Name	Class	Date	

3.2 Energy, Producers, and Consumers

Lesson Objectives

Define primary producers.

Describe how consumers obtain energy and nutrients.

Lesson Summary

Primary Producers Sunlight is the main energy source for life on Earth. Organisms that can capture energy from sunlight or chemicals and use that energy to produce food are called **autotrophs**, or **primary producers**.

- The process in which autotrophs capture light energy and use it to convert carbon dioxide and water into oxygen and sugars is called **photosynthesis**.
- The process in which autotrophs use chemical energy to produce carbohydrates is called **chemosynthesis**.

Consumers Organisms that rely on other organisms for their energy and food are called **heterotrophs**. Heterotrophs are also referred to as consumers. There are many different types of heterotrophs:

- **Herbivores**, such as cows, obtain energy by eating only plants.
- **Carnivores**, such as snakes, eat only animals.
- **Omnivores**, such as humans, 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.

Primary Producers

1.	What do autotrophs do during photosynthesis?				
2.	Can some organisms survive without energy from the sun? Explain your answer.				
3.	Can organisms create their own energy? Explain your answer.				

Consumers

4. Complete the table about types of heterotrophs.

	Types of Heterotrophs	
Туре	Definition	Examples
Herbivore		cows, rabbits
	Heterotroph that eats animals	
Omnivore		humans, bears, pigs
Detritivore		
Decomposer		
	Heterotroph that consumes the carcasses of dead animals but does not typically kill them itself	

6. How would you categorize	te a consumer that usually	catches and eats prey, but also eats
dead animal carcasses?		

Apply the Big idea

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