

COMPETITION & MUTUALISM

1. SYMBIOSES

symbiosis - any relationship between 2 species
 + beneficial, – harmful, 0 no effect

neutralism	0	0
competition	–	–
predation	+	–
mutualism	+	+
commensalism	+	0
(amensalism)	0	–

2. COMPETITION

interspecific competition - between 2 diff spp.
 - limited resources (food, water, space)
 - major force behind speciation

exploitation - no direct interaction
 - deplete resource so not available

interference
 - direct behavior or chem interaction
 - incl. allelopathy in plants

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = r N \left(\frac{K - N - \frac{N_2}{K}}{K} \right)$$

N_2 - population size of other species
 - inhibitory effect
 - degree carrying capacity is lowered

3. COMPETITIVE EXCLUSION PRINCIPLE

Gause - 2 competing spp. cannot coexist
 - evolve diff species to avoid compete
 - adapt diff resource, emigrate, extinct

resource partitioning
 - evolutionary strategy to avoid comp.
 - divide resources in ecosystem
 - diff prey/size, time, microhabitat, etc.

niche - specific role in ecosystem esp. food
 - fundamental - if no competition
 - realized - after competition

niche overlap - when share resources

niche breadth - range of resources used
 - narrow if specialist (esp. stable envi.)
 - wide if generalist (esp. unstable envi.)

4. MUTUALISM

mutualism - positive reciprocal relationship
 - obligatory or facultative

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = r N \left(\frac{K - N + N_2}{K} \right)$$

N_2 - population size of other species
 - coefficient of mutualism (benefits)

nitrogen-fixing bact.
 - absorbs nitrogen in plant roots

luminescent bact.
 - produces light in fish & fireflies

intestinal bact. & protozoans
 - digests cellulose in termites, grazers

lichens - fungi + algae, obligatory

symbiotic green algae
 - photosynthesis in marine inverts

herbivory - disperse seeds in feces
 - frugivory - fruit enhances dispersal
 - nectivory - sugar + pollen attracts
 insects, bats, hummingbirds

cleaners - cleaner & anemone fishes

followers - birds warn & remove parasites

chloroplasts & mitochondria
 - cell structures for energy reactions
 - own DNA differ from chromosomes
 - evolved from parasites/commensals?