



## ARCTIC FOOD WEB CARDS



Photo: Patti Virtue

**Algae** convert solar energy into chemical energy.

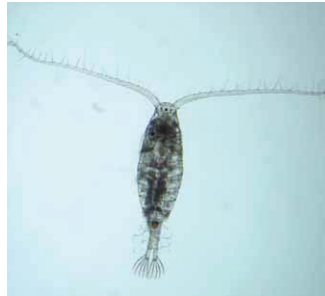


Photo: NOAA

**Copepods** and other invertebrates (animals without a backbone) feed on microscopic algae.



Photo: Sandra Zicus

**Polar bears** prefer to eat ringed and bearded seals, but will also eat arctic fox, walrus and beluga whales.



Photo: Merrick Peirce

**Arctic fox** eat ringed seal pups.



Photo: NOAA

**Arctic cod** eat krill and other aquatic invertebrates.



Photo: Sandra Zicus

**Ringed seal** eat arctic cod, as well as other fish.



Photo: Sandra Zicus

**Walrus** eat bottom-dwelling organisms such as clams.



Photo: NOAA

**Beluga whales** eat primarily fish, such as Arctic cod.



Photo: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

**Clams** eat algae.



BBC

**Eider ducks** are benthic feeders. Some eiders (like spectacled eiders) are endangered or threatened species. Common eiders are harvested by humans.



[www.arcodiv.org](http://www.arcodiv.org)

**Sea ice amphipods** feed on ice algae and are food to seals and birds



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**Bowhead whales** are feeding on euphausiids and crustaceans in the plankton.



<http://www.oceanriver.org/GeorgeDivokyLoriWark.php>

**Black Guillemots** feed mainly on fish and have been studied for decades on Cooper Island. Their main food is Arctic cod.



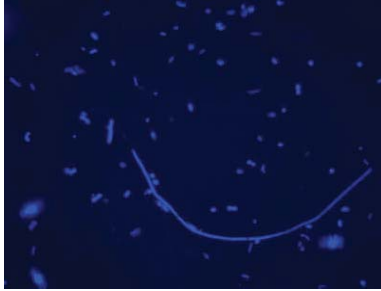
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**Euphausiids** are pelagic crustaceans that feed on phytoplankton. They are important food to fish and to bowhead whales in the Arctic.



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**Jellyfish** (Scyphozoa) occur in all parts of the world's ocean. They eat zooplankton and small fish.



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**Bacteria** are important decomposers in all Arctic marine habitats. The breakdown of dead organic material and organic material released from phytoplankton and are important food for protozoans.



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**Chaetognaths** (also called arrowworms) are important planktonic carnivores. They live at all water depths in the Arctic Ocean and are ambush predators on copepods.



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**Pteropods** are pelagic snails. While most species feed on phytoplankton and bacteria, some species are predators. They are important food for fish and birds.



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**Sculpins** are benthic fish. They eat benthic invertebrates like worms and clams. They are important food for other fish species and birds.



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**Polychaetes** are benthic worms. They eat either detritus (including bacteria) or invertebrates like worms and clams. They are important food for other fish species, grey whales and walrus.



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**Isopods** are benthic crustaceans. Their feeding strategy varies widely including herbivory, carnivory and scavenging. They are important food for other fish species, grey whales and walrus.



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**Decapods** are benthic crustaceans. They are scavenger and/or predators on other benthic animals like polychaetes and clams. Some are commercially harvested.