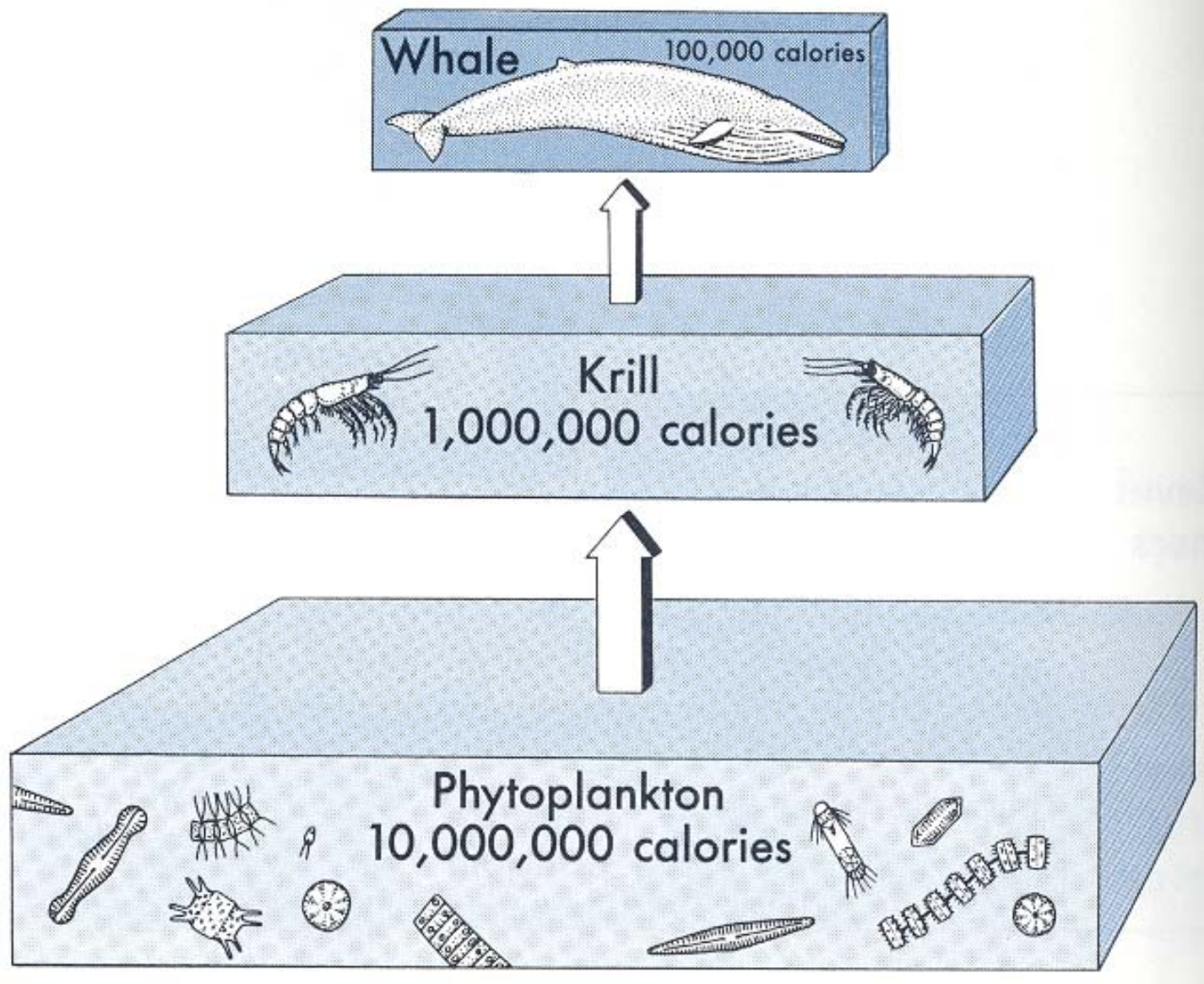
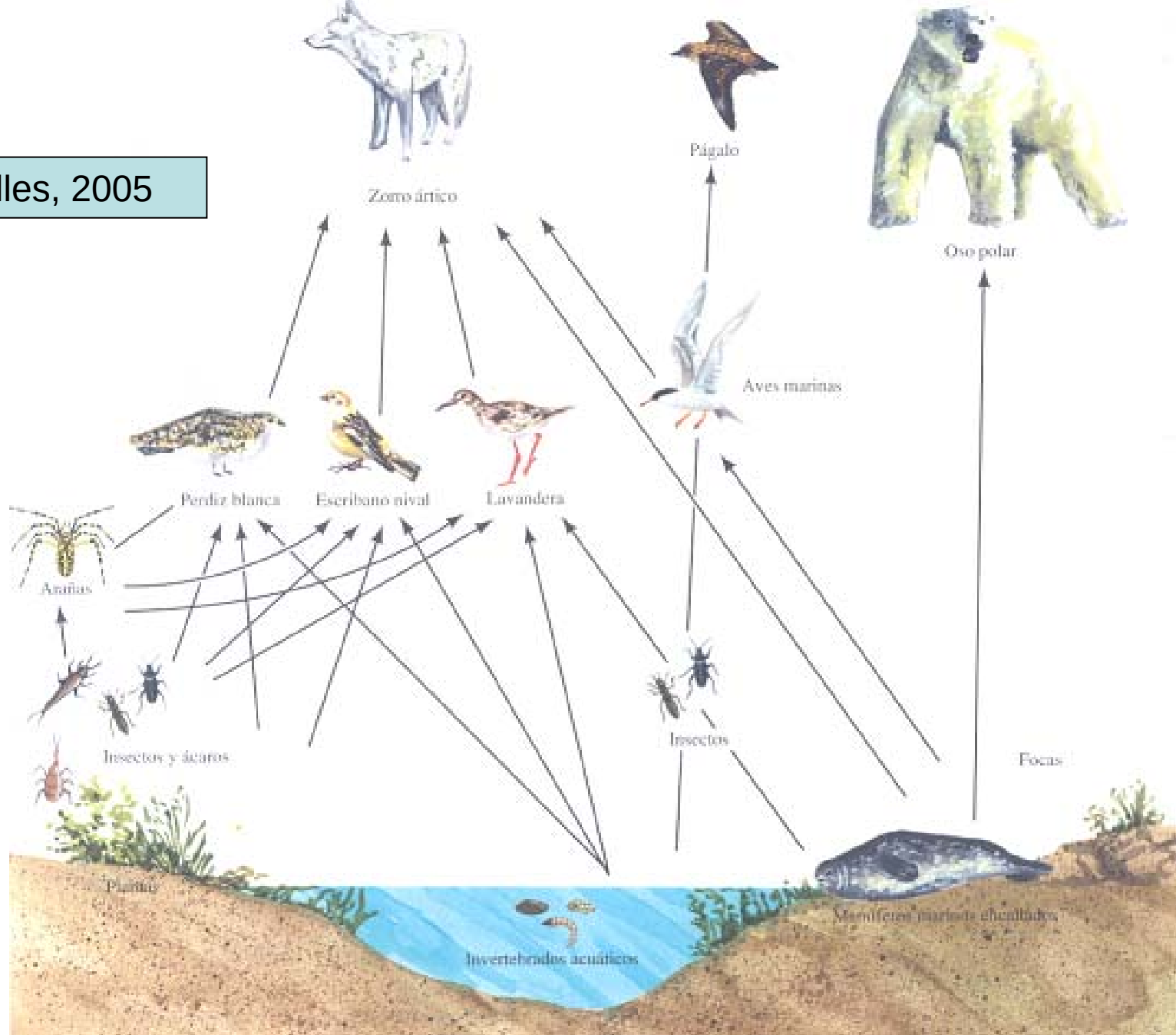
