Competition and Predation

Directions: Use pages 81-83 and fill in the table comparing what competition vs predation are. Please fill in each row.

| Competition | Predation |
| --- | --- |
| More than one species can live in the same habitat and obtain the same food. | Predator |
| For example in a desert ecosystem, a flycatcher and an elf owl both live on the saguaro cactus and eat insects. | Prey |
| When species share the same niche one of their populations might be affected. | An interaction in which one organism kills another for food or nutrients is called predation. |
| The struggle between organisms to survive as they use the same limited resources is called competition. | In this interaction one organism is the predator and the other is the prey. |
| There are limited amounts of food, water, and shelter. | In every type of ecosystem a range of interactions takes place among organisms every day. |
| Organisms that share the same habitat often have adaptations that enable them to reduce competition. | Two major types of interactions among organisms are competition and predation. |
| In every type of ecosystem a range of interactions takes place among organisms every day. | These interactions happen throughout nature. |
| Two major types of interactions among organisms are competition and predation. | Predator and prey interactions may reduce the number of organisms or eliminate the populations. |
| Species do not occupy the same niche. | In predation, one population is the resource of the other. |