Mutualism

Chapter 15

Mutualism: Interactions between individuals of different species that benefit both partners



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z3bWqlPLpMg

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Types of mutualism

- Facultative Mutualism occurs when a species can live without its mutualistic partner.
- Obligate Mutualism occurs when a species is dependent on a mutualistic relationship.

This wrasse and a barracuda! Clogget/Billsofordbarrasudanfordersource for wrassebbligate mutualism?

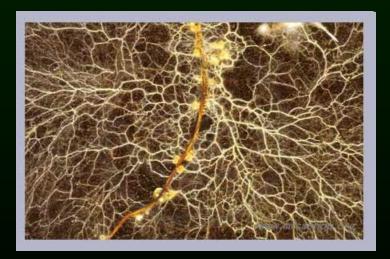


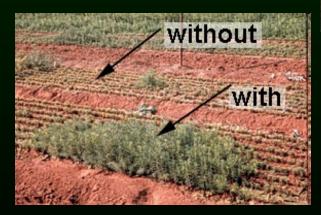
Is mutualism important?

- Without mutualism, there wouldn't be
 - Coral reefs
 - * Animal-pollinated plants
 - * No apples
 - * No bees or hummingbirds
 - Herbivores that depend on animal-pollinated plants
 - Wind-pollinated plant populations would be reduced – no mycorrhizae
 - * No herbivores
 - * No eukaryotes!!! No you!!!

Plant Mutualisms

- Many mutualistic relationships
 - * Bacteria
 - * Animals
 - * Fungi mycorrhizae







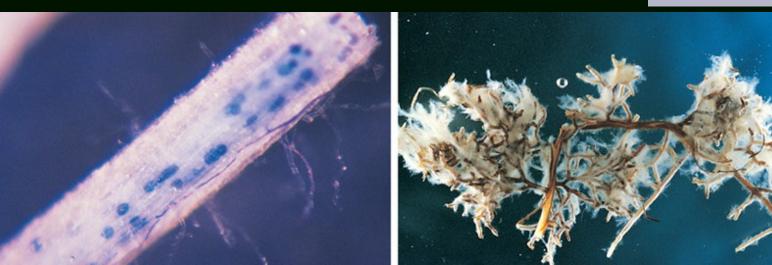


Mycorrhizae and Plant Water Balance

- Plants with mycorrhizae maintained higher leaf water potentials.
 - mycorrhizal fungi provide more contact with moisture in the soil

Plant gets more access to water and nutrients Mycorrhizae get photosynthethic product





Plant Mutualisms

- Many mutualistic relationships
 - * Bacteria
 - * Animals Ants and Swollen Thorn Acacia Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission required for reproduction or display.
 - 🏼 🕆 Fungi

Can have up to 30,000 ants in the colony!!!

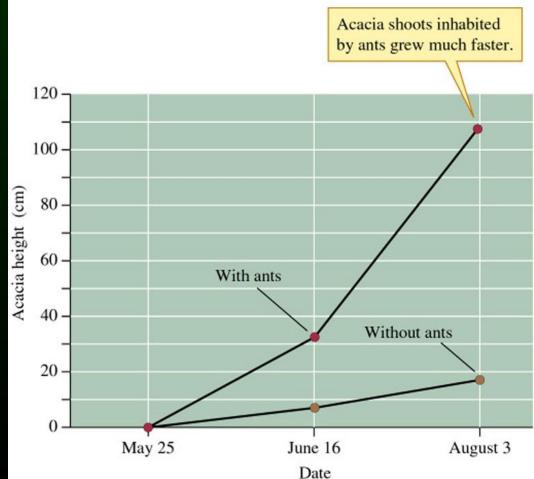


C Robert & Linda Mitchell

http://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/player/animals/bugsanimals/ants-and-termites/ant_acaciatree.html

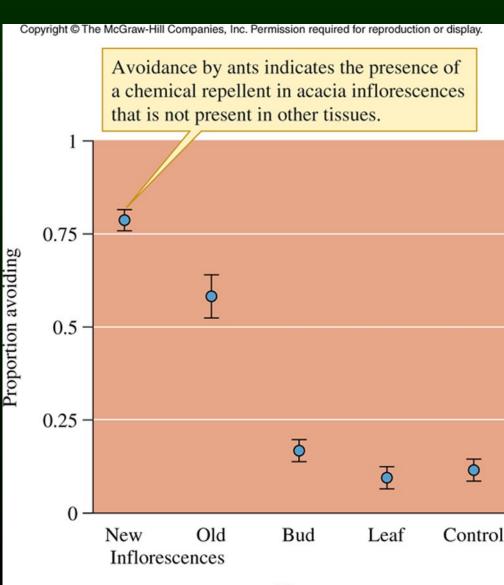
Ants and Swollen Thorn Acacia

- Acacia gets protection!
- Ants get:
 - Thorns provide living space.
 - * Folliar nectaries provide sugar.
 - Beltian bodies are a source of oils and protein.



Competition between Mutualists???!!!

If the ants protect the acacia from other organisms...what happens with potential pollinators (i.e. other mutualistic partners)???

