

Unit 11 - Insect Parasitism

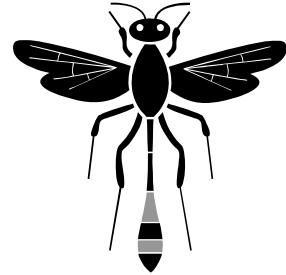
Study Guide

Unit objectives:

1. Differentiate between the three types of symbiosis.
2. Using examples, differentiate between parasite and parasitoid.
3. Define gregarious, multiple and hyperparasitoidism.
4. Using examples, discuss advantages and disadvantages endo- and ectoparasitoidism.
5. Discuss why some insects have chosen, or evolved, to be very small.

Symbiotic Relationships

List the three types of symbiotic relationships and give an example of each:



Endo- & ectoparasitism

Define endoparasite:

Define ectoparasite:

List several examples of endo- and ectoparasites.

Parasite vs. Parasitoid

T or F: A parasitoid is a parasite.

Define parasitoid:

Which insects are commonly parasitoids?

Why are parasitoids used to kill agricultural pests?

Parasitoid examples

Describe two parasitoids:

Other parasitoid terms

What is a hyperparasite?

What will happen to first wasp's eggs that are in the caterpillar?

Give an example of a gregarious parasitoid:

What hormone do you think the wasp larva secrete to make the caterpillar molt and never become an adult?

Define multiple parasitoidism:

Advantages & Disadvantages of endo- and ectoparasitism

ASSIGNMENTS

Write a BRIEF, one-page essay in your journal discussing the following questions:

What advantages might an endoparasite (or endoparasitoid) have over an ectoparasite (or ectoparasitoid)?

What advantages might an ectoparasite (or ectoparasitoid) have over an endoparasite (or endoparasitoid)?

Why Small

You are now at the end of your eleventh unit on insects. During these units you have likely become aware that though insects are small they are amazingly complex and an important part of our world. For this assignment I would like you to ask yourself "Why are insects so small?" There are some physical limitations that are associated with their external skeleton but I want you to focus on what the advantages are of being small? While some insects are as large a mouse, some of the most successful and advanced are smaller than the letter "i." What are the advantages of being small?

Notes: