

shark's meal. However, the shark does not get any benefit, nor is it adversely affected by this association. Similar is the relationship between trees and epiphyte in plants.

- **Mutualism:** Biotic interaction where both species gets benefit. Some mutualism is so intimate that the interacting species can no longer live without each other as they are totally dependent on each other to survive, such associations are called symbiosis. Example: Lichen is a mixture of algae and fungi. Bees help in flower pollination, where flowering plants are cross pollinated by bees that benefit from the nectar and cannot live without each other.

- **Neutralism:** Neutralism is the term used to describe a relationship between two organisms that interact but do not influence one another. It is used to characterise relationships in which one species' fitness has little bearing on the fitness of the other. True neutralism is highly improbable and difficult to demonstrate. When dealing with the dynamic networks of interactions that ecosystems present, it is impossible to say with certainty that there is no competition or advantage to either species. Since true neutralism is uncommon or non-existent, it is often applied to cases where interaction is minor or non-existent.

Type of interaction	Species 1	Species 2
NEGATIVE INTERACTIONS		
Amensalism	0	-
Predation	+	-
Parasitism	+	-
Competition	-	-
POSITIVE INTERACTIONS		
Commensalism	+	0
Mutualism	+	+
NEUTRAL INTERACTIONS		
Neutralism	0	0

Note: + = beneficial, - = harmful, 0 = unaffected or neutral