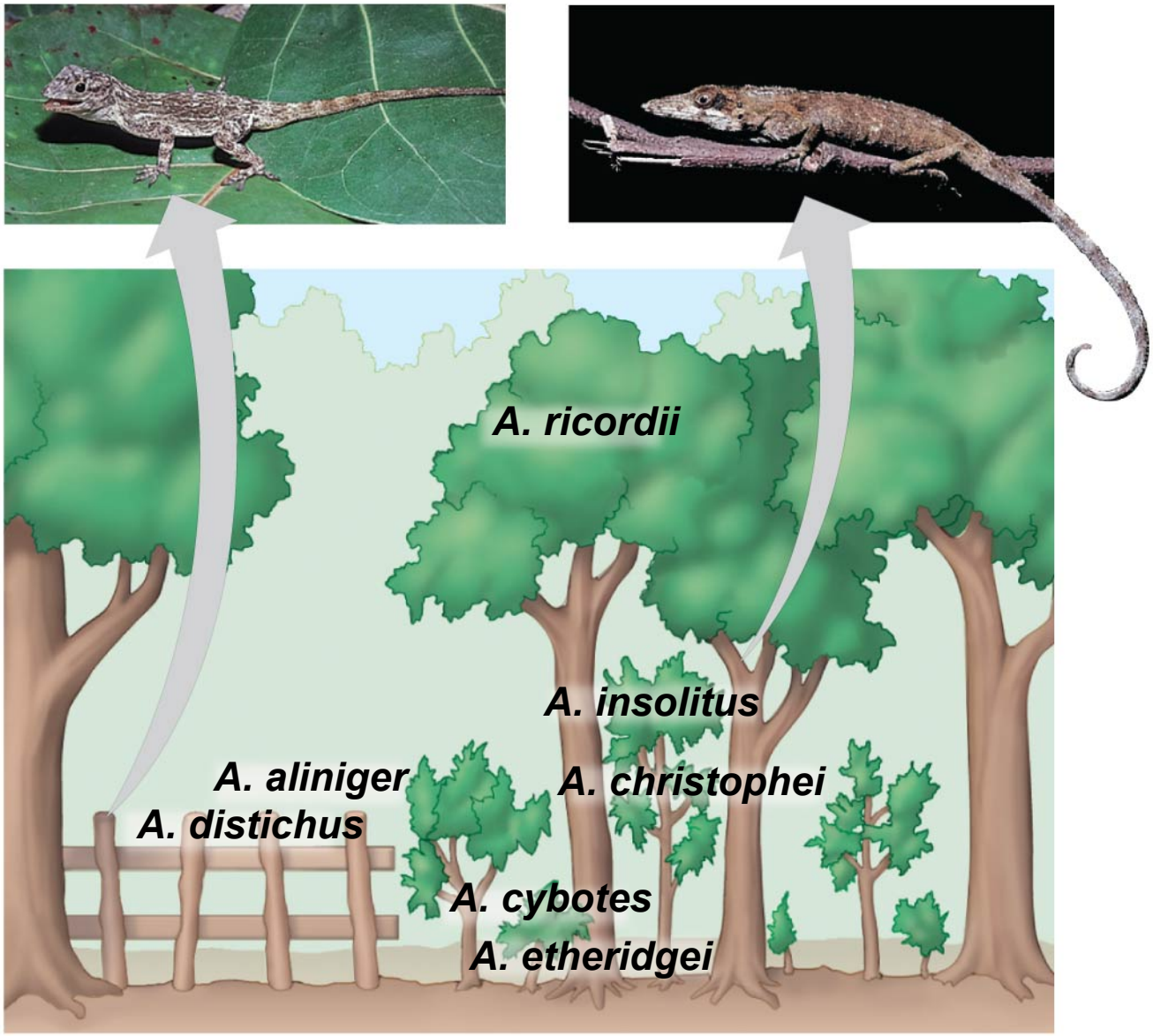
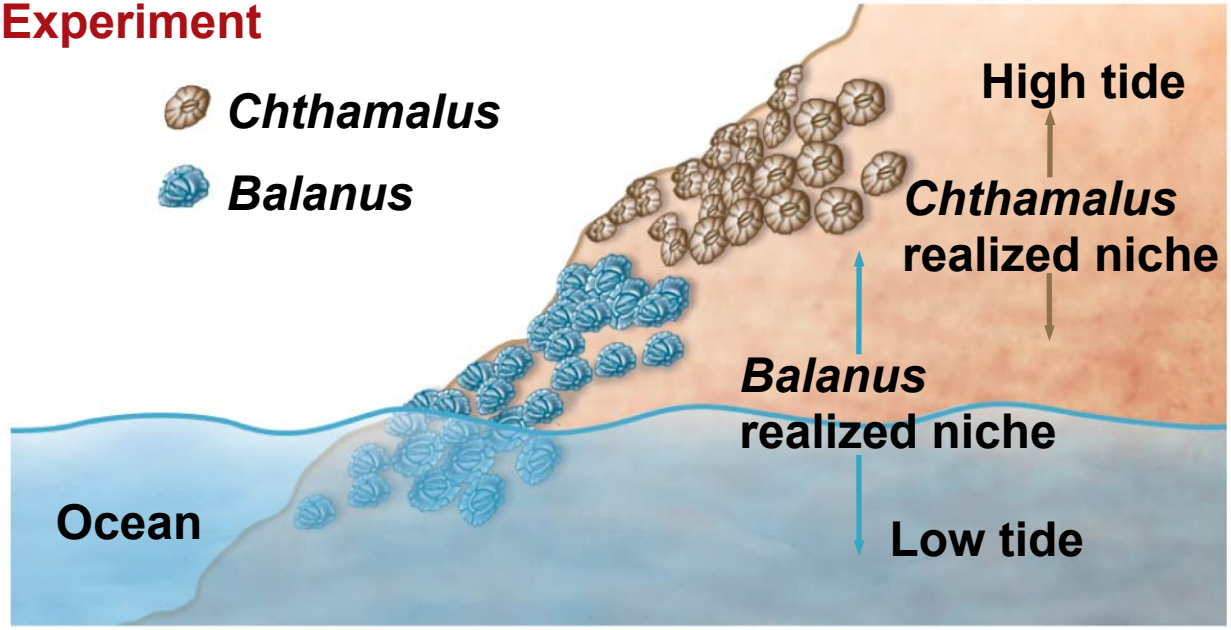
Interaction	Description
Competition (–/–)	Two or more species compete for a resource that is in short supply.
Predation (+/–)	One species, the predator, kills and eats the other, the prey.
Herbivory (+/–)	An herbivore eats part of a plant or alga.
Symbiosis	Individuals of two or more species live in close contact with one another. Symbiosis includes:
Parasitism (+/–)	The **parasite** derives its nourishment from a second organism, its **host**, which is harmed.
Mutualism (+/+)	Both species benefit from the interaction.
Commensalism (+/0)	One species benefits from the interaction, while the other is unaffected by it.
Facilitation (+/+ or 0/+)	A species has positive effects on other species without intimate contact.

