All About Animals

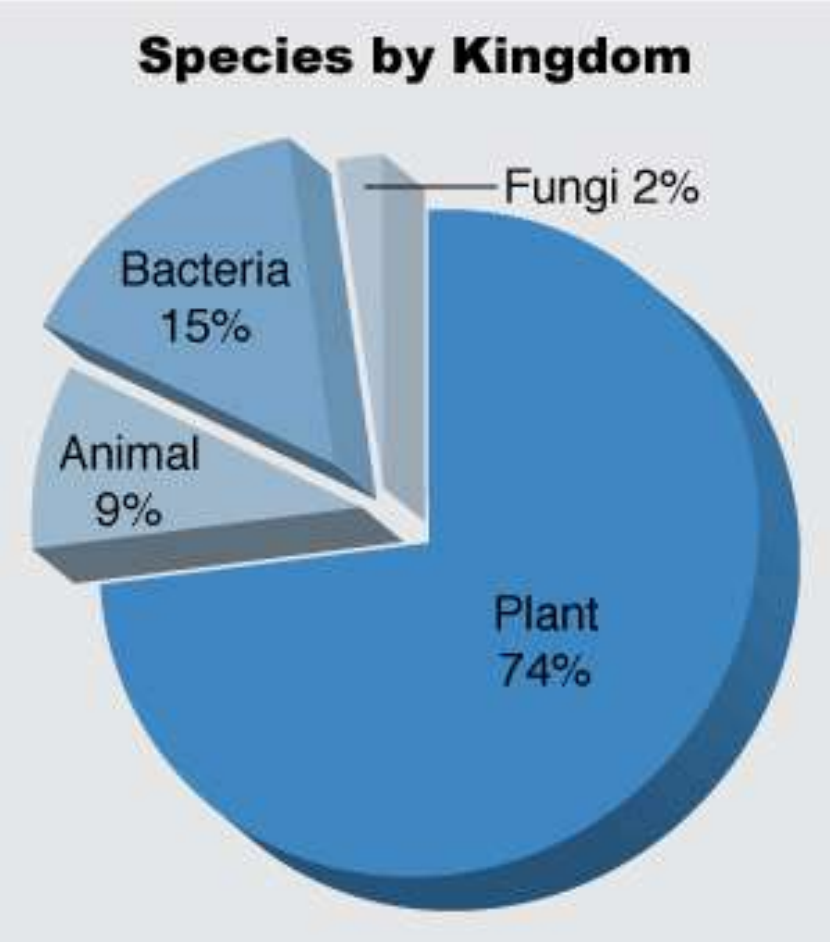
Pg.322-335

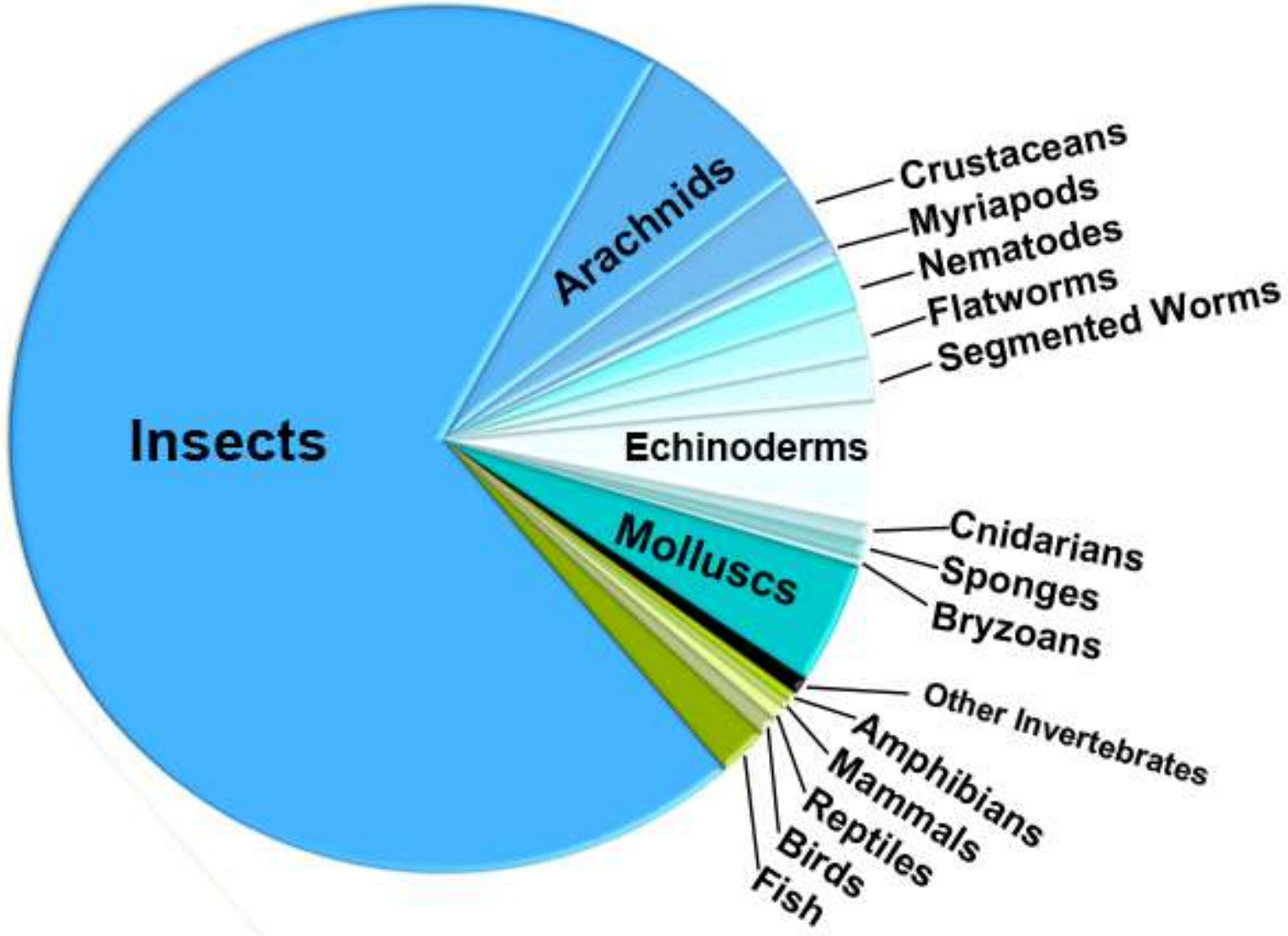
Name two animals in each group

1. Arctic animals
2. Antarctic animals
3. Animals that crawl
4. Animals that fly
5. Animals with no bones
6. African animals
7. North American animals
8. Animals that live in soil
9. Ocean animals
10. Animals with more than 4 legs

What does this tell us about animals?

