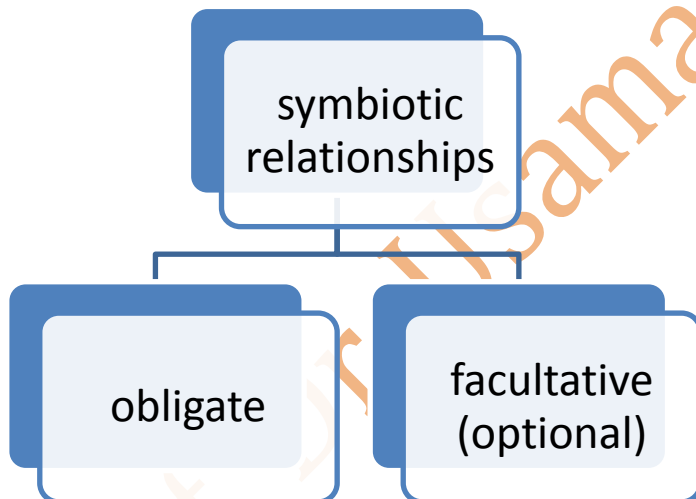


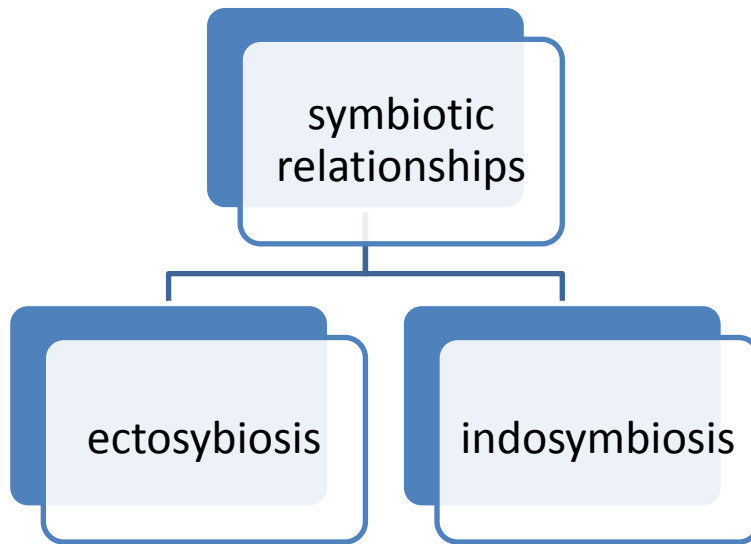
## Symbiosis

Symbiosis (from [Greek](#) “living together”) is a close and often long-term interaction between two different biological [species](#).

**According to optionality**, some symbiotic relationships are obligate, meaning that both symbionts entirely depend on each other for survival. For example, many [lichens](#) consist of fungal and photosynthetic symbionts that cannot live on their own. Others are [facultative](#) (optional): they can, but do not have to live with the other organism.



**According to position of occurrence**, symbiotic relationships include those associations in which one organism lives on another ([ectosymbiosis](#)), or where one partner lives inside the other ([endosymbiosis](#)).



Symbiosis can be classified according to benefit or harm into:

Type of Symbiosis	Response	
	Species A	Species B
<b>Neutralism</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Mutualism</b>	+	+
<b>Commensalism</b>	+	<b>0</b>
<b>Competition</b>	-	-
<b>Amensalism</b>	-	<b>0</b>
<b>Predation</b>	+	-
<b>Parasitism</b>	+	-
<b>Parasitoidism</b>	+	-

## 1- Neutralism (0,0)

It is a relationship between two organisms that do not directly affect each other.



## 2- Mutualism (+,+)

Mutualism is a relationship between individuals of different species where both individuals benefit.