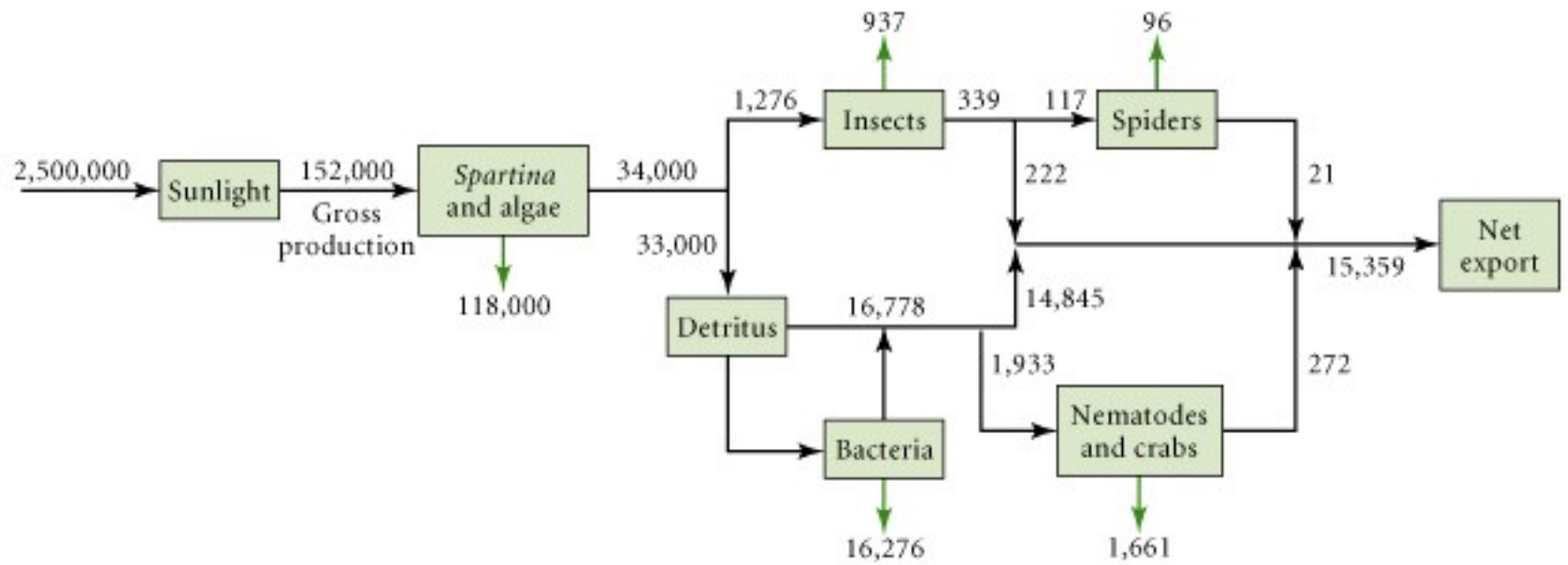




