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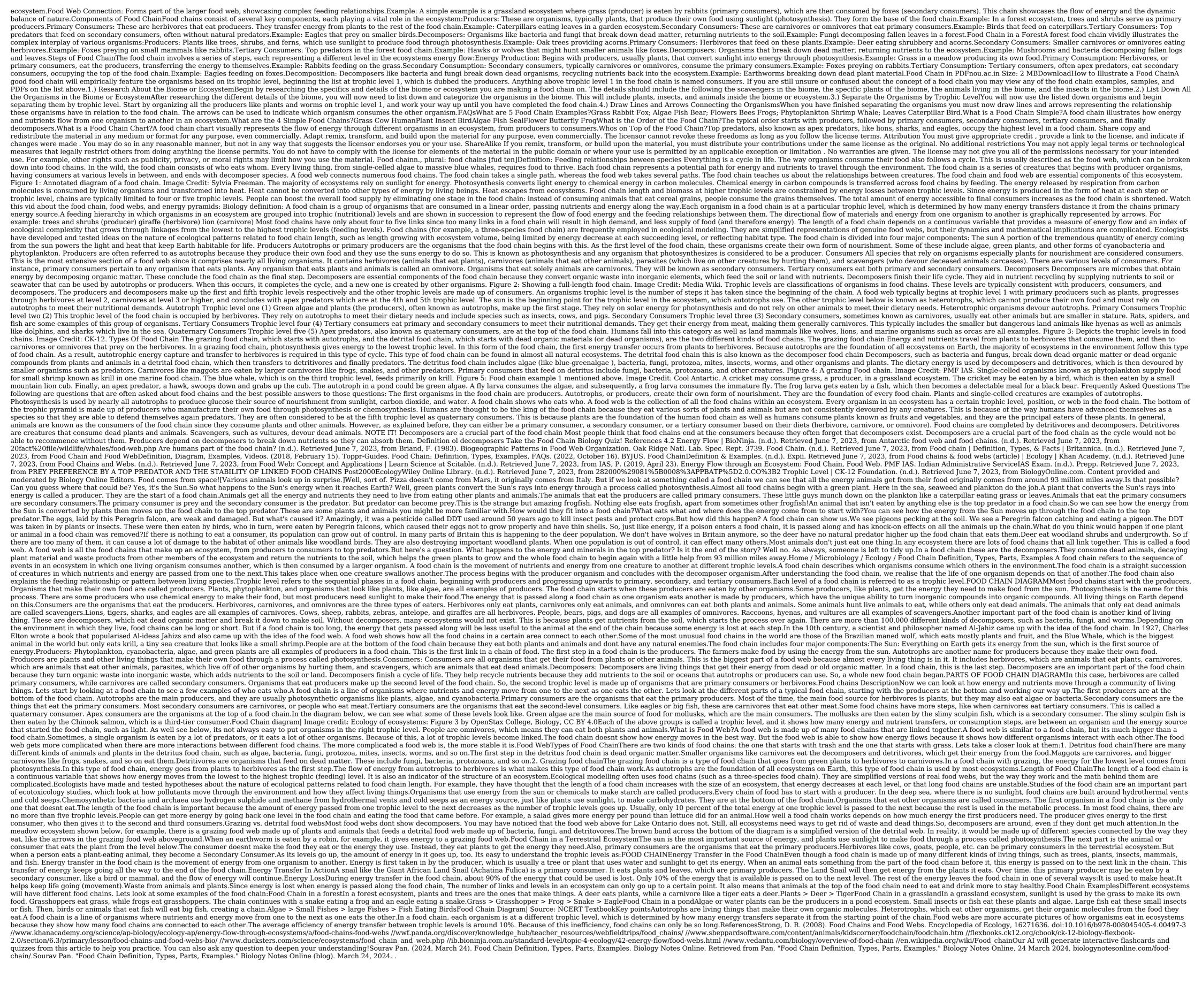


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See the latest as temperatures warm up for many of us over the next few daysEver wondered how energy flows through nature? Understanding the food chain is crucial for grasping the interconnectedness of ecosystems. Each organism plays a vital role, from producers to apex predators, creating a delicate balance that sustains life. In this article
youll discover various food chain examples that illustrate these relationships in different environments. Whether its a simple grassland or a complex rainforest, each example reveals fascinating dynamics between species. Get ready to dive into the intricate web of life and see how every creature contributes to the ecosystems health and stability. Food and see how every creature contributes to the ecosystems health and stability.
chains illustrate the flow of energy within ecosystems, showcasing how organisms interact. Each chain starts with producers, like plants, which convert sunlight into energy through photosynthesis. Then come primary consumers, such as herbivores that prey on
herbivores. Here are a few examples: In a grassland ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (producer) Squirrel (primary consumer) In a forest ecosystem: Oak tree (p
consumer) Understanding these relationships highlights the balance of nature. Each organism plays a vital role in maintaining ecosystem health and stability. What happens when one link is disrupted? The entire chain can be affected, changing population dynamics and resource availability. Food chains can be categorized into two primary types:
terrestrial and aquatic. Each type demonstrates unique interactions between organisms, showcasing how energy flows through different ecosystems. Terrestrial food chains occur on land and often start with producers like grasses and shrubs. These plants convert sunlight into energy through photosynthesis. Then, primary consumers, such as rabbits and shrubs.
or deer, feed on these plants. Following this, secondary consumers, like foxes or hawks, prey on the herbivores. For example: Grasses Rabbits FoxesOak Trees Caterpillars Blue JaysThese relationships are crucial for maintaining balance in terrestrial ecosystems. Aquatic food chains function in water environments and also begin with producers,
including phytoplankton or algae. These organisms harness sunlight to produce energy. Next in the chain are primary consumers, such as small fish or zooplankton Small FishAlgae Snails BassUnderstanding these chains
helps illustrate the complex interdependencies within aquatic systems. Understanding food chain examples from grasslands and oceans. In a typical grassland food chain, energy starts with producers like grasses. These grasses convert sunlight into energy through
photosynthesis. Next come the primary consumers, such as rabbits that eat these plants. After that, youll find secondary consumers, like foxes that prey on the rabbits. This simple sequence shows how energy moves from one level to another in a grassland ecosystem: Grasses Rabbits FoxesIn ocean ecosystems, the food chain begins with tiny
producers called phytoplankton. These microscopic organisms use sunlight to create energy. Following them are the primary consumers, such as small fish that feed on phytoplankton. These microscopic organisms use sunlight to create energy. Following them are the primary consumers, such as small fish that feed on phytoplankton. These microscopic organisms use sunlight to create energy.
