

# Two Types of Food Chain:

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## 1. grazing food chains

grass → rabbit → fox → eagle

## 2. detritus food chains

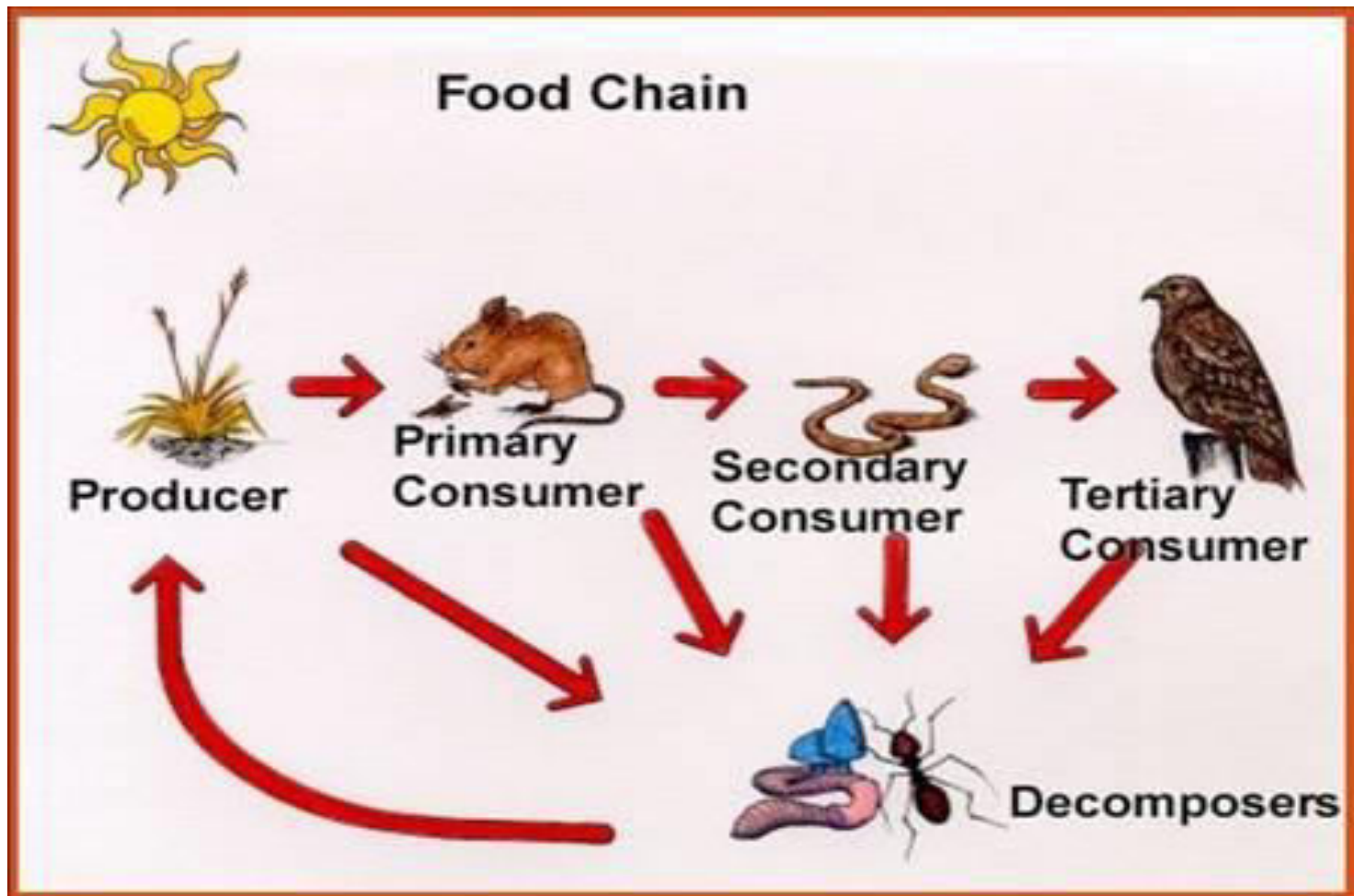
