




Animal Behavior	
Stimulus and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all behavior is caused by stimulus and response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stimulus- signal that causes an organism to react - response- organism's reaction to stimulus
Instincts/ Innate behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • response to a stimulus that is inborn and that an animal performs correctly the first time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - baby kangaroo instinctively crawls into mother's pouch - spiders spin complex webs on their first try
	

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Learned behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a process that leads to changes in behavior due to practice or experience • depend on inherited traits from parents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lions inherit claws and instincts to help hunt
	
Imprinting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • combination of instinct and learning • once it happens, it cannot change • keeps young close to their mothers • allows young to learn from its own species
	

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Conditioning



- learning that a particular stimulus or response leads to a good or bad outcome
 - training a dog to sit, stay, etc.

Courtship



- behavior males and females of the same species use to prepare for mating
- typically competitive among the species
- can be a song, dance, sharing of food, etc.
- examples- peacock display feathers, cuttlefish displays colors on skin, penguin presents rock to female for nest

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Mimicry



- weaker animal takes on characteristics of a stronger animal
 - Ash Borer moth resembles a wasp
 - Milk snake resembles a coral snake



Hibernation

- result of winter
- state of greatly reduced body activity
- used to conserve food in the body
- body temp drops, heartbeat and breathing slow down
- animals hibernate for part or all of winter

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Migration



- movement of animals from one place to another because of a change in seasons
- move to go find food
- usually use the same travel routes each year
- controlled by the changes in daylight and the weather

Camouflage



- some have protective coloration to survive changes in the environment
 - Chameleon changes color to avoid predators
- some develop changes in response to weather
 - Arctic fox blend in with snow

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Smells



- some animals release a smell in defense
 - skunks release an odor into the air

Stingers



- uses a stinger when frightened or threatened
 - Bees and wasps

Ejections



- uses an ejection to escape from a predator
 - Squid releases ink
 - Horned Lizard shoots blood out of its eyes

Grouping



- animals travel together for protection
 - Herds, packs and schools

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