# Chapter 17: Relationships Among Organisms

## 17A

1. Name two types of decomposer organisms. Fungi and bacteria
2. Why is a food web more complex than a food chain? A food web shows all the interrelated food chains going on in one ecosystem
3. What organisms are at the bottom of an ecological food pyramid? Producers
4. What organisms link carnivores back to producers, in a food pyramid? decomposers
5. About what percentage of energy from one level of the ecological food pyramid is transferred to the next level? 10%
6. What is each level in an ecological food pyramid called? Trophic level
7. What percentage of the sun’s energy is available to herbivores? 5-10%

## 17B

1. When, in the life cycle, do independent organisms interact with each other? During mating
2. Name two independent organisms. Spiders, bears
3. What is the role of the female and the male lions in a pride? Males defend the territory while females do most of the hunting
4. What benefits do elephants receive from living in herds? Protection from predators and guidance from the herd
5. Why might a social insect leave its social group? To mate or form a new colony
6. Describe several times when competition is likely to occur. When resources are scarce, for dominance in a social group, during mating season

## 17C

1. What does the predator-scavenger relationship and the tree-epiphyte relationship have in common? Both are commensal relationships

## Vocab 17

Scavenger

Mutualism

Parasitism

Predator-Prey relationship

Independent Organism

Couple Relationship

Commensalism

Food chain

Food web

Ecological Pyramid

Trophic levels

Epiphyte

Mimicry

Camouflage