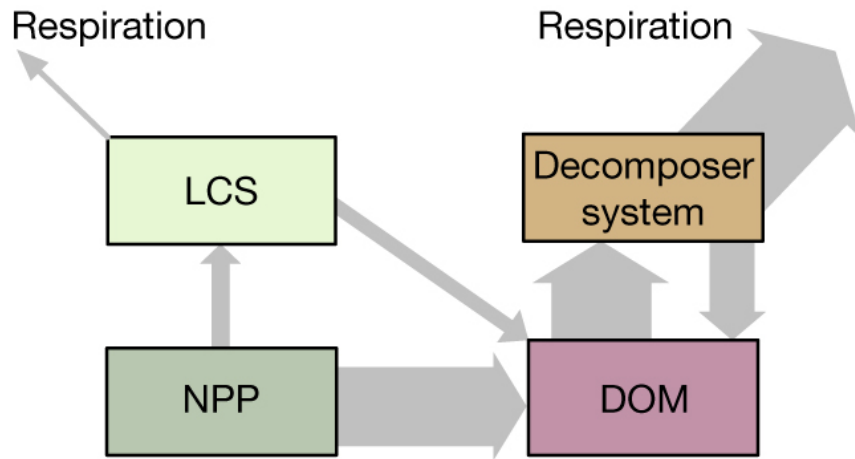
Molles, 2005



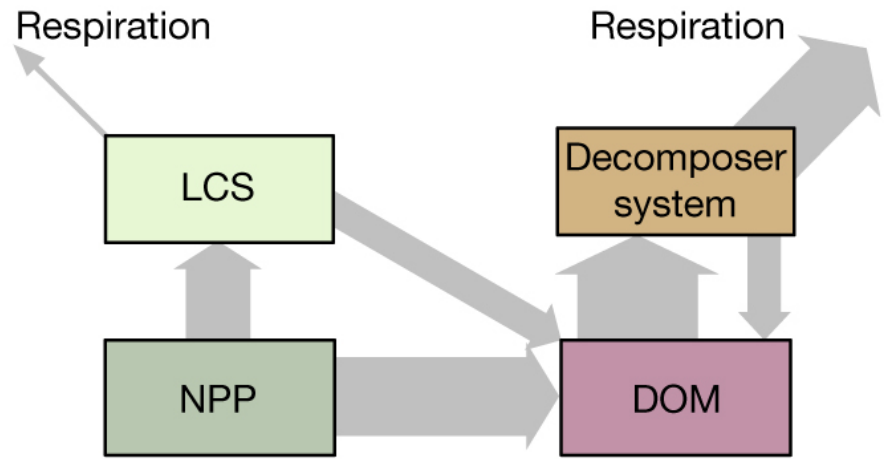


Ricklefs & Miller, 2000

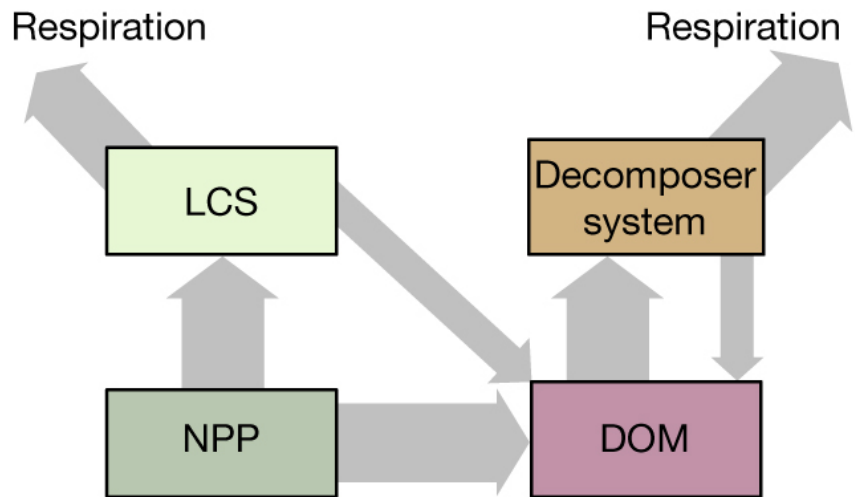
(a) Forest



