	to produce carbohydrates.
Consumers	• Organisms that cannot produce their own food are called heterotrophs they are also called consumers. • The types of heterotrophs are: Herbivores, carnivores, omnivores, and detritivores. • Herbivores only feed on plants. • Carnivores only eat meat. • Omnivores eat both meat and plants. • Detritivores feed on plant and animal remains and other dead matter.
Feeding Relationships	• Energy flows in one direction through an ecosystem from solar and chemical energy to autotrophs, and then to various heterotrophs. • A food chain is a series of through which organisms transfer energy by eating or being eaten. • Because ecosystems feeding patterns are more complicated than food chains, food webs show the complex interactions in an ecosystem by linking all of the food chains. • Trophic levels describe each step of the food chain/web with producers being the first and consumers being second, third, and higher.
Ecological Pyramids	• An ecological pyramid represents the amount of energy or matter within a trophic level. • Only about 10% of the available energy in a trophic level is transferred. • The total amount of living tissue in a trophic level is biomass. • A pyramid of numbers represents the typical amount of a type of organism in an ecosystem.
Recycling in the Biosphere	• Unlike energy matter is recycled within and between ecosystems. • Everything cycles through the ecosystem in biogeochemical cycles. • Matter is constantly recycled because it never actually goes away.
The Water Cycle	• Water moves between the ocean, atmosphere, and land. • Evaporation turns water into water vapor. • Transpiration is when water evaporates from leaves.
Nutrient Cycles	• Nutrients are chemical substances organisms need to sustain life, and to carry out every day tasks. • Cycles such as the carbon, phosphorus, and nitrogen cycles are very important to recycling nutrients. • The processes that carbon is moved by are: Biological

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