

# **Relationships in Natural Communities**

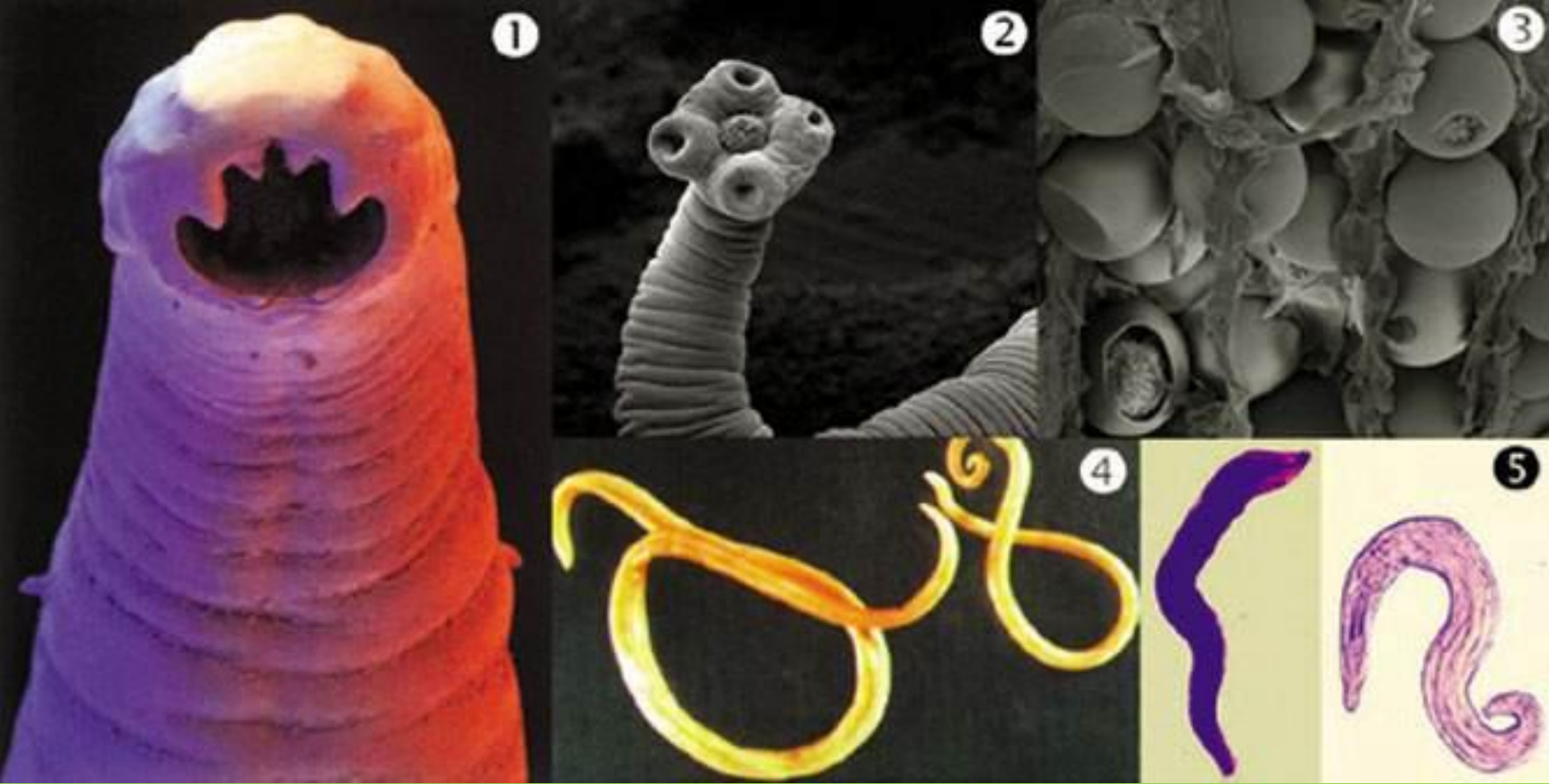
# Symbiosis

- When two species live in close association with each other.
  - Examples include;
    - PARASITISM
    - MUTUALISM
    - COMMENSALISM