a crucial role in ecosystems. They illustrate how energy flows from one organism to another, maintaining balance. Without this flow, ecosystems would struggle to thrive. Understanding food chains helps you grasp the interdependence of species. For instance, if primary consumers like rabbits disappear, their predators, such as foxes, might face
starvation. This disruption can lead to overpopulation of plants that rabbits typically consume. Here are some examples showcasing the importance of food chains: Grassland Ecosystem: In grasslands, grasses serve as producers. When consumed by herbivores like rabbits (primary consumers), and then by carnivores like foxes (secondary consumers),
energy transfers through the chain. Aquatic Ecosystem: Phytoplankton act as producers in oceans. Small fish feed on them (primary consumers), while larger fish prey on small fish (secondary consumers). If phytoplankton diminish due to pollution or climate change, entire marine populations could be affected. Food chains also highlight the delicate
balance within ecosystems. Each level relies on the previous one for survival. Disruptions at any stage can ripple through the ecosystem. Recognizing these relationships emphasizes your role in protecting natural habitats and promoting biodiversity. You influence food chains through conservation efforts and responsible consumption choices every
day. A food chain is a fundamental concept in ecology, illustrating how each organisms, showing how each organisms, showing how each organisms plays a role in maintaining ecological balance. By studying food chains, ecologists better understand ecosystem dynamics, including the flow of
energy, population control, and the impact of human activities on natural habitats. Food chains are linear models that illustrate energy transfer from producers to top consumers. Each organism in a food chain contributes to ecosystem balance. Disrupting one link can impact biodiversity and ecological health. Food chains are simpler, linear models
compared to complex food webs. Keystone species play a crucial role in stabilizing food chains and ecosystems. A food chain represents a linear sequence in which energy from a source, usually the Sun, through various organisms. Food chains start with
primary producers, such as plants, and end with top predators or decomposers, which help recycle nutrients back into the ecosystem. The concept of the food chain dates back to 10th century Arab philosopher al-Jahiz. In his Book of Animals, he discussed the mutual dependence among species, hinting at ideas similar to what we call food chains today
Later, ecologists like Charles Elton developed formalized concepts, introducing trophic levels and ecological pyramids that laid the foundation for modern food chain is a linear sequence of energy transfer, a food web is a more complex,
interconnected network of food chains. Food webs better represent the complexity of ecosystems, where most organisms consume multiple types of food and are preyed upon by various predators. For example: Food Chain Example: In a forest ecosystem, grasshoppers may be eaten by frogs
birds, and spiders, while snakes might consume frogs and birds, creating a more intricate energy transfer network. Each food chain consists of several essential parts: Producers (Autotrophs): These are organisms, primarily plants and algae, that produce their own energy through photosynthesis. Consumers (Heterotrophs): These are organisms that
rely on other organisms for energy. Consumers: There are herbivores that eat primary consumers; like snakes and some birds. Tertiary Consumers: Apex predators are at the top of the food chain, such
as eagles and sharks. Decomposers: Organisms like bacteria and fungi that break down dead matter, returning nutrients to the soil and completing the energy cycle. A food chain operates on energy transfer across trophic levels, where each level represents a stage in the chain. Producers at the base capture solar energy and convert it into chemical
energy, which moves up the chain as each consumer feeds on the environment. Each step in a food chain corresponds to a trophic level, which represents a position in the sequence of energy transfer. Trophic levels help us categorize organisms based on their
role in the ecosystem and the type of energy they consume. Heres a breakdown of the primary Producers (1st Trophic Level): These include plants, algae, and other organisms that create energy from sunlight or chemical sources through photosynthesis or chemical sources, primary producers (1st Trophic Level): These include plants, algae, and other organisms that create energy from sunlight or chemical sources through photosynthesis or chemical sources, primary producers (1st Trophic Level): These include plants, algae, and other organisms that create energy from sunlight or chemical sources (1st Trophic Level): These include plants, algae, and other organisms that create energy from sunlight or chemical sources (1st Trophic Level): These include plants, algae, and other organisms that create energy from sunlight or chemical sources (1st Trophic Level): These include plants, algae, and other organisms that create energy from sunlight or chemical sources (1st Trophic Level): These include plants, algae, and other organisms that create energy from sunlight or chemical sources (1st Trophic Level): These include plants, algae, and other organisms that create energy from sunlight or chemical sources (1st Trophic Level): These include plants (1st Trophic Level): These include plants (1st Trophic Level): These include plants (1st Trophic Level): The sunlight of the sunlight of the sunlight of the sunlight of t
are critical to sustaining life in any ecosystem. Primary Consumers (2nd Trophic Level): These are herbivores, such as deer, rabbits, and certain insects, that feed on primary producers to the next trophic level. Secondary Consumers (3rd Trophic Level): These
carnivores and omnivores, such as frogs, small mammals, and birds, feed on primary consumers (4th Trophic Level): Often top predators like eagles, wolves, and large fish, tertiary consumers occupy the upper levels of the food chain, regulating
populations of secondary consumers. Decomposers: Though not classified in a strict trophic level, decomposers like fungi, bacteria, and certain insects recycle nutrients back into the ecosystem by breaking down organic matter. They are essential for nutrient cycling and ecosystem health. In a typical food chain, energy diminishes as it moves up each
trophic level, meaning that higher levels sustain fewer organisms. So, for example, there are many more plants than there are herbivores and few omnivores a
support top predators. Keystone species are organisms that have an outsized influence on the stability and diversity of an ecosystem. They play a unique role in maintaining the structure of the food chain and controlling population levels. Without keystone species, ecosystems become unbalanced, sometimes resulting in drastic
changes in biodiversity and ecosystem function. Some examples include: Sea Otters in Kelp Forests: Sea otters feed on sea urchins, which provide habitat for numerous marine species. Wolves in Forest Ecosystems: As apex predators, wolves control the
populations of herbivores like deer. This regulation prevents overgrazing, helping vegetation, which in turn supports other wildlife. Keystone species illustrate the interconnected nature of food chains and webs. By regulation prevents overgrazing, helping vegetation, which in turn supports other wildlife. Keystone species illustrate the interconnected nature of food chains and webs. By regulation prevents overgrazing, helping vegetation, which in turn supports other wildlife. Keystone species illustrate the interconnected nature of food chains and webs. By regulation prevents overgrazing, helping vegetation, which in turn supports other wildlife. Keystone species illustrate the interconnected nature of food chains and webs. By regulation prevents overgrazing, helping vegetation, which is the interconnected nature of food chains and webs.
biodiversity. There are two main types of food chains: Grazing Food Chain: Begins with autotrophs (usually plants) and proceeds through herbivores to carnivores. For instance, fallen leaves are consumed by fungi, which are
then eaten by small insects. In ecosystems without sunlight, like deep-sea hydrothermal vent communities, food chains rely on chemosynthesis instead of photosynthesis. Chemosynthesis instead of photosynthesis instead of photosynthesis instead of photosynthesis.
