






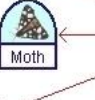







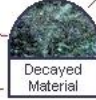







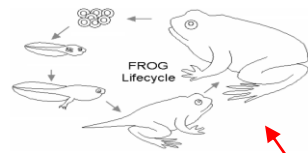


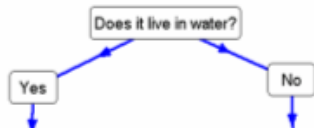




6A INTERDEPENDENCE AND ADAPTATION

<div><div>Glossary</div><div><p>adaptation – the way in which an animal or plant is suited to the environment in which it lives e.g. polar bears have thick fur coats that insulate them against the freezing temperatures in the Arctic circle</p><p>consumer – all animals are consumers – they eat either producers (primary consumers) or other consumers (secondary consumers)</p><p>food chain – the link between a producer and the consumers – e.g. the rose produces food (→) for the greenfly which then becomes food (→) for the ladybird</p><p>food web – the connections between different food chains within a particular habitat</p></div></div>	<div><div><div><div><p>Grass, producer</p></div><div><p>Snail, primary consumer</p></div><div><p>Bird, secondary consumer</p></div></div><div><p>→ = is eaten by</p><p>In this section, the snail is the prey, the bird is the predator</p><p>The plants and animals in the food web and food chain show interdependence – each relies on each other to survive</p></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div><div><p>Dragonfly</p></div><div><p>Frog</p></div><div><p>Back Swimmer</p></div></div><div><div><p>Kookaburra</p></div><div><p>Moth</p></div><div><p>Ant</p></div><div><p>Centipede</p></div></div><div><div><p>Sedge</p></div><div><p>Damsel fly</p></div><div><p>Daphnia</p></div></div><div><div><p>Maned Geese</p></div><div><p>Algae</p></div><div><p>Decayed Material</p></div></div><div><div><p>Lizard</p></div><div><p>Tadpole</p></div><div><p>Bacteria</p></div></div></div><div><p>Food Web</p><p>(A) → (B) A is eaten by B</p></div></div></div>	<div><div><p>nutrition – means food or feeding either by plants or animals</p><p>organism – any living creature, plant or animal</p><p>population – the number of members of one particular species in a habitat</p><p>predator – an animal that catches and eats other animals</p></div></div>
<div><div><p>food chain – the link between a producer and the consumers – e.g. the rose produces food (→) for the greenfly which then becomes food (→) for the ladybird</p><p>food web – the connections between different food chains within a particular habitat</p></div><div><div><p>A vulture is a scavenger</p></div><div><p>A bat is a nocturnal animal</p></div><div><p>Reproduction is making more.</p></div><div><p>An organism is any living creature, plant or animal</p></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div><p>FROG Lifecycle</p><p>A life cycle of a frog.</p><p>Population is how many of a species in a habitat, e.g. in human species</p></div><div><p>Variation in species</p><p>A key like this can be used to sort, classify and identify things.</p></div></div><div><p>A habitat is where a plant or animal lives, for example a pond or a wood</p></div></div></div>	<div><div><p>producer – any green plant that makes its own food by photosynthesis - it is at the bottom of the food chain producing food for the food chain</p><p>prey – an animal that is eaten by another animal</p><p>reproduction – the process of making new, young organisms to reproduce - verb</p><p>scavenger – an animal that eats other animals that have been killed by other predators, by accident or illness</p><p>species – a collection of similar organisms that can breed together</p><p>variation – differences between organisms of the same species</p></div></div>	