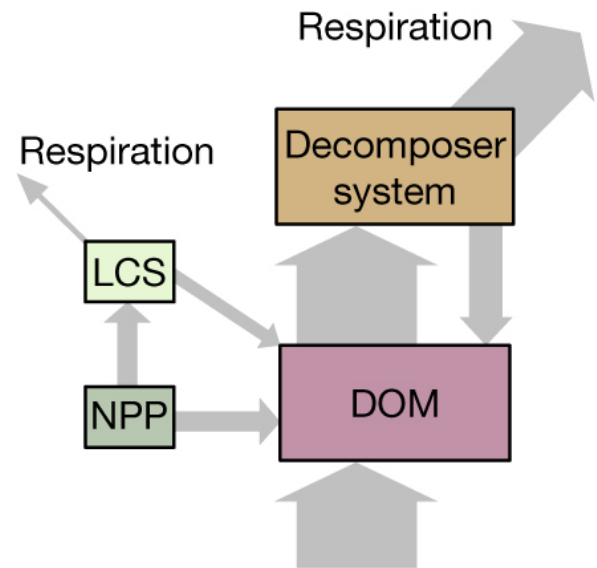
(b) Grassland



(c) Plankton community



(d) Stream community



Begon, Harper & Townsend, 1988

From terrestrial catchment

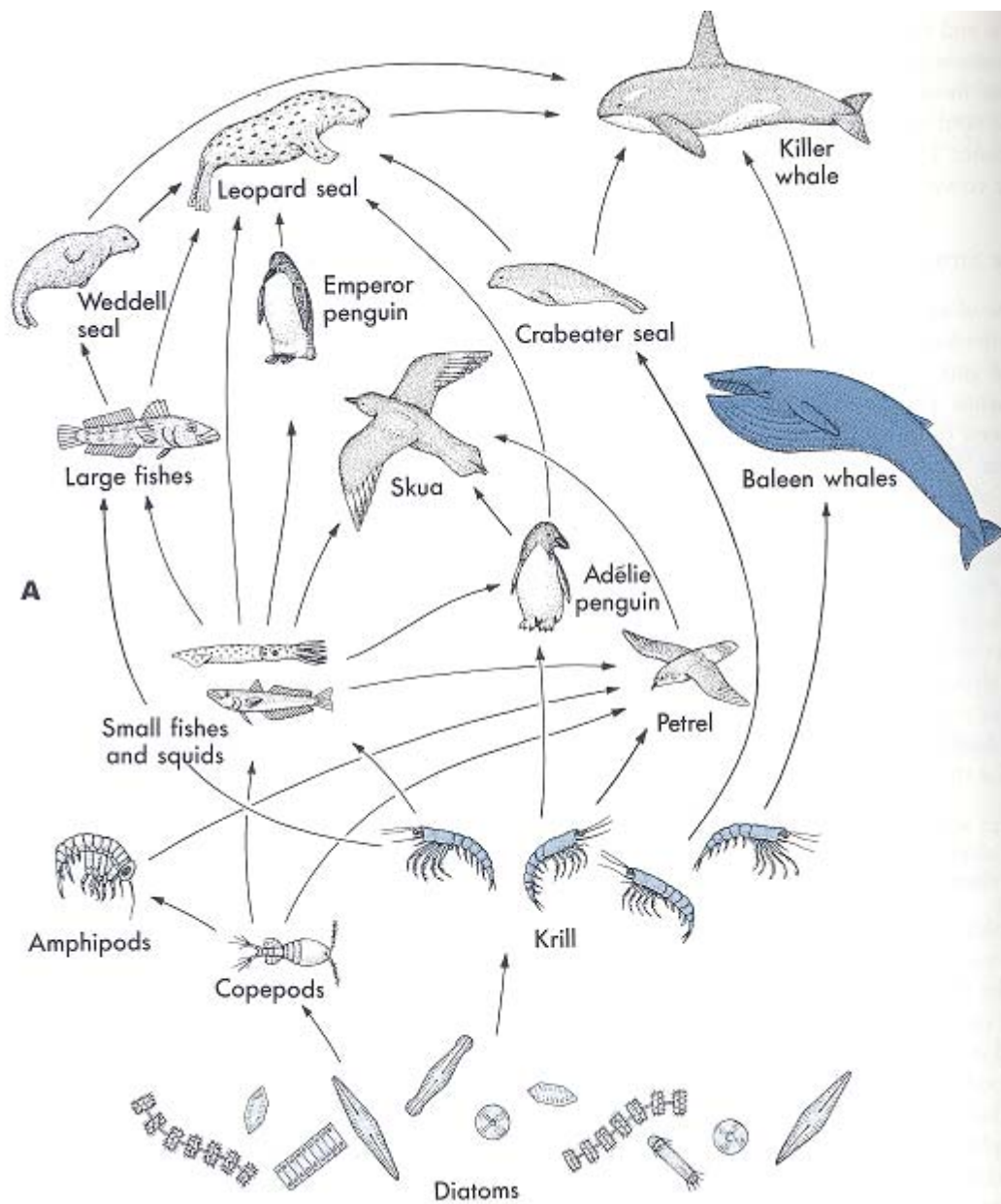
