

Interactions between the populations of the biocenosis: the interspecific relations



[cf. Ecology _ ecosystems and interactions - Video 5.mp4]

Here you have an other video talking about Ecological relationships : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rNjPI84sApQ>

And here the video with parasitism examples : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NFa8-Hagg9Y>

A symbiosis example

Symbioses of the mutualism type can be really important at the scale of ecosystems because they allow a rapid colonization of living environments.

Here is an example: symbiosis of coral algae.

<https://youtu.be/JENUAv0w8Q4?t=7>

Besides this ecological role, these symbioses are also very important for human health.

This is why we are going to have an overview of the human microbiota. The human microbiota is the set of bacteria, fungi and other microorganisms that live on the surface of the human being or inside.

Video : The Invisible Universe Of The Human Microbiome

<https://youtu.be/5DTrENdWvM?t=3>

I also link you to a very interesting scientific conference on the subject (in french) : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-6Z0JYsCQs&feature=emb_logo

To conclude

The species interactions discussed above are only some of the known interactions that occur in nature and can be difficult to identify because they can directly or indirectly influence other intra-specific and inter-specific interactions.

The role of abiotic factors adds complexity to species interactions and how we understand them.

That is to say, species interactions are part of the framework that forms the complexity of ecological communities. Species interactions are extremely important in shaping community dynamics. It was originally thought that competition was the driving force of community structure, but it is now understood that all of the interactions seen in the lesson, along with their indirect effects and the variation of responses within and between species, define communities and ecosystems.