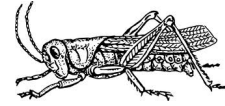
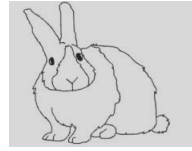


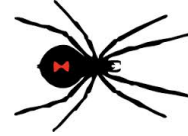
PRODUCERS



PRIMARY (1st) CONSUMERS



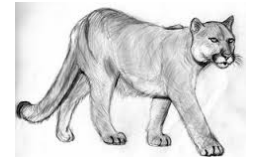
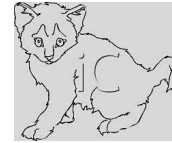
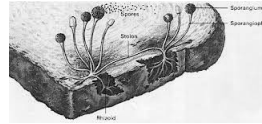
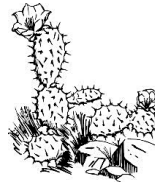
SECONDARY (2nd) CONSUMERS



TERTIARY (3rd) CONSUMERS

"Praying" mantises "prey" on other insects. They look like they are "praying".

DECOMPOSERS



TOP CONSUMER

Bread mold is a fungus.

HETEROTROPHS

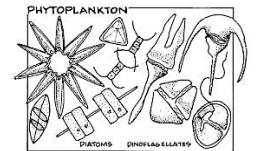
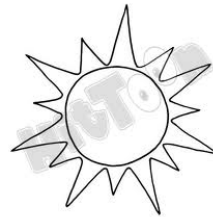


AUTOTROPHS

HERBIVORES

OMNIVORES

CARNIVORES



Phytoplankton are green, microscopic, plant-like and make food.

And...

Symbiosis:

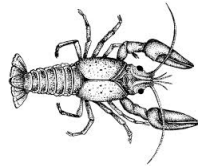
When organisms live together in a specific relationship;

Mutualism/Host

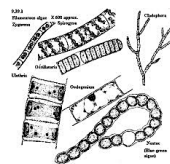
Both organisms benefit.

Parasite/Host

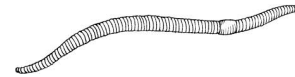
A parasite benefits. The host is harmed, but usually lives.



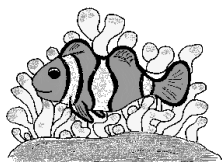
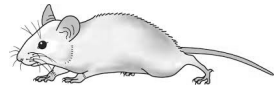
Crayfish eat animals and plants, dead and alive.



Green algae live in water, sometimes microscopic, and make food.



Earthworms eat soil and use anything that is in it, dead or alive, for food.



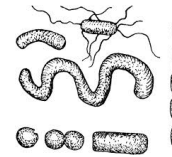
Clownfish is an OMNIVORE that lives in stinging tentacles of the Sea Anemone, a predator. The clownfish gets protection and leftovers for food.



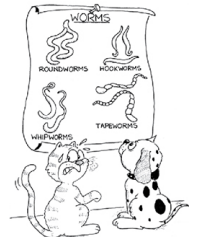
Mushrooms are fungi. Fungi are DECOMPOSERS, using waste and dead organisms for food.



Yeast are microscopic fungi.



Bacteria are microscopic organisms found all over.. in soil and in other organisms. Humans have bacteria in mutualistic and parasitic relationships. They can be DECOMPOSERS or even autotrophic.



Many types of worms are PARASITES of others. Parasitism is a type of SYMBIOSIS where the parasite benefits from living on or in an organism HOST. The host is harmed but usually not killed.