A. distichus **perches on fence posts and other sunny surfaces.**

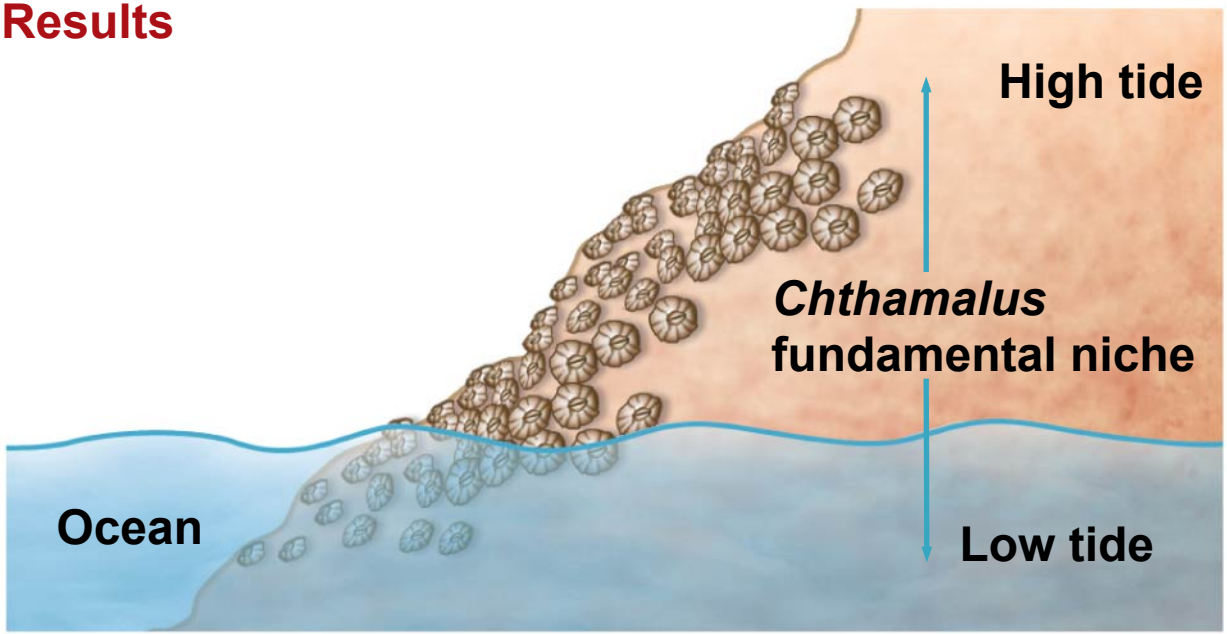
A. insolitus **usually perches on shady branches.**

