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Cadenas alimenticias y redes troficas pdf

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Please see our privacy policy and terms of use for more information. In this article, we explain how every living being obtains food and nutrients (matter and energy) through the food chain of animals or trafficking, terrestrial and marine - aquatic in a biological community. Also in what is the catastrophic network, its classifications and types of networks or chains within ecosystems and at different levels with examples. The life of living things on Earth is made possible by the continuous supply of energy established in an ecosystem, that is, they need food to survive in nature, so it is vitally important to be able to study this behavior to understand how each living being receives food, and how nutrients and energy pass from one creature to another. These relationships are reflected in the so-called From Greek throphe: food chain, also known as the animal food chain that encompasses both organisms from the smallest to terrestrial or aquatic fauna, and all kinds of plants and flora. In short, all the organisms that make up the earth's biodiversity need energy —food to survive, whether they get from the environment around them or by consuming another creature. To better understand the definition of ecology, we leave a small diagram to position ourselves from the point of view of the nutritional processes of individuals in the dynamics of ecosystems: matter and energy, so we have: toxic relationships in the ecosystem Before we begin to see how the food of each living is represented in a habitat, we must first understand that relationships are established according to how they obtain food and energy. It's... what basic strategies do living things use to obtain food?... Ranking in two different ways: autotrophic organisms are the organisms that feed by producing their own Food. Able to assimilate the sun's energy and perform from simple molecules photosynthesis (Creates organic matter) for its vital nutritional functions. They are divided into photosynthesis or photoatrophics. They use sunlight by photosynthesis to synthesize the organic matter of the inorganic. The example is plants. Chemoatrophs or breathing. They use biochemical pathways other than photosynthesis for the synthesis of organic matter. They use the energy of chemicals to produce organic compounds from similar molecules or carbon dioxide. The example is bacteria. They form the basis and food of each plant ecosystem and are therefore of vital importance. Heterotrophic organisms are those that feed on others. They use organic matter made by other organisms, obtaining from it the energy and material needed to feed. For example humans. Now let's see how to graphically represent how nutrients and energy move in a biological community... What is a food chain In ecology is the passage of nutrients and energy from one living being to another through foods whose relationships are established between biotic factors (living organisms, animals, vegetation and microorganisms), food chains emphasize who eats who. It is also called the trofic chain (It comes from the Greek trophos, feed or support). How it is represented and drawn It is formed by a series of individuals who organize the same thing in a linear way where each feeds on the previous one and will serve as food for the next individual. Example of chain of success We see that to represent food chains, specimens of different trophic levels of the ecosystem are drawn and the established food relationships between them must be indicated by arrows. The tip of the arrow indicates the organism that is eating; and the end of the arrow, the one that is eaten. In the beginning, there are always plant organisms, called growers. Types and classification In addition, there are two main animal food chain types that are characterized by the individual's location; land and water, they are therefore: the terrestrial food chain. The habitat would be terrestrial. It would be; A plant is eaten by a butterfly, which is the prey of a frog, which in turn is devoured by the snake. Aquatic or marine food chain. The habitat would be aquatic or marine, at sea. The example would be; seaweed is a meal of molluscs, which are preyed upon by cottle fish, which in turn feeds the salmon. From the above classification, we would then have the following representative drawing diagram in nature: Images of the food chain To ecosystem that have the same type of food is called the high level. Each level of this food chain is called a link and together they are called trofic or food levels that represent a set of links, which are three: Producers. (They are autotrophic) Those who perform photosynthesis. Like trees, shrubs, all plants and some microorganisms. Consumers. (They are heterotrophs) They can be primary, secondary or tertiary, and are herbivorous and carnivorous; snakes, eagles, lions, etc. Decomposers or detritivores. Those who eat dead organisms. For example, they would be fungi or fungi, insects and worms. We have food relationships between producers, consumers and decomposers that can be embodied as: Pyramidal example of trofic levels As we see in the pyramid, primary consumers would be herbivores, carnivores secondary consumers, and tertiary foods between carnivores. To see how the pyramid works and the levels that can be consulted: We still remember that at the beginning of the diagram of a food chain, there are always plant organisms, called producers and, subsequently, consumers, which can be primary (First Order), secondary (Second Order), tertiary ... Etc. It distinguishes itself prey and predator, being the predator, almost always, the last link of this imaginary succession. Because energy - nutrients, in the form of heat, are lost at every stage of the scale, they usually cover no more than four or five steps. So we would have a pattern like: Examples of very, terrestrial (left) and marine (right) chains. We can learn more about these levels from biotic factors that study everything related to live specimens, how they are characterized, how they eat or how they interact with other organisms of the same or different species. The different populations of a habitat establish many different interactions between them, it is worth highlighting the relationships between them. For the most part, some populations feed on others from different species, to represent the living being that eats another within a biological community, there is what is called the food web and the catastrophic network (It is the representation of the different animal food chains that can be discovered interconnected in an ecosystem) This concept is given because normally a living subject usually eats different species (humans feed so many of all plant species like any animal). To understand the definition of food webs in a simple way, it is preferable that we see it applied to a terrestrial and aquatic habitat, which are the most representative: Example terrestrial network - Anaya arrows indicate the feeding between animals and plants. We see that the representation is no longer only linear, they intertwine because most individuals consume more than one type of animal or plant in their nutrition, so different three-way networks. As a model, a common bird feeds on both plants and insects and at the same time serves as a sustenance for eagles, foxes, lynxes... Etc. Example network water trafic - Jordi Corbera The two drawings above represent two tr-fic chains (In terrestrial habitat - land and marine environment - water) are not exactly the same, they retain certain differences and both are very important. The most representative differences can be seen in the following table: Remember that we have three habitats or different types of ecosystems: one of the most impressive aspects of living things is the wide variety of strategies they have developed to survive and devour their prey. Plants and animals have sophisticated resources to eat or resist, adapt or simply avoid being eaten. In the end, remember the visual and linear difference, whether in the land itself or at sea, on the concept of catastrophic networks and chain in the following summary: Difference between the tr-ic chain and catastrophic network PDF reference points where you can find more information from: Save the Earth, guide for children ... Here. From National Geographic... Here. From the University of Granada... Here. Nutrition in ecosystems... Here. Food chains and cycles... Here. If you liked the article, share it! Share!