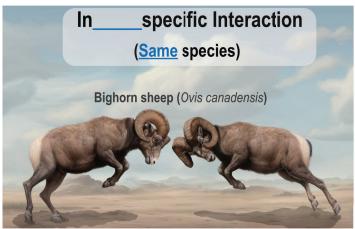
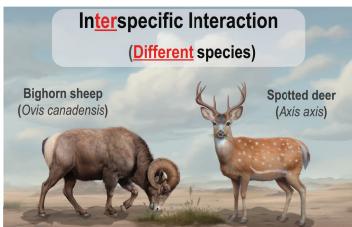
### **TOPIC: INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY INTERACTIONS**

## **Introduction to Community Interactions**

- ◆ **Community Interaction**: relationship between ≥2 organisms in a community (can be *intraspecific* or *interspecific*).
  - ▶ Intraspecific: occurs between organisms of the \_\_\_\_\_\_ species ("TRApped" within species).
  - \_\_\_\_specific: occurs between organisms of \_\_\_\_\_ species (\*primary focus of our lesson).





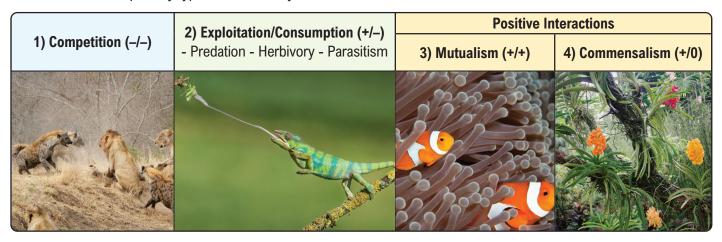
#### PRACTICE

Which of the following resources is unique to *intraspecific* interaction?

- a) Food availability.
- b) Space/shelter.
- c) Sunlight.
- d) Access to a mate for breeding.

# **Overview: Types of Community Interactions**

- ◆ Community interactions can have a positive (\_\_\_\_), negative (\_\_\_\_), or neutral (\_\_\_\_) effect on an organism's fitness.
  - ▶ There are \_\_\_\_\_ primary types of community interactions.



NOTE: The type of interaction is subject to \_\_\_\_\_\_ over time.

# **TOPIC: INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY INTERACTIONS**

### **EXAMPLE**

Suppose you remove species A from a community, which you notice reduces the fitness of species B.

After introducing species A back into the community, you then remove species B and find that it has no significant impact on the fitness of species A. What is the relationship between species A & species B?

a) Mutualism.

c) Commensalism, where species B benefits while species A is unaffected.

b) Competition.

d) Commensalism, where species A benefits while species B is unaffected.

### PRACTICE

Which of the following statements is true?

- a) An interaction where both organisms benefit is called competition.
- b) An interaction where neither organism benefits is called mutualism.
- c) In mutualism, only one organism benefits.
- d) The type of interaction between two organisms is potentially subject to change over time.