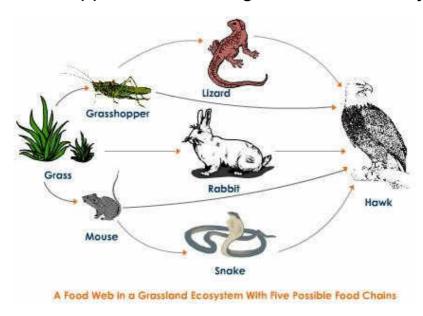
May 14th

- 1. What is this picture called?
- 2. Name a primary consumer.
- 3. Name the producer.
- 4. What will happen to all the organisms when they die?

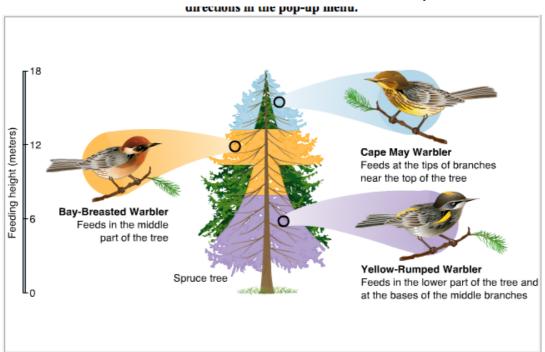


Community Interactions

Habitat: All biotic and abiotic factors in an area where an organism lives.



Niche: All physical, chemical, and biological factors that a species needs to survive, stay healthy, and reproduce. (its role and position it has in the environment)



Warbler Niches Each of these warbler species has a different niche in its spruce tree habitat. By feeding in different areas of the tree, the birds avoid competing with one another for food. Inferring What would happen if two of the warbler species attempted to occupy the same niche?

A niche includes:

- 1) food: type, compete whothers, food, web 2) abiotic: temp., amount of HaO factors
- 3) behavior: time of day its active where & when they reproduce

A habitat is **Where** a species lives and a niche is **how** it lives within its habitat.

Community interactions:

competition

predation

symbiosis

Competition: 2 organisms fight for the same limited resource.

Interspecific competition:

between diff. Species

Intraspecific competition:

Within the same species

Predation: one organism captures and feeds upon another organism.

predator:

prey:

Symbiosis: a close ecological relationship between two or more organisms of different species that live in direct contact with one another.

- + benefits
- harmed
- 0 not affected

3 types: mutualism commensalism parasitism

Mutualism: interaction where both species benefit.



ex. bel t flower t Commensalism: relationship where one organism receives a benefit from the other, but the other is neither harmed nor benefited.



Parasitism: one organism benefits the other is directly harmed.

—unlike predation, a parasite benefits by keeping its host alive.

2 types:

ectoparasites: Dutside body endoparasites ex: tick inside body ex: tapeworm





dog: flea: t