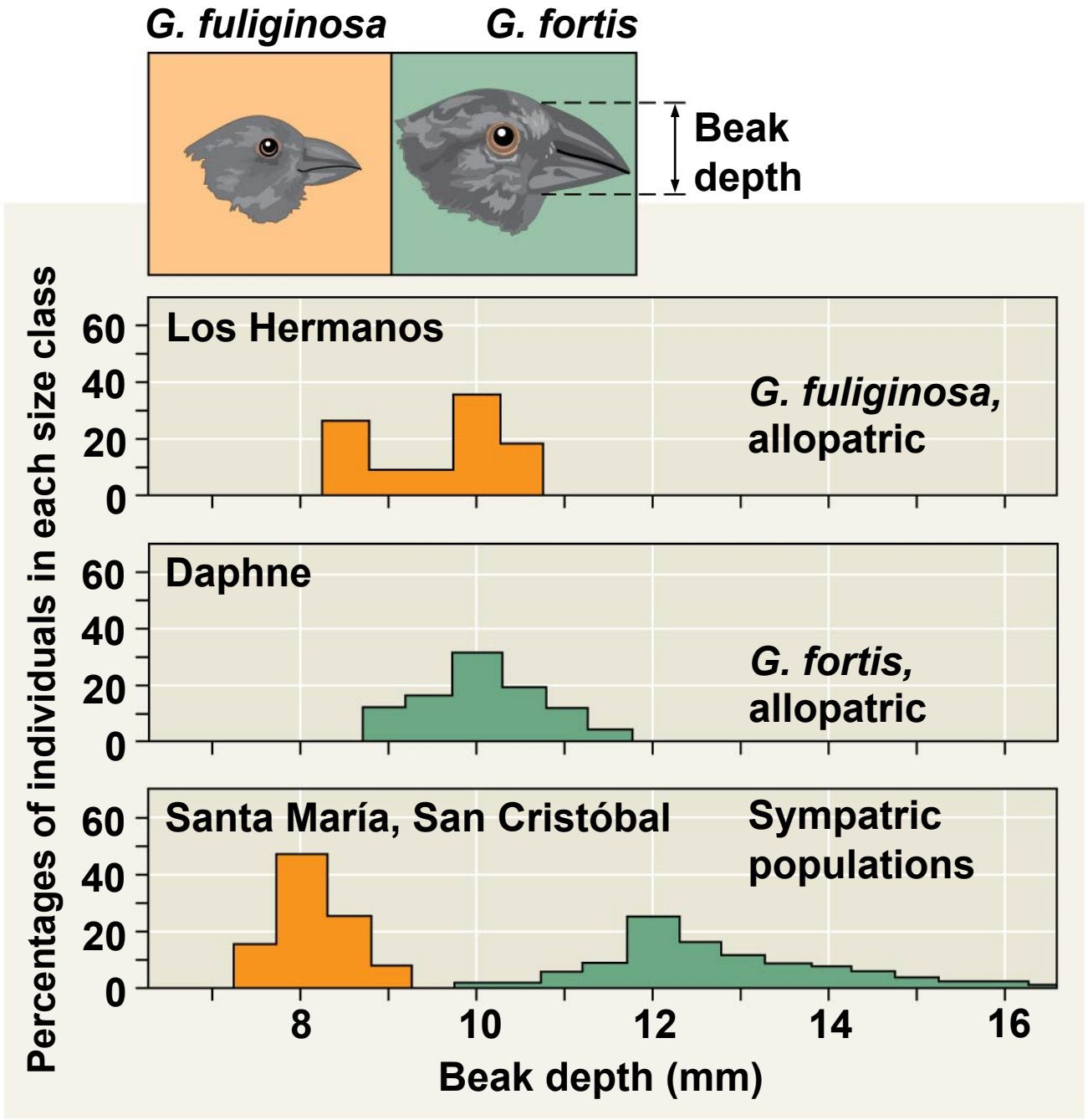


Experiment



Results





(a) Cryptic coloration

► Canyon tree frog

(b) Aposematic coloration

► Poison dart frog

(c) Batesian mimicry: A harmless species mimics a harmful one.

◄ Nonvenomous hawkmoth larva

▼ Venomous green parrot snake

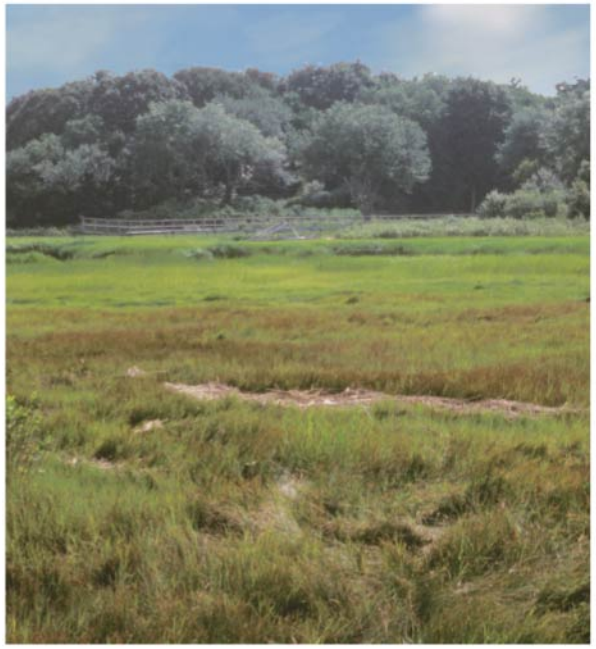
(d) Müllerian mimicry: Two unpalatable species mimic each other.