Kingdom Animalia



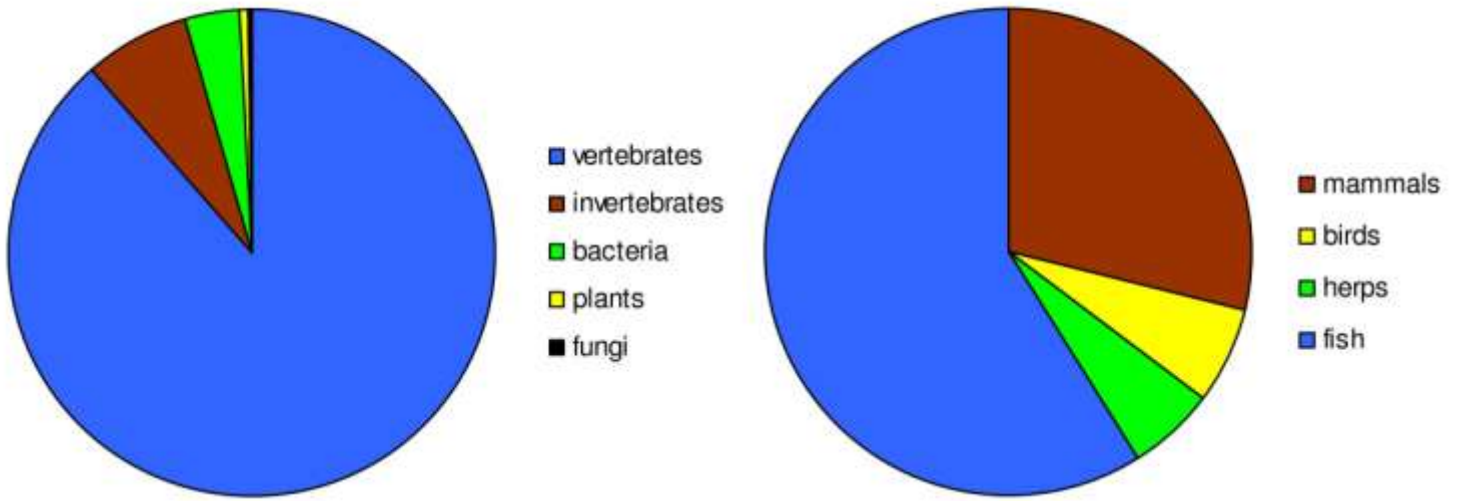


Vertebrates vs. Invertebrates

- Any animal with a skull and backbone
- <5% of all creatures

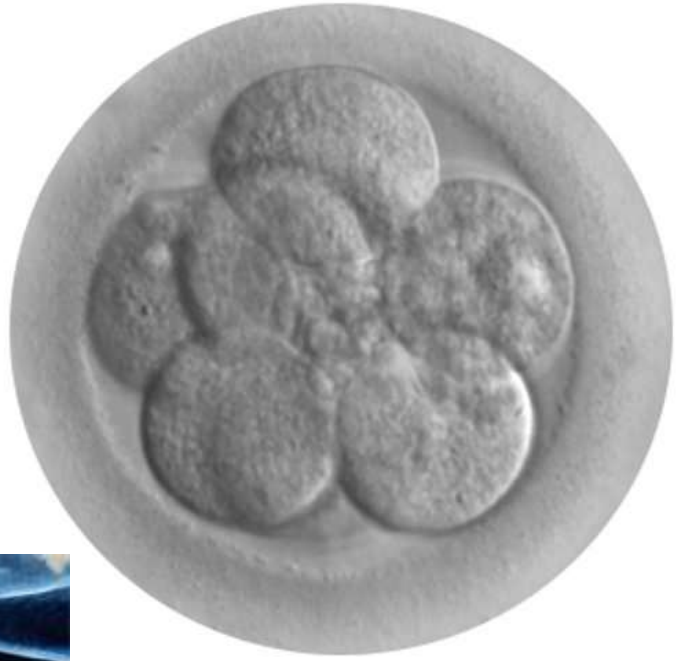
- Animals without backbones
- >25% of all animals are beetles!

Examples???



What makes an animal an animal?

- Many cells
- Usually reproduce sexually
- Develop from embryos
- Have many specialized parts
  - Tissues
  - Organs
- Move
- Consumers

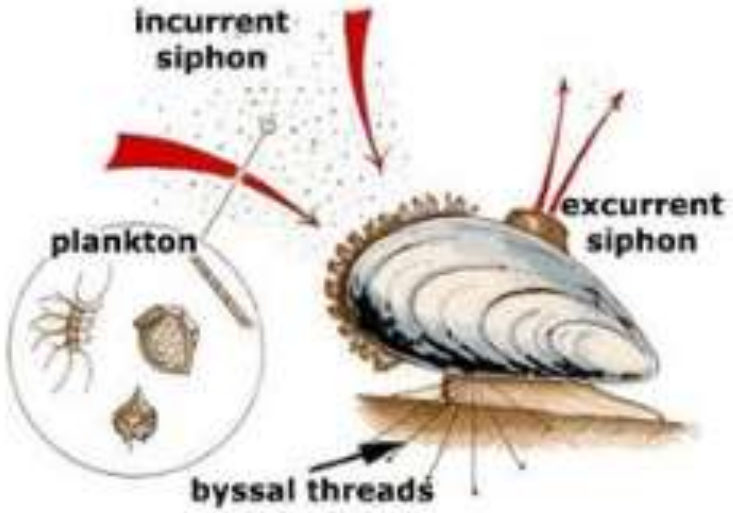


What do animals need to do to stay alive?