leaf litter → earthworm → blackbird

dead animal → blowfly maggots → frog

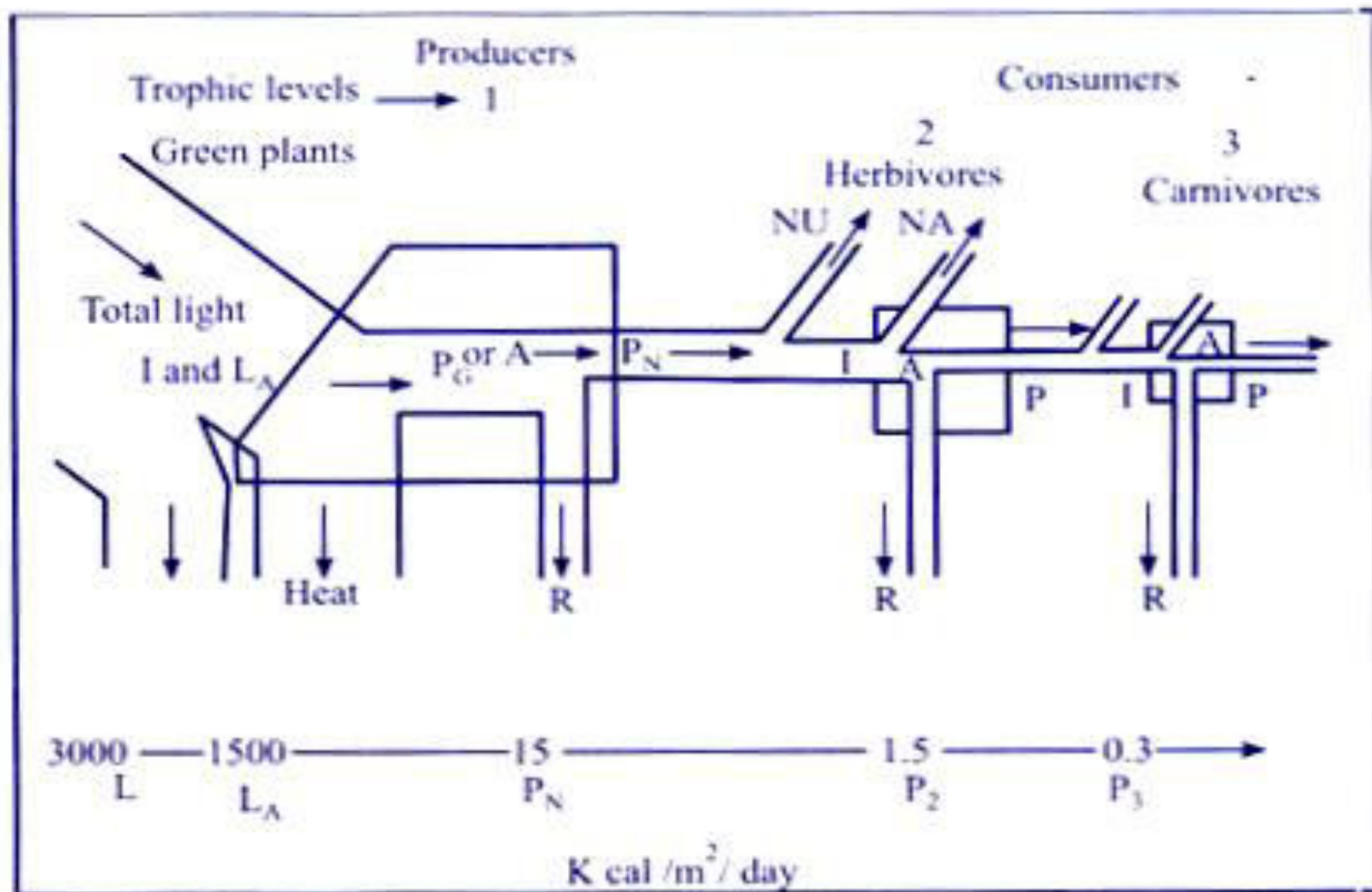
(detritus → detritivore → carnivore)



