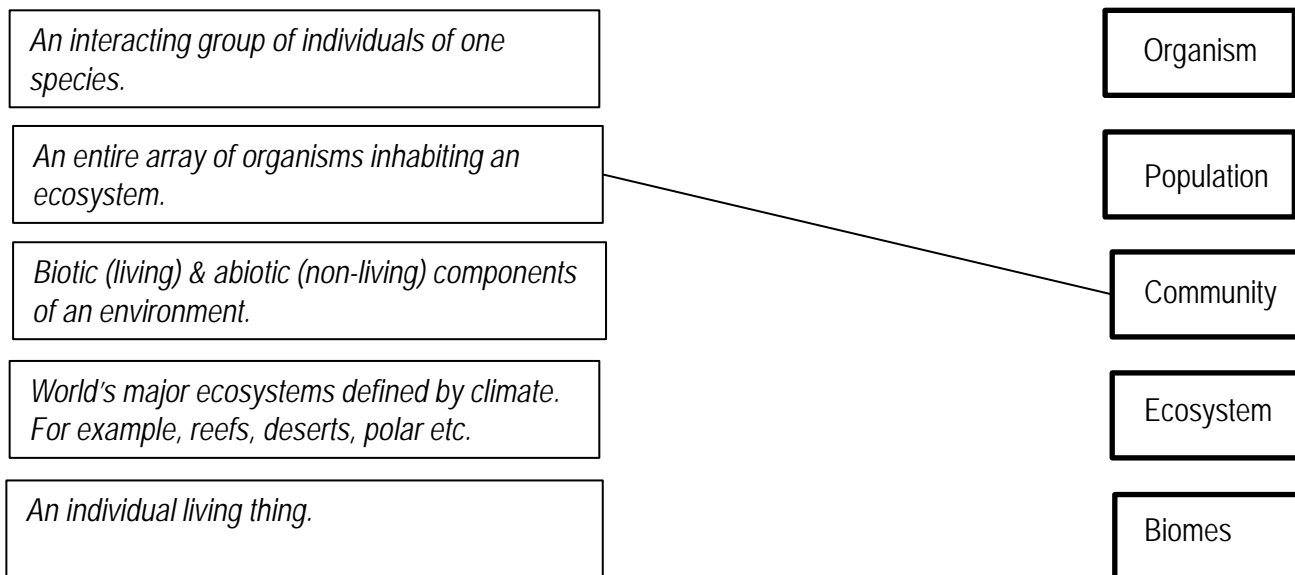


Levels of Biological Organisation: Link the definition with the level of biological organisation:



Interactions: Interactions determine species distribution and abundance. Interactions between biota include:

- Competition (-,-) is when organisms compete for a resource such as food, light or space.
- Predation (+,-) is when one organism benefits by eating something else.
- Mutualism (+,+) is when both organisms benefit.
- Commensalism (+, 0) is when one organism benefits and the other is not affected.
- Parasitism (+,-) is when one organism benefits but the other is harmed.

Can you spot any of these interactions at SEA LIFE Sydney Aquarium?

Answer by completing the table below in Great Barrier Reef and in Shark Valley:

Tank	Interaction	Organism #1	Organism #2
<i>Coral Reef Tank</i>	<i>Competition for light and space</i>	<i>Hard Coral</i>	<i>Soft Coral</i>
		<i>Clown fish</i>	<i>Anemone</i>
<i>Coral Reef Tank</i>		<i>Coral</i>	<i>Zooxanthellae (algae)</i>
		<i>Cleaner fish/shrimp</i>	<i>Fish</i>
		<i>Parasites</i>	<i>Giant grouper</i>

N.B. Small parasites are found naturally on the gills of our fish, but our cleaner wrasse keep them in check!

Names: _____

Year 7 to 10

Food Webs A food web is made up of several food chains linked together. What are some examples of aquatic consumers and producers? Complete the following in Jurassic Seas, Dugong Island, or Touch pools.

Trophic Level	Examples
Secondary Consumers and above (i.e. larger carnivores)	
Primary Consumers (i.e. herbivores, omnivores)	
Primary Producers (carry out photosynthesis)	

What is the role of Decomposers? _____

Draw your own! Using the plants and animals in the table above, draw your own food web in the box below.

NRG! Energy, in the form of food, is created by primary producers and passed along the trophic levels of a food web by consumers. The lines in your food web actually show the flow of energy. But not all of it! Only about 10% of the energy stored at each trophic level is available to the next trophic level. The more trophic levels in a food web, the less energy available to top-level consumers. Question: Why do whale sharks and manta rays choose to eat tiny plankton? _____

