



FRIENDLY FOOD WEBS WORKSHEET

Discover how some living things can be friends.

In small groups, complete the worksheet. We recommend staggered groups to minimise congestion if multiple classes. Read the exhibit signage as well as the worksheet to discover the answers. Worksheet sections/locations can be completed in any order. Come back to a question if you can't answer it right away as you might find it on a sign later.

Please note that Years 9-12 still require teacher/parent supervision to ride the train.

Blinky Bill's Home Tree

(Freshwater animals, nocturnal mammals and reptiles - map reference B14) -

1.

a) Find a mammal that feeds on nectar and pollen.

b) Name a living organism that benefits from a mammal feeding upon the nectar and pollen. Explain how this living organism benefits.

c) Find a mammal that feeds on seeds.

d) Name a living organism that benefits from a mammal feeding upon the seeds. Explain how this living organism benefits.

Forest Fringe Aviary (map reference I15) -

a) Find two bird species that feed on nectar.

b) Explain the adaptation these birds have to remove the sweet nectar.



Lost Valley (map reference V14) -

a) How does the cassowary play an important role in maintaining the diversity of the rainforest?

b) Cyclones and habitat destruction are causes for cassowary displacement and decline. How do you think cassowaries affected when they move into urban areas? How do you think ecosystems are affected when cassowaries decline? (no sign)

c) Name two bird species that are pollinators.

d) Name a mammal species that is a pollinator.

Flying Foxes (map reference S11) -

a) How do bats play an integral role in the survival and regeneration of our native forests?

_____ and _____

b) Name a human activity that threatens the Grey-headed Flying Fox?

Rainforest Aviary (map reference) -

a) Name a pollinator.

b) Name a seed disperser.



Bonus questions: Part 1

a) Are the above examples of mutualism or parasitism?

What is commensalism? A form of [symbiosis](#) between two [organisms](#) of different [species](#) in which one of them benefits from the association whereas the other is largely unaffected or not significantly harmed or benefiting from the relationship.

b) Think of an example of any animal (does not have to be on display at Currumbin Wildlife Sanctuary) that benefits from its host where the host remains unharmed.

c) Bees are one of the most important pollinators in the world. Explain how the decline of native bees affects eco systems.

Tasmanian Devil (map reference Q12) -

a) Summarise Devil Facial Tumour Disease.

b) Does the host benefit from this disease?

c) Is this symbiosis an example of mutualism, commensalism or parasitism?

Bonus question: Part 2

a) Think of another example of parasitism?



FRIENDLY FOOD WEBS WORKSHEET – ANSWERS

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Blinky Bill's Home Tree

(Freshwater animals, nocturnal mammals and reptiles - map reference B14) -

1.

a) Find a mammal that feeds on nectar and pollen.

Squirrel Glider, Yellow-bellied Glider, Feathertail Glider

b) Name a living organism that benefits from a mammal feeding upon the nectar and pollen. Explain how this living organism benefits.

Plants benefit from animals feeding upon their nectar and pollen because they assist with fertilisation of plants when it sticks to their fur and they move from plant to plant.

c) Find a mammal that feeds on seeds.

Spinifex Hopping Mouse

d) Name a living organism that benefits from a mammal feeding upon the seeds. Explain how this living organism benefits.

Plants benefit from animals feeding upon seed producing plants because they assist with dispersing seeds when seeds are passed through their faeces.

Forest Fringe Aviary (map reference I15) -

a) Find two bird species that feed on nectar.

Rainbow Lorikeet and Scaly-breasted Lorikeet

b) Explain the adaptation these birds have to remove the sweet nectar.

Tongue with hair-like structures



Lost Valley (map reference V14) -

a) How does the cassowary play an important role in maintaining the diversity of the rainforest?

Cassowaries have been recorded eating over 238 species. They assist seed producing plants because they assist with dispersing seeds when seeds are passed through their faeces.

b) Cyclones and habitat destruction are causes for cassowary displacement and decline. How do you think cassowaries affected when they move into urban areas? How do you think ecosystems affected when cassowaries decline? (no sign)

Cassowaries will come into conflict with cars and dogs as they move into urban areas. Seed dispersal and, therefore, food for other animals will decrease when cassowaries decline.

c) Name two bird species that are pollinators.

Red Lory and Black-capped Lory

d) Name a mammal species that is a pollinator.

Lemur and Cotton-top Tamarin

Flying Foxes (map reference S11) -

a) How do bats play an integral role in the survival and regeneration of our native forests?

Pollinators and seed dispersers

b) Name a human activity that threatens the grey-headed flying fox?

Habitat loss and urban conflict

Rainforest Aviary (map reference) -

a) Name a pollinator.

Little Lorikeet

b) Name three seed dispersers.

Wompoo Fruit-dove, Rose-crowned Fruit Dove, Red Browed Fig Parrot and Black Breasted Button Quail

Bonus questions: Part 1

a) Are the above examples of mutualism or parasitism?

Mutualism



What is commensalism? A form of symbiosis between two organisms of different species in which one of them benefits from the association whereas the other is largely unaffected or not significantly harmed or benefiting from the relationship.

b) Think of an example of any animal (does not have to be on display at Currumbin Wildlife Sanctuary) that benefits from its host where the host remains unharmed.

Dung Beetles collect animal faeces; Cattle Egrets feed on insects in grass stirred by cattle, various fish species that clean larger fish, sharks and whales.

c) Bees are one of the most important pollinators in the world. Explain how the decline of native bees affects eco systems.

Plant pollination and, therefore, food for other animals, will decrease.

Tasmanian Devil (map reference Q12) -

a) Summarise Devil Facial Tumour Disease.

An unusual parasitic cancer that spreads from animal to animal through biting. Due to lack of genetic diversity, the disease is not rejected by its host but develops into large visible facial tumours.

b) Does the host benefit from this disease?

No

c) Is this symbiosis an example of mutualism, commensalism or parasitism?

Parasitism

Bonus question: Part 2

a) Think of another example of parasitism?

Ticks, fleas, leeches, mosquitoes.