chain, providing energy for other organisms, such as giant tube worms, crustaceans, and fish. An example of a deep-sea OctopusSuch food chain llustrate that life can thrive even in extreme environments, independent of solar energy, by tapping into chemical
energy. Why are food chains important? Food chains important? Food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in the food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is disrupted? Disrupting a link in a food chain is 
the entire ecosystem. How do food webs differ from food chains? Food webs represent complex networks of energy transfer, while food chains. Can human activities like pollution, habitat destruction, and overfishing disrupt food chains, leading
to ecological imbalances. How long is a typical food chain? Most food chains are relatively short, usually comprising about 4 to 6 trophic levels. Energy decreases at each level (often by around 90% due to metabolic processes and heat loss), so theres typically not enough energy to support more levels. Energy decreases at each level (often by around 90% due to metabolic processes and heat loss), so theres typically not enough energy to support more levels. Energy decreases at each level (often by around 90% due to metabolic processes and heat loss), so there is typically not enough energy to support more levels. Energy decreases at each level (often by around 90% due to metabolic processes and heat loss), so there is typically not enough energy to support more levels. Energy decreases at each level (often by around 90% due to metabolic processes and heat loss), so there is typically not enough energy to support more levels.
and food webs, 1700-1970. Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America. 88: 5069. doi:10.1890/0012-9623(2007)88[50:UFCAFW]2.0.CO;2Fretwell, Stephen D. (1987). Food Chain Dynamics: The Central Theory of Ecology?. Oikos. 50 (3): 291301. doi:10.2307/3565489Jordn, Ferenc (2009). Keystone species and food webs. Philosophical Transactions of
the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences. 364 (1524): 17331741. doi:10.1098/rstb.2008.0335Rowland, Freya E.; Bricker, Kelly J.; Vanni, Michael J.; Gonzlez, Mara J. (2015). Light and nutrients regulate energy transfer through benthic and pelagic food chains. Oikos. 124 (12): 16481663. doi:10.1111/oik.02106Related Posts A food chain is a sequence of
transfer of matter and energy through food, from one organism to another. Due to the fact that most consumers in a food chain is often found in most ecosystems. This complex of food chains is referred to as food web. The primary source of food in a food chain is
often referred to as producer. Producers in a food chain, otherwise, referred to as autotrophs include green plants and chlorophyll-containing plants, convert solar energy (usually about 1%) to food by photosynthesis. Thus plants are referred to as the primary source of food or producers in a food chain.
Furthermore, in a predator (grazing) food chain, a plant-eating animal is fed on by a flesh-eating animal. The flesh-eating animals, in this case, are non-producers, since they do not contain chlorophyll, a pigment required for the primary synthesis of food. In a detritus or decomposer food chain, microorganisms live on dead organic matter. There are
two main types of food chains, they are: 1) Predator (Grazing) food chain 2) Detritus (Decomposer) food chain are highly dependent on an influx of solar radiation. This is
because, in predator food chains, the energy source is the sun and the green plants, due to their possession of chlorophyll (a pigment contained in the leaves and stems of green plants) use solar energy to make food for the ecosystem in a process referred to as Photosynthesis. READ: What is a Food Chain and What is a Food Web? Photosynthesis is the
process by which carbohydrates or sugars are manufactured in the parts of the plant containing chlorophyll by a combination of carbon dioxide and water in the presence of radiant energy from the sun. Oxygen is given off as a by-product of this process. This type of chain thus depends on autotrophic energy capture and the transfer of this captured
energy to herbivores. Most of the ecosystems in nature exhibit this type of food chain. Examples of food chain. Examples of food chain, the phytoplankton -> zooplanktons -> Birds -> Decomposer In this example of a predator food chain, the phytoplankton is primarily responsible for the production of food (or organic matter)
through photosynthesis. The phytoplankton is consumed by acellular and multicellular organisms such as zooplankton. The small fish, lobster or crab is in turn fed on by a larger fish, in turn, is fed on by mammals, various reptiles or birds, whose death and
subsequent decomposition by micro-organisms terminates the food chain Another example of predator (grazing) food chain. They are able to produce food through the process of photosynthesis, using the chlorophyll in their leaves and stems in the presence of sunlight. The energy
is transferred through food from the grasses to the rabbits. The Fox, a carnivore and a heterotroph, being unable to produce its food by itself, relies on obtaining energy by feeding on the rabbits. This type of food chain starts from dead organic matter, which is fed on by microorganisms to organisms feeding
on detritus and their predators. Such ecosystems are, therefore, less dependent on direct solar energy. These depend chiefly on the influx of organic matter produced in another system. For example, such type of food chain operates in the decomposer food chain operates in the decomposing accumulated litter in a temperate forest. It is also referred to as decomposer food chain. Bacteria and their predators.
and fungi feed on the feces of animals, the cellulose of fallen trees, dead bodies of animals, etc. However, as bacterial population decreases as a result of an insufficient amount of food necessary for the sustenance of the whole bacterial population. The organic remains
of the bacterial cells are decomposed by another set of microbial decomposer cells. Therefore, the end product of detritus food chains includes carbon dioxide and inorganic matter is usually left. A typical example of this type of food chain is
illustrated below: Humus Earthworm Domestic fowl Human being Decomposers Each level in a food chain, from the producer in grazing food chain or detritus or decomposer food chain, the energy decreases from one trophic level to the next. This is because energy is
lost as one moves down a food chain from the primary producer to the final consumers is usually much lesser than the amount of energy obtained by final consumers is usually much lesser than the amount of energy obtained by final consumers is usually much lesser than the amount of energy obtained by final consumers is usually much lesser than the amount of energy obtained from the primary producer or detritus in a food chain. The main ways by which energy is lost as one move from a higher trophic level to a
lower one includes: Loss due to respirationHeat 1) The study of food chain improves our understanding of the problems of bio-magnifications (That is, the increasing concentration Heat 1) The study of food chain improves our understanding of the problems of bio-magnifications (That is, the increasing concentration Heat 1) The study of food chain improves our understanding of the problems of bio-magnifications (That is, the increasing concentration of a toxic substance in tissues of tolerant organisms, which build up at successively higher levels in a food chain). READ: Ecosystem - Components and Threats To an
Ecosystem2) The studies of food chain help us to understand the feeding relationships and the interactions between organisms in an ecosystem enables us to appreciate the energy flow mechanism and circulation of matter in an ecosystem. 4) It improves our knowledge about the movement of
toxic substances in an ecosystem. 1) Decayed plants worms birds eagle (Grazing food chain) 2) Corn chick snake man (Grazing food chain) 3) Dandelions snail frog bird fox (Grazing food chain) 3) Dandelions snail frog bird fox (Grazing food chain) 3) Dandelions snail frog bird fox (Grazing food chain) 3) Dandelions snail frog bird fox (Grazing food chain) 4) Carrots rabbit snake eagle (Grazing food chain) 5) Solar energy algae fish storks crocodiles decomposers (Grazing food chain) 6) Humus Earthworm
Domestic fowl Human being Decomposers (Detritus food chain) In conclusion, a food chain, usually a theoretical representation of how energy is transferred from one level in an ecosystem to another, may, at best, be described as dynamic. This is because some alterations to the theoretical representations of the flow of energy may occur. This may be
exhibited as a skip of one or more trophic levels by the final consumers in obtaining energy from the primary producers, thereby shortening the proposed food chain. A shortened food chain is advantageous in the sense that, the energy transferred to the final consumer if thereby shortening the proposed food chain.
