
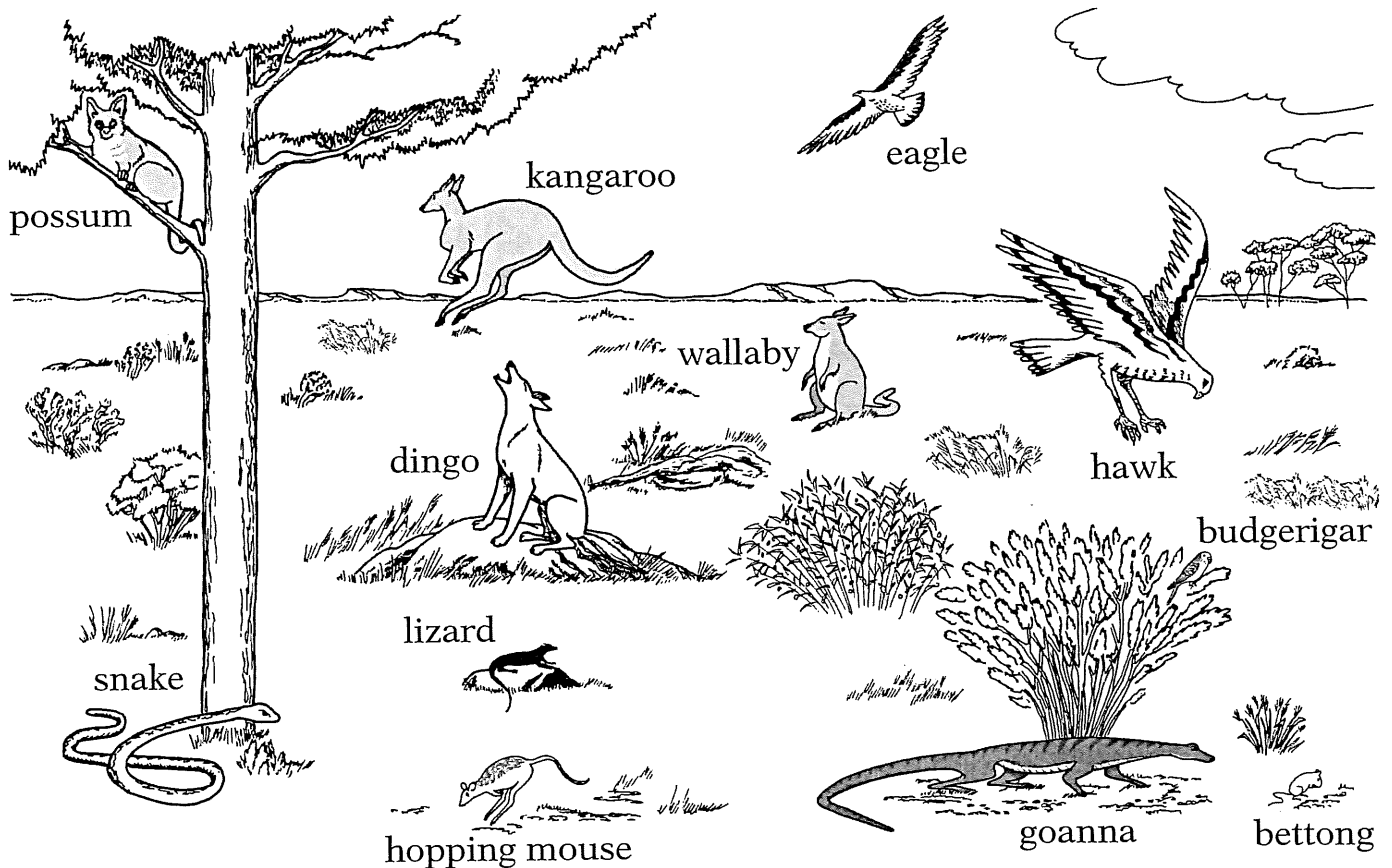


Food webs

A **food web** shows the links between all the organisms that live in a particular **habitat**.

