

Living Together: Populations and Communities

In nature, animals and plants do not live alone. Many different species share the same place, or habitat. The way these groups of living things live together and affect each other is very important.



Interactions Between Species

Different species in a community interact in many ways. These interactions can help, harm, or have no effect on the species involved.

1. Competition

Sometimes, species need the same resources such as food, space, or water.

When this happens, they compete with each other to survive.

Example: Tiger may fight for territory

2. Commensalism

In commensalism, one species benefits, and the other is not affected.

The organism that benefits may use the other for food, shelter, or transport.

Example: An orchid grows in a tree.

The orchid have a place to grow, and the tree is not affected

3. Predator prey

One species (the predator) hunts or eats another species (the prey).

Example: the zebra is the prey of the lions.

4. Mutualism

In this interaction both species benefit.

Example: clown fish and anemones

Anemones offer protection for the fish and the anemones benefit with the leftovers of the fish.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Select only the correct answer

1. A community is:
a) un group of cells b) a group of different populations
c) group of the same animals
2. One of the name of the interactions between species is:
a) mutualism b) co-work c) friendship
3. An orchid growing in a tree is a example of
a) predator prey b) mutualism c) commensalism
4. In competition animals compete for:
a) food b) protection c) commensalism

WRITE TRUE OR FALSE

1. In commensalism only 1 species gets a benefit
2. In predator-prey both species have a benefit
3. In competition species help each other

MATCH THE ITEMS

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Clown fish and anemones are example of | both species with benefits |
| 2. Mutualism is: | mutualism |
| 3. Lion hunting a zebra is a example of: | predator - prey |