Homeroom

Today is an A Day! October 14, 2013.
Sit in assigned seat!
WRC NEWS

TAA today @ the bell!
Early release Wed-Fri @ 1:30!
Fall Festival next Thurs! Buy your wristband early!

TAA
October 14, 2013

TAA TITLE: **"Time Management and Community Service"**

Opening

Agenda:

Unit 2 Post test on Thursday!

Homework:

Study for Unit 2 Post test!

Bellwork: INB, p. 61

Start on the Study Guide! Write your name on it.

Work Session

STUDY GUIDE (30-45 MINUTES)

Closing

one word summary of energy flow & nutrient cycle

Homeroom

Today is a B Day! October 15, 2013.
Sit in assigned seat!
WRC NEWS

Early release Wed-Fri @ 1:30

Work Session

Study Guide

Review

Quizlets

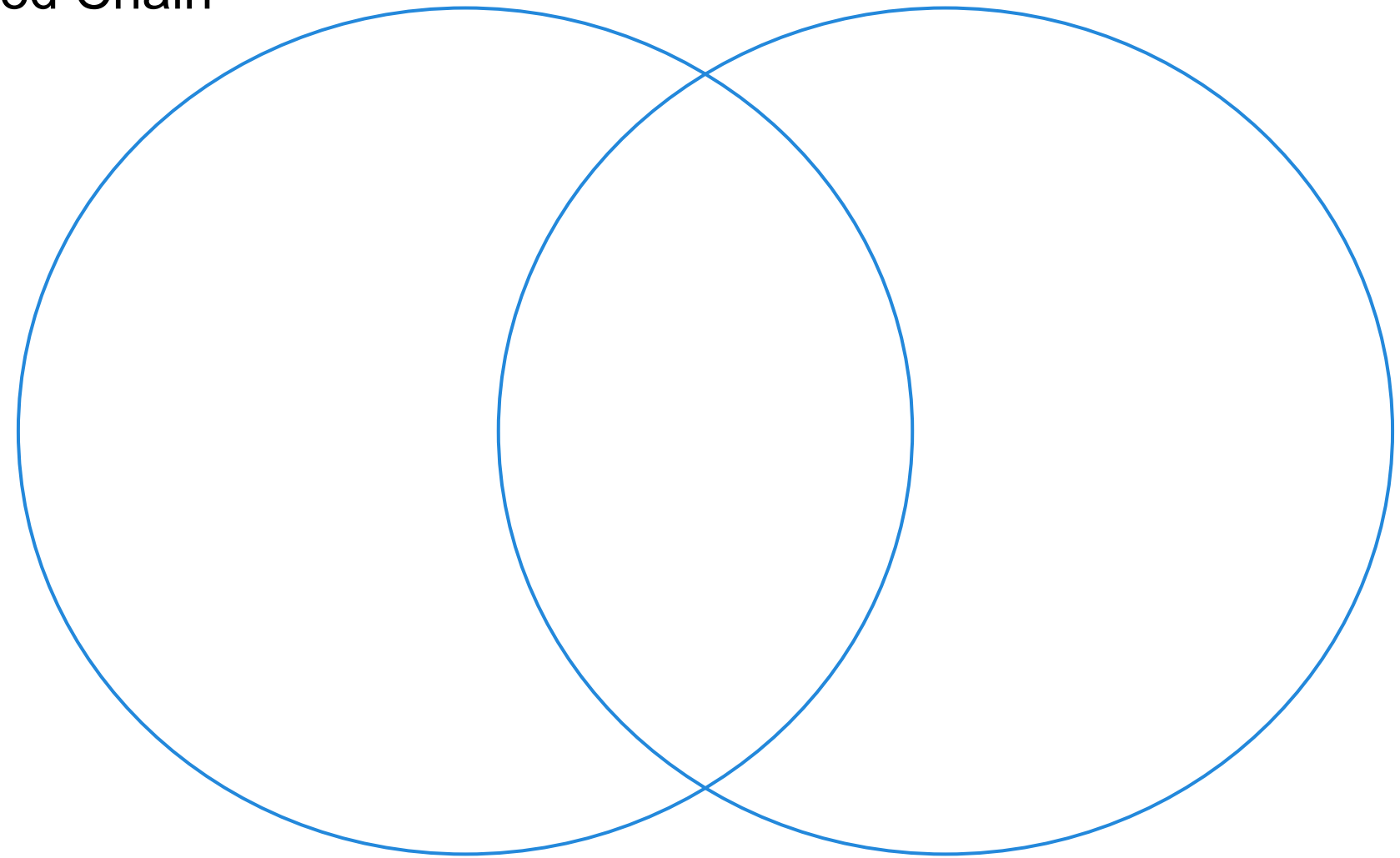
http://quizlet.com/27975591/unit-2-food-webs-and-food-chains-flash-cards/