◄ Cuckoo bee

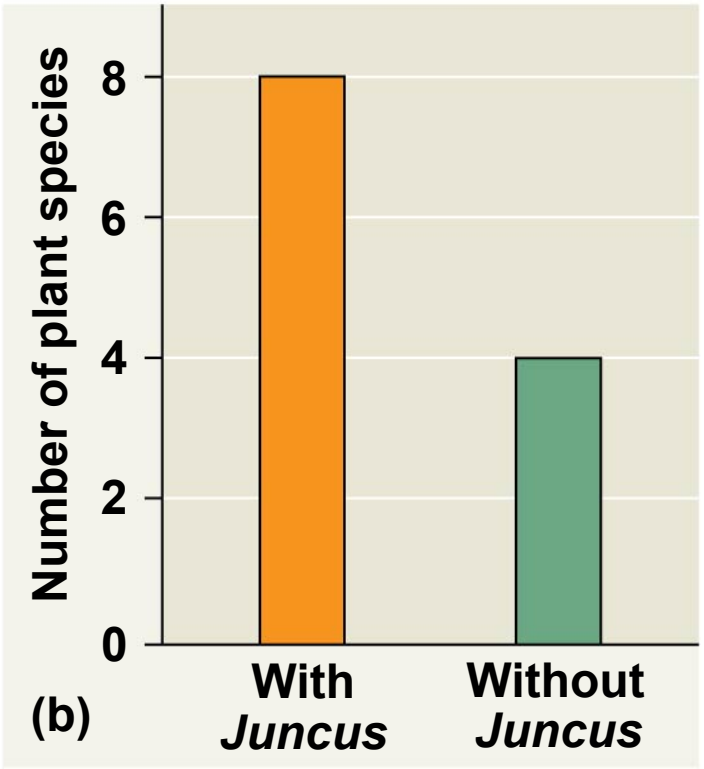
▼ Yellow jacket

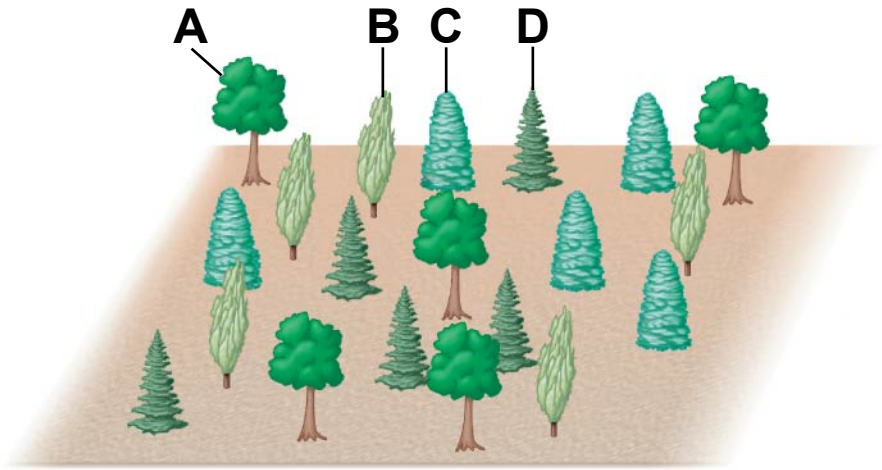
(a) Ants (genus *Pseudomyrmex*) in acacia tree

(b) Area cleared by ants around an acacia tree

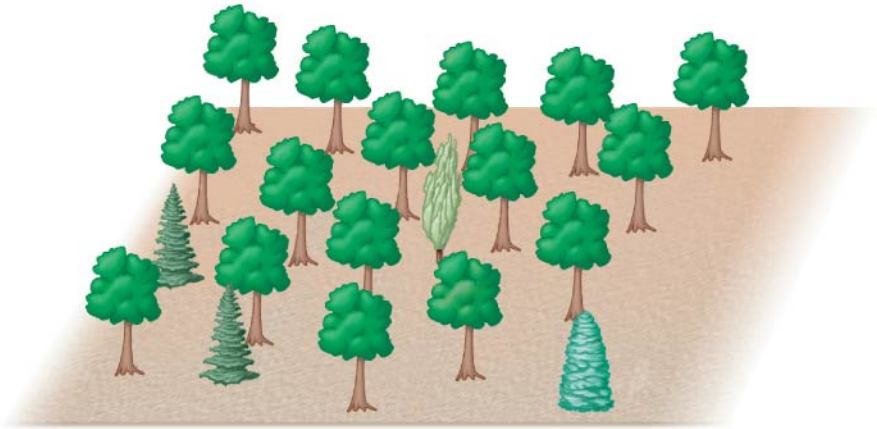


(a) Salt marsh with *Juncus* (foreground)