blowfly maggot

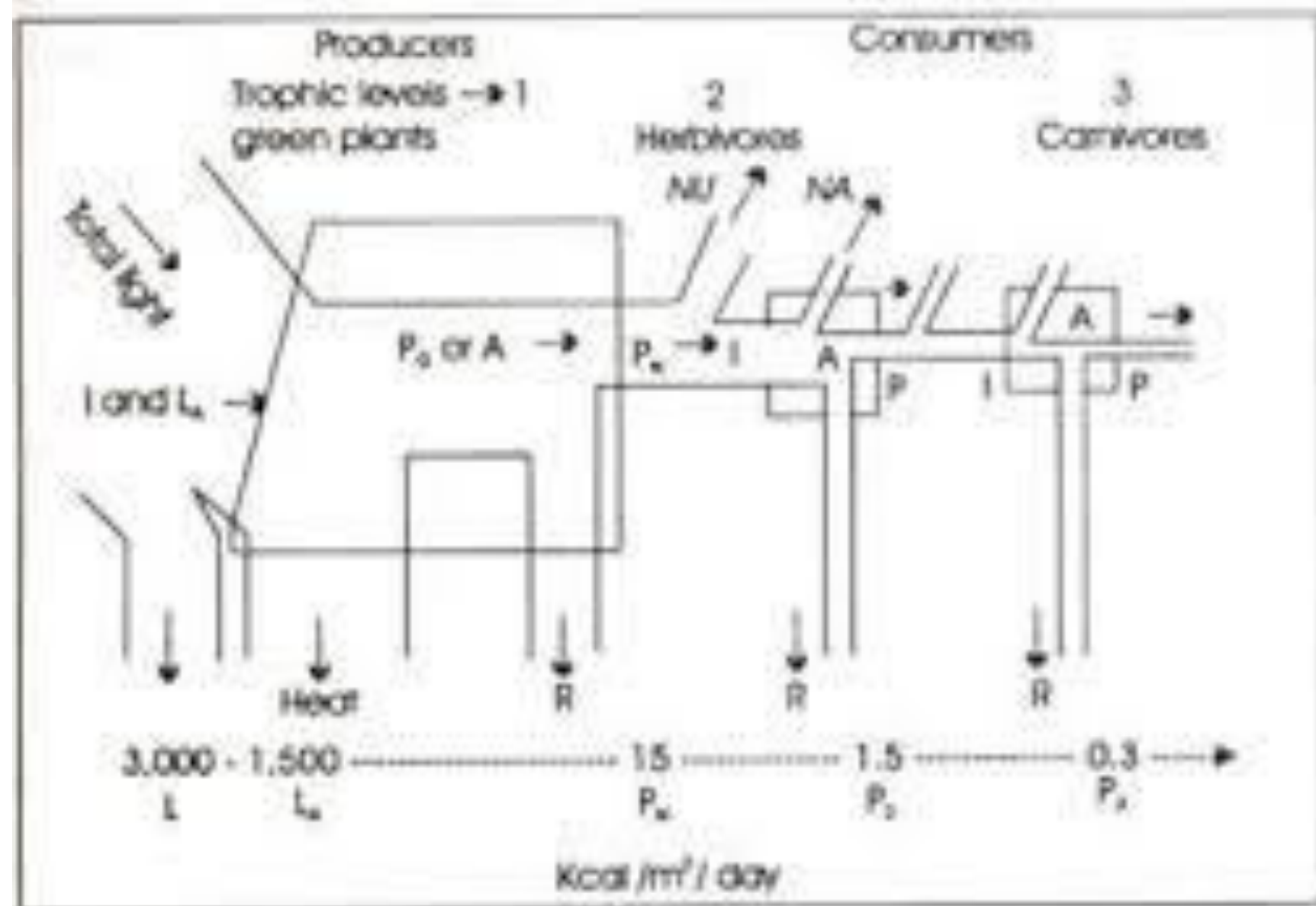


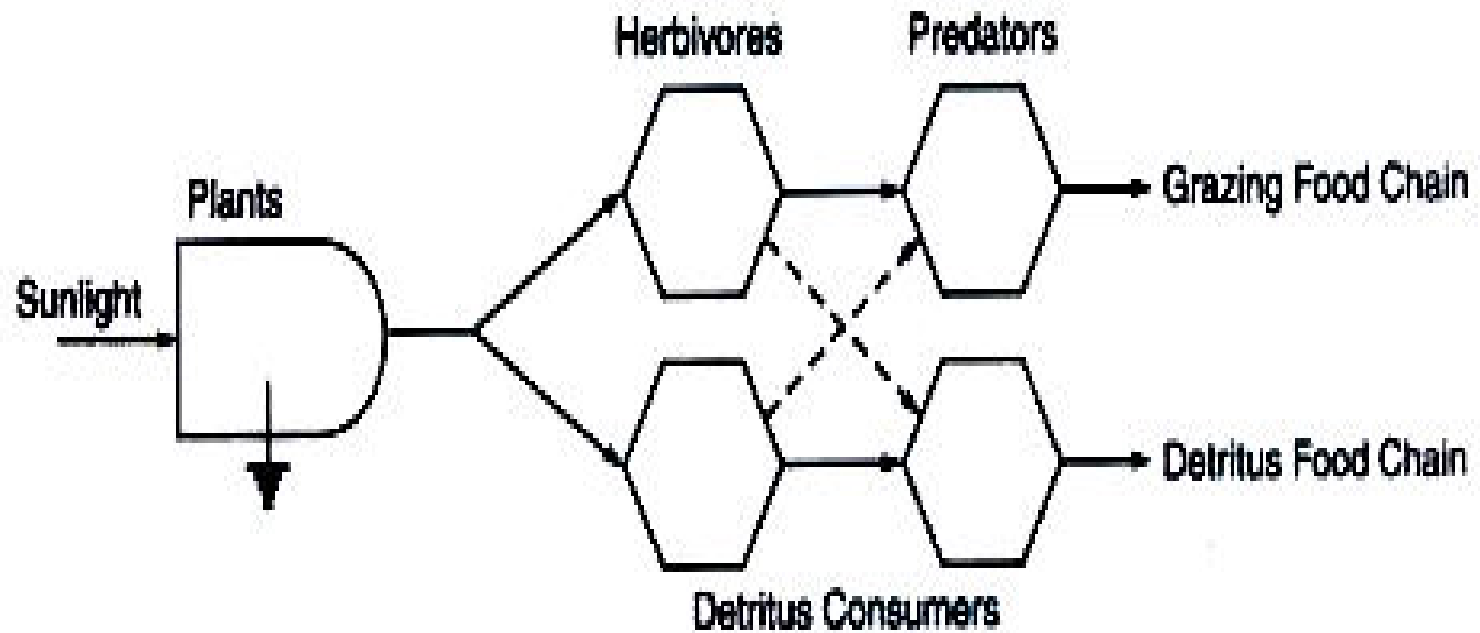
Grazing food chain