A food web can include lots of different individual food chains.


 **1** Draw links between the organisms in the picture to show who eats what.



2 In your workbook, draw your own food web using the following savannah animals and plants.

zebra	wildebeest	giraffe	gazelle	lion	cheetah
vulture	dung beetle	snake	hyena	jackal	meerkat
warthog	mouse	baboon	fly	centipede	grass
shrubs	trees	hare			

Microorganisms as consumers

 1 Use the word bank to complete the passage below.

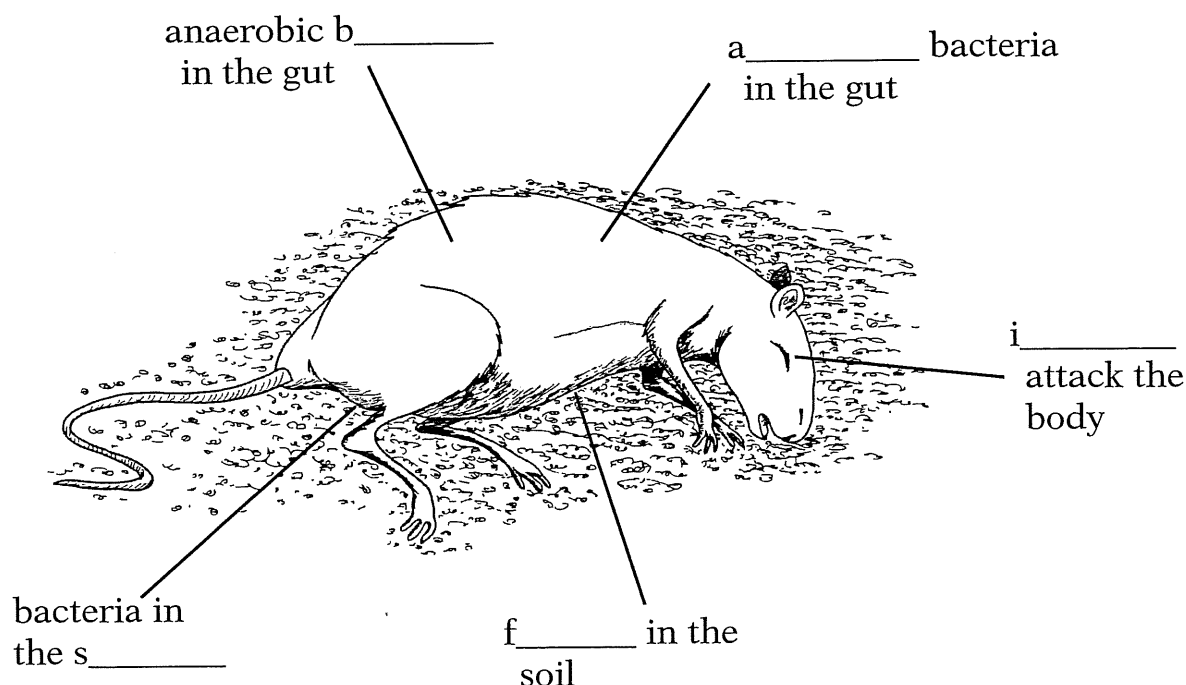
Word bank					
flies	gas	fungi	microorganisms	oxygen	Ants
bloat	rotting	aerobic	bacteria	decomposition	carcass

When an animal dies, m_____ (mainly bacteria and fungi) start consuming the carcass. Firstly, a_____ bacteria inside the animal start to feed and multiply using what o_____ is available. Their activity produces lots of g_____, making the carcass expand, or b_____. When the available oxygen is used up, **anaerobic** b_____ take over. Bacteria and f_____ in the air and soil also start to consume the c_____.


Insects such as ants and f_____ also take part in d_____. A_____ eat the dead tissue. Flies lay their eggs in the r_____ flesh, which the young maggots eat.