Community 1
A: 25% B: 25% C: 25% D: 25%



Community 2
A: 80% B: 5% C: 5% D: 10%

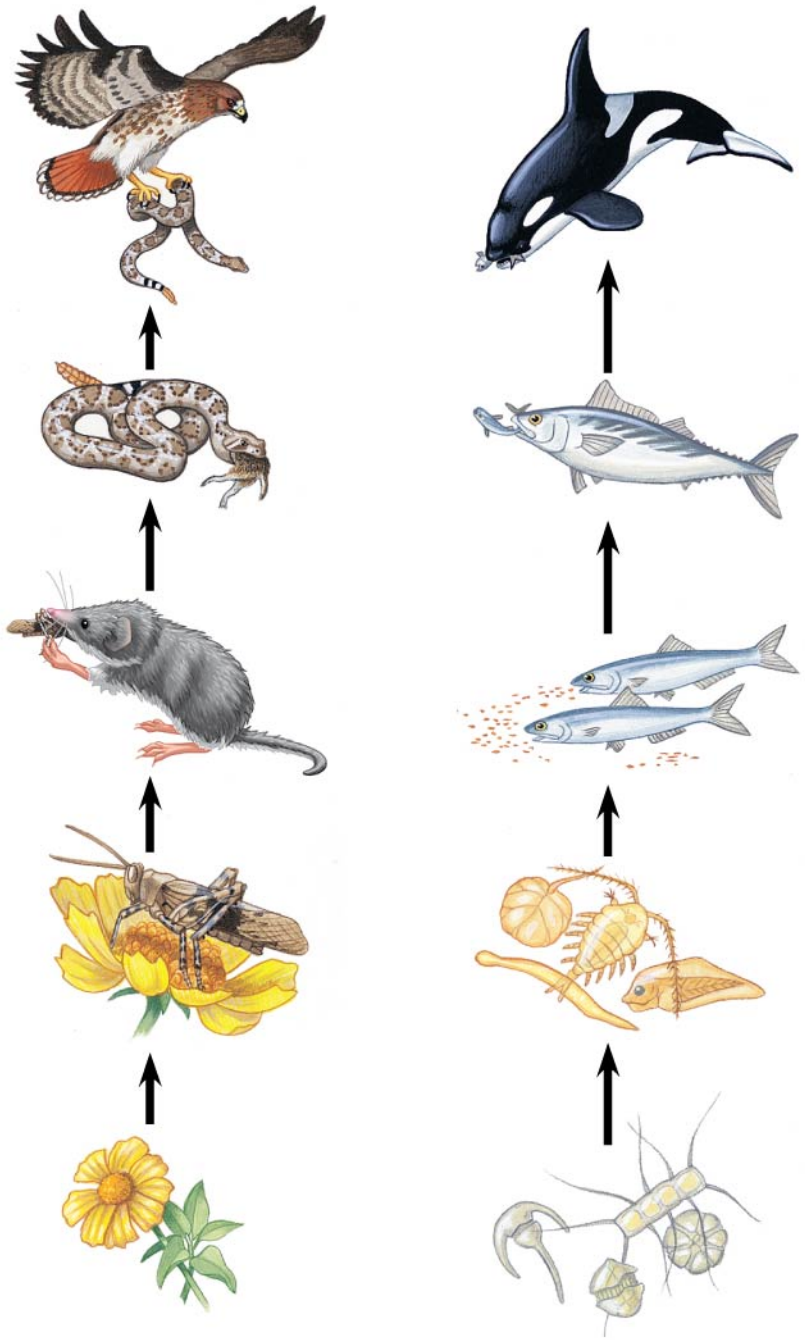
Quaternary consumers: carnivores

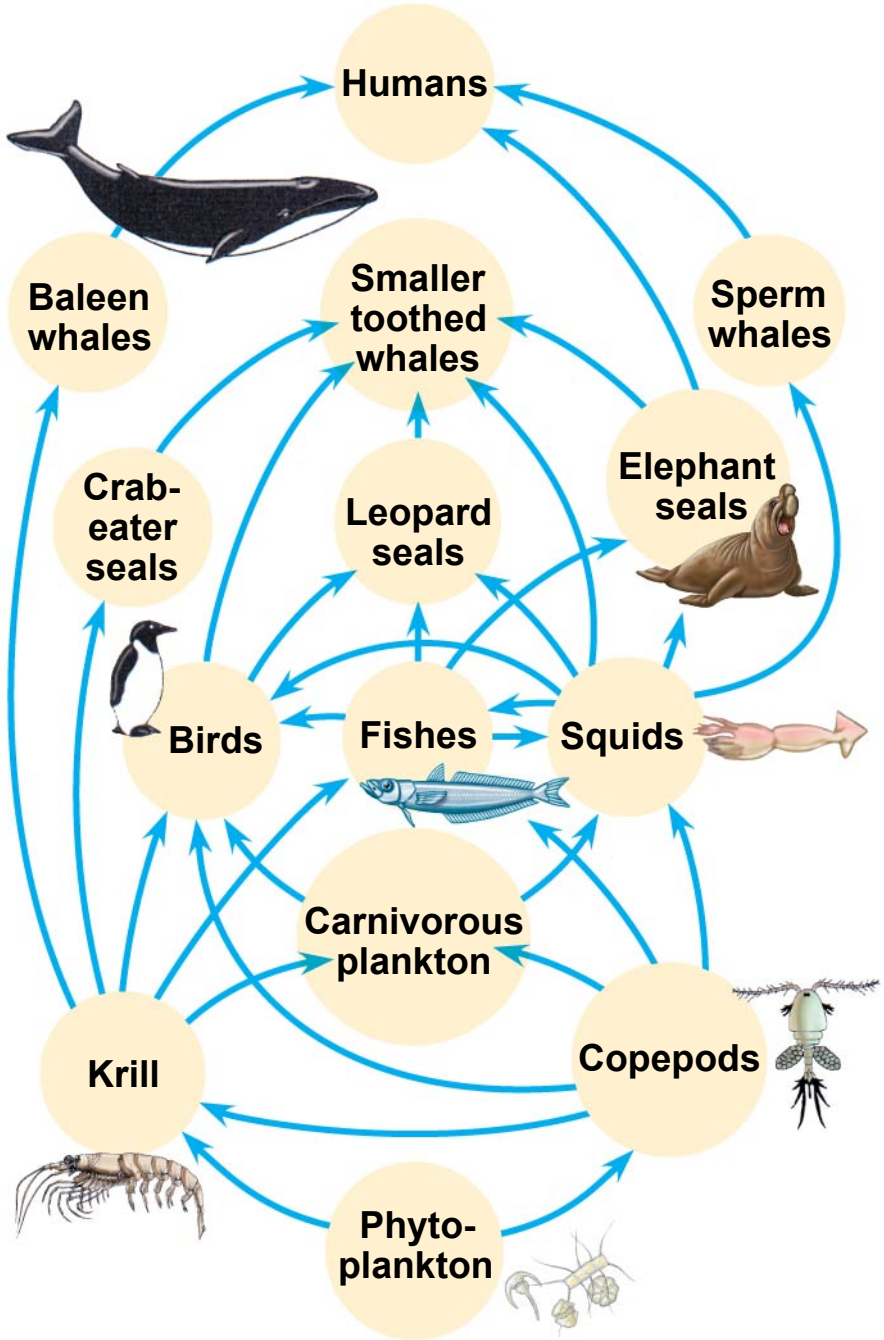
