



Africa's Temperate Grasslands



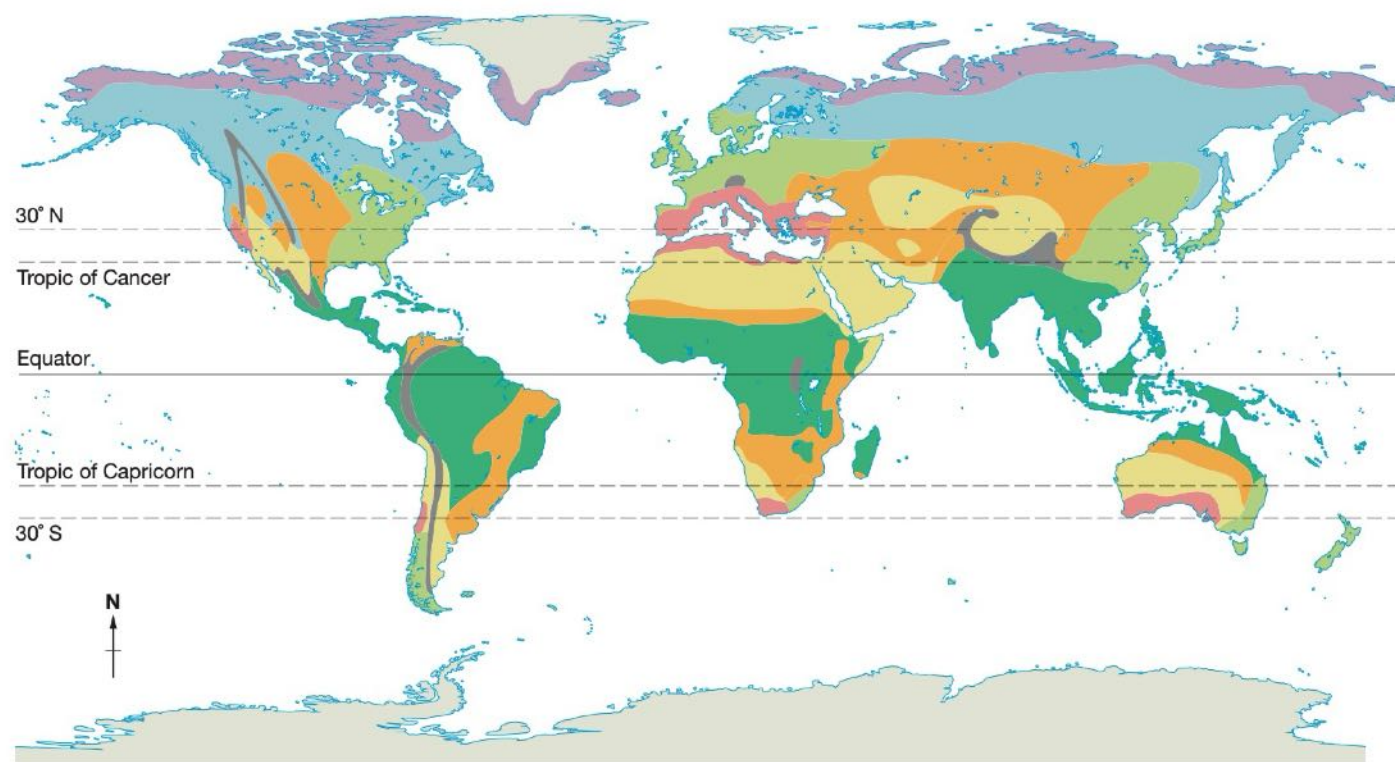















The diagram illustrates a complex food web with the following components and energy flow:

- Producers (Plants):** A large acacia tree and a small bush at the bottom right.
- Primary Consumers (Herbivores):**
 - The acacia tree is eaten by a giraffe, a rhinoceros, and a grasshopper.
 - The small bush is eaten by a grasshopper, a mouse, and an antelope.
- Secondary Consumers (Carnivores):**
 - The grasshopper is eaten by a bird and a frog.
 - The mouse is eaten by a snake.
 - The antelope is eaten by a cheetah.
 - The frog is eaten by a snake.
 - The snake is eaten by a monkey.
 - The bird is eaten by a hawk.
 - The monkey is eaten by a cheetah.
- Tertiary Consumers (Apex Predators):**
 - The cheetah is eaten by a lion.
 - The hawk is eaten by a lion.



Key

 Tropical forest	 Deciduous and evergreen forest	 Chaparral
 Temperate grassland	 Coniferous forest	 High mountains
 Desert	 Tundra	 Polar ice