

### Forest Ecology

# Camp Fraser

# Producers, Consumers, Decomposers (modified for virtual field trip)

#### Overview:

Students will hike through the forest at Camp Fraser (through video) and learn to identify producers, consumers, and decomposers.

### **Learning Objectives:**

Students will be able to ...

- identify producers, consumers, and decomposers
- observe organisms in the forest habitat and make connections to the food web

### Sequencing:

This supports the outdoor field experience element of the Meaningful Watershed Educational Experience (MWEE). During distance learning, this lesson will serve as one investigation into the forest ecology topics introduced in other lessons. Alternatively, this lesson could serve as an introduction to background needed for an on-site investigation.

### **Lesson Components:**

Grade(s)	4-5 <sup>th</sup> grade science	
Time Required	30 minutes	
Location(s)	Classroom or virtual lesson at home	
Materials	Forest Ecology Lesson Video	

# **Next Generation Science Standards** supported by this lesson:

Performance Expectation:

5-LS2-1	Develop a model to describe the movement of matter among plants, animals, decomposers, a the environment. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the idea that matter that is not food water, decomposed materials in soil) is changed by plants into matter that is food. Examples of systems could include organisms, ecosystems, and the Earth.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include molecular explanations.]				
Science and Engineering Practices		Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts		
Developing and	Using Models	LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in	Systems and System Models		
		Ecosystems			
Modeling in 3-	5 builds on K–2 models and		A system can be described in		
progresses to b	uilding and revising simple	The food of almost any kind of	terms of its components and		
models and usi	ng models to represent	animal can be traced back to	their interactions. (5-LS		
events and desi	ign solutions.	plants. Organisms are related in			
		food webs in which some			
• Deve	elop a model to describe	animals eat plants for food and			
phei	nomena. (5-LS2-1)	other animals eat the animals			
		that eat plants. Some organisms,			
		such as fungi and bacteria, break			
		down dead organisms (both			
Connections to	the Nature of Science	plants or plants parts and			
		animals) and therefore operate			
Science Models	s, Laws, Mechanisms, and	as "decomposers."			
Theories Explain	n Natural Phenomena	Decomposition eventually			
		restores (recycles) some			
• Scie	nce explanations describe	materials back to the soil.			
	mechanisms for natural	Organisms can survive only in			
	nts. (5-LS2-1)	environments in which their			
	,	particular needs are met. A			
		healthy ecosystem is one in			
		which multiple species of			
		different types are each able to			
		meet their needs in a relatively			
		stable web of life. Newly			
		introduced species can damage			
		the balance of an ecosystem. (5-			
		LS2-1)			
		LS2.B: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer			
		in Ecosystems			
		Matter cycles between the air			
		and soil and among plants,			
		animals, and microbes as these			
		organisms live and die.			
		Organisms obtain gases, and			
		water, from the environment,			
		water, from the environment,			

and release waste matter (gas,

liquid, or solid) back into the environment. (5-LS2-1)	

### **Preparation:**

Students should come to the lesson with a background on watershed issues for MWEE students, but the lesson can be completed without that understanding.

Instructor will use a blackboard function to draw the food web.

### Vocabulary:

Term	Definition	
Producer	An organism that has green leaves to enable the plant to take	
	energy from the sun and make its own food.	
Consumer	An organism that feeds on plants or other animals for energy.	
Decomposer	oser An organism that decomposes or breaks down organic	
	material, typically fungus, bacteria, or invertebrates.	
Ecology	The scientific study of how organisms interact with each other	
	and with their environment.	
Food Web	A system of interlocking and interdependent food chains (a	
	hierarchical series of organisms each dependent on the next as	
	a source of food).	

### Procedure:

Action	Notes
Engage	
1 Before watching the video, remind students of any Issue Definition lessons you have already completed about ecosystems. Today we are going to go on a hike as we watch a video from Camp Fraser.	
Explore	•
2 Watch the video to observe the different producers,	
consumers, and decomposers that are in the forest at Camp	
Fraser.	
Explain	
3 Let's review what we saw. At the end of the video, you were	
asked to spot the producer and the consumer. Did anyone see	
them? Spider (consumer) in a web above the green plant	
(producer).	

#### **Elaborate**

4 The green plants in the forest are really important to the whole ecosystem. If something happened to the producers or plants, how would that affect the spider in the web?

Start to draw a food chain with a spider and a plant. The spider does not eat plants, but it does eat something that ate nectar from a flower or some fruit, both from plants. What is that something? Add a fly (or whatever students identify as the missing link) in the middle.

Plant--->Fly--->Spider

So, if there were no plants, flies would not be able to survive here. Then what would happen to the spider? It would also not be able to survive here.

5 What other consumers in the video would be dependent on this food web? Connect the butterfly to the plant, and the toad to the fly.

Plant--->Butterfly

Fly--->Toad

6 What would happen if the decomposers were removed from the food web? Lots of dead trees laying in the forest, nutrients not being used.

### **Evaluate**

- 7 Again, if the producers were missing, how would that affect the other parts of the food web? Make clear that all food webs begin with producers using energy from the sun to make food.
- 8 What does this ecosystem and our discussion today have to do with the watershed? Help students make the connection between clean water and healthy, diverse habitats for plants and animals.

Make connections to rest of the MWEE project.