

Symbiosis Practice: Determine what type of interaction is described (mutualism, commensalism, parasitism, amensalism, predation or competition)

1	The human digestive system contains E coli bacteria which helps digestion and vitamin production. The E coli gets a stable environment to live in.
2	Grape vines grow up the trunk of ash trees to get more light and space, but do not kill the ash tree.
3	Mosquitoes eat human blood for nutrition to lay eggs.
4	Bumble bees drink nectar from flowers. In return, they pollinate (spread pollen between flowers) to help the flower reproduce.
5	The bison stir up insects in the grass. Cowbirds eat the insects in the grass.
6	Cows trample other plants while feeding on grass, but the plants do not affect the cows.
7	The ant burrows into a thorn of an acacia tree to live and eat sugar made by the tree. The ant protects the tree by attacking predators.
8	The oxpecker bird eats ticks off a hippopotamus' back.
9	Green algae and fungi depend on each other, the fungus gets nutrients from the algae and the algae gets water and nutrients from the fungus.
10	Spider crabs hide in seaweed to camouflage themselves. The seaweed is not affected.
11	Three species of warbler birds live in the same Spruce Tree for protection and food.
12	The lynx preys on the snow shoe hare.
13	In the Temperate Forest, many species depend on each other for food. This Mountain Yellow Legged Frog has become nourishment for the terrestrial predator snake.
14	In a particular experiment, two species of paramecium were grown in separate petri dishes, and both thrived. When the two species were grown in the same petri dish, there was not enough food, oxygen and space for each to thrive.
15	Pilot fish swim closely next to sharks to catch any scraps while they feed. The sharks do not benefit from the pilot fish nor do they harm them.

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