Red-chested cuckoo birds find an unattended Robin nest, push out the robin eggs, and lay their eggs in the Robin’s nest and leave.

Ticks live on organisms such as dogs. They feed on its blood and tissue.
Mycorrhizal fungi invade and live in or among root cells of many plants. The plant provides nutrients to the fungi.

Remora use suckers to attach temporarily to large marine animals such as sharks, manta rays, whales, turtles, or large fish.
Skunk Cabbage plants attract flies in cool weather by making heat and provide food to the flies that come.

Human intestines provide food for bacteria that live inside the digestive system.
Gall insects lay their eggs in the leaves or branches of Oak Trees, causing a lump to form.

Kudzu vines grow by climbing and wrapping around trees.
Woodchucks abandon holes.
Fungi form lichens by living in a close relationship with algae. The fungus provides a protective home for the algae, and gathers mineral nutrients from rainwater and from dissolving the rock underneath.

Honeyguide Birds find a beehive, then chatter loudly to attract the Honey Badger. They fly toward the hive making sure the badger is following.
Snails die and leave behind their shells.

Athlete’s foot fungus lives on the skin of human and feeds on keratin, a protein.

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Hummingbirds feed on nectar from flowers.

Snapping Shrimp have poor vision and depend on their roommate to give the danger signal when predators come and guide them back home if they wander too far.
Directions: Write the sentence found in class that corresponds to the one on your worksheet. Then Identify the TYPE of symbiosis in each relationship based on the information contained in the sentences.

1) ____________________________________________________________

**Goby Fish** who don’t have a place to hide are quickly eaten. They find a Goby Fish roommate who digs a hole for both to live in.

**TYPE of Symbiosis:** _____________________

2) ____________________________________________________________

Upon arrival, the **badger** tears open the hive and feast on the honey. Then the **Honeyguide** bird feeds on the remaining wax and larvae.

**TYPE of Symbiosis:** _____________________

3) ____________________________________________________________

**Humans** with this fungus have itchy, cracked skin which can become infected.

**TYPE of Symbiosis:** _____________________

4) ____________________________________________________________

The **Shark** provides free transportation, protection, and dropped food and feces which the **Remora** feeds on. The host is not injured.

**TYPE of Symbiosis:** _____________________

5) ____________________________________________________________

**Dogs** get skin irritation and can pick up diseases carried by the **tick**.

**TYPE of Symbiosis:** _____________________

6) ____________________________________________________________

**Flies** move from one **skunk cabbage** to the next feeding and transferring pollen as they go.

**TYPE of Symbiosis:** _____________________

7) ____________________________________________________________

**The Algae** gathers energy from the sun using photosynthesis. Both organisms share nutrients with one another.

**TYPE of Symbiosis:** _____________________

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Beneficial **Bacteria** live in the intestine of **humans** and help digest cellulose from plants which they don’t have the enzymes to break down.

TYPE of Symbiosis: _____________________

**Kudzu** covered trees die as they are smothered and break under the weight of the growing kudzu vines.

TYPE of Symbiosis: _____________________

**Hermit crabs** find shells left by **Snails** that have dies and move in.

TYPE of Symbiosis: _____________________

**Oak Trees** provide shelter and food to the **insect** larvae but are not harmed.

TYPE of Symbiosis: _____________________

**Robin** babies die and robin parents feed and take care of the **Cuckoo** Babies.

TYPE of Symbiosis: _____________________

The **mycorrhizal** fungi help the host plant absorb inorganic nitrogen and phosphorus from the soil. Some mycorrhizal fungi also secrete antibiotics which may help protect their host from invasion by parasitic fungi and bacteria.

TYPE of Symbiosis: _____________________

**Skunks** often live in burrow that have been dug and abandoned by **Woodchucks**.

TYPE of Symbiosis: _____________________

Flowers are pollinated by **hummingbirds** as they move from flower to flower.

TYPE of Symbiosis: _____________________

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