http://quizlet.com/28148614/trophic-levels-flash-cards/

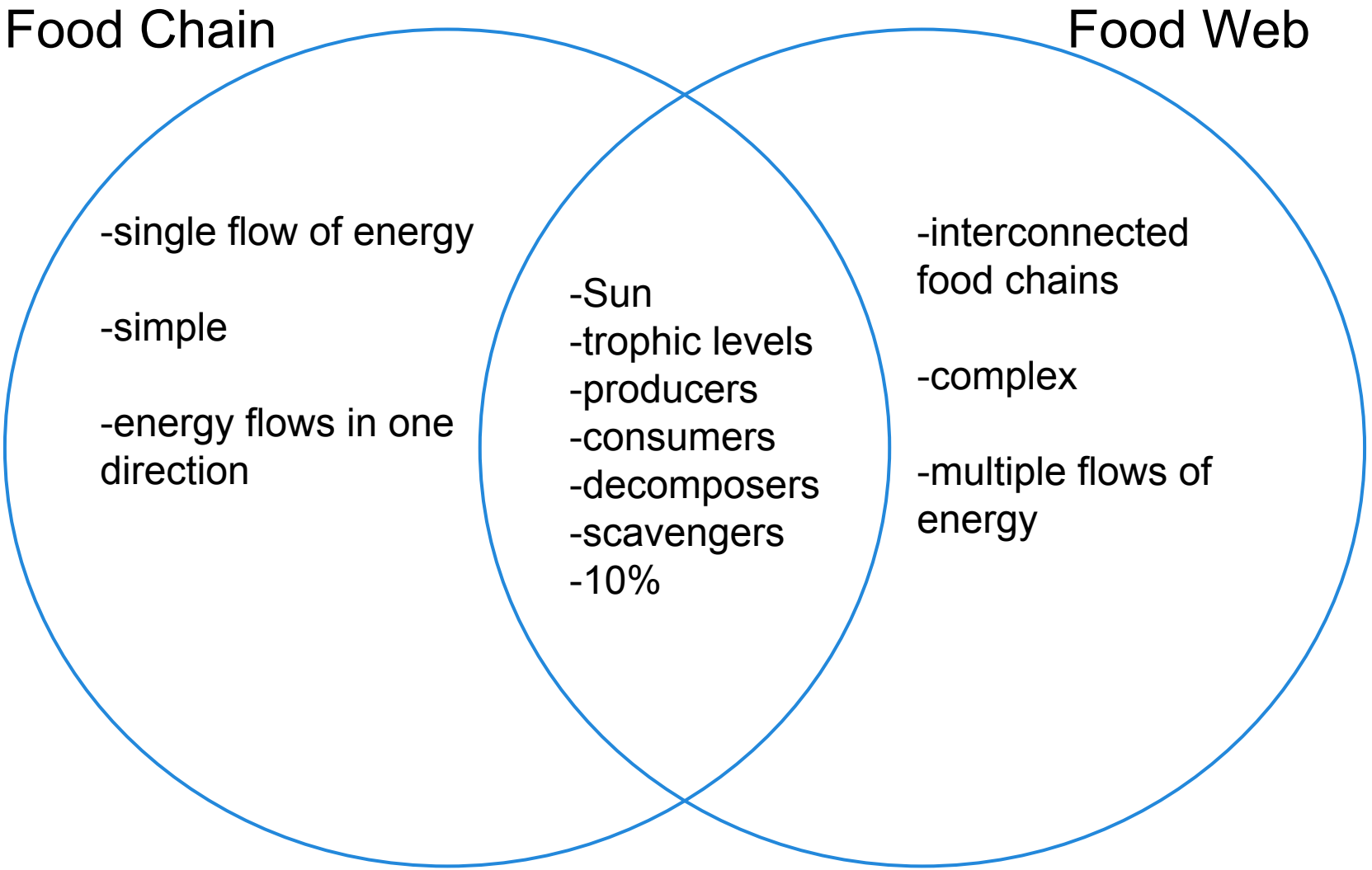
Venn Diagram

Food Chain

Food Web

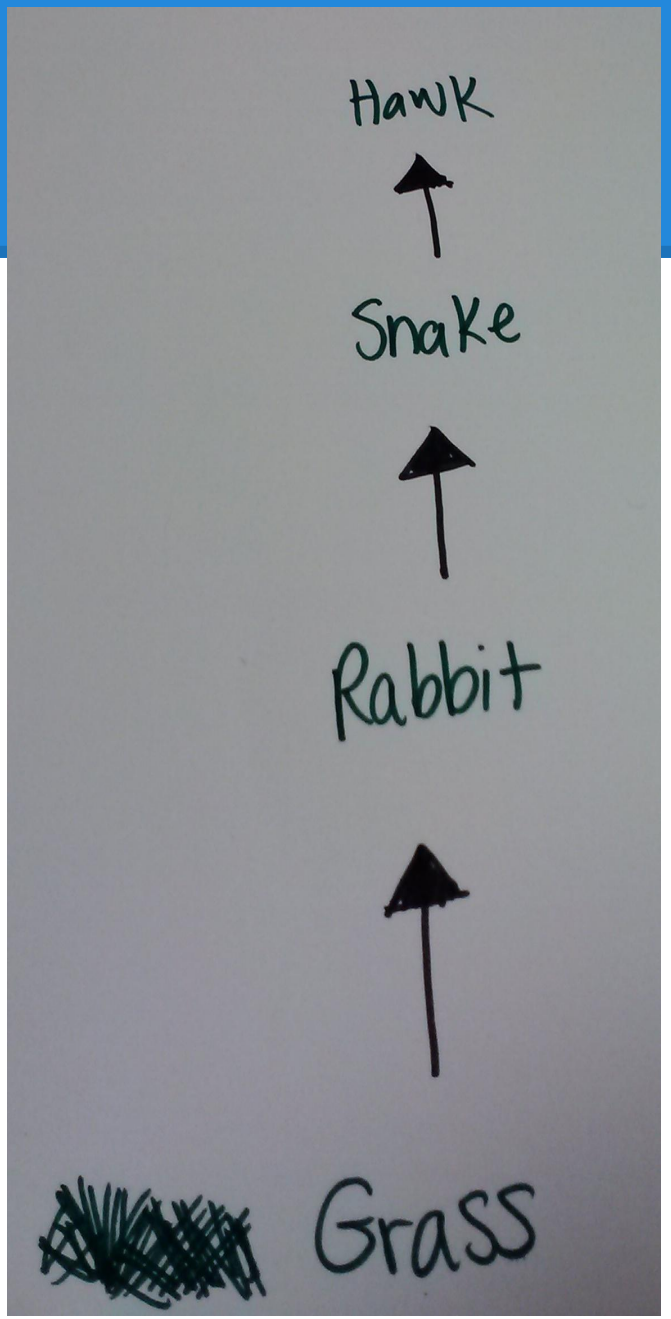


