**Vocabulary:** **Forest Ecosystem**

dictionary2

**Vocabulary**

* Consumer – an *organism* that feeds on organic matter because it cannot produce it.
  + All animals, all fungi, and some plants are consumers.
  + A cow chewing grass, a man eating a steak, earthworms digesting manure, and mold growing on bread all represent consumers in action because in each case the organism is consuming organic matter.
* Decomposer – an organism that absorbs nutrients from living things or the organic matter they leave behind, turning it into simpler inorganic matter.
  + Decomposers do not need to kill to get their food.
  + All decomposers are technically consumers as well, but often they are spoken of as separate categories.
  + Most decomposers are bacteria or fungi.
* Inorganic – not produced by living things.
  + Inorganic matter is usually less complex in structure than organic matter.
  + Water, oxygen, ammonia, gold, iron, and carbon dioxide are all examples of inorganic matter.
* Organic – produced almost exclusively by living (or once-living) things.
  + All organic matter contains carbon.
  + Sugar, protein, and fat are all examples of organic matter.
* Organism – a single living thing.
  + An organism may be an animal, a plant, a fungus, or another life form.
* Population – all the organisms of a certain kind in a particular place.
* Producer – an organism that converts simple inorganic matter (such as water and carbon dioxide) into organic matter (like sugar and protein).
  + Most plants use photosynthesis to create organic material from carbon dioxide in the air.
  + No sunlight reaches the ocean floor, but some bacteria can use energy from hot water to produce organic material. These producers support entire ecosystems miles below the surface.