chain was longer. This conservation of energy, peculiar to shorter food chains can be associated with a lower loss of energy through respiration or loss of energy through respiration or loss of energy as heat, as mentioned earlier. Sources: All plant and animal species depend partially or totally on another plant or animal for their food. For example grass grows due to sunlight, deer eats
the grass, and tiger eats the deer. When the tiger dies, bacteria decompose its body, returning the dead organic matter to the soil, which provides nutrients for the grass to grow. Afood chainrefers to a linear sequence of organisms showing how energy or nutrient flows through an ecosystem when one organism consumes another for its survival. It
provides information about which species eats which other species in nature. Typically, a food chain is represented by a diagram where arrows show the direction of energy and nutrients flow. Many herbivores eat grass, and deer can eat other plants besides grass. Even a tiger can eat many types of animals and plants. Thus, each animal is part of
multiple food chains. All interconnected to make a food web. Organisms in the food chain are divided into trophic levels or feeding levels. The four essential parts are the sun, primary producers, consumers, and decomposers. Every food chain originates with the sun providing light and energy for plants to grow and ends with the decomposition of the
second, third, and fourth trophic levels. The organisms that depend on primary producers for food areprimary consumers are grasshoppers, caterpillars, rabbits, hummingbirds, cows, sheep, deer, and goats. Animals that feed on grass and plants are called
herbivores. The organisms that feed on the primary consumers are secondary consumers. However, smaller animals like spiders, frogs, lizards, moles, and small birds like kingfisher are also part of this trophic level. Finally, the organisms that depend
on the secondary consumers for their food aretertiary consumers. They can be carnivores (meat-eaters) or omnivores (plants and meat-eaters). Large animals like leopards, seals, sea lions and sharks are examples of tertiary consumers that do not have any natural
predators sit at the top of the food chain. Since secondary and tertiary consumers hunt their food, they are called predators. They are also calledapex consumers consumers that feed on tertiary consumers hunt their food, they are called predators. Some food chains contain additional trophic levels like quaternary consumers that feed on tertiary consumers hunt their food, they are called predators. They are also calledapex consumers that feed on tertiary consumers hunt their food, they are called predators.
 whales (orcas), giant snakes, golden eagles, and harpy eagles. They are organisms that break down dead organic materials and wastes from other tropic levels. Decomposers include microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi that consume dead remains of plants or animals, including humans. Thus, the level of decomposers in the food chain runs
parallel to primary, secondary, and tertiary consumers. Some decomposers are detritivores debris eaters that are multicellular organisms such as earthworms, crabs, slugs, or vultures. They feed on dead organic matter, producing debris, and making it more available for bacterial or fungal decomposers. Decomposers complete the food chain and are
essential to keeping the ecosystem healthy. When they break down dead material and wastes, they release nutrients to the soil for use by autotrophs, which can start a new food chain. The overall steps of a food chain in order are: Sun -> Primary Producers -> Primary Producers -> Primary Consumers -> Tertiary Consumers There are two types of
food chains: 1. Grazing food chainstarts with green plants, followed by herbivores and carnivores. Here, the energy in the lowest trophic level is obtained from photosynthesis. As autotrophs are at the base of all ecosystems on Earth, most ecosystems on Earth, most ecosystems are of this kind. A typical example is phytoplankton, which small fishes eat,
and then large fishes eat small fishes. A grazing food chain can be either predator or a parasitic type. In a predator grazing food chain, one animal that eats is called the predator. In contrast, plants and animals are infected by parasities in a parasitic grazing food
chain. 2. Detritus food chainbegins with dead organic matter of plants and animals. Decomposers are eaten by smaller carnivores like maggots. Finally, the smaller carnivores are eaten by larger carnivores like frogs and snakes. Thus, the food chain study is
essential as they show how an organism depends on another organism in an ecosystem for its survival. It also shows the path of energy flow inside an ecosystem. Q.1. Why are mushrooms important to the food chain? Ans. Mushrooms are decomposers that use dead and decaying material to gain energy and help to recycle nutrients back into the food chain?
chain and thus are essential to the food chains. Q.2. Why are food chains shorter at each trophic level? Ans. Food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. Most food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. Food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. Why do most food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. Food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. Why do most food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. Why do most food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. Food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. Why do most food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. Food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. Why do most food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. Why do most food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. Why do most food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. Food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. Food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. Why do most food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. Why do most food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. The food chains are short at each trophic level? Ans. T
level because the energy at each successive trophic level is lost due to life processes and waste. Q.4. Are food chains are not an accurate representation of energy flow? Ans. No, food chains are much more complex than simplified food chains. Q.5. Where does the lost
energy go in a food chain? Ans. Most of the energy in a food chain is lost as metabolic heat. Article was last reviewed on Friday, February 17, 2023, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 109,638 active editors 7,014,931 articles in EnglishHMSNeptune was a dreadnought battleship built for the Royal Navy in the first decade of the 20th century,
the sole ship of her class. Laid down at HMDockyard, Portsmouth, in January 1909, she was the first British battleship to be built with superfiring guns. Shortly after her completion in 1911, she carried out trials of an experimental fire-control director and then became the flagship of the Home Fleet. Neptune became a private ship in early 1914 and
was assigned to the 1st Battle Squadron. The ship became part of the Grand Fleet when it was formed shortly after the beginning of the First World War in August 1914. Aside from participating in the Battle of Jutland in May1916, and the inconclusive action of 19August several months later, her service during the war generally consisted of routine
patrols and training in the North Sea. Neptune was deemed obsolete after the war and was reduced to reserve before being sold for scrap in 1922 and subsequently broken up. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutWreckage of the scrap in 1922 and subsequently broken up. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured: Nominative determinismDonkey (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured: Nominative featured: Nominative featured: Nom
Thai Airways International Flight114... that Thai prime minister Thaksin Shinawatra was minutes away from boarding an aircraft that exploded (wreckage pictured)?... that L.Whitney Watkins was given the Bull Moose Party's nomination in a 1912 election despite his own opposition?... that a 1915 film about Florence Nightingale was criticised for not
mentioning her pet parrot?... that the statue Receiver was repainted in 2013 to match the likeness of NFL player Donald Driver after his retirement?... that actress Jennifer Metcalfe used the experience of her father's cancer in Episode6465 of the British soap opera Hollyoaks?... that accommon questioned the value of college and
favored limiting access to it to a select few?... that the children's novel Queenie portrays the early years of the NHS in England?... that painter Nicolino Calyo left Naples after participating in a failed uprising against King FerdinandIV, then fled Spain following the outbreak of the First Carlist War?... that Class War was held responsible for the poll tax
riots? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Trifid and Lagoon nebulae The Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-metre (28ft) telescope. In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals. An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus
Syria, kills at least 25 people. The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran. In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final. Ongoing: Gaza warIranIsrael warRussian invasion of Ukrainetimeline Sudanese civil wartimeline Recent deaths: Arnaldo Pomodoro Mikayla Raines John R.