Tertiary consumers: carnivores

Secondary consumers: carnivores

Primary consumers: herbivores and zooplankton

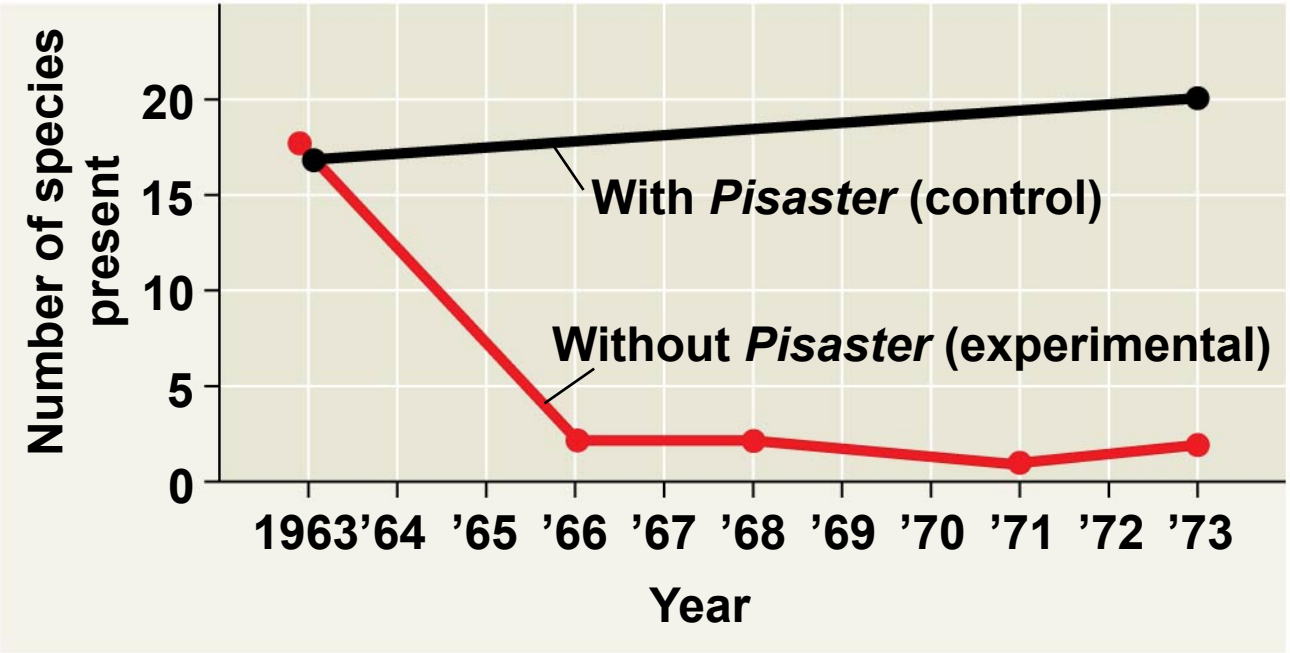
Primary producers: plants and phytoplankton

