

SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIPS

READING PASSAGE AND DIGITAL ACTIVITY

Symbiotic Relationships in Nature

In nature, organisms have special connections with each other in order to survive. These relationships are known as symbiotic relationships. Symbiosis is a close association or interaction between two different species. These interactions can be categorized based on how beneficial the relationship is. The three main types of symbiotic relationships are mutualism, commensalism, and parasitism.

...which both species experience mutual benefit. In a mutualistic relationship, each organism lends a helping hand to the other, and in return, they play a role in each other's survival. This relationship ensures the



...species involved. In a parasitic relationship, one organism benefits at the expense of the other, who undergoes harm. Parasitism is often seen in the relationship between ticks and their hosts, leading to adverse health effects. This relationship highlights the asymmetry in the benefits of the symbiotic dynamic, as one species benefits while the other's well-being is compromised.

Commensalism is a type of symbiotic relationship where one organism benefits and the other is neither helped nor harmed. A classic example is the relationship between barnacles and whales, where barnacles attach themselves to the skin of whales and benefit from the movement and protection, while the whales remain unaffected.

Understanding these symbiotic relationships is crucial for appreciating the complexity of ecosystems and the importance of valuing and protecting the diverse ways in which organisms interact.

Symbiotic Relationships in Nature

...the passage on Symbiotic Relationships in Nature.

...symbiotic relationships?

...of the three types of symbiotic relationships.

...demonstrate mutualism?

...between barnacles and whales, and



Symbiotic Relationships

Questions
1. A tick attaches itself to a humpback whale as it swims through the ocean. The whale is unaffected.
2. A leech attaches itself to a dog's skin and sucks their blood, causing harm to the dog.
3. A bird picks at parasites such as ticks off the Zebra's back for a yummy meal when danger is near.
4. A cowlick of the cattle and wait for the insects to be flushed out from the grass. The cattle gain no benefit or harm.
5. A bee visits a flower and in turn, the bee helps pollinate the other.
6. A fox digs holes in the snowy tundra to get Lichen to eat. An arctic fox reuses the uncovered small mammals that the caribou's holes exposed for their own.
7. A human, living off of it as a host, in turn, the human suffers from infection.
8. A clownfish provides shelter to the sea anemone and in turn, the clownfish's waste feeds the sea anemone.
9. A bird lays its eggs in another bird's nest causing the host bird to raise them typically at the expense of their own young.
10. A shark attaches itself to a shark's catch.
11. A seed falls from a tree and then disperses the seeds through its droppings to a new location.
12. A ladybug eats aphids that ants eat and ants clean and protect aphids from predators.

Directions: Read the relationship and identify if it is an example of mutualism, commensalism or parasitism. If correct, your answer box will turn green and a piece of the image will be revealed. If incorrect, the box will turn red. After all 12 questions are answered correctly, use the cryptogram picture to solve the riddle.

Answers

2-5-5-10-12-21-3-26-10

Answer:

...you take, the more you leave behind. What am I?