Symbiotic Relationships

Relationships between the populations of two (or more) species can be positive, neutural or negative. Populations can also change their relatioinships depending on the living circumstances.

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| Effect from the interactions between species “A” and “B” | Type of relaionship | Relationship |
| + 0 | commensalism | A relationship between or among living things where one benefits and the other doesn’t get impacted.  A has benefits from B’s existance, but B gets neither harmed nor helped. |
| + + | mutualism / cooperation | A relationship between or among living things that benefit from eachothers’ existance.  A and B have mutual benefit from their existance. If there is a direct connection between them – mutualism. If such connection doesn’t exist – cooperation. |
| 0 0 | neutralism | A relationship between two species that interact but do not affect each other.  A and B don’t make any impact on eachother. |
| - - | competition | A relationship between or among living things that compete for a limited resources, such as food, space, shelter, mate, ecological status, etc  A and B have negative effects on eachother. |
| + - | predation / parasitism | A relationship where one of the species benefits from the other’s existence while it gets harmed.  A has negative impact on B, by hunting B (predation).  A lives on B and benefits itself from it, by feeding of of B and impacts B negetively (parasitism). |
| - 0 | amensalism | A relationship between two species in which the individuals of one specie negatively affect those of the other and are unaffected themselves.  A negatively impacts B, while B doesn’t impact A in any way. |