# Symbiosis Activity! -ON YOUR OWN PAPER. 

1. Create a word web for each of the following terms:

Symbiosis, Parasitism, Commensalisms, Mutualism
Word web should include: Word, Definition in your own words, Example, and a Sentence using the words
-2. After you have defined the terms. Create a scenario that represents each of the types of "symbiosis. (you should have three separate ones) These should be "real life" examples.

Ex. Lisa drives Amanda home from college because they live in the same town. Commensalism
3. Complete the "Good Buddies" activity.
4. Return the direction sheets to the teacher and turn your work in to the basket.

## Good Buddies

Indicate if the symbiotic relationships described below are examples of commensalism, parasitism, or mutualism.

1. Barnacle/ whale

Barnacles create their home sites by attaching themselves to whales.

## 2. Remora/ shark

Remoras attach themselves to a shark's body. They then travel with the shark and feed on the leftover food scraps from the shark's meals.

Bee/ maribou stork
The stork uses its sawlike bill to cut up the dead animals it eats. As a result, the dead animal carcass is accessible to some bees for food andegg-laying.

Cuckoos warbler
A cuckoo may lay its eggs in a warbler's nest. The cuckoo's young will displace the warbler's young and will be raised by the warbler.

## 5 Mistletoe/ spruce tree

Mistletoe extracts water and nutrients from the spruce tree.

## 6. Ostrich/ gazelle

Ostriches and gazelles feed next to each other. They both watch for predators and alert each other to danger. Since the visual abilities of the two species are different, they each can identify threat the other animal would not regularly see.

## Deer l tick

7. Ticks feed on deer blood.
8. 

Hermit crab/ snail shell
Hermit crabs live in the shells made and then abandoned by snails,

## $q$

Honey guide bird/ badger
Honey guide birds alert and direct badgers to bee hives. The badgers then expose the hives and feed on the honey first. Then the honey guide birds eat.

