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**BIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY**

**TASK 2. An Excursion to the Forest Community.**

Aim: to apply theoretical knowledge about the interaction among organisms and food webs into practice.

Integrated subjects: biology and geography

Equipment: Worksheets with the tasks, a field guide to plants, a pen/pencil, a camera

Instructions: Divide the students into groups of 5-6 people. Each group receives a particular area of land in the forest which they need to explore and complete the tasks afterwards.

**2.1. The interaction among organisms.**

Using the particular piece of land in the forest find the examples of the various types of interaction of organisms and complete the table below.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Types of ecological  interactions | Conventional signs | Examples of organisms  interaction | Meaning |
| Amensalism |  |  |  |
| Commensalism |  |  |  |
| Protocooperation |  |  |  |
| Mutualism |  |  |  |
| Competition |  |  |  |
| Predation |  |  |  |
| Parasitization |  |  |  |

*Reference material.*

In order to designate the biotic interactions the following conventional signs are used:

0- no influence

+-species benefits

- - species feels suppressed or harmed

For instance, neutralism is designated as 0 0

Types of interaction:

Amensalism - an interaction where an organism inflicts harm to another organism without any costs or benefits received by itself.

Commensalism - a class of relationships between two organisms where one organism benefits from the other without affecting it.

Protocooperation – is a relationship where two species interact with each other beneficially; they have no need to interact with each other.

Mutualism - symbiotic interaction between different species that is mutually beneficial.

Competition – an interaction between organisms or species in which the fitness of one is lowered by the presence of another.

Predation – a biological interaction where a predator (an organism that is hunting) feeds on its prey (the organism that is attacked)

Parasitism – a non-mutual symbiotic relationship between species, where one species, the parasite, benefits at the expense of the other, the host.