

harm kills benefits

close
(symbiont)

not close
(free living)

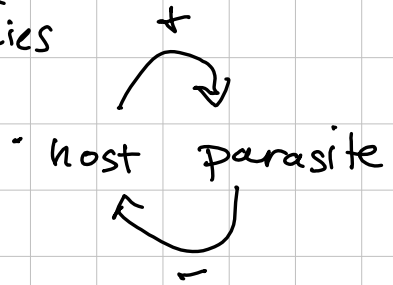
parasite parasitoid

grazers predators

natural
enemies

pop dynamics

COMMENSAL •
neutral -



BIOCHEMICAL parasites.

prius; transmissible cancers

Tasmanian devil facial
tumour disease

biologically obligate:

- viruses - , phages .

other microparasites ; bacteria, fungi,
protozoans

'classical' macroparasites:

nematodes, schistosomes,
trematodes, . . . , molluscs.

ectoparasites . leeches . (fleas?)

phytophagous insects . aphids .



behavioural parasites

brood parasitism /

nest parasitism

microparasites (small)

- reproduce quickly
- many generations within a host

macroparasites (large)

- single generation per host
(multiple life stages)

ORIGINS

- host homeostasis .
- resource availability
- dispersal

→ PHORETIC hosts

