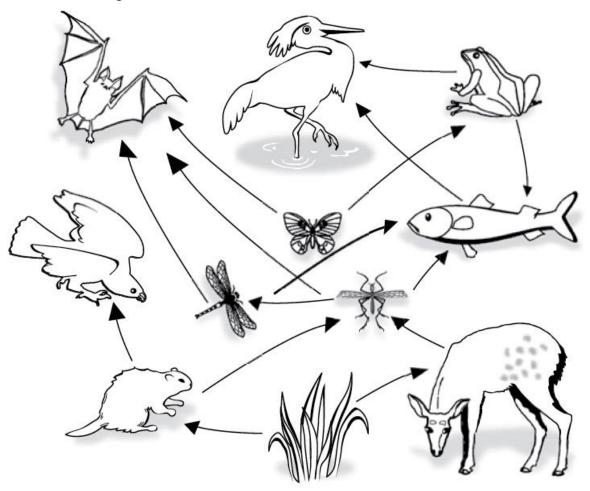
## O-W-L Chart

What do you <b>OBSERVE</b> about the object?	What do you <b>WONDER</b> about the object?	What did you <b>LEARN</b> about the object?

Ansberry, K. R., & Morgan, E. R. (2010). *Picture-perfect Science Lessons, Expanded 2nd Edition : Using Children's Books to Guide Inquiry, 3-6*. National Science Teachers Association.

## Food Webs In and Around a Pond

When one animal eats another living thing, they both become part of a food chain. A **food chain** is the path that energy takes as one organism eats another. There are some simple food chains in nature. But usually, two or more food chains overlap and link, forming a food web. A **food web** is made of many food chains put together. All food webs include plants. Plants are **producers** and can make their own food. They get their energy from the Sun. Animals are **consumers**. They cannot make their own food so they must consume (eat) plants or other animals. The four main types of consumers are **herbivores** (plant eaters), **carnivores** (meat eaters), **omnivores** (plant and meat eaters), and **decomposers**. Decomposers are consumers that break down the tissues of dead organisms. They feed on everything that dies in a food web. Some examples of decomposers are bacteria and fungi (not shown on food web below).



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## My Food Web

Instructions: Draw your own food web below that includes the sun and an owl. Label each organism as producer, herbivore, carnivore, or omnivore. Don't forget about the decomposers! Make sure you include the arrows that show the flow of energy from one organism to the next.

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