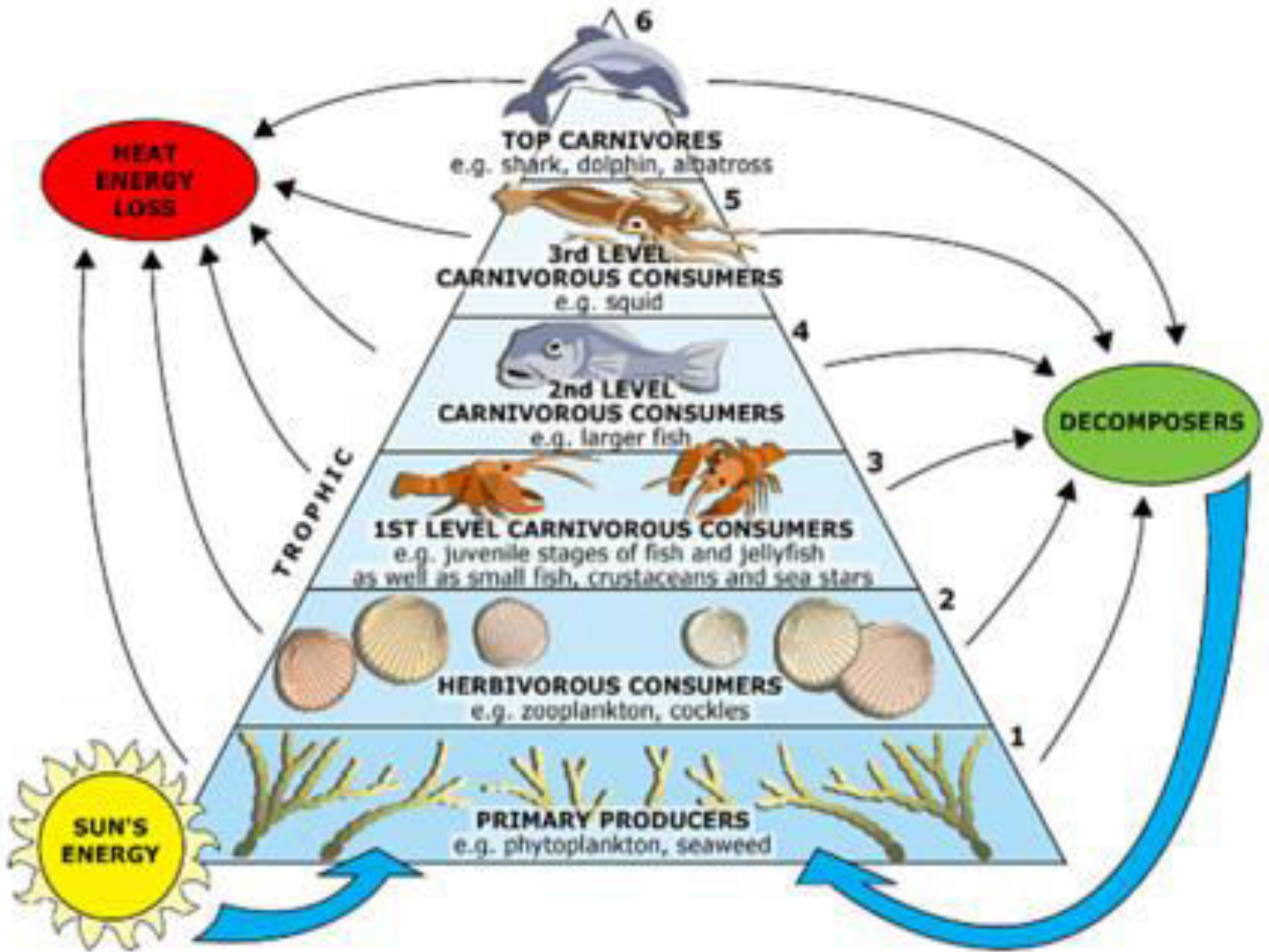
**Fig. 1.4** A simplified energy flow diagram depicting three trophic levels