TABLE 10-7

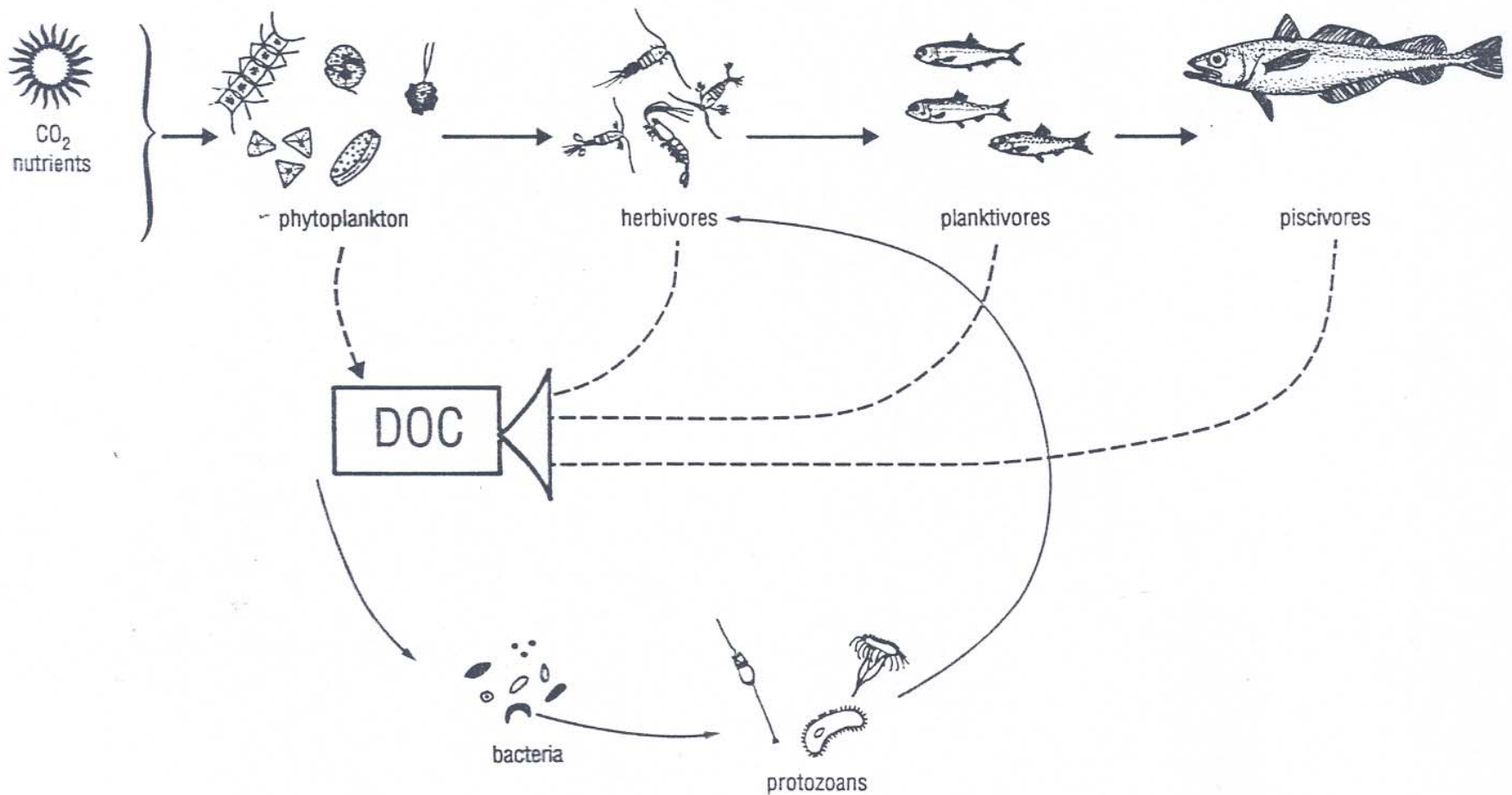
Average number of trophic levels in various ecosystem types calculated from primary production, consumer energy flux, and ecological efficiencies

