

Name _____

Good Buddies: Identify what type of relationship each of these pairs of animals displays. (Mutualism, Commensalism, Parasitism)

Animals	Relationship	Description
Bee/ Maribou Stork		The stork uses its saw-like bill to cut up the dead animals it eats. As a result, the dead animal carcass is accessible to some bees for food and egg laying. This relationship neither harms nor benefits the stork.
Honey guide bird/ Badger		Honey guide birds alert and direct badgers to beehives. The badgers then expose the hives and feed on the honey first. Next the honey guide birds eat. Both species benefit.
Wrasse fish/ Black sea bass		Wrasse fish feed on the parasites found on the black sea bass's body. Both species benefit
Cuckoo/ Warbler		A cuckoo may lay its eggs in a warbler's nest. The cuckoo's young will displace the warbler's young, and the warbler will raise the cuckoo's young.
Silverfish/ Army ants		Silverfish live and hunt with army ants, and share the prey. They neither help nor harm the ants.

Animals	Relationship	Description
Barnacle/ whale		Barnacles create home sites by attaching themselves to whales. This neither harms nor benefits the whale
Remora/ Shark		Remoras attach themselves to a shark's body. They then travel with the shark and feed on the leftover food scraps from the shark's meals. This relationship neither harms nor benefits the shark
Yucca plant/ Yucca moth		Yucca flowers are pollinated by yucca moths. The moths lay their eggs in the flowers where the larvae hatch and eat some of the developing seeds. Both species benefit
Mistletoe/ spruce tree		Mistletoe extracts water and nutrients from the spruce tree, which harms the tree.
Oxpecker/Rhinoceros		Oxpeckers feed on the ticks found on a rhinoceros. Both species benefit
Mouse/ Flea		A flea feeds on a mouse's blood, which harms the mouse.
Hermit Crab/ Snail shell		Hermit crabs live in shells made and then abandoned by snails. This relationship neither harms nor benefits the snails.
Ostrich/ Gazelle		Ostriches and gazelles feed next to each other. They both watch for predators and alert each other to danger. Because the visual abilities of the two species are different, they each can identify threats that the other animal would not see as readily. Both species benefit.