

Name: Key Hr: _____

Forest Food Web Practice Work for Reassessment

Taking a walk in a forest on a fall day is so exciting. If you walk quietly enough, you may be able to see many organisms living there.

Walking on the edge of the forest, you will find grasses and flowers. You may see bunnies, rabbits, mice, grasshoppers and squirrels eating from these plants. You may also see a butterfly getting nectar from the beautiful pink flowers that grow there, too.

Look high up in the trees, and you will see birds preying on the grasshoppers. If you're lucky, you will also see an owl perched there, diving down to capture a bird, bunny, mouse, squirrel, or frog. The frog may be trying to catch a butterfly for a snack.

Be very careful where you walk. You don't want to run into any snakes. They will prey upon frogs in the area. Finally, you may run into fox who loves to eat frogs, squirrels, and mice. You may even find him with a snake in his mouth. Always be on the lookout for large bobcats that will prey upon fox, owls, birds, and bunnies.

1. Create a food web and include all of the above organisms.
2. Circle all the producers green, circle all the consumers orange, and decomposers brown.
3. Explain what would happen if the owl population suddenly died out. Be specific and include a 3 step chain reaction, indicating what would happen to the predators and prey of the owl.

If the owl was removed from this ecosystem, it would affect its predators and prey. The only predator the owl has is the bobcat. The bobcat population may decrease a bit; however, it has other things to eat (birds, foxes, and bunnies) - so it may not be affected.

The owl eats five total organisms (mice, rabbits, squirrels, frogs, and birds). If the owl population dies, all of them would go up. The frog population

would not increase as much because the snake and fox eat it (2 predators).

FOOD WEB COLORING AND ANALYSIS