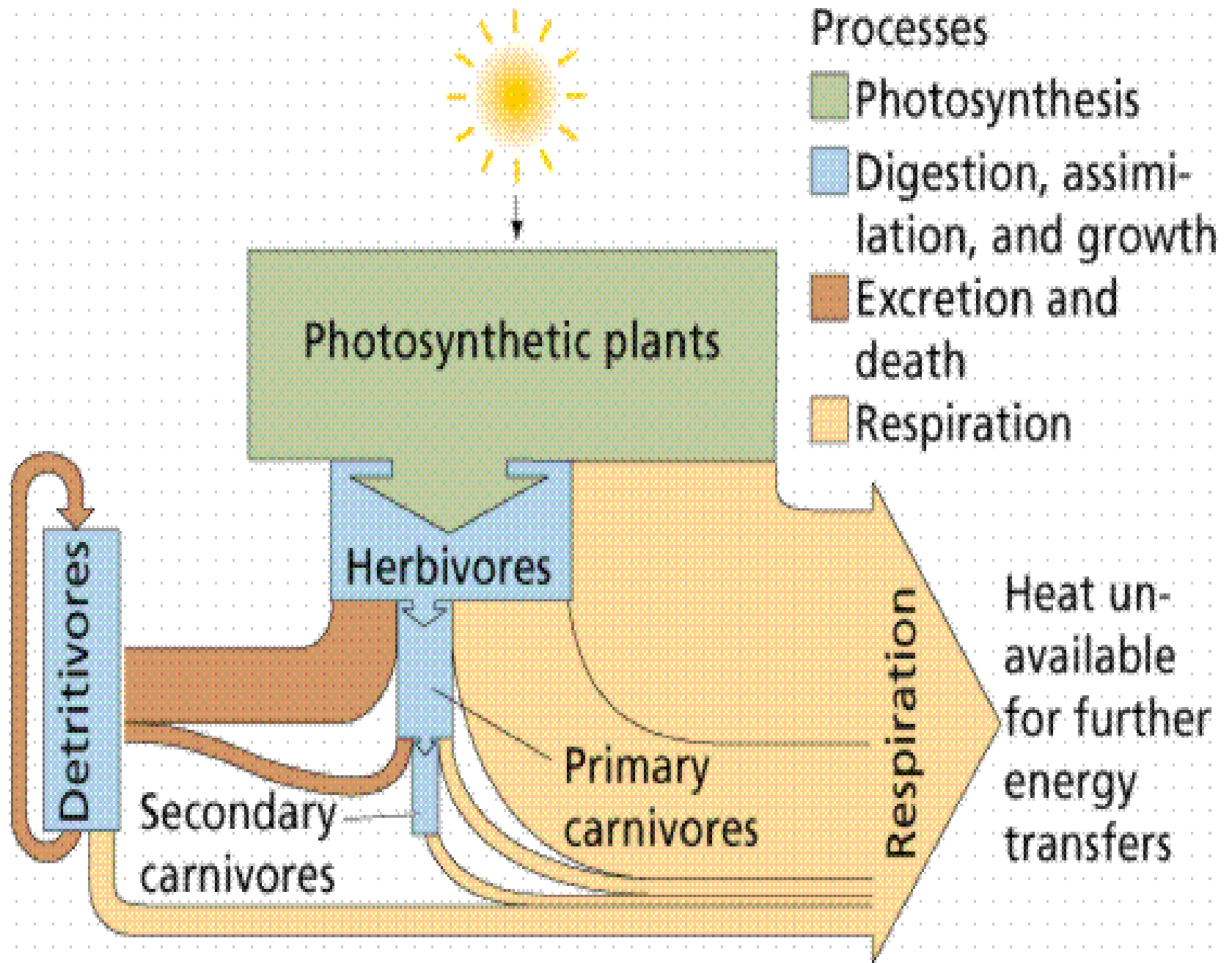
Figure 2.3  
*Energy Flow in a Food Chain*





