

INTERACTIONS AMONG LIVING THINGS

The Flow of Energy

An important and essential interaction among living things involves the flow of energy within an environment. ALL living organisms need energy to survive! **Energy** moves (or flows) through an environment through food chains and food webs.

Food Chains

The following is an example of a **food chain**:




PREVIEW

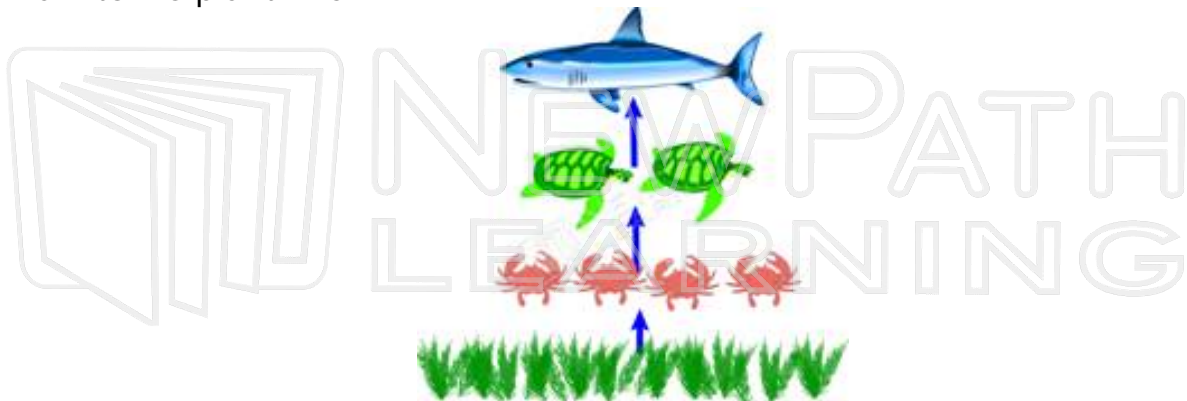
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What
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For land animals, all food chains usually begin with plants.

For ocean animals, food chains usually begin with a microorganism (an organism that is too small to see with our eyes alone) called **plankton**. Plankton is plant-like.



Food Webs

A **food web** consists of many food chains that overlap each other in an environment. This is because not all animals eat the same, exact thing all the time. If animals did eat the same food, relying on a single food chain, their survival could be threatened if something happened to that one food source.

Food webs and food chains include several key players:

Producers – which are plants - they are organisms that make their own food and get their energy from the Sun.

Consumers – those organisms who can't make their own food and obtain energy by eating other organisms (all animals happen to be consumers).

Consumers include several specific groups of organisms:

- **Herbivores** – organisms that only eat plants
- **Carnivores** – organisms that only eat other animals

Animals

We are animal
Organis
resource
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Animals

Animals interact with each other, sometimes for the good, other times for the not so good....

What is symbiosis?

Symbiosis is the long-term relationship between two or more different organisms that may benefit each member, may benefit only one member, or may harm one organism while the other benefits.

Different forms of symbiosis:

Commensalism is the relationships between members of two different species, in which one organism is benefited while the other organism is neither harmed nor benefited in any way. An example of commensalism is a bird nest in a tree (the bird gets a place to live and the tree doesn't get hurt and doesn't benefit from the bird).



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Parasitism is the relationship between two different organisms in which one organism lives in or on another organism and benefits greatly while causing harm to the organism it is living on or in. A **parasite** is an organism that feeds off another organism. The organism that a parasite feeds off of is called a **host**. An example of parasitism is a tapeworm living inside a dog.

Mutualism is the relationship between two organisms in which BOTH organisms benefit. Examples include a bee and a flower. The process of mutualism is a win-win situation.



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