CasaniRichard Gerald JordanFranco TestaRaymond LaflammeNominate an articleJune 28: Vidovdan in SerbiaNed Kelly (pictured) after a gun battle in Glenrowan, Victoria. 1895 The U.S. Court of Private Land Claims ruled that James Reavis's claim to 18,600sqmi (48,000km2) of
land in present-day Arizona and New Mexico was "wholly fictitious and fraudulent".1904 In the worst maritime disaster involving a Danish merchant ship, SSNorge ran aground on Hasselwood Rock and sank in the North Atlantic, resulting in more than 635 deaths.1950 Korean War: South Korean forces began the Bodo League massacre, summarily
executing tens of thousands of suspected North Korean sympathizers.1969 In response to a police raid at the Stonewall Inn in New York City, groups of gay and transgender people began demonstrations, a watershed event for the worldwide gay rights movement. Charles Cruft (b.1852)Olga Sapphire (b.1907)Meralda Warren (b.1959)Aparna Rao
(d.2005)More anniversaries: June 27June 28June 29ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutMyosotis scorpioides, the water forget-me-not, is a herbaceous perennial flowering plant in the borage family, Boraginaceae. It is native to Europe and Asia, but is widely distributed elsewhere, including much of North America, as an introduced species
and sometimes a noxious weed. It is an erect to ascending plant of up to 70cm, bearing small (812 mm) flowers that become blue when fully open and have yellow centers. It is usually found in damp or wet habitats, such as bogs, ponds, streams, ditches, fen, and rivers. This focus-stacked photograph shows a water forget-me-not growing in Niitvlja
bog, Estonia. Photograph credit: Ivar Leidus Recently featured: Whitehead's trogon Atacamite Turban Head eagle Archive More featured pictures Community portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news
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AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from "2BattleSquadron.1st Battle SquadronThe 1st Battle Squadron at sea, April 1915Active19121945Country United
KingdomBranchRoyal NavyTypeSquadronSize8 x BattleshipsPartofGrand FleetMilitary unitThe 1st Battle Squadron was a naval squadron was initially part of the British Royal Navy's Grand Fleet was reverted to its original name, the Atlantic Fleet
The squadron changed composition often as ships were damaged, retired or transferred. As an element in the Squadron was constituted as follows: [2] HMS Marlborough HMS Collingwood HMS Colossus HMS Hercules HMS Neptune HMS St. Vincent HMS or the squadron was constituted as follows: [2] HMS Marlborough HMS Colossus HMS Hercules HMS Neptune HMS St. Vincent HMS or the squadron was constituted as follows: [2] HMS Marlborough HMS Colossus HMS Hercules HMS Neptune HMS St. Vincent HMS or the squadron was constituted as follows: [2] HMS Marlborough HMS Colossus HMS Hercules HMS Neptune HMS St. Vincent HMS or the squadron was constituted as follows: [2] HMS Marlborough HMS Colossus HMS Hercules HMS Neptune HMS St. Vincent HMS or the squadron was constituted as follows: [2] HMS Marlborough HMS Colossus HMS Hercules HMS Neptune HMS St. Vincent HMS or the squadron was constituted as follows: [2] HMS Marlborough HMS Colossus HMS Hercules HMS Neptune HMS St. Vincent HMS Neptune HMS St. Vincent HMS Neptune HMS St. Vincent HMS Neptune HMS 
SuperbHMS VanguardRevenge and Hercules en route to Jutland with the sixth division. During the Battle of Jutland, the composition of the 1st Battle Squadron was as follows:[1]Sixth DivisionHMS Marlborough Flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney; Captain G. P. Ross; HMS Revenge Captain E. B. Kiddle; HMS Hercules Captain L. Clinton-
 Baker;HMS Agincourt Captain H. M. Doughty;Fifth DivisionHMS Colossus Flagship of Rear Admiral E. F. A. Gaunt; Captain V. H. G. Bernard;HMS RevengeFollowing the Battle of Jutland, the 1st Battle Squadron was reorganized, with
Colossus, Hercules, St. Vincent, Collingwood and Neptune all transferred to the 4th Battle Squadron. In January 1917, the squadron was constituted as follows:[3]HMS MarlboroughHMS Royal Oak joined May, 1916HMS Royal Sovereigned Tuly, 1916HMS Royal Sovere
joined June, 1916By 1918, Agincourt had been transferred to the 2nd Battle Squadron, and Resolution, Ramillies and Iron Duke had joined the squadron on completion.[4]For many years the squadron served in the Mediterranean as the main British battle force there. On 3 September 1939 the 1st Battle Squadron, serving in the Mediterranean Fleet,
consisted of Barham, Warspite and Malaya, with headquarters at Alexandria, Egypt, under the command of Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Layton.[5]In December 1943 the Eastern Fleet was reinforced by HMSQueen Elizabeth, HMSRenown, HMSValiant, HMSIllustrious,
HMSUnicorn and seven destroyers. The Admiralty sent this force out to India under the squadron. [6] From November 1944, the squadron served in the British Pacific Fleet under the squadron served in the squadron served in the squadron served in the British Pacific Fleet under the squadron served in the squadron served in
 HMSDuke of York and HMSAnson at various times.Commanders were as follows:[7]Vice-Admiral Sir Stanley Colville (191214)Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Madden (191619)Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle (191921)Vice-Admiral Sir William Nicholson (192122)Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Madden (191619)Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle (191921)Vice-Admiral Sir William Nicholson (192122)Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Madden (191619)Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle (191921)Vice-Admiral Sir William Nicholson (192122)Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Madden (191619)Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle (191921)Vice-Admiral Sir William Nicholson (192122)Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Madden (191619)Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle (191921)Vice-Admiral Sir William Nicholson (192122)Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle (191921)Vice-Admiral Sir William Nicholson (192122)Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle (191921)Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle (191921)
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Forbes (193436)Vice-Admiral Hugh Binney (193638)Rear-Admiral Ralph Leatham (193839)Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Layton (JanuaryNovember 1940)Vice-Admiral John Tovey (October December 1940)Rear-Admiral Bernard Rawlings (194041)Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Pridham-Wippell (194142)Vice-Admiral John Tovey (October December 1940)Rear-Admiral Bernard Rawlings (194041)Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Pridham-Wippell (194142)Vice-Admiral John Tovey (October December 1940)Rear-Admiral Bernard Rawlings (194041)Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Pridham-Wippell (194142)Vice-Admiral John Tovey (October December 1940)Rear-Admiral Bernard Rawlings (194041)Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Pridham-Wippell (194142)Vice-Admiral John Tovey (October December 1940)Rear-Admiral Bernard Rawlings (194041)Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Pridham-Wippell (194142)Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Pridham
Admiral Sir Arthur Power (194344)Vice-Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings (194445)Post holders included:[8]Rear-Admiral The Hon. Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe, 10 December 1912 10 November 1912Rear-Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas, 10 December 1913 25 August 1915Rear-Admiral
Ernest Gaunt, 25 August 1915 12 June 1916Rear-Admiral Alexander L. Duff, 12 June 1916Rear-Admiral Sir William C. M. Nicholson, 1 December 1916 20 March 1919Rear-Admiral Sir Rudolf W.
