

# UC Santa Barbara

## Educational Materials

### Title

Food Web Lesson Cards

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# The Sun

The Sun is the star at the center of the Solar System.



## Sunlight

Sunlight is Earth's primary source of energy.

# Producer



## Grass

- Grass is a green plant.
- It uses sunlight and converts it into chemical energy that it can use along with carbon dioxide, nutrients and water to grow.
- Primary consumers eat grass.

# Producer



## Pickleweed

- Pickleweed is a halophytic or salt loving plant.
- It can live in salty areas due to its special adaptations.
- Primary consumers eat pickleweed.

# Producer



## Common Duckweed

- This is a plant that lives and grows floating on the surface of water.
- It is able use sunlight and convert it into chemical energy that it can use along with carbon dioxide, nutrients and water to grow.
- Primary consumers eat duckweed

# Producer



## Algae spp.

- Algae is not a plant, but it can photosynthesize like plants
- Algae changes sunlight into chemical energy that it can use.
- Primary consumers eat algae.

# Producer



## Evening Primrose

- A flowering plant that changes sunlight into chemical energy that it can use.
- California Voles eat plants like the Evening Primrose.

# Primary Consumer



## Brush Rabbit

- Brush rabbits mainly eat grass and are herbivores.
- Their coats are brown with the exception of their little white tails.



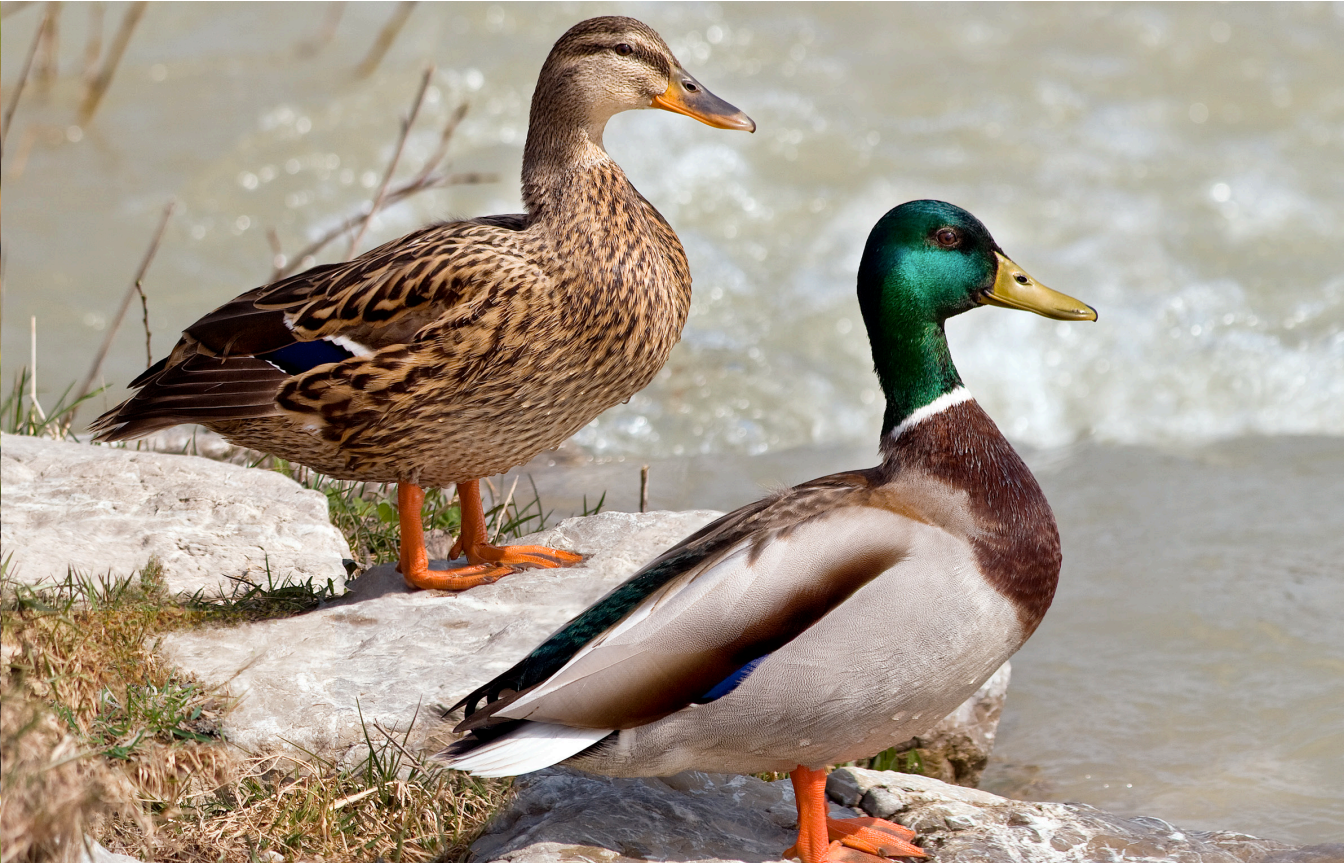
# Primary Consumer



## California Vole

- California Voles are herbivores and eat tender plants like the Evening Primrose.
- Their coats are brown with the exception of their little white tails.

# Primary Consumer



## Mallard Duck

- Mallard are omnivores, which means they can eat both plants and small animals. A main source of food is duckweed.
- Male Mallards have bright plumage and females do not.

