

Class:

Name:

Date:

## Aquatic Food Web – Answer Key

Organisms		Habitat	How they acquire nutrients and energy	Producers, consumers, or decomposers?
Brook trout	Young	Shallow areas and small streams	Aquatic and land insects	Consumers
	Adult	Clear, cool streams and lakes, ocean coastlines	Aquatic and land insects, crustaceans, small fish, worms, small vertebrates	Consumers
Great blue herons		Along the edge of water bodies	Fish, amphibians, invertebrates, reptiles, small mammals, birds	Consumers
Oligochaetes (aquatic worms)		Soft muddy bottoms of water bodies	Eat mud and filter out dead organic material and algae	Consumers, Decomposers
Phytoplankton		Near the surface of oceans, lakes, ponds, and large rivers	Energy from the sun Nutrients from the water	Producers



<b>Stonefly larvae</b>	(Young)	Bottoms of cool, clean streams or rivers	Other aquatic insects, algae, decaying plant matter	Consumers, Decomposers
<b>Walleye</b>	Young	Shallow water in large lakes, rivers, or streams	Newborns: Zooplankton Older: fish, insect larvae, other invertebrates	Consumers
	Adult	Cool water in large lakes, rivers, or streams	Fish, crayfish, insects, worms, snails, small vertebrates	Consumers
<b>Water star grass (<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>)</b>		Shallow water or shorelines	Energy from the sun Nutrients from the water and soil	Producers
<b>Yellow perch</b>	Young	Shallower areas with vegetation in lakes, ponds, or slow-current areas in rivers and streams	Newborns: zooplankton Older: insect larvae, young fish, crustaceans, leeches, snails	Consumers
	Adult	Prefers clear water with vegetation in lakes, ponds, or slow-current areas in rivers and streams	Insect larvae, large invertebrates (including crustaceans, snails, etc), fish eggs, young/small fish	Consumers
<b>Zooplankton</b>		Ponds, lakes, large rivers, oceans	Phytoplankton, other zooplankton, bacteria, floating particles of dead organic matter	Consumers, Decomposers