Community	Net primary production (kcal m ⁻² yr ⁻¹)	Predator ingestion (kcal m ⁻² yr ⁻¹)	Ecological efficiency (%)	Number of trophic levels
Open ocean	500	0.1	25	7.1
Coastal marine	8,000	10.0	20	5.1
Temperate grassland	2,000	1.0	10	4.3
Tropical forest	8,000	10.0	5	3.2

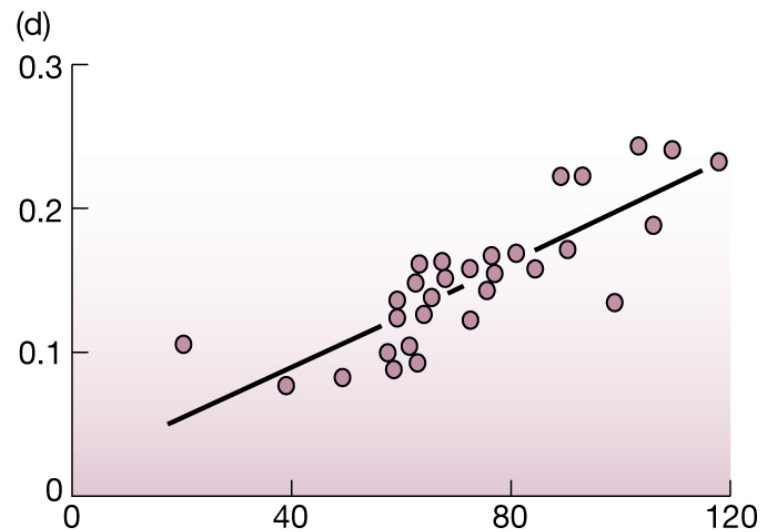
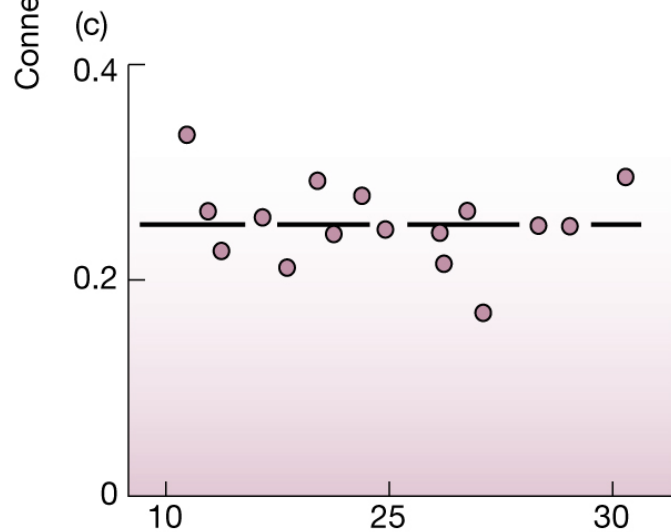
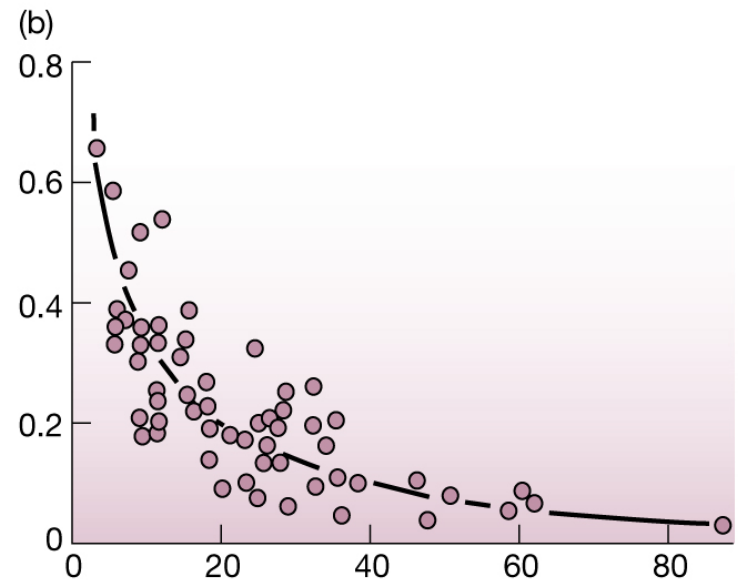
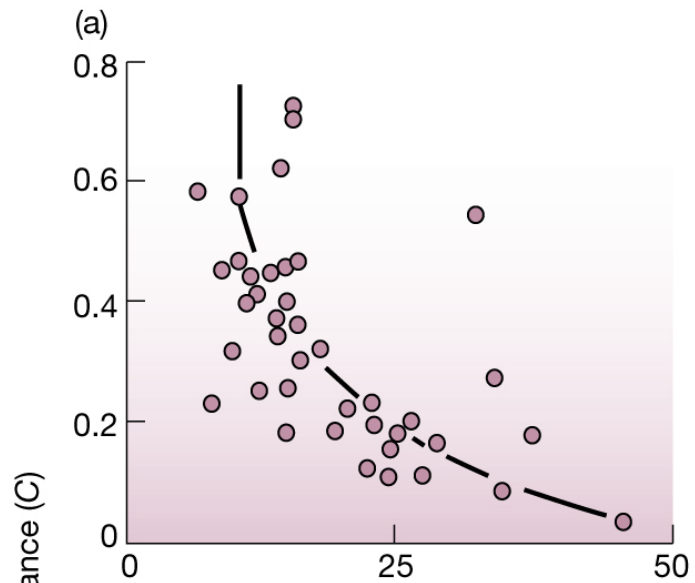
Note: These values are approximations based on many studies.

