

Levels of Organization, Biomes, & Symbiotic Relationships Part II

Numbers 13-16

Oxpecker and zebras: Oxpeckers are a type of small bird that land on zebras and eat ticks and other parasites that live on the zebra's skin. The oxpeckers get food and the zebras get pest control.

Organism 1: _____ helped harmed not harmed/not helped

Organism 2: _____ helped harmed not harmed/not helped

Symbiotic Relationship: _____

Tapeworm and animals: Tapeworms are segmented flatworms that attach themselves to the insides of the intestines of animals such as cows, pigs, and humans. Tapeworms get food by eating the host's (animal) partly digested food, depriving the host (animal) of nutrients.

Organism 1: _____ helped harmed not harmed/not helped

Organism 2: _____ helped harmed not harmed/not helped

Symbiotic Relationship: _____

Spider crab and algae: Spider crabs live in shallow areas of the ocean floor, and greenish-brown algae lives on the crabs' backs, making the crabs blend in with their environment, and unnoticeable to predators. The algae get a good place to live, and the crab gets camouflage.

Organism 1: _____ helped harmed not harmed/not helped

Organism 2: _____ helped harmed not harmed/not helped

Symbiotic Relationship: _____

Remora and the shark: Remora fish are small fish that make their niche by picking up the scraps that sharks leave behind while feeding. The shark makes no attempt to prey on the remora fish.

Organism 1: _____ helped harmed not harmed/not helped

Organism 2: _____ helped harmed not harmed/not helped

Symbiotic Relationship: _____

17) List all levels of organization.

18) Describe all levels in one sentence.