

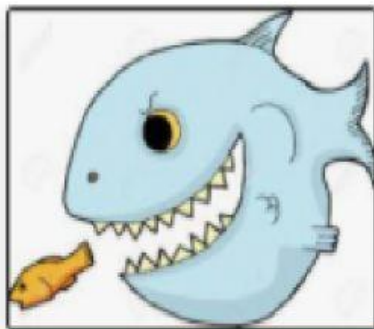
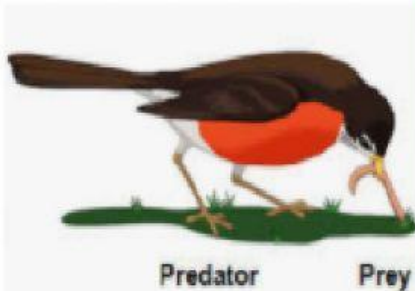
3 Types of Interactions

Directions: Read the 2 pages
Complete Concept Map & Scenarios

1. Predation

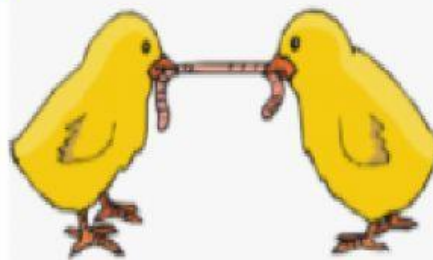
The pursuit, capture, and killing of animals for food.

Predator kills and eats **prey**.



2. Competition

Occurs when two or more organisms compete for limited environmental resources, such as nutrients, living space, or light.



3. Symbiosis

A close ecological relationship between two (or more) dissimilar organisms

Type of Symbiosis	Species One	Species Two
Mutualism		
Commensalism		
Parasitism		

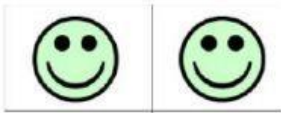
Symbiosis

Any relationship in which two species live closely together.

There are three symbiotic relationships:

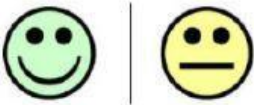
1. Mutualism

A type of symbiosis in which both benefit.



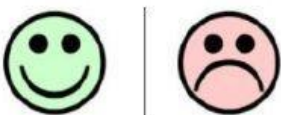
1. Commensalism

One organism benefits, the other is not affected.



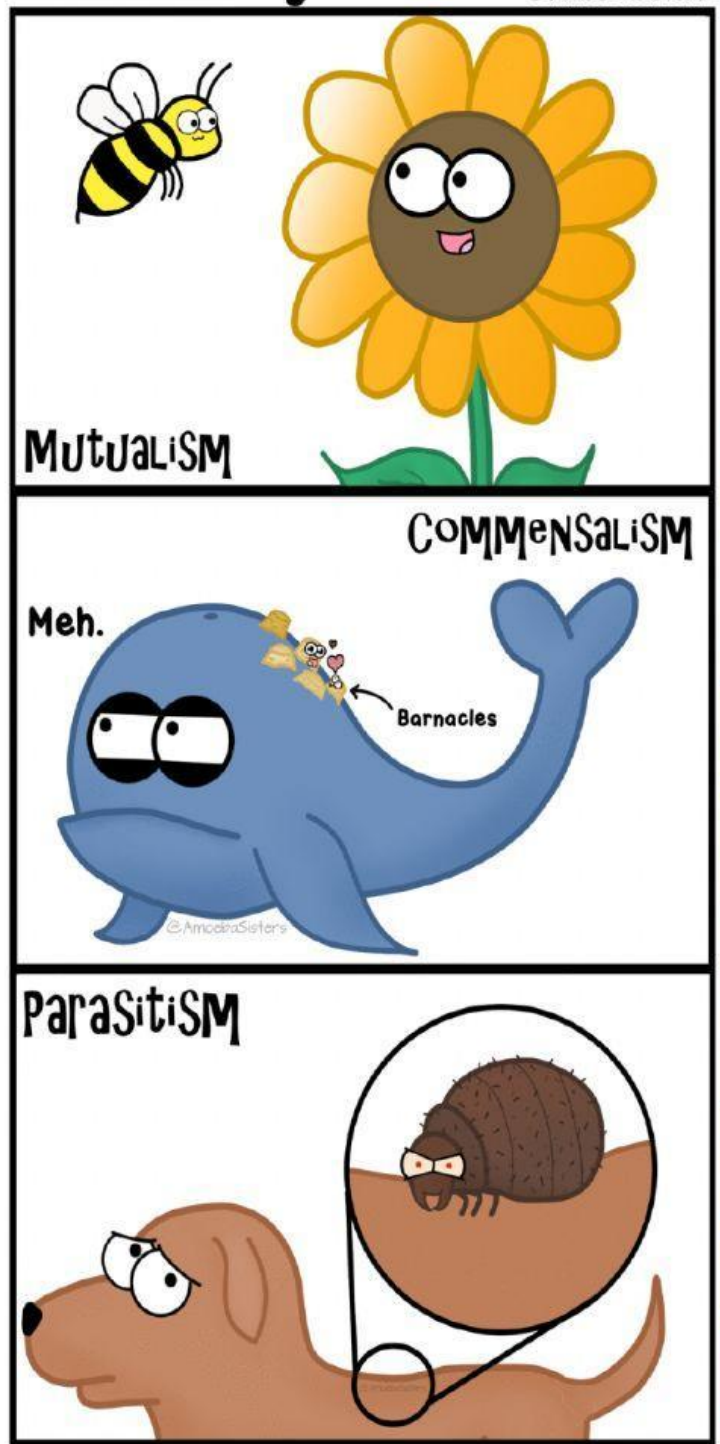
1. Parasitism

One organism benefits, the other is harmed.



