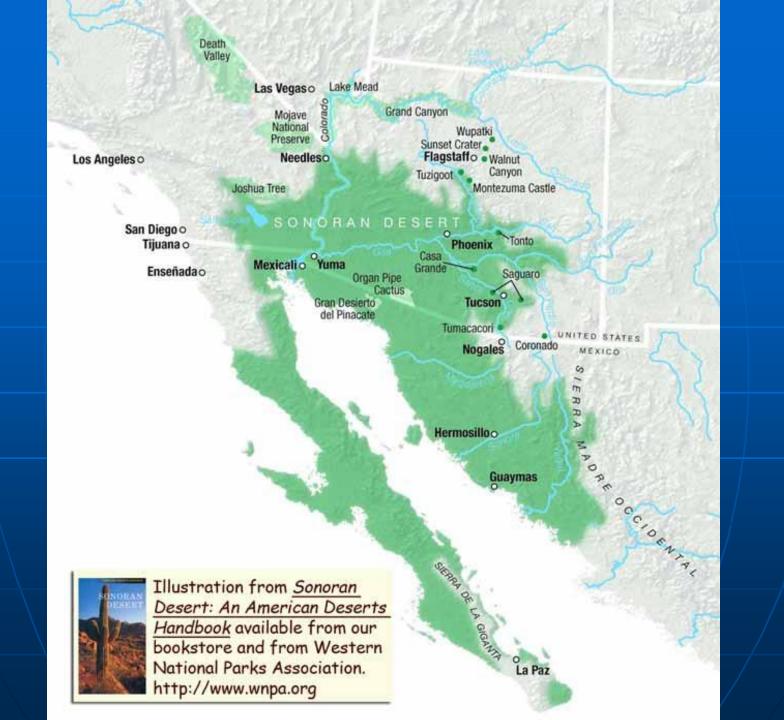
#### Flow of Energy is Inefficient

► 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.

Badger Horned Toad F

Road Runner

Javelina

Bobcat

Jack Rabbit

Lizards

Cacti

**Harvester Ants** 

> Toads

**Snakes** 

**Prickly Pear** 

Kit Fox

Gambel's Quail

**Mesquite Tree** 

➤ The list is endless...!!



