



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**



by Klaus Jost

1. What is symbiosis?

- Close relationship between 2 organisms



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



2. Define mutualism & give an ex.

- Both species benefit from the relationship. Ex: Ants and Acacia trees = ants get nectar & tree gets protection

3. Define commensalism & give an ex.

- One species benefits, the other is unaffected. Ex: shark and remora E

4. What is parasitism & give an ex?

- One organism benefits and the other is harmed. Ex: a leech, mistletoe, tapeworms



Coral snake

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/