2 Use these words to complete the labels on the diagram.

insects soil bacteria fungi aerobic



Introduced species – Cane toads

-  **1** Unjumble the sentence parts and then rewrite the information about cane toads in the correct order.

a temperature range of Can survive in 5°C–40°C.

in warm Active at weather. night

crevices during Shelter in the day. moist

eggs at a time. lay 8000–35 000 Females

brackish (salty) Tadpoles water. can tolerate

breed within Grow quickly and a year.

throughout its Poisonous life cycle.

in Australia. very few predators Has

tadpoles, frogs and small mammals, Eats insects, dead creatures.

- 2** In your workbook, draw a food web linking the following animals.

goanna snake frog cane toad flies
beetles dingo marsupial mouse

Introduced species – Rabbits

1 Use the word bank to complete the passage below.

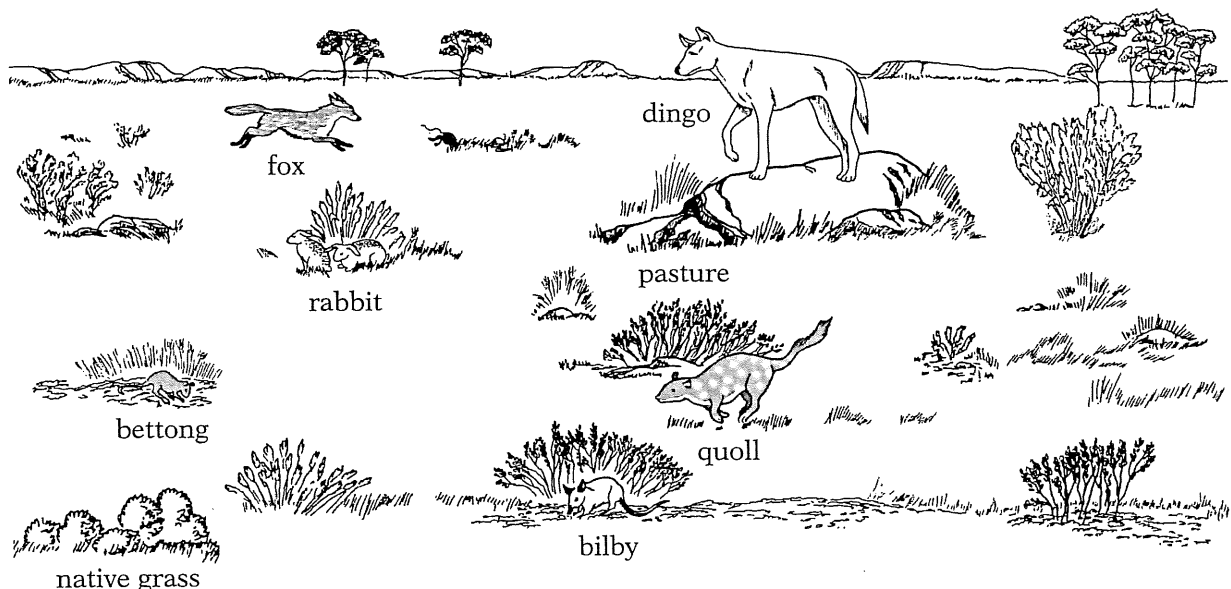
Word bank

numbers ships sea species female quoll bettong transport quickly
wild burrowed compete widespread rabbits ate animals recover

European settlers brought rabbits to Australia in their s_____. They bred q_____, were easy to t_____ and provided meat for the long months at s_____. Over the next hundred years r_____ were released into the w_____ in Australia. Their n_____ swelled because **predators** like the q_____, the dingo and introduced foxes were not w_____ or abundant.

Rabbits a_____ the new pastures that farmers grew. They also ate native grasses and b_____ into the soil. There is even evidence that f_____ rabbits have taken over the burrows of native a_____. Rabbits c_____ with native burrowing animals such as the b_____ and the bilby for food. In times of drought, numbers of all these s_____ drop, but when times are good, rabbit numbers r_____ more quickly than marsupials.

2 Draw arrows and produce a food web to show the relationships between the animals and plants in the picture.



3 List in point form the factors that make the rabbit a successful coloniser.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____