Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Symbiosis Relationships

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| --- | --- | --- |
| TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP | ORGANISMS INVOLVED | COMMENTS/DESCRIPTION |
|  | Barnacle & Whale | Barnacles create home sites by attaching themselves to whales. This neither harms nor benefits the whales. |
|  | Remora & Shark | Remoras attach themselves to a shark’s body. They then travel with the shark and feed on the left over food scraps from the shark’s meals. This neither benefits nor harms the shark. |
|  | Bee & Maribou Stork | The stork uses its saw-like bill to cut up the dead animals it eats. As a result, the dead animal carcass is accessible to some bees for food and egg laying. |
|  | Deer and Tick | Ticks feed on the deer blood to the deer’s detriment. |
|  | Ostrich and Gazelle | Ostriches and gazelles feed next to each other. They both watch for predators and alert each other to danger. Since the visual abilities of the two species are different, they can identify threats the other animals would not see. Both benefit. |
|  | Oxpecker and Rhinoceros | Oxpeckers feed on the tick found on a rhinoceros. The oxpeckers get a meal and the rhino’s lose a pesky bloodsucker. |
|  | Mouse and Flea | A flea feeds on a mouse’s blood. The mouse loses blood while the flea gets a free meal. |
|  | Silverfish and Army Ants | Silverfish live and hunt with army ants. They share the prey, even though they in no way help the ants. |
|  | Yucca Plant and Yucca Moth | Yucca flowers are pollinated by yucca moths. The moths lay their eggs in the flowers where larvae hatch and eat some (but not all) of the developing seeds. Both seem to benefit. |
|  | Cowbird and Buffalo | As buffalos walk through grass, insects become active and are seen and eaten by cowbirds. This neither harms nor benefits the buffalos. |
|  | Mistletoe and Spruce Tree | Mistletoe (a crawling vine) extracts water and nutrients from the spruce tree to the tree’s detriment. |
|  | Honey Guide Bird and Badger | Homey guide birds alert and direct badgers to beehives. The badgers then expose the hives and feed on the honey first. Then, the guide birds eat leftover honey. |
|  | Hermit Crab and Snail Shell | Hermit Crabs live in shells made and then abandoned by snails. The hermit crabs use the vacated shells for protection and a home. |
|  | Cuckoo and Warbler | A cuckoo bird may lay its eggs in a warbler’s nest. The cuckoo’s young will push out the warbler’s young. The warbler unknowingly will raise the cuckoo’s young. |
|  | Wrasse Fish and Black Sea Bass | Wrasse fish feed on the parasites found on the black sea bass’s body. The wrasse gets a meal and the bass gets a clean-up. |