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Heterotrophs = consumers

- Organisms that must obtain energy by consuming other organisms (autotrophs or other heterotrophs) as food.
- Herbivores are called *primary consumers* because they eat only plants.

Carnivores are called *secondary* consumers because they feed on other animals.

Omnivores feed both on autotrophs and on other heterotrophs; that is, they eat both plants and animals. Many aquatic organisms, including fish, are omnivorous.

Detritivores consume dead organic matter (detritus).

Aquatic insects, for instance, shred dead leaves, but also consume bacteria and fungi growing on the leaves.

Detritivores include many bacteria and fungi, invertebrates such as worms and insects, and some scavenging vertebrates.

 Heterotrophs can also be classified according to how they obtain food energy (i.e., functional feeding groups), and by their specific roles in the aquatic ecosystem (Cummins and Klug 1979)