Ricklefs & Miller, 2000





•Lali, CM & Parsons, CR, 1995. Biological oceanography: An introduction.

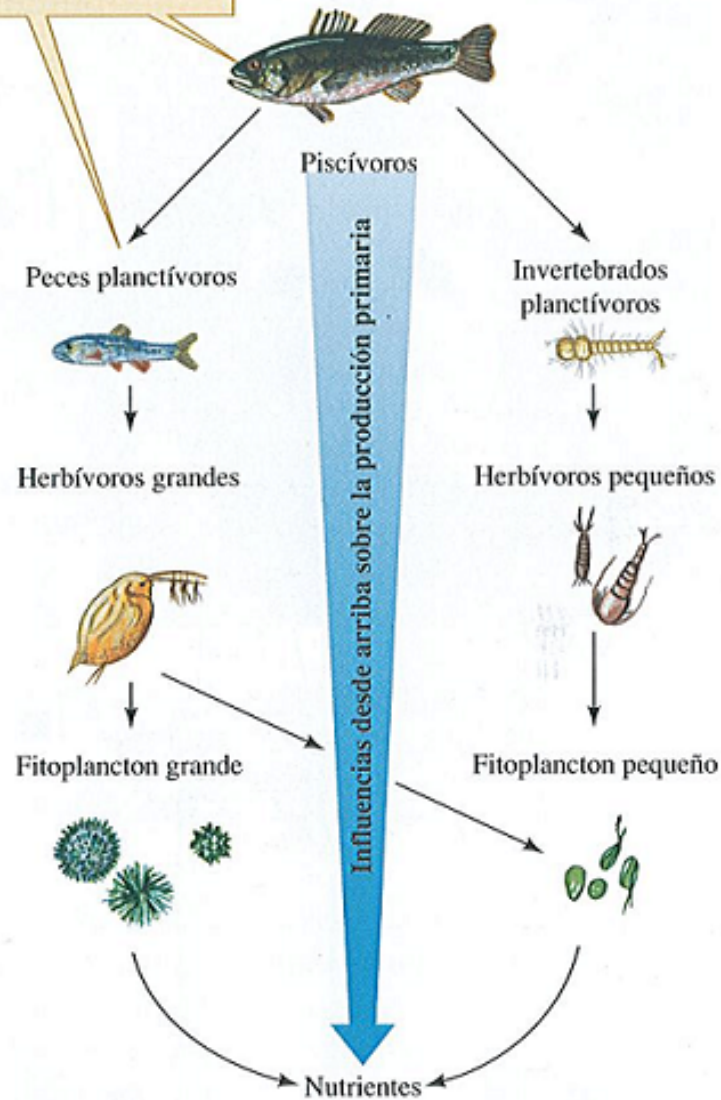


Species richness (S)

Begon, Harper & Townsend, 1988

La hipótesis de la cascada trófica propone que la alimentación de los piscívoros y planctívoros influye en las tasas de producción primaria en lagos.

