

Barnacle

Barnacles create home sites by attaching themselves to whales. This relationship neither harms nor benefits the whales.

Whale

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Remora

Remoras attach themselves to a shark's body. They then travel with the shark and feed on the leftover food scraps from the shark's meals. This relationship neither harms nor benefits the shark.

Shark

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Tick

Ticks feed on deer blood to the deer's detriment

Deer

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Oxpecker

Oxpeckers feed on the ticks found on a rhino. Both species benefit.

Rhinoceros

Oxpeckers feed on the ticks found on a rhino. Both species benefit.

Yucca plant

Yucca flowers are pollinated by yucca moths, The moths lay their eggs in the flowers where the larvae hatch and eat some of the developing seeds. Both species benefit.

Yucca moth

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Flea

A flea feeds on a mouse's blood to the mouse's detriment.

Mouse

A flea feeds on a mouse's blood to the mouse's detriment.

Cuckoo

A cuckoo may lay its eggs in a warbler's nest. The cuckoo's young will displace the warbler's young, and the warbler will raise the cuckoo's young.

Warbler

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Honey guide bird

Honey guide birds alert and direct badgers to bee hives. The badgers then expose the hives and feed on the honey first. Next the honey guide birds eat. Both species benefit.

Badger

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Cowbird

As bison walk through grass, insects become active and are seen and eaten by cowbirds. This relationship neither harms nor benefits the bison.

Bison

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Ostrich

Ostriches and gazelles feed next to each other. They both watch for predators and alert each other to danger. Because the visual abilities of the two species are different, they each can identify threats that the other would not readily see.

Gazelle

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