Venn Diagram



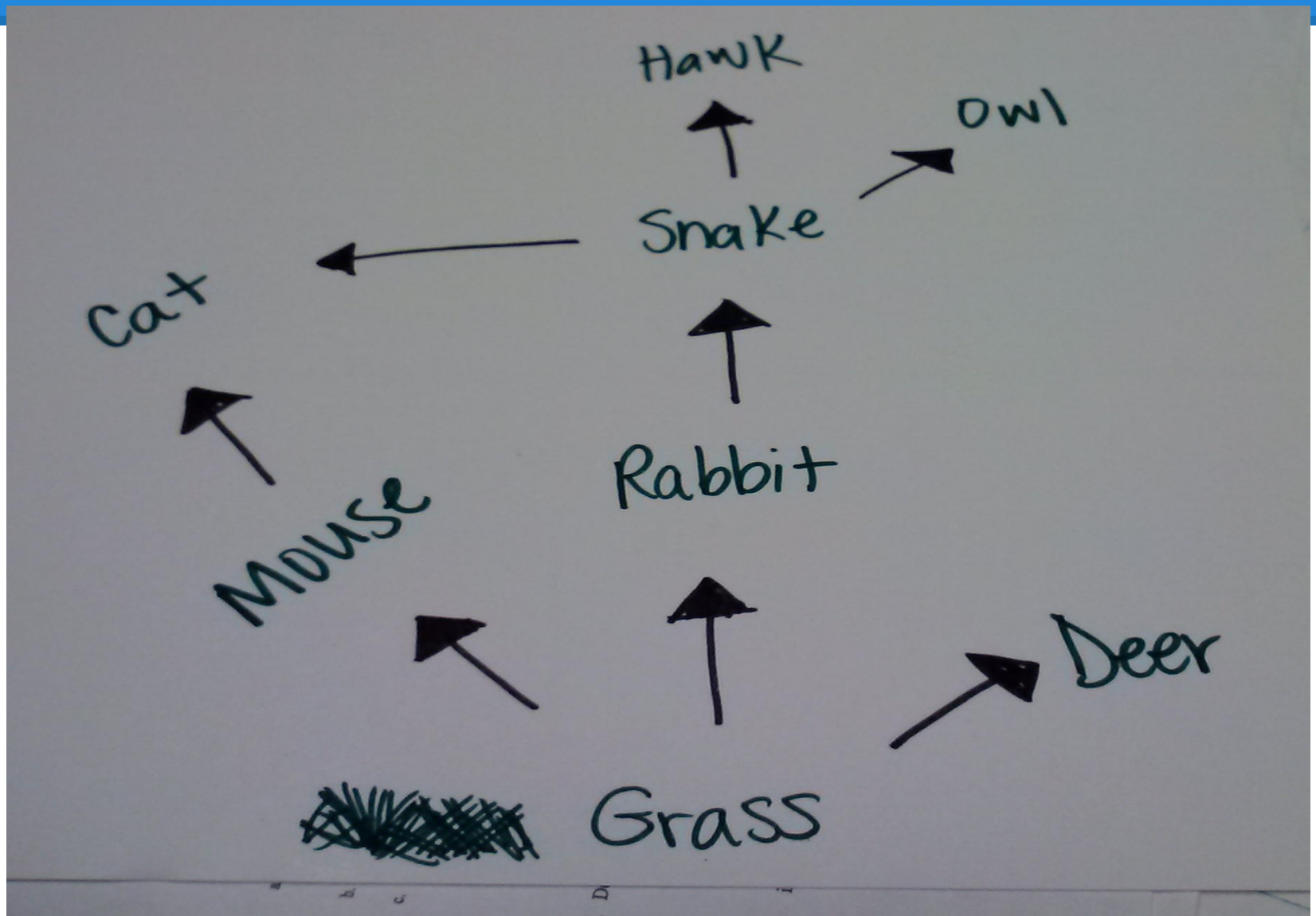
Food Chain: grass, rabbit, snake, hawk

Food Chain: grass, rabbit, snake, hawk



Food Web: grass, rabbit, snake, hawk, mouse, deer, cat, owl

Food Web: grass, rabbit, snake, hawk, mouse, deer, cat, owl



Definition/Example

Abiotic:

Example:

Biotic:

Example:

Definition/Example

Abiotic: non living factors in the Biosphere

Example: Sun, water, temperature, rocks, soil, rain, snow

Biotic: living factors in the Biosphere

Example: dogs, cats, humans, trees, plants, bacteria

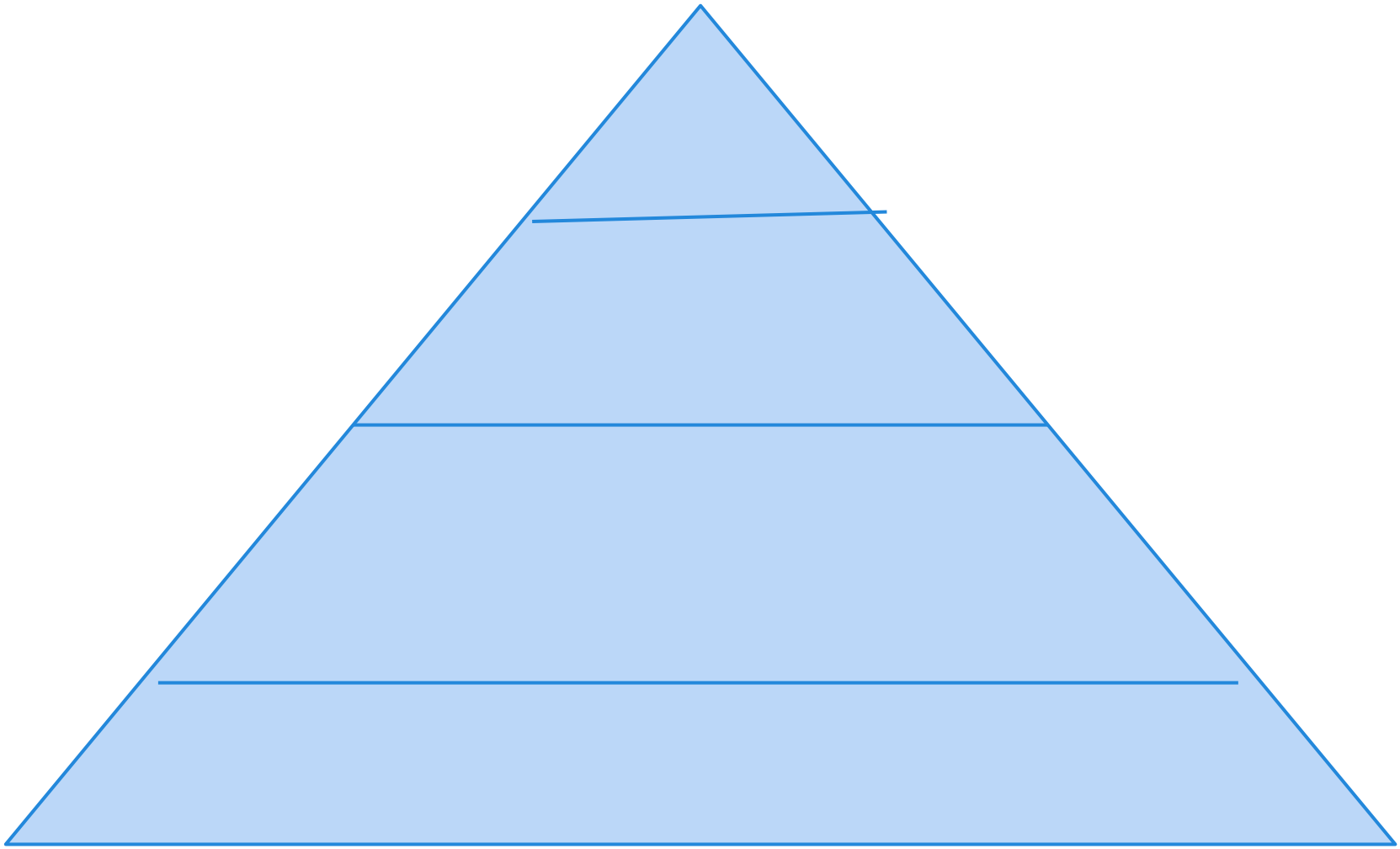
5 Symbiotic Relationships

mutualism	2 different organisms living together; BOTH benefit	+/+; bees and flowers
commensalism	2 different organisms living together; one benefits and the other is neither harmed nor helped	+/0; cowbird and buffalo
parasitism	2 different organisms living together; one benefits and the other is harmed.	+/-; mouse and flea