Bentinck, 3 May 1921 3 May 1922Rear-Admiral Arthur A. M. Duff, 3 May 1922Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 14 October 1924 7 September 1925Rear-Admiral William H. D. Boyle, 3 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 14 October 1924 7 September 1925Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 14 October 1924 7 September 1925Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 14 October 1924 7 September 1925Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 14 October 1924 7 September 1925Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 14 October 1924 7 September 1925Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 14 October 1924 7 September 1925Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 14 October 1924 7 September 1925Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 14 October 1924 7 September 1925Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 14 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 14 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 14 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 15 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 15 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 16 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 16 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 17 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 18 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 18 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 18 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 18 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 18 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 18 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 18 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 18 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 18 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 18 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 18 October 1924 8 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 18 October 1924 8 May 1924 8 May
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WhatLinksHere/1st_Battle_Squadron" A food chain is a simple way to show the flow of energy in an ecosystem. Each step in the food chain represents an organism that gets its energy for all the other life forms in the ecosystem The
consumers or animals derive their energy needs directly or indirectly from the producers and consumers die, the decomposers help in recycling the materials in the ecosystem so that the process of life may go on and
on like an unending chain. In biology, the study of the food chain in an area or habitat helps us to know various interactions among the different organisms and also explains their interdependence. Define Food chain in an area or habitat helps us to know various interactions among the different organisms and also explains their interdependence. Define Food chain in an area or habitat helps us to know various interactions among the different organisms and also explains their interdependence. Define Food chain in an area or habitat helps us to know various interactions among the different organisms and also explains their interdependence. Define Food chain in an area or habitat helps us to know various interactions among the different organisms and also explains their interdependence.
organism through the food chains. The starting point of a food chain is a category of organisms called Producers are, in fact, plants. So, we can say that almost the food chain begins with a green plant (or grass) which is the original source of food. Let us take an example to understand the meaning of the Food Chain. In a field with many
green plants, a food chain begins. First, insects eat the plants. Then, rats eat the insects eat the snakes. When the birds die, decomposers break them down. This shows how each living thing relies on another for food. Each step in this chain helps move energy from one organism to another, keeping nature
 balanced and helping all living things find the food they need. The Food Chain is the sequence of living organisms (living beings) to transfer food energy. In simple words, A Food Chain is a list of organisms (living organisms) that shows Who Eats Whom. Major Parts of the Food Chain A
food chain shows how energy moves from one living thing to another. It starts with plants, which make their own food using sunlight. Here we have discussed almost all the major parts of the Food ChainPartsDescriptionSunThe sun is the primary energy
source for photosynthesis. Producers The producers for energy and nutrients in an ecosystem Sun: The sun is the primary source of energy, driving photosynthesis. Producers for energy and nutrients in an ecosystem Sun: The sun is the primary source of energy, driving photosynthesis.
in plants. This process forms the basis of the food chain, sustaining life by providing essential energy. Producers are plant and blue-green algae. These plants and carbon dioxide. They form the base of the food chain, providing energy to all the
other living organisms in an ecosystem. Consumers are living things that eat other organisms for energy. In nature, they include animals and some plants. They are divided into many categories such as primary consumers (eat other animals), and tertiary consumers (eat other animals). Different Types
Consumers Types Description Primary Consumers Feed on producers. All the herbivore comes under primary consumers feed on p
Consumers Tertiary consumers feed on secondary consumers. Almost all apex predators come under tertiary consumers feed on plants or other producers. These are often called herbivores. These are often called herbivores. These are often called herbivores. These are often called herbivores.
the food chain. Secondary Consumers: Secondary consumers are organisms in a food chain that feed on primary consumers or other herbivores. These are organisms that are present at the top of the food chain and primarily
feed on secondary consumers. They help to regulate the populations of lower tropic levels and also contribute to the proper balance of the ecosystem. Decomposers are organisms that break down dead plants and animals or organic matter from all tropical levels into simpler substances. They include bacteria, fungi, and some insects.
Decomposers play a crucial role in the ecosystem by recycling nutrients back into the soil, which plants use to grow would be locked away, disrupting the balance of the ecosystem. Types of Food Chains Food chains are connected to each other
and form complex food webs. These food webs help us understand how different living things depend on one another in nature. Based on the roles of organisms, food Chain, Detritus Food Chain, Detritus
look at each type to understand how they work and how organisms interact indifferent Types of Food ChainEnergy flow starts with green plants, which are consumed by herbivores, followed by carnivores. Common in terrestrial ecosystems. Detritus Food ChainEnergy flow begins with dead organic
matter broken down by decomposers, then consumed by detritivores. Common in decomposition processes. Parasitic Food ChainInvolves parasites living on or in a host organism, deriving nutrients from the hosts body. Controls host populations and plays a role in ecosystem balance. Detritus Food ChainThe detritus food chain focuses on the
decomposition of organic matter, as it involves organic matter involves organ
grazing food chain is also known as the Predator-prey food chain, as it represents the transfer of energy and nutrients through the consumption of living organisms. The grazing food chain, as it represents the transfer of energy and nutrients through the consumption of living organisms. The grazing food chain, as it represents the transfer of energy and nutrients through the consumption of living organisms.
into energy through photosynthesis. And ends with the consumers, these consumers can be further divided into primary, secondary, and tertiary consumers based on their position in the food chain. A grazing food chain helps regulate population size and maintain the balance between different species. Parasitic Food Chain Parasitic food chains involve
organisms living in or on a host organism and deriving nutrients at the hosts expense. The energy flow starts with the host organism. This type of food chain is common in ecosystems where parasite derives its energy and nutrients from the host organism. This type of food chain is common in ecosystems where parasite derives its energy and nutrients from the host organism.
