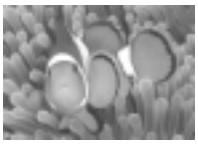
Name _____  Period _____

"Good Buddies" ProjectWILD Activity

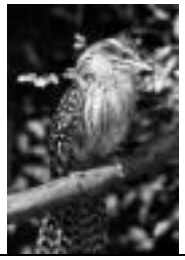
Elements of any ecological system live in an intricate web of interdependence. When two species of organisms live in close association with each other, their relationship is called "symbiotic." In a symbiotic relationship, at least one of the organisms directly benefits from its close association with the other organism. There are three major forms of symbiotic relationships: commensalisms, mutualism, and parasitism.

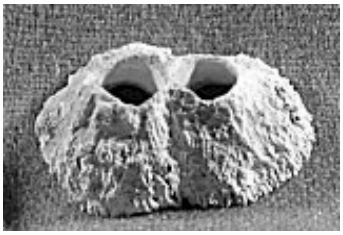
Define the following terms:

1. Commensalism – _____
2. Mutualism – _____
3. Parasitism – _____

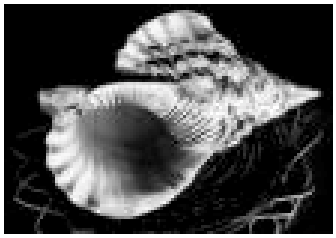
Procedure:

- Working in pairs, decide who each organism forms a symbiotic relationship with. You will need to **cut** and **paste** the **matching organisms** and **descriptions** into the given chart. Then, identify the **type of symbiotic relationship** it is by **circling** the correct answer.
- You will want to CHECK YOUR ANSWERS with me before pasting!!!!

ORGANISM	MATCHING ORGANISM	DESCRIPTION	RELATIONSHIP
GAZELLE 			Commensalism Mutualism Parasitism
CUCKOO 			Commensalism Mutualism Parasitism
YUCCA 			Commensalism Mutualism Parasitism

BARNACLE 			Commensalism Mutualism Parasitism
MISTLETOE 			Commensalism Mutualism Parasitism
OXPECKER 			Commensalism Mutualism Parasitism
REMORA 			Commensalism Mutualism Parasitism
ARMY ANTS 			Commensalism Mutualism Parasitism
BASS 			Commensalism Mutualism Parasitism

COWBIRD 			Commensalism Mutualism Parasitism
FLEA 			Commensalism Mutualism Parasitism
DEER 			Commensalism Mutualism Parasitism
HERMIT CRAB 			Commensalism Mutualism Parasitism
MARIBOU STORK 			Commensalism Mutualism Parasitism
HONEYGUIDE BIRD 			Commensalism Mutualism Parasitism

SHARK 	BISON 	OSTRICH 	WARBLER 
SILVERFISH 	MOUSE 	YUCCA MOTH 	WHALE 
WRASSE FISH 	TICK 	SPRUCE 	RHINO 
BEE 	BADGER 	SHELL 	

As **Species A** walks through grass, insects become active and are seen and eaten by **Species B**.	**Species A** alerts and directs **Species B** to bee hives. **Species B** then exposes the hives and feeds on the honey first. Next **Species A** eats the honey.	**Species A** feeds on the parasites found on **Species B's** body.
Species A extracts water and nutrients from **Species B** to **Species B's** detriment.	**Species A** feeds on **Species B's** blood to **Species B's** detriment.	**Species A** uses its saw-like bill to cut up the dead animals it eats. As a result, the dead animal carcass is accessible to **Species B** for food and egg laying.
Species A lives and hunt with **Species B**, and both have access to the prey.	**Species A** attach themselves to **Species B's** body. They then travel with **Species B** and feed on leftover food scraps from **Species B's** meal.	**Species A** and **Species B** feed next to each other. They both watch for predators and alert each other to danger. They each see predators the other wouldn't see.
Species A lives in a specific body part of **Species B** that **Species B** has abandoned.	**Species A** creates home sites by attaching itself to **Species B**.	**Species A** feeds on **Species B's** blood to **Species B's** detriment.
Species A feeds on the ticks found on **Species B**.	**Species A** may lay its eggs in **Species B's** nest. **Species A's** young will displace **Species B's** young, and **Species B** will raise **Species A's** young.	**Species A** is pollinated by **Species B**. **Species B** lay their eggs in the flowers where larvae hatch and eat some of the developing seeds.