

Learning Essential Question #2:

Organisms in an ecosystem can have positive interactions and negative interactions. How do these interactions shape an ecosystem? Give an example of each.

Topic Vocabulary:

Predation	Parasitism	Relationship	Prey
Mutualism	Commensalism	Symbiosis	Predator

GUIDED NOTES:

1. How do _____ in an _____ interact?

- a. _____ in an ecosystem interact with plants, animals and their _____.
- b. _____ can cause populations to _____ or _____.
- c. _____ can also cause the _____ to change.

2. What is a stable _____?

- a. A stable _____ is one in which the _____ and resources change in a _____ manner.
- b. In a stable _____, there is healthy balance between _____ and _____.

3. What is _____?

- a. An _____ between species in which _____ eat _____.
- b. This healthy _____ balances the populations within an _____.
- c. Example: _____ eating _____ in a stream regulate the number of _____ in the stream.

4. How does the _____ / prey relationship affect _____?

- a. If the number of prey in a _____ increases then the number of _____ will also increase.
- b. If the number of _____ decreases, then the number of prey will _____.

5. What is _____?

- a. When species within an _____ compete for the same _____.
- b. Organisms in an _____ compete for:
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
- c. Example: In the ocean, dolphins, whales and large fish all compete for smaller fish.

* VOCAB POINT:

Symbiosis (symbiotic) = _____

—Sym = same time, together

—Bio = life

•Co-exist: synonym or antonym?

•Cooperate means _____

6. What are the 3 types of symbiotic relationships?

a. _____ (_____ / _____)

b. _____ (_____ / _____)

c. _____ (_____ / _____)

7. An example of *mutualism* is the relationship between _____, because

_____.

8. An example of *parasitism* is the relationship between _____, because

_____.

9. An example of *commensalism* is the relationship between _____, because

_____.