other organisms. Examples of Food Chain In the above food chain, there were three organisms involved: Grass, Deer, and Lion, so it is said to be a food chain having three steps or three links. A grassland or forest consists of many different organisms, so it has many other food chain having three steps or three links. A grassland or forest consists of many different organisms, so it has many other food chain having three steps or three links. A grassland or forest consists of many different organisms.
a four-step grassiand food chain example. In a grassiand ecosystem grass is eaten up by insects these insects are eaten by the birds. This food chain, grass grows as the producer. Insects eat the grass as primar
consumers. Frogs eat the insects as secondary consumers, while snakes eat the frogs as tertiary consumers. Birds are the top consumers. Now let us take an example of the food chain that is operated in the aquatic ecosystem, the algae also known as
phytoplanktonare eaten by tiny creatures called protozoa or zooplankton. These small creatures are then eaten by small fish, which are later eaten by small fish, which are later eaten by small fish (carnivore) Big fish (top carnivore) Humans are at the end of most of the food chains in which they occur. But sometimes luck runs out of
 humans hands and they are forced to become food for others. A food chain is a great miracle of God in which A Hunter becomes Hunted. Other Important Points About Food Chain. In a grassland or forest, there is a lot of grass (which is a green plant). This
grass is eaten up by various herbivores like deer. And then this deer or herbivore is consumed or eaten up by a lion or other carnivores. This is the simplest example of a forest food Chain Food Chain represents a single-directional or
unidirectional flow of energy. For example, the above food chain tells us that the transfer of energy takes place from grass. It is very important to note that each organism occupies a specific position in the food chain, for eg. grass, deer, and lion
occupy a specific position in the food chain. One organism can occur in more than one food chain. For e.g., in the forest food chain, a deer may be consumed either by a lion, tiger, or jackal. In an aquatic food chain, a deer may be consumed either by a lion, tiger, or jackal. In an aquatic food chain, a deer may be consumed either by a lion, tiger, or jackal. In an aquatic food chain, a deer may be consumed either by a lion, tiger, or jackal. In an aquatic food chain, a deer may be consumed either by a lion, tiger, or jackal. In an aquatic food chain, a deer may be consumed either by a lion, tiger, or jackal. In an aquatic food chain, a deer may be consumed either by a lion, tiger, or jackal. In an aquatic food chain, a deer may be consumed either by a lion, tiger, or jackal. In an aquatic food chain, a deer may be consumed either by a lion, tiger, or jackal. In an aquatic food chain, a deer may be consumed either by a lion, tiger, or jackal. In an aquatic food chain, a deer may be consumed either by a lion, tiger, or jackal. In an aquatic food chain, a deer may be consumed either by a lion, tiger, or jackal. In an aquatic food chain, a deer may be consumed either by a lion, tiger, or jackal. In an aquatic food chain and the food chain and the food chain.
in our ecosystem such as a grassland, a forest, a pond, or a crop field. As we already discussed one organisms form an interconnection between many food chains. So these interconnected food chains operating in an ecosystem that establish a network of relationships between various species
of organisms is known as a food web. This tells us that various food chains in an ecosystem do not operate alone, they operate in the form of a network of food chains operating in a single Food Web. Trophic LevelsAs for now, we all know that the food chain represents the flow of energy or
food in a set of organisms. The various steps in a food chain, each step representing an organism forms a trophic level. In simple words, you can say that the term trophic level means the feeding level of an organism. Various trophic levels in a food
chain can be represented as: The plants, are producers or autotrophs and form the first trophic level. They fix up the suns energy for the consumers form the third trophic level. And the top carnivores or tertiary consumers
constitute the fourth trophic level. Now let us explain the tropic level, and lions (being producers) present at the first trophic level, deer (being herbivores) represent the second trophic level, and lions (being carnivores) represent
the third tropic level.Let us take another eg. of another food chain that only involves plants and men. This type of food chain has only two trophic level in a food chain can also be represented by a pyramid of numbers. It means that
if we count the number of species (or organisms) living at each tropic level in a food chain, then we can represent the food chain by a pyramid of numbers. Ten Percent lawDuring energy is 100 percent, as there is a uniform pattern of transfer of energy
which is given by the 10 percent law. This 10 percent law was given by Lindeman in the year 1942, the 10 percent law is one of the most useful phenomena which helps us to check the magnitude of the loss of energy in the food chain. According to the 10 percent law, only 10 percent law, only 10 percent law is one of the most useful phenomena which helps us to check the magnitude of the loss of energy in the food chain. According to the 10 percent law, only 10 percent law.
available for the transfer of energy to the next higher trophic level. We can also say that the energy available at each successive trophic level is 10 percent of the previous level. For more details, you can also go through our article on Difference Between Food Chain and Food Web All matter is conserved in an ecosystem, but energy flows through an
ecosystem. This energy moves from one organism to the next in what is known as a food chains that include a variety of organisms. A food chain shows energy pathways in ecosystems. Each ecosystem on the
planet has food chains of organisms ranging from **producers are called primary consumers that eat those producers are called primary consumers. Higher-level consumers that eat those producers are called primary consumers. Higher-level consumers that eat those producers are called primary consumers.
that extends from producers to each consumer. Energy and nutrients move along this line in one direction. Food webs actually consist of many food chains together,** A food chain is a linear display of energy movement and consumption. On the other
hand, a food web shows interrelated relationships and multiple food chains in one. Webs are a better representation of what actually happens in the real world because consumers may eat different types of producers, and more than one consumer may eat a producer. Food webs are not linear because they show relationships among multiple trophic
levels for organisms all at once. They summarize all of the food chains and relationships in an ecosystem or community. A food web reveals the different ways that plants and animals stay connected. A trophic level is a step in the food chain that each organism occupies. In a simple food chain, it is easy to see the trophic pyramid. At the base of the
food chain are the producers, and at the top of the food chain are the consumers. Each organism in a food chain represents one trophic level. It is important to note that 90 percent of the energy is lost between each trophic level. It is important to note that 90 percent of the energy is lost between each trophic level. It is important to note that 90 percent of the energy is lost between each trophic level.
size of the food chain has a limit on it. At each level, a large amount of energy is lost to heat. Most food chains consist of at least producers and primary consumers. The first trophic level or first organism in a food chain usually consists of producers called
autotrophs. These organisms make their own food by using light energy and turning it into chemical energy. The second trophic level has primary consumers called heterotrophs. These organisms have to consume producers to incorporate their own biomass. They cannot make their own energy from light or chemicals. The
trophic level has secondary consumers, which are heterotrophs that eat other consumers. The fourth trophic level has tertiary consumers and predators. They are high-level consumers and predators. An example of a top predator is a human who can eat both producers and other consumers. Decomposers have their own separate trophic level and
are in a different part of the food chain. They are sometimes called the last trophic level because they recycle the matter back into the soil or atmosphere. Decomposers allow producers to begin the chain again by moving nutrients and energy through an ecosystem. Each organism fills a specific niche in an ecosystem that can be seen in food chains.
