

Friday, April 6, 2018

Pick up: none

Today you will:

- Populations Activity Assessment (formative)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zSmL2F1t81Q
- Interrelationships Notes
- WB Ch. 14.1, 14.2, 14.4

Homework/Planner:

Quiz-Succession, Populations, Interrelationships & Human Impact Thursday, 4/12

What are some ways organisms interact with each other?

Competition → more than one organism needing a resource (food, water, shelter) or fighting with another (territory, mate).

- Interspecific
 - Btw 2 different species
- Intraspecific
 - Within the same species
- Predation → one
- organism eating another



Predator/Prey

- Predator → one doing the chasing
- Prey → the one being chased
- Predators feed on prey →
 prey population stays low →
 if too low, predator
 population
 decreases → leading to prey
 population increasing
- keep each other balanced



1.What is symbiosis?

2.Define mutualism & give an ex.

3.Define
commen-salism & give an ex.

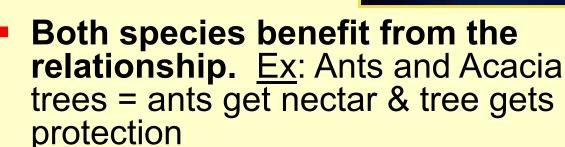
Close relationship between 2 organisms

Pearlish inside their intestines during



Pearlfish inside their intestines during the day. At night, the Pearlfish swims out anus of sea cuc. to eat crustaceans. Sea cuc. doesn't seem to mind this & Pearlfish is relatively safe during the day





 One species benefits, the other is unaffected. <u>Ex:</u> shark and remora <u>E</u> 4.What is parasitism & give an ex?

 One organism benefits and the other is harmed. <u>Ex</u>: a leech, mistletoe, tapeworms



5.How can organisms avoid predation?

Monarch

Viceroy

Scarlet kingsnake

 By having a defense mechanism (thorns, poison, warning colors, Camouflage...) Mimicry

Symbiosis – "living together"

Relationship Type	Species A	Species B
Commensalism	+	0
Mutualism	+	+
Parasitism	+	

Watch the Video clips

http://www.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/nat08
 _living.eco.ecos.turtle/nature-the-secret-world-of-sharks-and-rays-shark-and-turtle/