# Parasitism

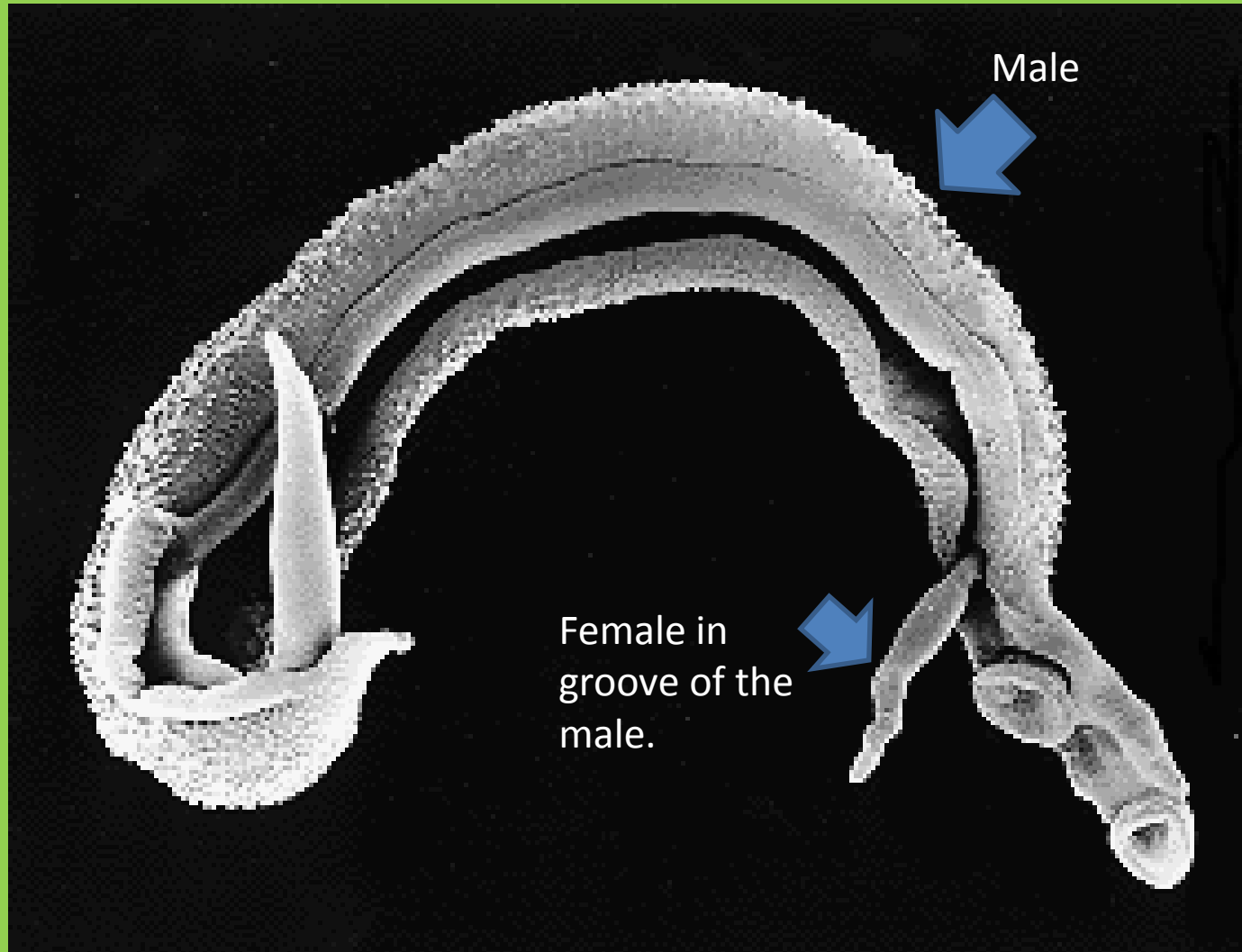


- **Parasite**- The parasite benefits by living in or on the host.
- **Host** - The host is harmed & provides food for the parasite.



**(1)** The hookworm latches on the walls of the colon with its sharp teeth where it feeds on blood. **(2)** The tapeworm is the longest parasite. A mature adult can lay a million eggs a day. **(3)** Tapeworm eggs embedded in the colon. **(4)** The roundworm can grow to be 20 inches (50 cm) long and lay 200,000 eggs per day. **(5)** Pinworms migrate outside the colon during the night to lay their eggs around the anus. This causes the nightly itching of many unsuspecting victims.

# Schistome Fluke



Tapeworm (Beef Worm) Those consuming beef products have the highest risk of infection.



# Mutualism

Mutualism-



Both organisms benefit.

–Ex. Lichen

- A **fungus** and an **algae** live together.



## Antelope with Oxbird

Antelope  
gets rid  
of  
parasites  
Oxbird  
gets a  
meal



**Mutualism: both benefit**





**Aphids & Ants**  
**Aphids get  
protected and  
the ants get  
food.**

# Commensalism



–In this association one organism **benefits**, and the other is **unaffected**.

\*The following pictures show mites that use the beetle as transport.



Cattle Egret eating insects disturbed by the buffalo.



# Remora fish on Shark



photographer FIONA AYERST



# Predator 😊 & Prey 😞

- Predator – Organism that kills another for food.
- Prey – The organism that is food.







