

Habitat

- The place where an organism lives.
- Specific characteristics that the organism needs to survive.
- Typically, a species cannot survive for very long if their habitat changes too drastically.

Warm Blooded

Warm-blooded creatures, like mammals and birds, try to keep the inside of their bodies at a constant temperature.

They do this by generating their own heat when they are in a cooler environment, and by cooling themselves when they are in a hotter environment. To generate heat, warm-blooded animals convert the food that they eat into energy. They have to eat a lot of food, compared with cold-blooded animals, to maintain a constant body temperature. Only a small amount of the food that a warm-blooded animal eats is converted into body mass. The rest is used to fuel a constant body temperature.

Keep warm by having hair, fur, blubber, or feathers. They can also shiver to generate more heat when they get too cold and some migrate from colder to warmer regions in the winter.

To cool they sweat (Humans) or pant (dogs) or move into the shade or water.

Blubber is a special layer of fatty tissue that **animals** living in cold environments developed over time as a way of keeping warm.



Human Body Temperature is 37°C

Cold Blooded

Cold-blooded creatures, like reptiles often like to stay in the sun to warm up and increase their metabolism

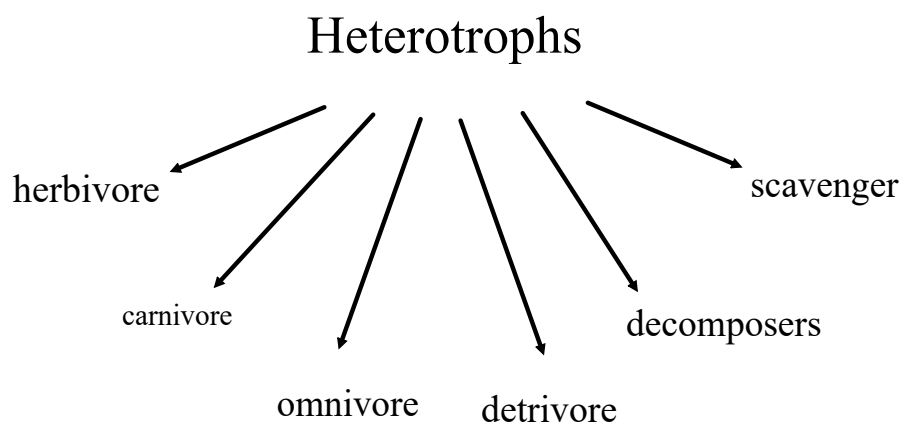
They will expand their lungs to make them look larger so the sun will shine on more of their body to increase their temperature. Some can change color to either absorb or reflect light.

Autototrophs vs. Heterotrophs

Autotrophs (producers) capture energy from sunlight or chemicals to produce their own food.

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Organisms that rely on other organisms for their energy and food supply are called heterotrophs (consumers). These include animals, fungi and bacteria.



Herbivores, such as cows, obtain energy by eating only plants.

Carnivores, such as snakes and owls, eat only animals.

Omnivores, such as humans and bears, eat both plants and animals.

Detritivores, such as earthworms, feed on dead matter.

Decomposers, such as fungi, break down organic matter.

Scavengers, such as vultures, consume the carcasses of other animals.

Food chain is a step-by-step sequence linking organisms that feed on each other

Producers get their nutrients from the soil, water and air.

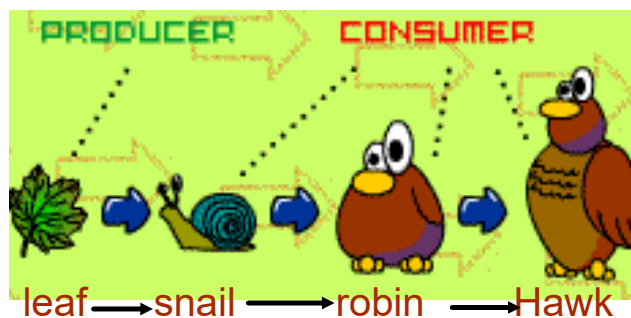
Consumers feed on living or once living organisms as a source of energy and nutrients

Herbivores get nutrients when they eat producers.

Carnivores get nutrients when they eat herbivores.

Decomposers break down animal wastes and dead organisms.

The actions of decomposers release nutrients back into the soil, water and air so producers can use them again.



Arrow direction points to what eats the animal

Food chain effects

Sun → Grass → Grass-hopper → Frog → Hawk

What would happen if the frog population disappeared?

- a) Grasshopper population would increase
- b) Grass would become over-grown
- c) The fish population would decrease
- d) Haw Populations would increase

Since less animals are eating the grasshopper then it will have little threat and will be able to reproduce. Another effect of removing the frog is that the Hawk would not have food and will decrease its population.

Only watch if need more time

More about different animals

National Geographic Vertebrates

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bgiPTUy2RqI&list=PLQvp4dyXM3IRO6g4k3hs4-ss2YNGyfw0k)

[v=bgiPTUy2RqI&list=PLQvp4dyXM3IRO6g4k3hs4-ss2YNGyfw0k](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bgiPTUy2RqI&list=PLQvp4dyXM3IRO6g4k3hs4-ss2YNGyfw0k)