Red trófica de un lago



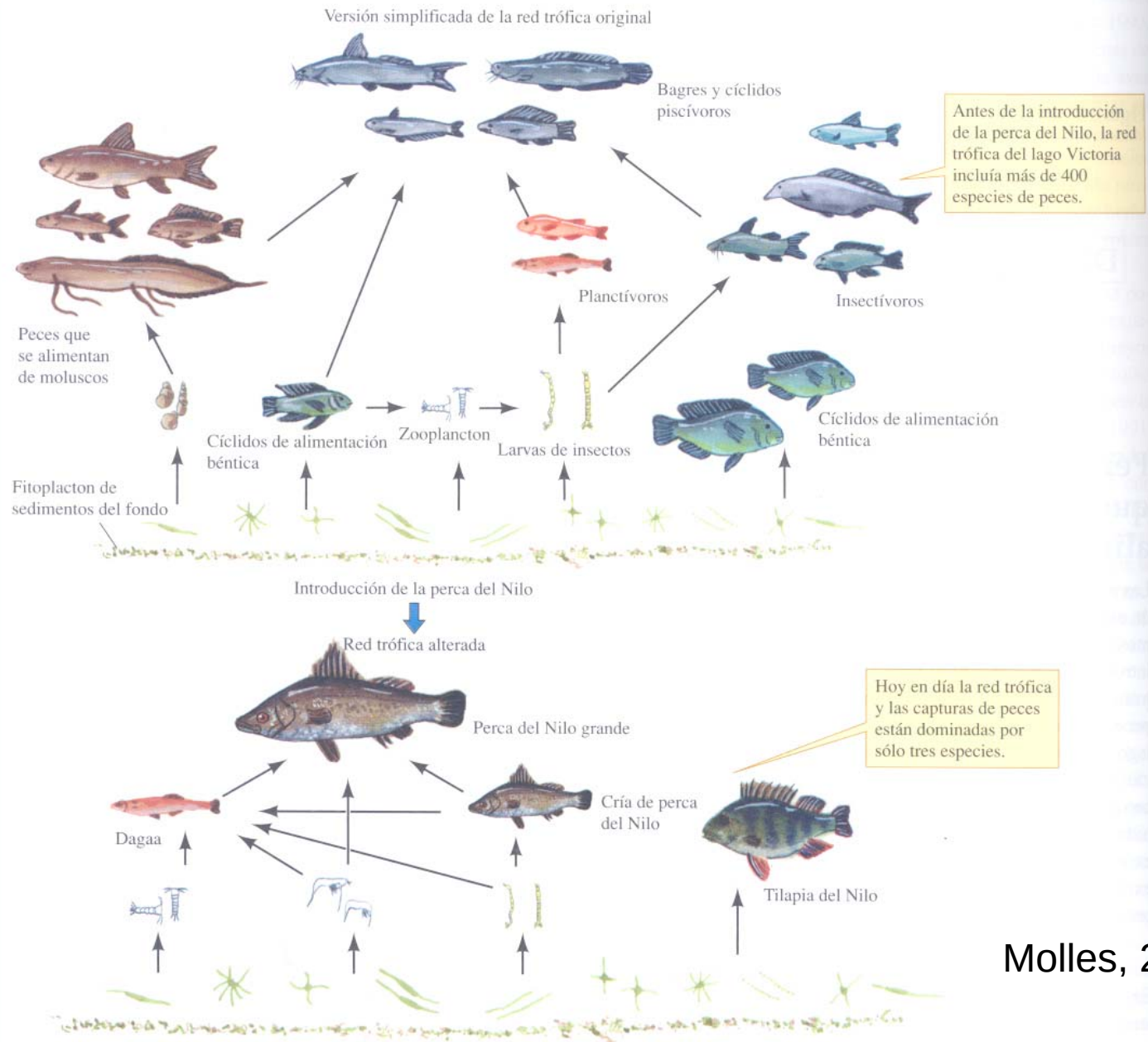


Figure 17.17 Influencia de un depredador exótico, la perca del Nilo, en la red trófica del lago Victoria (datos de Ligtoet y Witte, 1991).

Molles, 2005