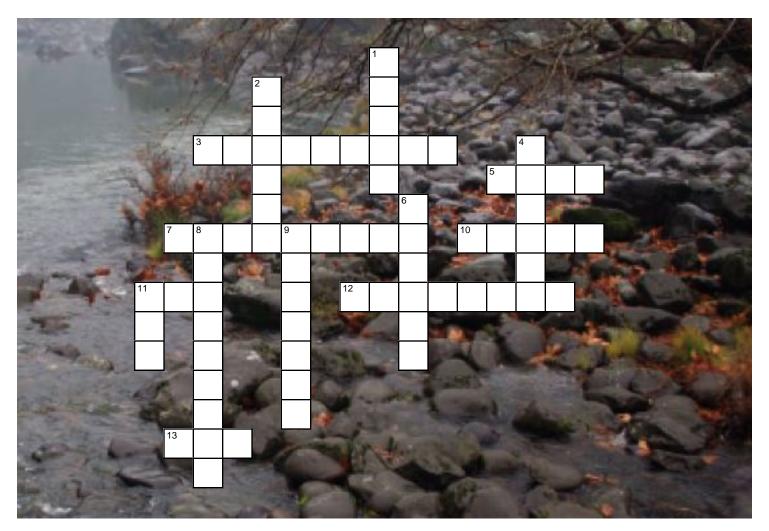
## 2.1 The Transfer of Energy in Ecosystems

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## Across

- 3. Primary consumers eat \_
- 5. A fish feeds on algae in a lake. A raccoon eats the fish and a wolf eats the raccoon. Which animal is the tertiary consumer?
- 7. At each step in a \_\_\_\_\_, less energy is available to the next consumer.
- 10. A fish feeds on algae in a lake. A raccoon eats the fish and a wolf eats the raccoon. What is the producer in this food chain?
- 11. The energy transfer in an ecosystem always begins with the \_\_\_\_\_ and producers.
- Secondary consumers may be eaten by other carnivores or omnivores which are called \_\_\_\_\_ consumers.
- A group of interconnected food chains is called a food \_\_\_\_\_.

## Down

- 1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ organisms at each level as you move up an energy pyramid.
- 2. Only \_\_\_\_\_ energy is available to the next level in a food chain.
- 4. As a food chain gets \_\_\_\_\_, less of the Sun's energy is transferred from one biotic element to the next.
- 6. At each level of a food chain, some \_\_\_\_\_ is used for living, a lot is given off as heat, and some is stored.
- 8. Both herbivores and \_\_\_\_\_ are primary consumers.
- 9. A food web is more \_\_\_\_\_ than a food chain.
- 11. The energy in your body ultimately comes from the \_\_\_\_\_.