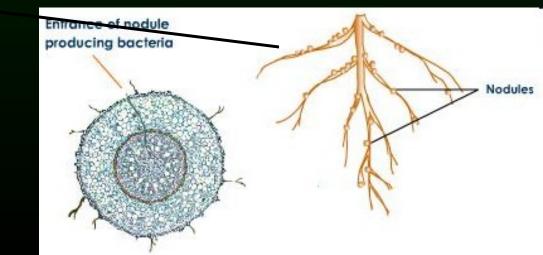




Plant Mutualisms

 Many mutualistic relationships
 * Bacteria – nitrogen fixation
 * Animals
 * Fungi
 http://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=dOV0E5FaKoQ

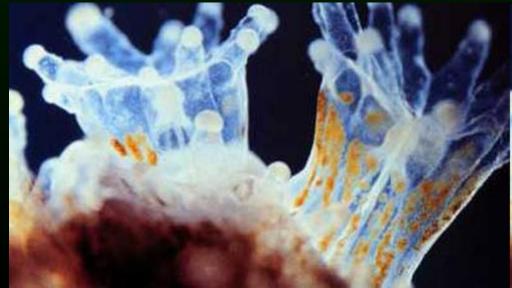
Bacteria, fungus, animal mutualism!!!



Coral Mutualisms

- Zooxanthallae and Corals
 - * Zooxzanthallae live within coral tissues.
 - Receive nutrient from coral. In return, coral receives organic compounds synthesized by zooxanthallae during photosynthesis.

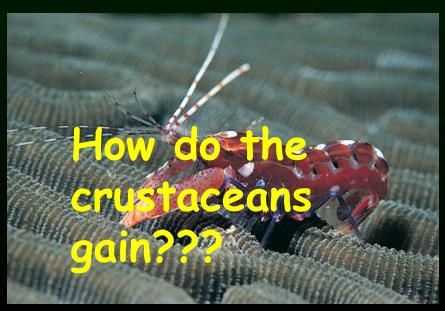
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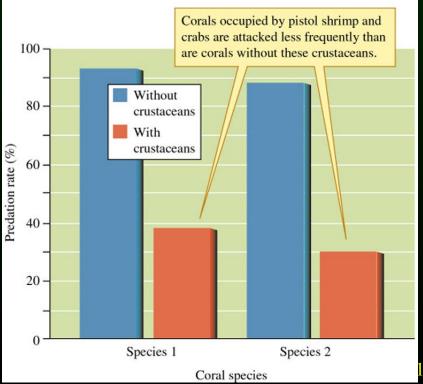


Coral Protection Mutualism

 Glynn found 13 coral species protected by crustacean mutualists.

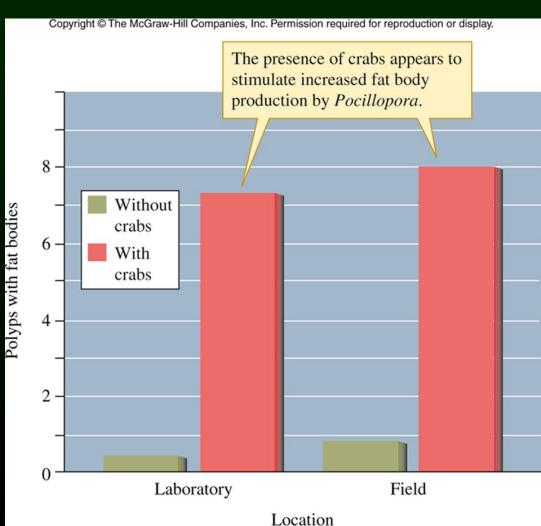
 Crustacean mutualists substantially improved chances coral will avoid attack by sea stars.





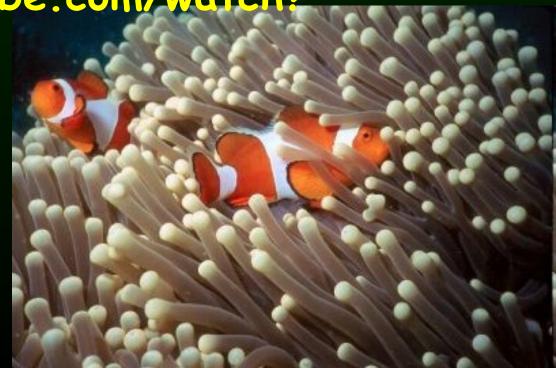
Coral Protection Mutualism

- Pocillopora coral increases production of fat bodies in the presence of crabs.
 - Digestive tract of crabs inhabiting corals contained large quantities of lipids.



More mutualism examples

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v
 =8BEKrc-aXF8
- http://www.youtube.com/watch? v=dKuWlBjUFo8&feature=related http://www.youtube.com/watch? v=e7mKSOTzqIo
- Home for Nemo, Food, protection, cleaning for Anemnemo



Evolution of Mutualism

- mutualism will evolve where the benefits of mutualism exceed the costs.
 - * several types of mutualistic interactions.
 - Successful mutualists
 - Give and receive benefits.
 - Unsuccessful mutualists
 - Give, but do not receive benefit.
 - Non-mutualists
 - >Neither give nor receive benefit.

Mutualism and Humans

- For a population to be mutualistic, fitness of successful mutualists must be greater than unsuccessful or non-mutualists.
 - * If not, natural selection will eventually eliminate the interaction.
- Do humans have any mutualistic relationships??? Of course we do...here's a cool one!!!
- http://dsc.discovery.com/videos/human-planet-

9/05/0905 4153139.htm







