

Symbiosis Notes

Mutualism

- _____ from the relationship.
- Example: Ants and aphids: Ants get a sugary substance from the aphid while the aphid receives protection from predators.

Commensalism

- One organism _____ while the other is _____.
- Example: Barnacles on whales: Barnacles “hitch” a ride on the whale gathering food during transport; the whales receives nothing out of the relationship

Parasitism

- One organism _____ while the other is _____.
- Examples: Flea and dog: Flea gets home/food while the dog is harmed because the flea feeds on its blood!
- Two types of parasites:
 - _____: lives on the _____ of an organism, attaching itself to the outside of the host. Examples: fleas, ticks, and leeches
 - _____: found on the _____ of living organisms; feed on nutrients ingested by their host. Examples: tapeworms and hookworms

Review Questions:

1. Determine which ecological factors are a part of a lion's niche and which are a part of a lion's habitat by placing the above items in the correct column.
 - a. Items: food, hunting behavior, other lions, trees, watering hole, wildebeast, zebra, sand, temperature, grass, savanna

Habitat	Niche

2. What are the three possible outcomes of competitive exclusion?

3. What are ecological equivalents?
4. Complete the table about main classes of symbiotic relationships.

Class	Description of Relationship
mutualism	
commensalism	
parasitism	

5. The organism from which a parasite obtains nutritional needs is called a(an)
_____.