Food Chain Practice

Name:
Objective: To review the concepts of food chains and the roles of organisms in a food chain through a simple card sorting activity. Cards representing different individuals in an ecosystem are first sorted by herbivore, carnivore, and omnivore, and then are reordered to create several food chains.
Vocabulary:Food chainConsumerHerbivoreCarnivoreProducerDecomposerOmnivore
Activity: 1. Pretend that you had the following meal at McDonalds last night. • Cheeseburger (with ketchup and pickles) • Chicken Nuggets • Milk 2. Now, break that down into individual ingredients (example: separate lasagna into pasta, bee tomatoes, and cheese) and write them here. (on the long line)
Hamburger C
 Label the foods that come from plants with a "P" for "Producer". (on the short line) Label the foods that don't come from plants with a "C" for "Consumer". (on the short line) Define Producer (these are your "P"'s from above). Define Consumer (these are your "C"'s from above).
 7. Name and define the three possible types of Consumers. (HINT: Use the vocabulary list above) • • • • •

8. What is a food chain? What are the pieces of a food chain?

9. Get a set of organism cards from the front counter. Color code the organisms on their cards by their role in the food chain.

Green = Producers	Yellow = Herbivores	Orange = Omnivores	
Red = Carnivores	Blue = Decomposers	!	.

- 10. Cut out the cards and begin to organize them into food chains. There are multiple food chains.
- 11. When you have identified a complete chain, glue it down below. Continue to glue all chains.
- 12. Label the primary, secondary, and tertiary (third level) consumers in each chain

Food Chain cards

This is a brush rabbit. It	This is a stink 🔨 🗸	This is a copepod. It eats	This is the sun.
eats plants like bunch	beetle. It eats	tiny sea plants such as	٨
grasses A	plants like	diatoms.	
	the California		
	buckwheat.		700
formal Bolishirt	Stick Beetle	*75. **	· ·
This is a	This is a red talled	s This is a bunch	This is
cadis fly	hawk. It eats rodents,	drass.	California
300000	small mammals, bird	It makes its	buckwheat
larvae. It	and reptiles including	own food	It makes its
eats tiny	the fence lizard.	The through	own food
pond &	die ierke ozaiu.	photosynthesis.	through
plants Charles By Larve		priotosyneresis.	photosynthesis.
	phone and a	Salary Parameters	pricesyria reers.
	2006 tailed Hands		
This is the sun.	This is a coyote. It is a	This is a	This is a
	scavenger who will eat	tadpole. It	heron. It
- 1	almost any dead land	eats small	eats (a d
	animal	insects	fish, "
3	or West	and larvae	frogs,
1 m	bird.	like the	and Heron
		cadis fly larvae.	other fresh water animals.
	A Common of the		
This is a salmon. It eats	These 1 /	These are	This is the sun.
plankton like copepods.	are tiny	diatoms.	
A-	pond	They	
	plants.	make 🔯	, Λ
125	They (())	their own	
La C	make	food by	
	their They pond plants	photosynt Tray sea plents	I W
Flori	own food through	hesis.	Į.
	photosynthesis.		
This is a worm. It eats	This is the sun.	This is a bobcat. It eats	This is a mushroom. It
dead sateller	ł	birds and small mammals	gives off chemicals that
plants	l A	like the brush rabbit.	digest dead plants and
and STUDIES		-	animal wastes. Then it
animals.	200	second and the	soaks up the digested
TELES.			materials.
Worse	,	AL STATE SALE	(6)
	1	- MANAGE VINE	
This is a	This is a fence lizard. It	This is a harbor seal. It	This is a crab. It eats dead
This is a	ł	eats ocean fish such as	things on the ocean floor.
fish. It	eats insects like the	salmon (a)	grango ori die Ocean Inon-
eats 9 0	stink beetle.	Santivit 49	() ()
tadpoles.		1 21	
		- W.	
	Funca Manag	1	() () ()
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