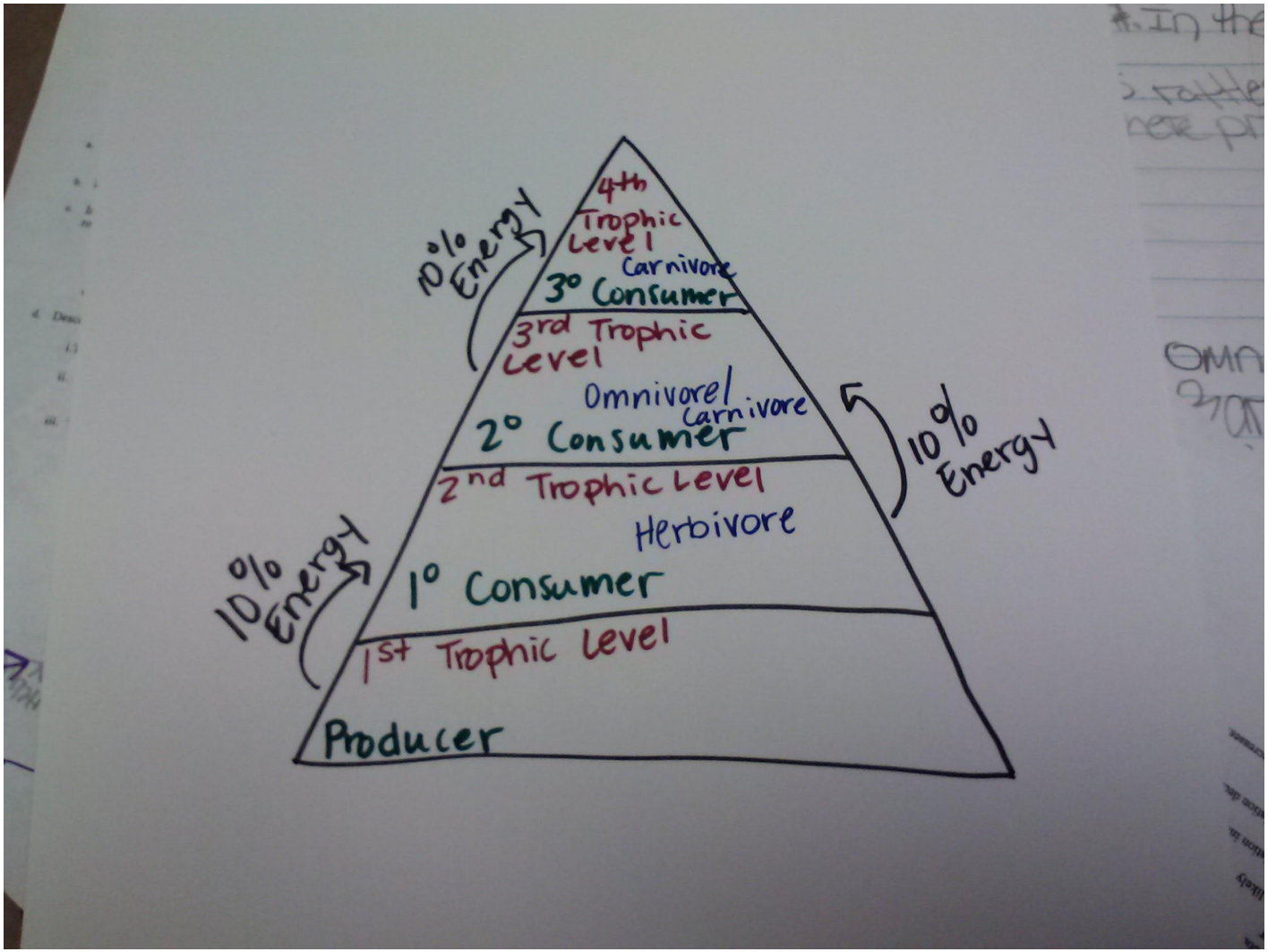
FLIP Cont.

predator/prey [predation]	one organism (predator) consumes/eats another organism (prey). one organism benefits (predator) and the other is harmed (prey).	+/-; cat and mouse
competition	the struggle among organisms for limited food, space, and other vital requirements	-/-; many deer in the same area

Energy Pyramid



Energy Pyramid



Definition/Example

Carnivore:

Omnivore:

Herbivore:

Definition/Example

Carnivore: “meat eaters”; lions, tigers, snakes

Omnivore: “meat and plant eaters”; bears, goats, humans

Herbivore: “plant eaters”; giraffe, elephants

Where does all energy come from?

How much energy is passed from level to level in energy pyramid?

Where does all energy come from?

100% from Sun

How much energy is passed from level to level in energy pyramid?

10%

Definition/Example

Scavenger:

Decomposer:

Definition/Example

Scavenger:

eats already dead animals; does not kill it though

Decomposer:

eats dead material and returns it back to soil

Definition/Example

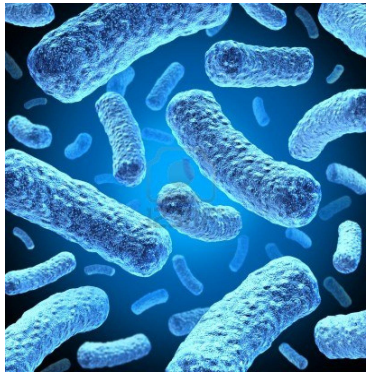
Producer:

Consumer:

Definition/Example

Producer:

autotroph; can make its own food through photosynthesis; gets 100% energy from Sun



Consumer:

heterotroph; cannot make its own food

Definition/Example

Primary Consumer:

Secondary Consumer:

Tertiary Consumer:

Definition/Example

Primary Consumer:

“consumes or eats the producer”

Secondary Consumer:

“ consumes or eats the primary consumer”

Tertiary Consumer:

“consumes or eats the secondary consumer”