Food Web Scenario— Arctic

The following paragraph describes a food web:

In the arctic ocean, photosynthetic protists known as phytoplankton form the base of a food web. Both copepods and humpback whales actively feed on phytoplankton. Copepods are eaten by Arctic char, amphipods, humpback whales, and Arctic cod. Amphipods are eaten by Arctic char, Arctic cod, and humpback whales. Harp seals eat both Arctic cod and Arctic char while harbor seals eat only Arctic cod. Arctic cod are also eaten by Arctic tern, predatory birds. Polar bears feed on harp seals, harbor seals, and Arctic cod. Killer whales, known as Orca, eat harp and harbor seals along with young humpback whales. Isopods feed on the blood of both Arctic char and Arctic cod. Nematodes are known to inhabit the stomachs, hearts, respiratory tracts, and intestines of harbor seals, feeding on the blood or digested food of the seal.

The pictures below (which are not to scale) represent all of the organisms mentioned above. Cut out the pictures and arrange them into the food web described. Add arrows to indicate the flow of energy through this web. Once correctly placed, glue down the pictures.

Label the organisms on your food web with the following terms. An organism may have more than one term and terms may be used multiple times or not at all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prey</th>
<th>Predator</th>
<th>Producer</th>
<th>Primary Consumer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Autotroph</td>
<td>Heterotroph</td>
<td>Decomposer</td>
<td>Secondary Consumer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnivore</td>
<td>Omnivore</td>
<td>Herbivore</td>
<td>Tertiary Consumer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parasite</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>Scavenger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phytoplankton  
Arctic Tern  
Harp Seal  
Artic Char  
Amphipod  
Harbor Seal  
Copepod  
Artic Cod  
Nematode  
Orca  
Isopod  
Polar Bear  
Humpback Whale