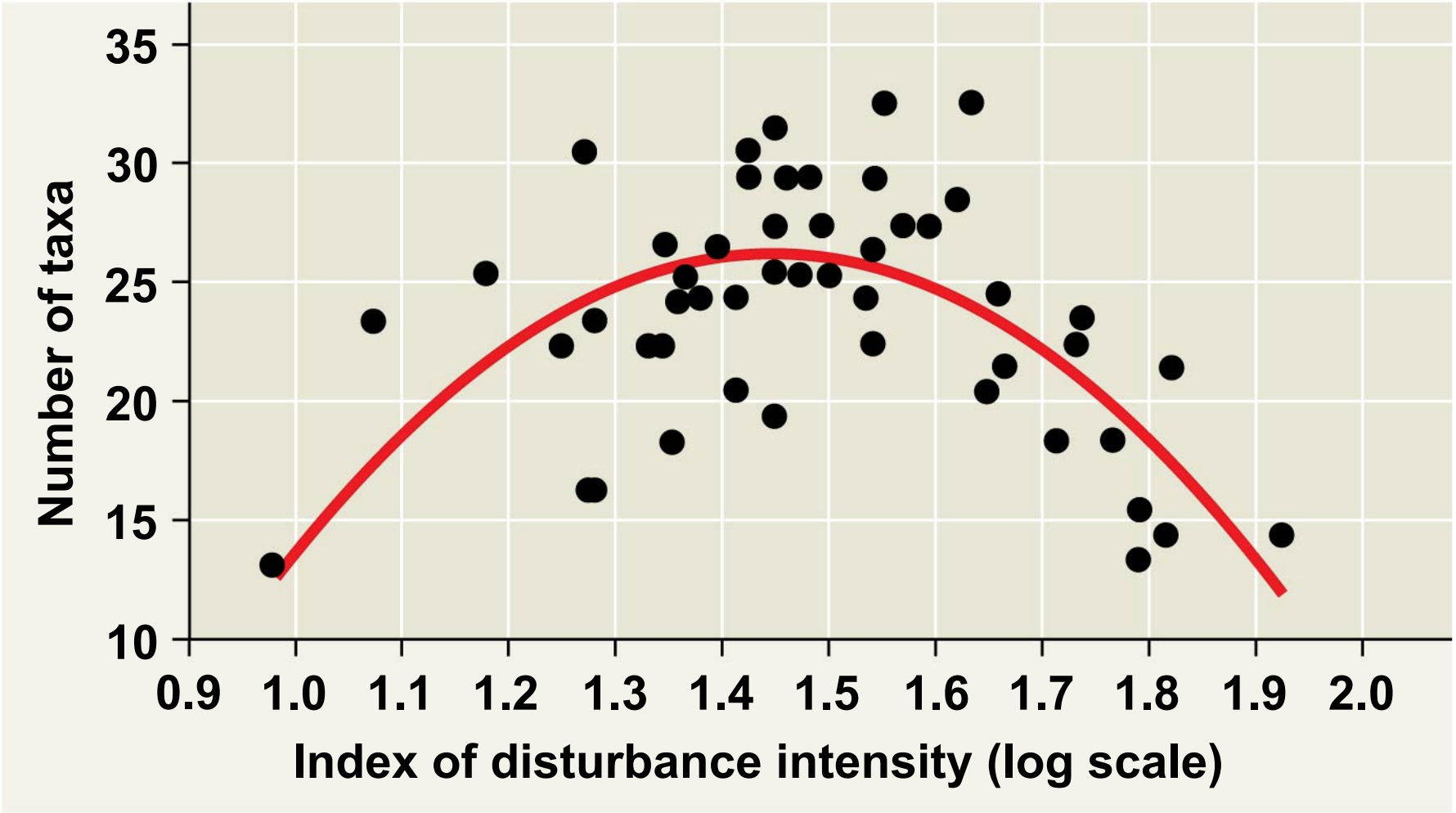




Experiment

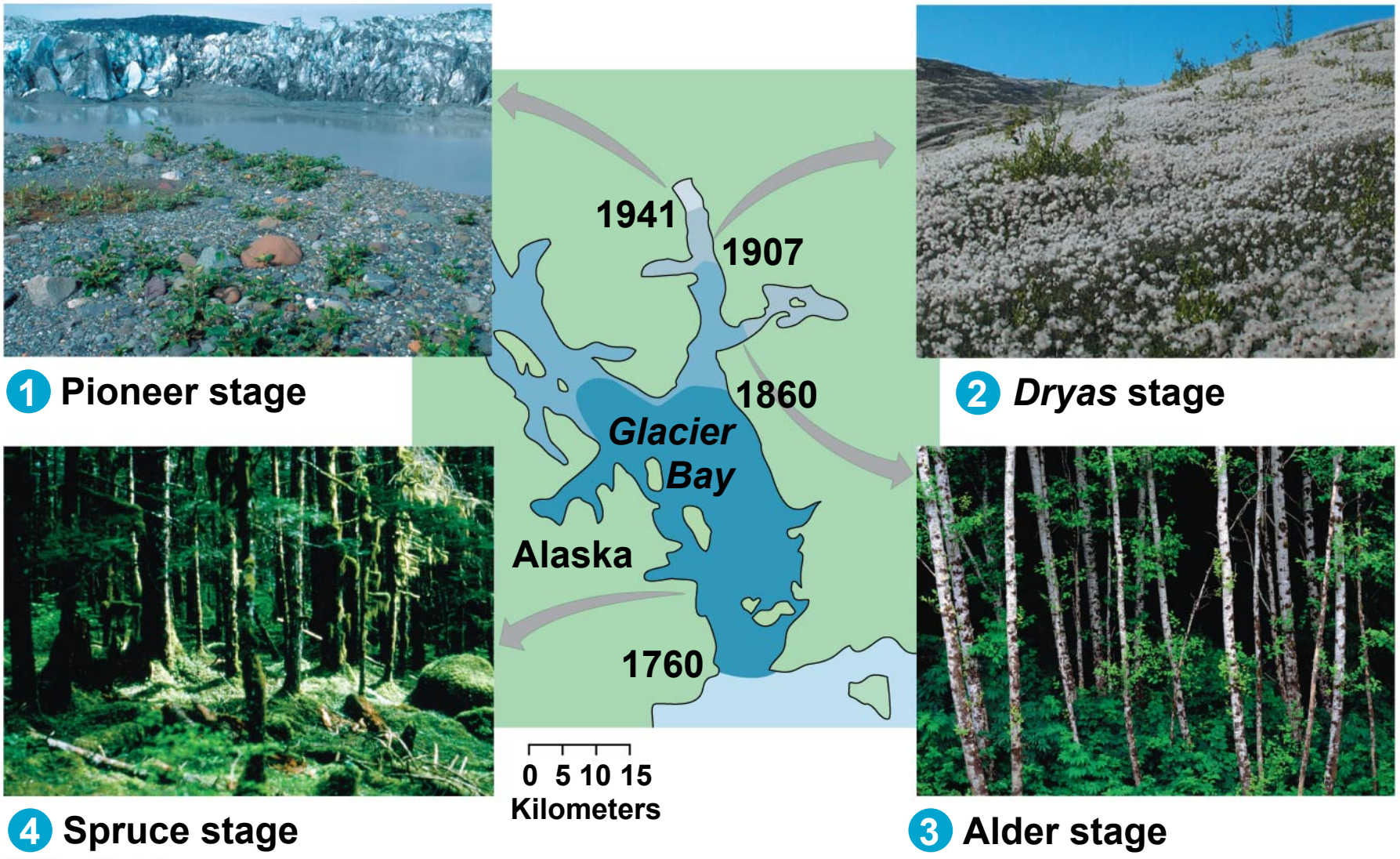
Results