Symbiosis

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

TOPIC A

TOPIC B

TOPIC C

TOPIC D

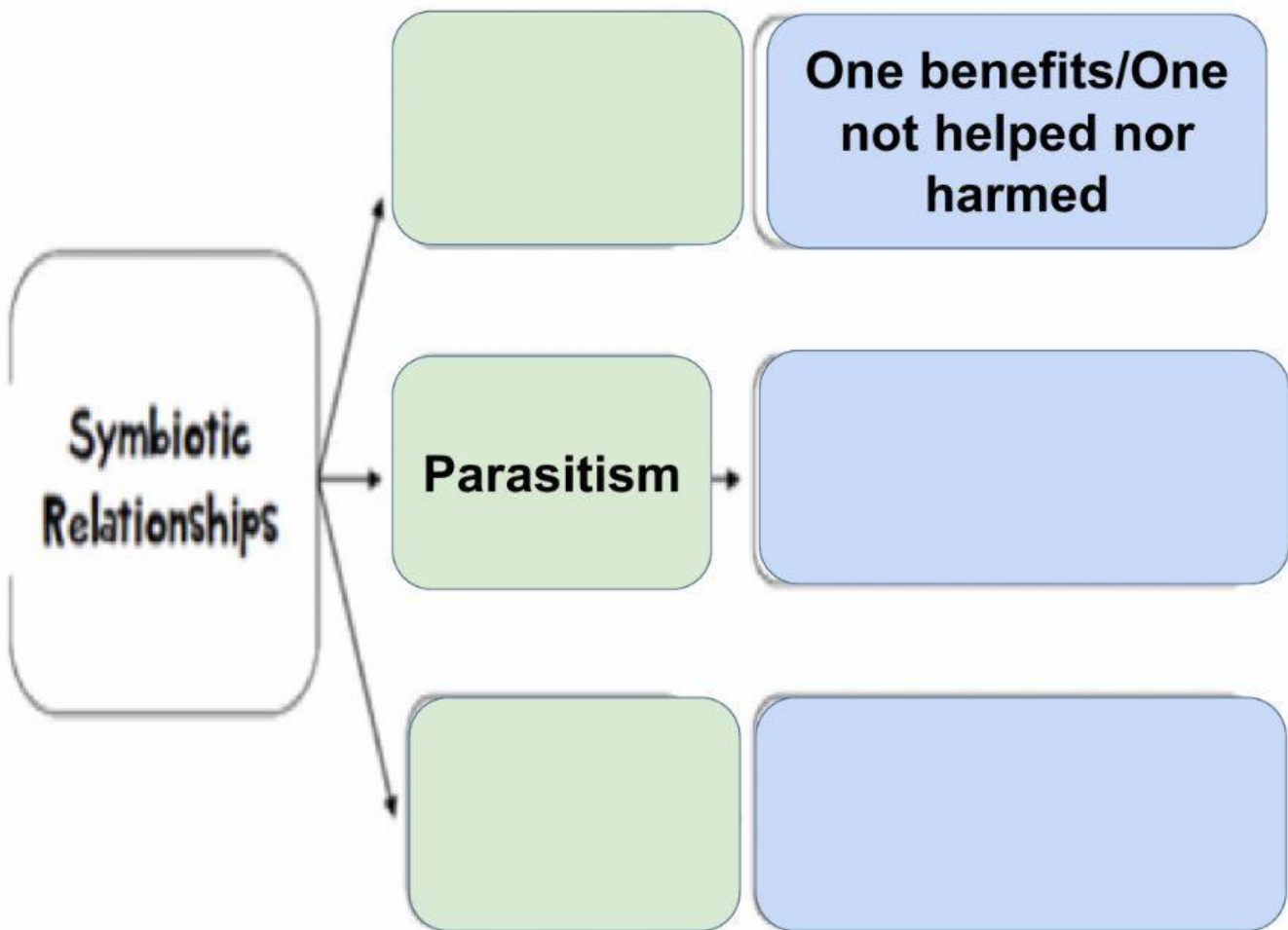
TOPIC E

TOPIC F

TOPIC G

TOPIC H

Directions: Complete the Types of Symbiotic Relations Concept Map



Determine the Interaction to be: **predation**, competition, **mutualism**, **commensalism**, or **parasitism**.

Scenario	Relationship
A fox eats a rabbit.	
Two male deer stags fight over a female doe deer	
A mosquito feeds off the blood of other mammals like humans, harming them by taking their blood and making them itchy	
A bird lives near large cattle. As cattle move, they rustle up bugs that bird can eat.	
A sea anemone has stinging tentacles that protects the clownfish that lives in it. The clownfish eats any undigested food the sea anemone doesn't eat.	

Determine the Interaction to be either: **predation**, **mutualism**, **commensalism**, or **parasitism**.

1. Remora fish attach themselves to a shark's body. They then travel with the shark and feed on the leftover food scraps from the shark's meals.
2. Mistletoe extracts water and nutrients from the oak tree, causing harm to the oak tree.
3. Algae and fungi can live together, forming lichen. The algae produce carbohydrates through photosynthesis, providing nutrients to both the algae and the fungi. The fungi provide moisture for the algae.
4. The frog uses its long, sticky tongue to catch insects for food.