Do they create initial energy through photosynthesis? Can they eat one group to keep the population in control? Do they decompose other organisms? Are they acting as a predator or prey? Food chains are important because they show the intricate relationships in ecosystems. They can reveal how each organism depends on someone else for survival
Food chains also display what happens when a problem occurs and a producer or consumer is lost. Entire communities can collapse. **Food chain you are examining, the same organism can be considered to be at more than one
trophic level. For example, seals could be considered apex predators at the highest trophic level in certain environments where they eat fish that are primary or secondary consumers. However, in other communities where seals become prey for sharks, they could be considered to be at a lower trophic level. These relationships are easier to see in food
webs and harder to notice in food chains or pyramids. You can find interesting examples of food chains in habitats ranging from forests to lakes. For instance, meerkats can be a top predator in one food chains or pyramids. You can find interesting example of a simple food chain by eating insects and worms.
starts with grass, which is a producer. The next level is the grasshopper or primary consumer and herbivore that eats the grasshopper. Finally, the tertiary consumer is the frog that eats the grasshopper or primary consumer is the frog that eats the grasshopper.
primary consumers that eat the leaves. Then, woodpeckers are the secondary consumer and eats the woodpeckers. Hany things can **upset a food chain** in an ecosystem. From natural disasters to poaching, it is possible for the careful balance of the relationships among
organisms to be disturbed. If you look at the food chains that have humans at the top, pests and diseases often create problems in the food supply. This is why studying food chains is important for everyone on Earth. For instance, as its name implies, the Colorado potato beetle eats potatoes. They can completely destroy a potato plant by consuming all
the leaves and killing it. Colorado potato beetles are pests that cause serious damage to crops. In addition to attacking potatoes, they can eat tomatoes, peppers and other plants is not the only problem that an ecosystem can
face. The disappearance of an important consumer can also affect it. At Yellowstone National Park in the United States, the loss of wolves had a strong effect on elk population, which exploded without the predators. The elk destroyed vegetation, including willow stands. This reduced the population of beavers that depended on the willow stands. After
the wolves were reintroduced, scientists noticed the ecosystem returning to normal at Yellowstone. Elk populations declined, vegetation increased and beavers had a food source again. This example shows how organisms depend on each other and their environments, and how a small change can upset the entire food chain or web. Sometimes the loss
of a predator is as devastating as the loss of a producer. Bandoim, Lana. "Food Chain: Definition, Types, Importance & Examples (With Diagram). sciencing.com. Retrieved from Chicago Bandoim, Lana. Food Chain: Definition, Types, Importance & Examples (With Diagram). sciencing.com. Retrieved from Chicago Bandoim, Lana. Food Chain: Definition, Types, Importance & Examples (With Diagram).
Chain: Definition, Types, Importance & Examples (With Diagram) last modified August 30, 2022. Welcome to the Biology Library is a multi-institutional collaborative venture to develop the next generation of open-access texts to improve postsecondary education at all levels of
higher learning. The LibreTexts approach is highly collaborative where an Open Access textbook environment is under constant revision by students, faculty, and outside experts to supplant conventional paper-based books. Campus BookshelvesLearning Objects Home is shared under a not declared license and was authored, remixed,
and/or curated by LibreTexts. A food chain is a fundamental concept in ecology, illustrating how energy and nutrients flow through an ecosystem. It represents the feeding relationships between organisms, from the simplest to the most complex. Our guide provides a clear understanding of food chains, enriched with real-world examples. Its a valuable
resource for teachers to explain the roles of producers, consumers, and decomposers. Simplified yet informative, this guide makes learning about food chain is a series of organisms each dependent on the next as a source of food.
It starts with producers like plants, followed by consumers such as herbivores, and ends with top predators. This linear sequence demonstrates how energy and nutrients move through an ecosystem. What is the Best Example of Food Chain? A classic example of a food chain is the grassland ecosystem: grass (producer) is eaten by rabbits (primary
consumers), which are then consumed by foxes (secondary consumers). This illustrates the direct energy flow from plants through various animal levels. 20 Food Chain Examples flow from one organism to another. This list of 20 food chain examples,
complete with meanings and usage, is an invaluable tool for teachers. Each example portrays a different ecological setting, demonstrating the variety in food chains from simple to complex environments. Understanding these examples helps students grasp key ecological concepts, such as energy transfer and the interdependence of living
organisms. Grass? Rabbit? Fox: Shows energy transfer from plants to herbivores to carnivores. Algae? Zooplankton? Small Fish? Large Fish: Aquatic chain, from microscopic producers to top predators. Tree Leaves? Giraffe? Lion: Represents savanna ecosystem. Phytoplankton? Krill? Whale: Antarctic marine food chain. Dead Organic Matter?
Fungi? Mouse? Snake: Decomposer-initiated chain. Coral? Fish? Snake: Decomposer-initiated chain. Coral? Fish? Snake? Eagle: Wetland food chain. Berries? Bear? Wolf: Forest ecosystem. Seaweed? Crab? Octopus: Coastal marine chain. Nectar? Bee? Bird: Pollinator-focused
chain.Leaves? Caterpillar? Bird: Simple terrestrial chain.Grain? Chicken? Human: Agricultural food chain.Bamboo? Panda? Leopard: Specific to Asian
forests. Grass? Cow? Human: Farming-focused chain. Zooplankton? Blue Whale: Marine chain with large mammal. Types of Food Chain: Begins with primary producers like plants and moves up to herbivores and predators. An example is
grass? deer? tiger, commonly seen in forest ecosystems. Detrital Food Chain: Starts with dead organic matter consumed by decomposers like bacteria and fungi, followed by detritivores. An example is fallen leaves? earthworms? birds, seen in a forest floor ecosystem. Aguatic Food Chain: Occurs in water bodies, starting with phytoplankton, followed
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by aquatic animals. For instance, phytoplankton? small fish? larger fish, typical in oceans or lakes. Terrestrial Food Chain: Occurs on land, involving soil, plants, herbivores, and predators. A classic example is plant leaves? caterpillars? birds, found in garden ecosystems. Each type of food chain plays a vital role in its respective ecosystem,

(animals). Ecosystem Balance: Maintains ecological equilibrium by controlling population sizes. Nutrient Cycling: Helps in recycling nutrients back into the ecosystem through decomposition. Interdependence of Organisms: Highlights the reliance of species on one another for food. Biodiversity Indicator: Reflects the health and diversity of an

showcasing different energy flow patterns and organism interactions. Role of Food ChainThe role of a food chain is to illustrate the pathways through which energy moves from producers (like plants) to consumers



What is a good example of a food chain. What is food chain give two example. Give two examples of food chain in marine habitat.