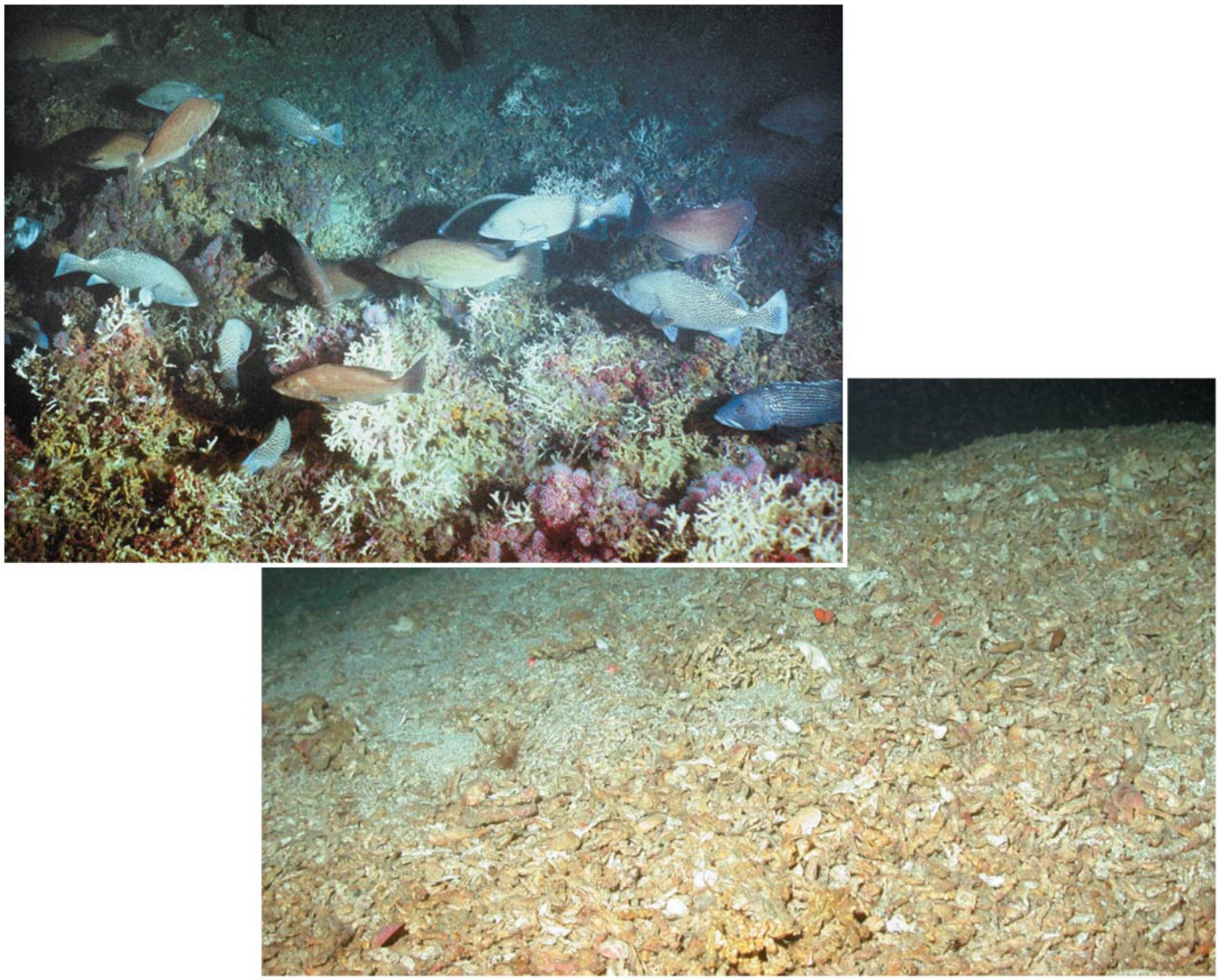


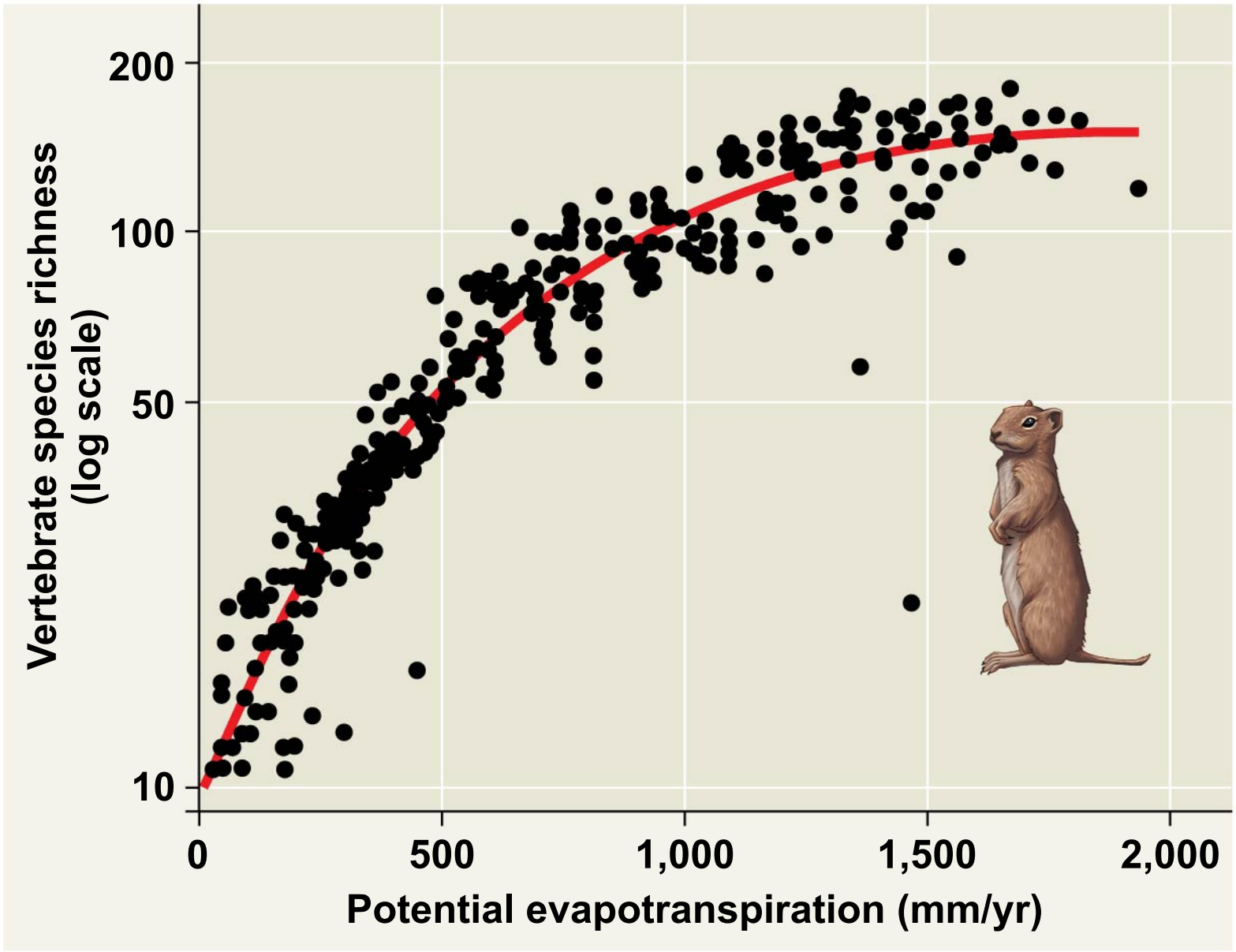


(a) Soon after fire

(b) One year after fire







Results