

Key words:

Food web: shows how food chains in an ecosystem are linked.

Food chain: part of a food web, starting with a producer, ending with a top predator.

Ecosystem: The living things in a given area and their non-living environment.

Environment: The surrounding air, water and soil where an organism lives.

Population: Group of the same species living in an area.

Producer: Green plant or algae that makes its own food using sunlight.

Consumer: Animal that eats another animal or plants.

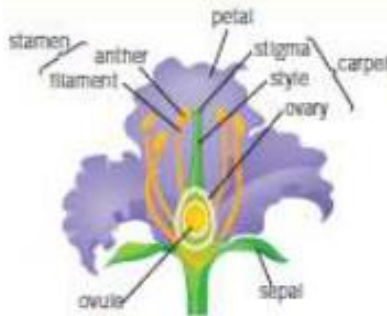
Decomposer: Organism that breaks down dead plant and animal material so nutrients can be recycled back to the soil or water.

Parts of a flower:

Stamen – male part of the flower

The **anther** produces **pollen**

The **filament** holds up the anther.



Carpel – female part of the flower

The **stigma** is sticky to catch grains of pollen

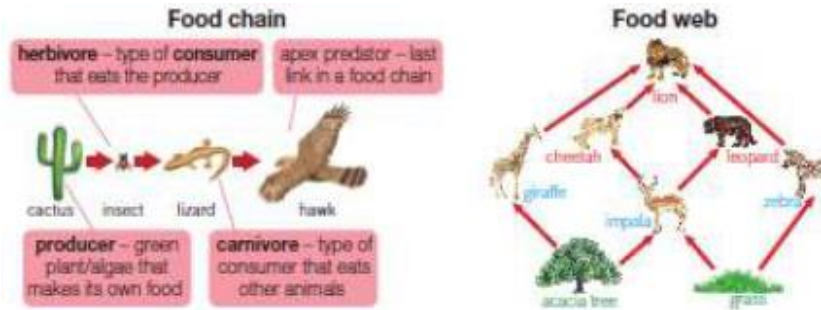
The **style** holds up the stigma

The **ovary** contains **ovules**

Food chains and webs:

Food chains show the direction in which energy flows when one organism eats another. The direction of the arrows represents the direction in which the energy flows.

Food webs show how a number of different food chains are connected.



Producers are the organisms at the start of the food chain, they convert energy from the Sun, making their own food, these are often plants.

Prey are organism which are eaten by other organisms

Predators are the organisms which eat the prey

Ecosystems

Knowledge Organiser

Disruption to food chains:

Interdependence is the way in which living organisms rely on each other to survive.

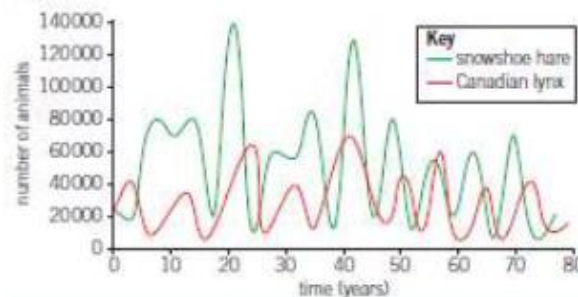
A food chain will be disrupted if one of the organisms die out.

If the producer dies out the rest of the food chain will also die out unless they have a different food source.

If the **consumer** population die out the number of organisms which they eat will increase unless they are eaten by another organism.

Bioaccumulation is the process by which chemicals such as pesticides build up along a food chain.

Competition:



Competition is the process in which organisms compete with one another for resources

Animals compete for light, water, space and mates.

Plants compete for light, water, space and minerals

As the number of a predator in a population increases the number of prey will decrease as more are being eaten.

As the number of predator decreases the number of prey increases as less are being eaten.

This relationship is known as the **predator-prey relationship**.

Pollination is the fertilisation of the ovule. Pollination can occur via insects (pollinators) or by wind.