**Fig. 3.2.** The Y-shaped energy flow model showing linkage between the grazing and detritus food chains

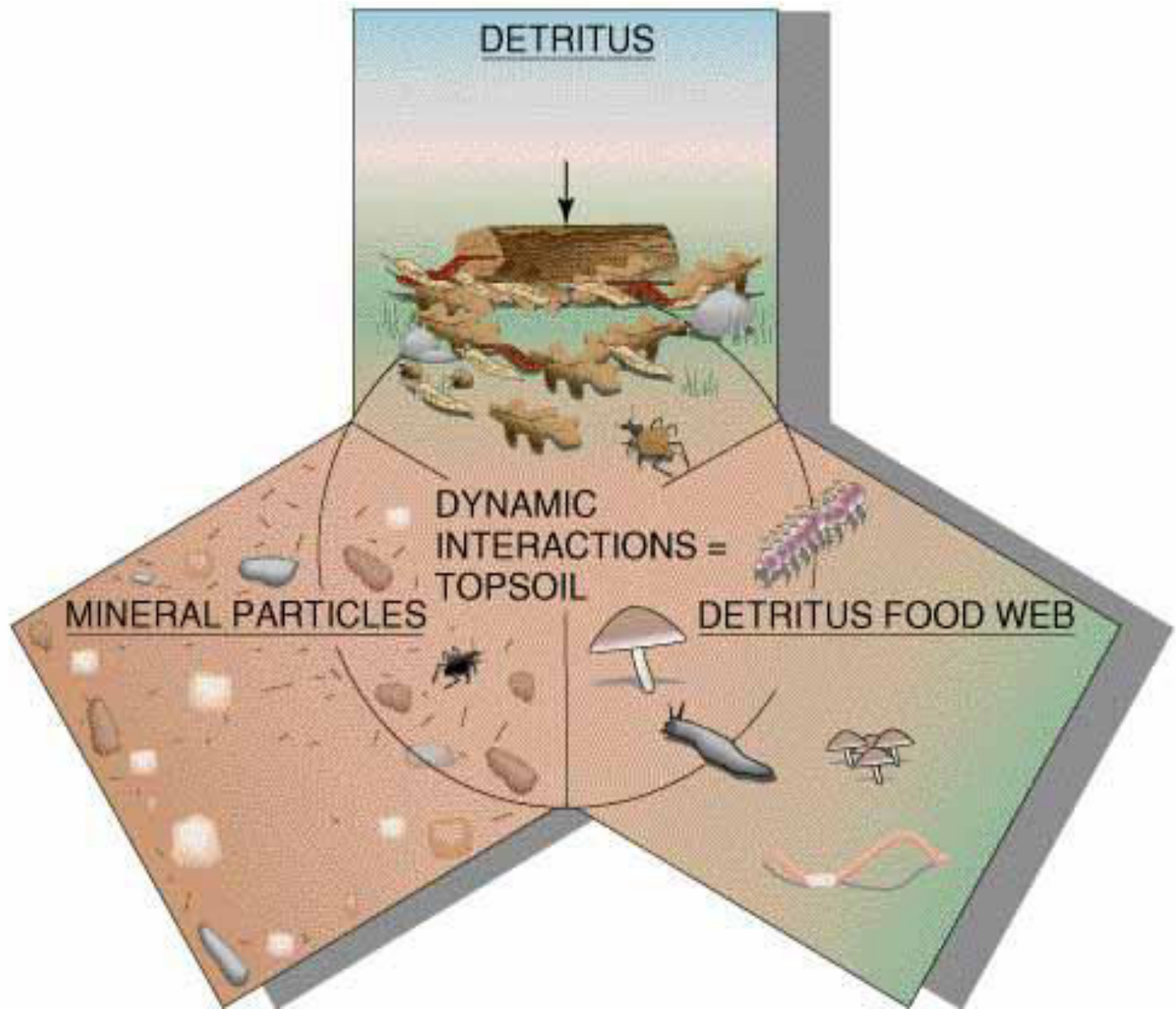






Energy flow through grazing food chain



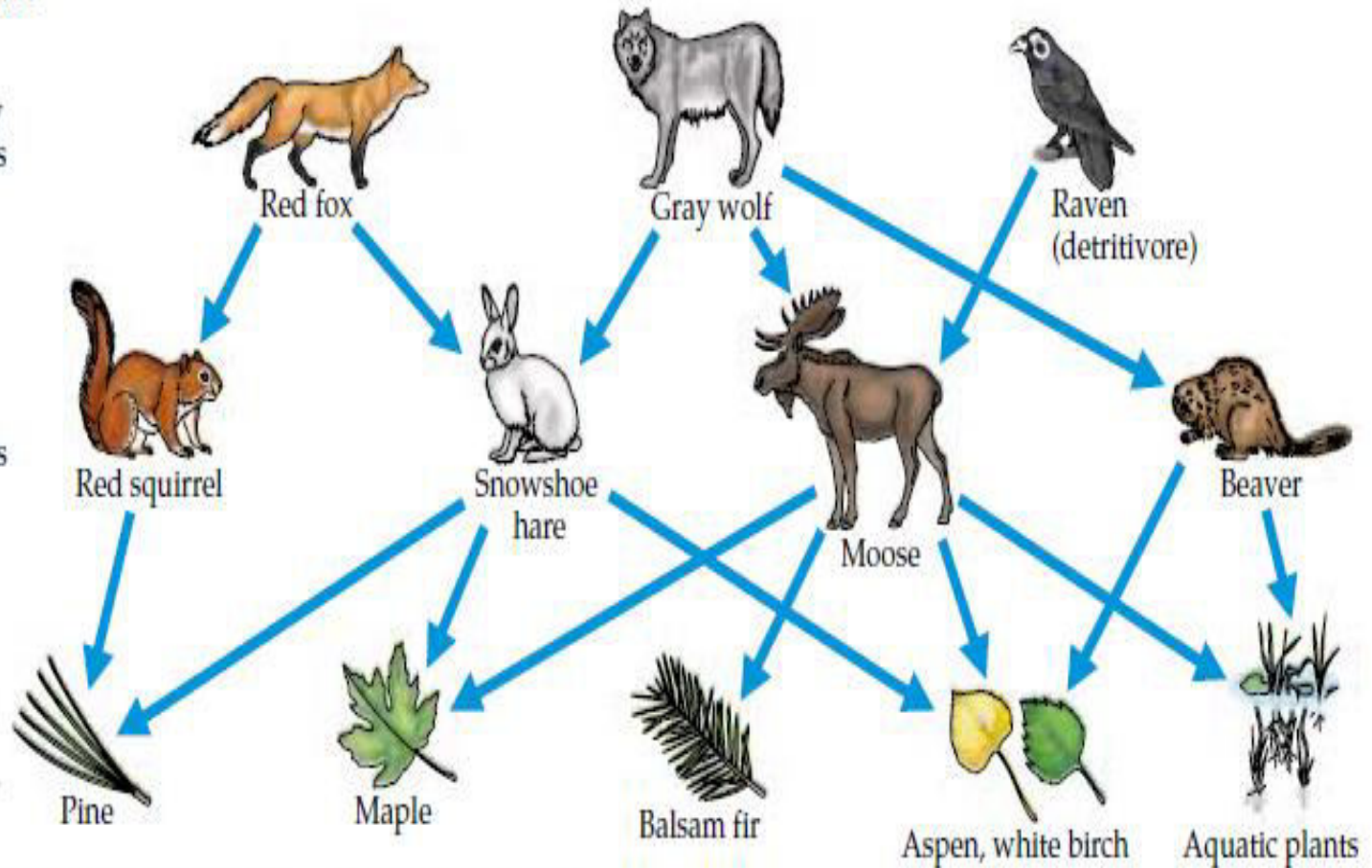


## Trophic level

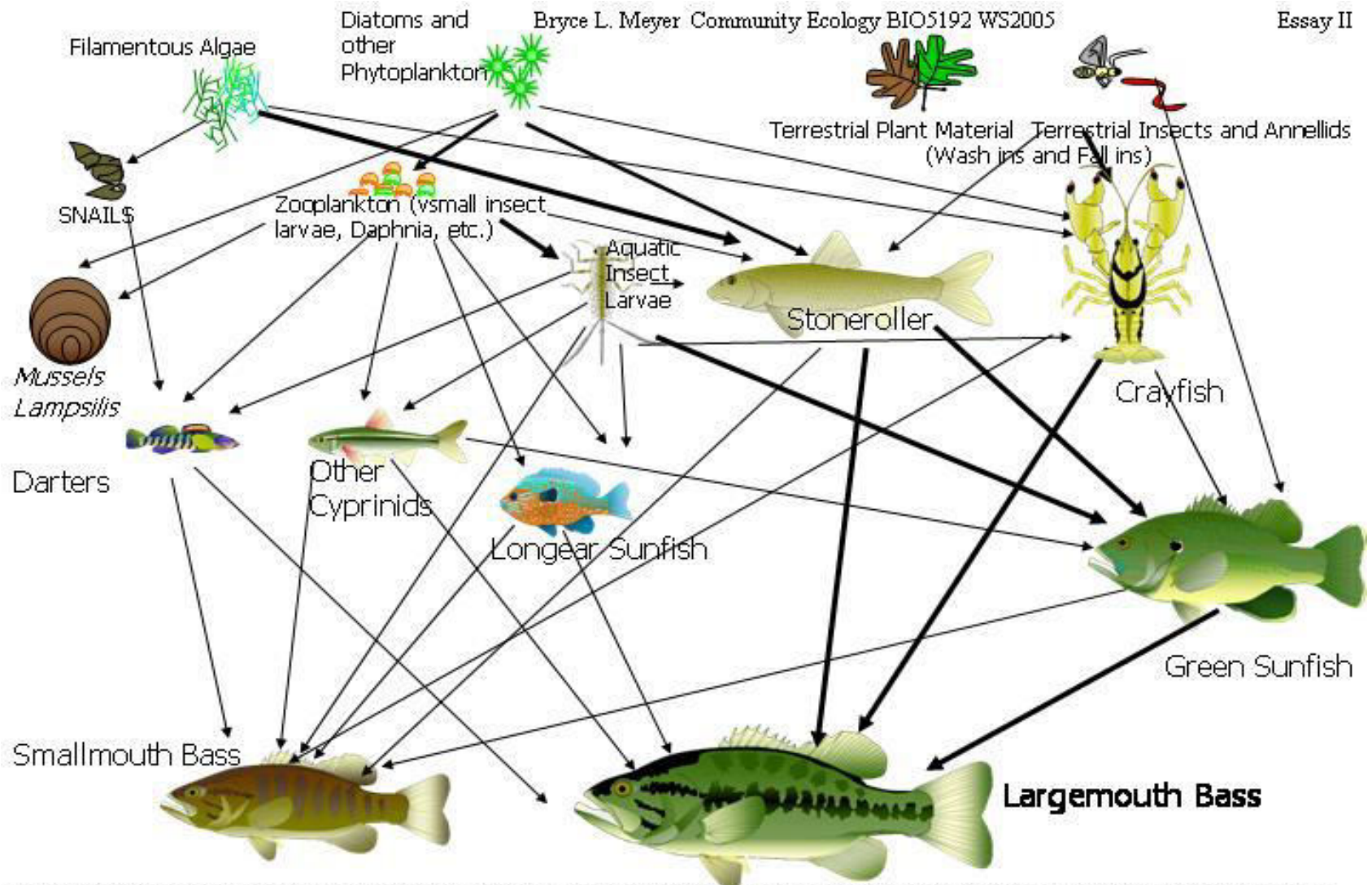
Secondary consumers

Primary consumers

Primary producers



**55.7 Food Web of Isle Royale National Park** This food web includes only large vertebrates and the plants on which they depend. Even with these restrictions, the web is complex. The arrows show who eats whom.



**Figure #22: Simplified Food Web (Source Down) similar to Ozark Cool Water Low order Stream (or stream in heavy agriculture) example Dry Fork, Current Pre-Montauk Spring, etc. Largemouth is dominant top fish predator, though most common fish is the Stoneroller. Filamentous algae and Detritus are base nutrients. Darters, Suckers, other Minnows are in lower concentrations. Green Sunfish is most common sunfish. Terrestrial Birds (Ospreys, Herons), Mammals (Humans, Otters, Raccons, Minks), and Reptiles (Turtles and Water Snakes) feed at all levels.**