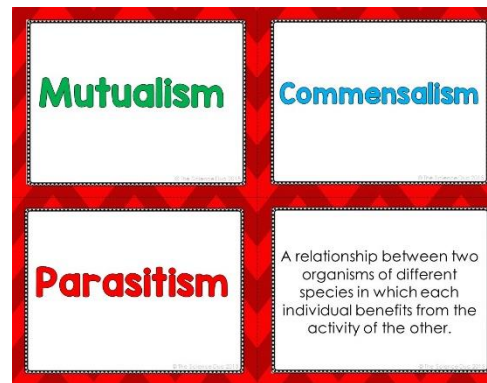


Symbiotic Relationships Card Sort



THANK



YOU! ☺

Thank you for checking out our store. We use these products in our classrooms and feel they benefit students greatly. We appreciate your interest and hope you enjoy using our creations in your lessons!

Please be sure to follow us on TpT by clicking on the ★ Follow Me button at the top of our TpT page (or click [here](#)).

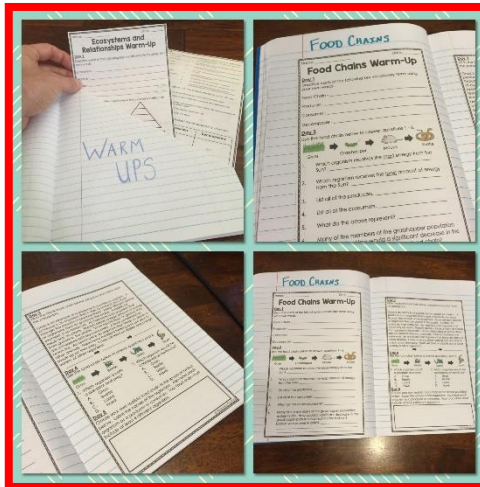
Connect with us:

[Facebook](#)

[Pinterest](#)

[Instagram](#)

[Blog](#)



Check out our
[Science Warm-Up Bundle!](#)

Click [here](#) or on the image to the left for a link to this product.

© The Science Duo

www.thescienceduo.com

Mutualism

© The Science Duo

Commensalism

© The Science Duo

Parasitism

© The Science Duo

A relationship between two organisms of different species in which each individual benefits from the activity of the other.

© The Science Duo

A relationship between two organisms of different species in which one individual benefits and the other is unaffected.

© The Science Duo

A relationship between two organisms of different species in which one organism causes harm to another by living in or on it.

© The Science Duo

Bee and Flower

Bees pollinate flowers by traveling from plant to plant while collecting nectar they need to make honey.



© The Science Duo

Oxpecker and Zebra

An oxpecker eats ticks and other parasites that live on zebras. This provides food for the oxpecker and pest control for the zebra.



© The Science Duo

Spider Crab and Algae

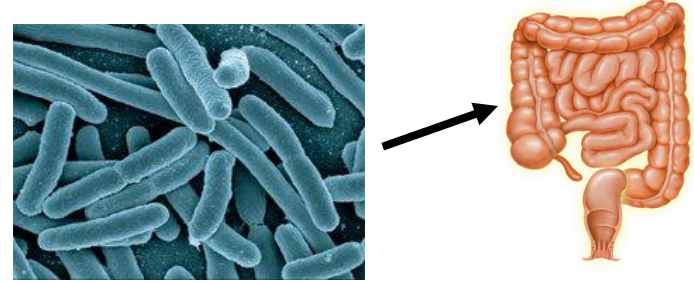
A spider crabs lives in shallow areas of the ocean and algae lives on its back which helps the crab blend in. The spider crab gets camouflage and the algae gets a place to live.



© The Science Duo

Bacteria and Human

Certain types of bacteria live in human intestines. These bacteria feed on food that is not completely digested. The bacteria gain a food source and humans gain help with digestion.



© The Science Duo

Pistol Shrimp and Goby Fish

Pistol shrimp and goby fish share a burrow in the sand for shelter and avoid predators by remaining in close contact with one another.



© The Science Duo

Crocodile and Plover Bird

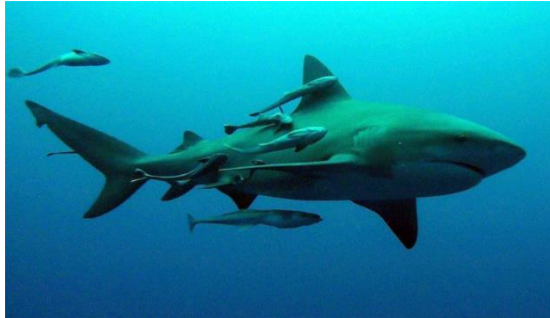
The plover bird will climb into a crocodile's mouth and eat tiny scraps of food stuck in its teeth. This keeps the crocodile's teeth clean and mouth free from infections while providing a meal for the plover bird.



© The Science Duo

Whale Shark and Remora

A remora will attach to a larger organism such as a shark. As the larger organism eats, the remora will feed on any scraps that float by.



© The Science Duo

Atlantic Puffin and Rabbit

An Atlantic puffin will use a rabbit's burrow for nesting. The rabbit is unaffected by this relationship.



© The Science Duo

Egret and Cow

Egrets live near cattle. As cattle graze in open fields they stir up insects. The egrets feed on the insects.



© The Science Duo

Tree Frog and Plant

Tree frogs will use large plants for shelter and protection from rain. The tree frogs are able to survive and the plants are not harmed.



© The Science Duo

Mite and Wasp

A mite will attach to a wasp in order to gain a faster mode of transportation. The wasp is not helped or harmed in this relationship.



© The Science Duo

Orchid and Tree

An orchid will latch onto a tree in order to grow in a more beneficial environment. The orchid gains its resources from the air and sunlight. This relationship allows an orchid to grow high into the air so it will not be trampled on the ground.



© The Science Duo

Tapeworm and Cat

A tapeworm will attach to the intestinal wall of a cat (or other host). The tapeworm will absorb nutrients that have been partially digested. The tapeworm is able to survive and the cat (or other host) is harmed.



© The Science Duo

Flea and Dog

A flea lives on the skin of a dog and feeds on its blood. This relationship causes irritation to the dog's skin.



© The Science Duo

Lice and Monkey

Lice live on the skin (under the hair) of certain organisms such as monkeys. Lice survive by feeding on the blood of the monkeys. The lice benefit, but the monkeys are harmed by this relationship.



© The Science Duo

Aphid and Plant

An aphid is a small insect that will suck out fluids from plant stems, leaves, or other parts. The aphid gains a meal, but the plant is harmed in the process.



© The Science Duo

Tick and Deer

A tick will attach to a deer by burrowing its head into the deer's skin. The tick will feed on the blood of the deer. This relationship causes irritation, redness of the skin, and harm to the deer.



© The Science Duo

Mistletoe and Shrub

Mistletoe grows on shrubs by attaching to the shrubs with root-like structures. The mistletoe will steal water and nutrients from the shrubs. This relationship has a negative impact on shrubs.



© The Science Duo

Credits

Cover Page Chevron Template created by: Mr. Mosley's Creations

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Mr-Mosleys-Creations>

Task Card Template created by: Shelly Rees

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Shelly-Rees>

