

- Pass in handout with solutions to questions #1 & 3
- Pass in food web

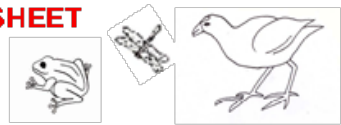
DUE AT THE END OF CLASS!!!

***Will finish 20 minutes tomorrow**

KESAB Patawalonga and Torrens Waterwatch

Activity 6 – FOOD WEB WORKSHEET

Read through the text. Design a food web and answer some questions from the following information:



The Torrens River starts in the Adelaide hills as several small creeks which join to form one larger creek. As it winds its way down the hills to the city, more and more water is added. It generally only flows in winter, when the rainfall is sufficient, and dries up into small waterholes during the summer. A weir is used to hold water permanently in the city. It is surprising how many organisms rely on the river for their existence.

Algae can be observed growing in the water, as well as water ribbons (*Triglochin procerum*). On the water's edge, fluffy topped reeds such as the common reed (*Phragmites australis*) and the bulrush (*Typhus sp*) grow. Water boatmen are observed swimming in the water. They are eating the algae and reeds. Mosquito larvae also eat the algae while the freshwater snail eats both the algae and water ribbons. A long necked tortoise pokes its nostrils above the water. The tortoise eats the algae too, as well as feeding on snails, boatman and yabbies. The water boatman provides food for many species including fish, frogs, diving beetles and dragonfly larvae. The yabbies are scavengers, feeding on rotting plant and animal matter, while bacteria also help break down this dead material by digesting it and recycling nutrients in the food web. The mosquito larvae are considered a delicacy for several varieties of fish (such as the big-headed gudgeon or the congoli).

Birds are in abundance along the waterway. Pacific black ducks are feeding on fish, dragonfly larvae and diving beetles, while the occasional visiting pelican feeds on fish, frogs and dragonfly larvae. Black swans make a beautiful sight, bending their elegant necks to forage under the water grazing on the water ribbons, snails and an occasional fish. The white-faced heron makes a meal of the fish and frogs. The purple swamp hen runs quickly from the bulrushes where it feeds on the tender growth of the bulrushes and also makes its nest. On the bank a blue-tongue lizard is sunning itself in a warm rock. It snaps at the dragonflies and diving beetle and beware the unwary frog, the lizard will sometimes eat them too.

1. Use the pictures provided to construct a food web

It is best to start with the producers and build up. When you are happy with your placement, glue/write the animals in place and complete the arrows to show the flow of energy. You may need to read through parts of the text again.

2. Divide the organisms into the following categories:

Producers	1 st Order Consumer	2 nd Order Consumer (and higher)

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Wetland Food Web Images

The image displays 20 line drawings of various organisms found in a wetland ecosystem, arranged in a grid-like fashion. Each drawing is accompanied by a text label. The organisms include:

- bulrushes**: A cluster of tall grasses with seed heads.
- water ribbons**: A plant with long, thin, ribbon-like leaves.
- algae**: A long, thin, segmented filamentous organism.
- mosquito larva**: A small, segmented insect larva with a long tail.
- frog**: A four-legged amphibian with a large eye.
- heron**: A tall bird with a long neck and long legs.
- mosquito**: A small flying insect with wings.
- swamp hen**: A ground-dwelling bird with a rounded body.
- reeds**: A cluster of grasses with seed heads.
- dragonfly**: A large insect with long legs and wings.
- fish**: A simple drawing of a fish.
- freshwater snail**: A snail with a shell and a body extending from it.
- lizard**: A four-legged reptile with a long tail.
- water boatman**: A flat, beetle-like insect.
- diving beetle**: A small, dark beetle.
- dragonfly larvae**: A segmented insect larva with long legs.
- tortoise**: A large, slow-moving reptile with a shell.
- black swan**: A large waterfowl with a long neck.
- pelican**: A large waterfowl with a long, pointed beak.
- yabby**: A crustacean with two large claws.
- duck**: A smaller waterfowl.

Attachments

Assignment - Food Chains and Web Oct. 2014.doc