# Primary Consumer



## Northern Pintail

- The Northern Pintail is a dabbling duck and normally eats plants, but during breeding season, it will eat small invertebrates.
- This duck mainly feeds in the evening and rests during the day.

# Primary Consumer



## Opaleye Fish

- This fish eats algae.
- The Opaleye has sparkling, blue eyes, which is how it got its name.

# Primary Consumer



## Western Harvest Mouse

- This mouse is nocturnal, so is only active at night.
- It is a very good climber
- The Western Harvest Mouse eats pickleweed.

# Secondary Consumer



## Great-horned Owl

- Is a bird of prey.
- It only eats meat and is called a carnivore.
- It is the second heaviest owl in all of North America.

# Secondary Consumer



## Western Aquatic Garter Snake

- This snake is a carnivore
- It will sometimes flick its tongue on the water while it is swimming to attract food.

# Secondary Consumer



## Grey Fox

- The Grey Fox is an omnivore, which means it can eat both plants and other animals
- This fox is unusual as it can climb trees.



# Secondary Consumer



## Long-tailed Weasel

- The Long-tailed Weasel is a carnivore, which means it only eats meat.
- It normally hunts small prey like mice and voles, but will attack animals much larger than itself.

# Secondary Consumer



## Snowy Egret

- The Snowy Egret is a carnivore and eats fish, frogs and worms.
- The Egret uses it's feet to stir up and move small aquatic animals for easier foraging.

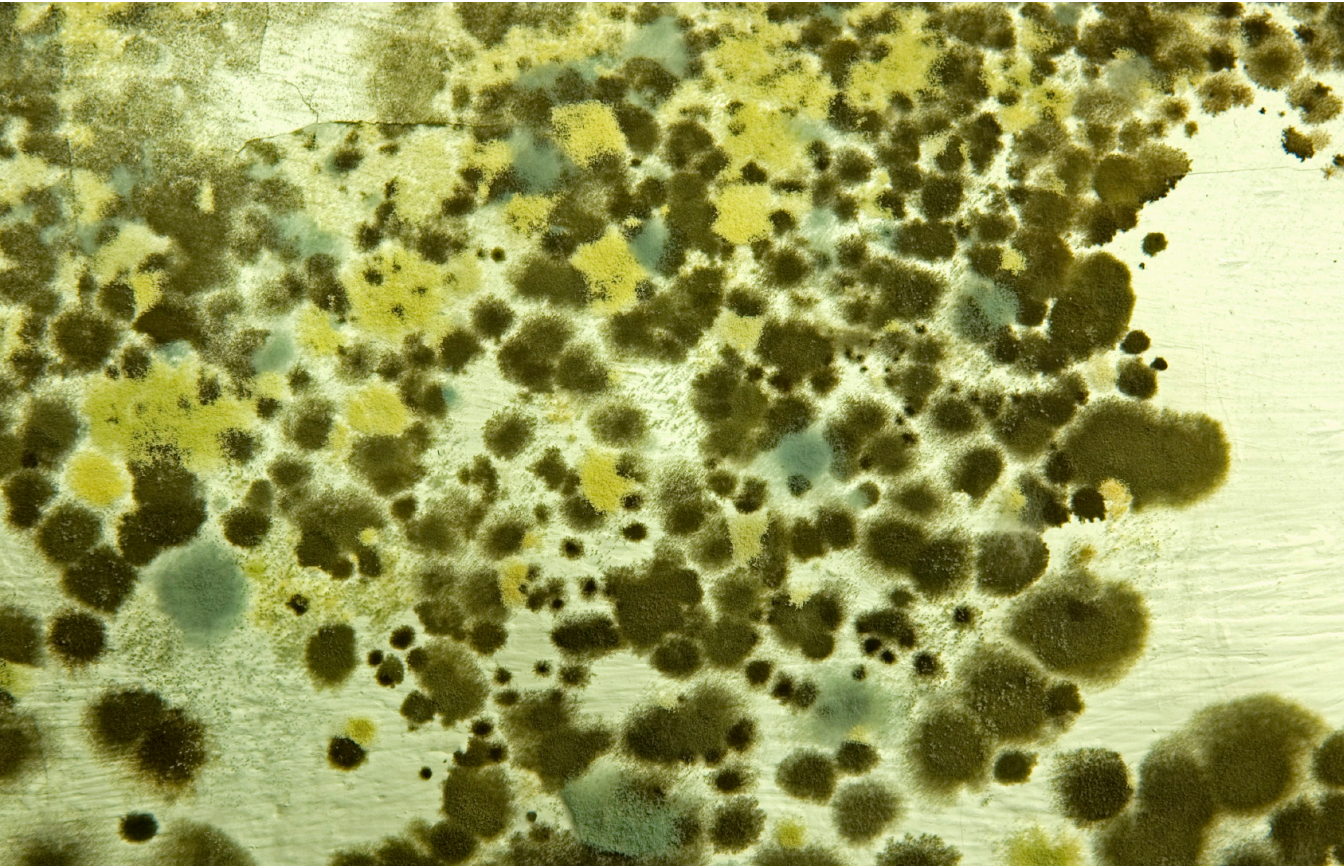
# Secondary Consumer



## Cooper's Hawk

- This hawk will normally hunt smaller birds, but will eat small mammals, lizards, frogs and snakes.
- Cooper's Hawks are extremely skillful fliers.

# Decomposer



## Molds, yeasts and bacteria

Decomposers break down dead plants and animals  
and create nutrients that go into the soil.