- Food
- Water
- Avoid being eaten
- Place to live

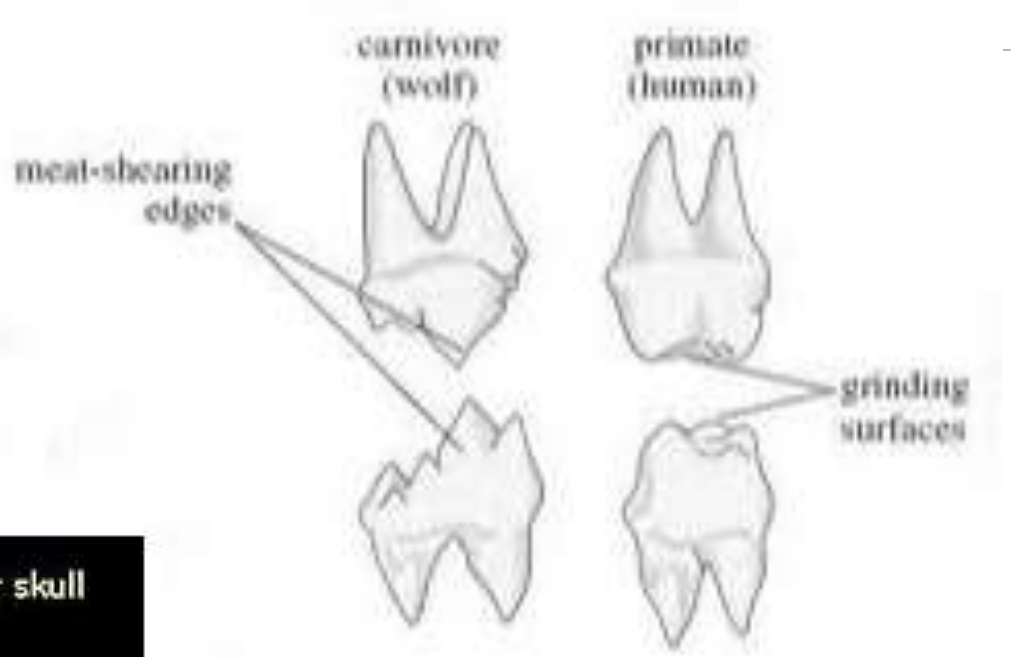
Classifying Animals

- Filter feeders
- Herbivores



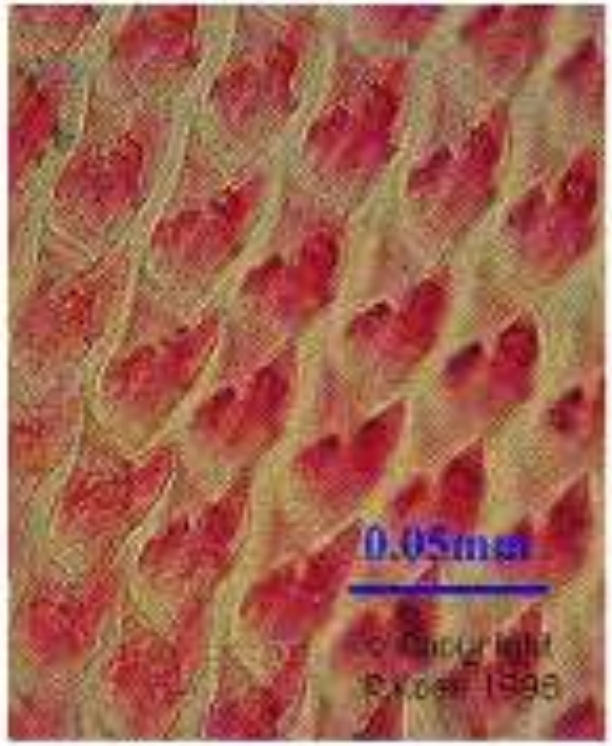
Classifying Animals

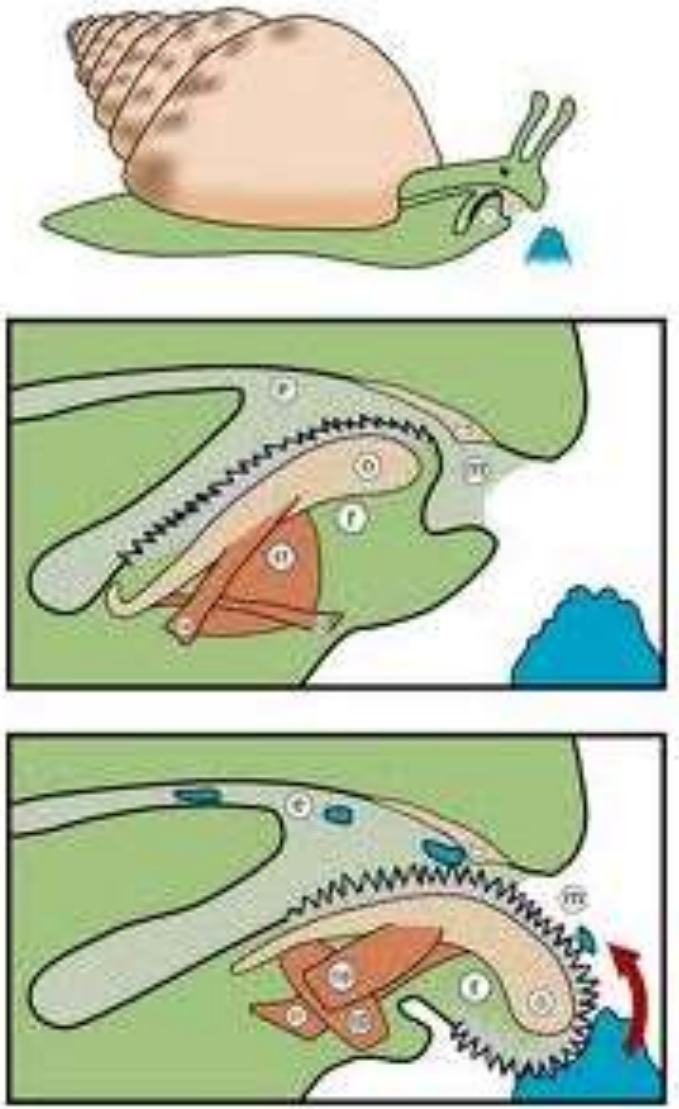
- Filter feeders
- Herbivores
- Carnivores
- Omnivores

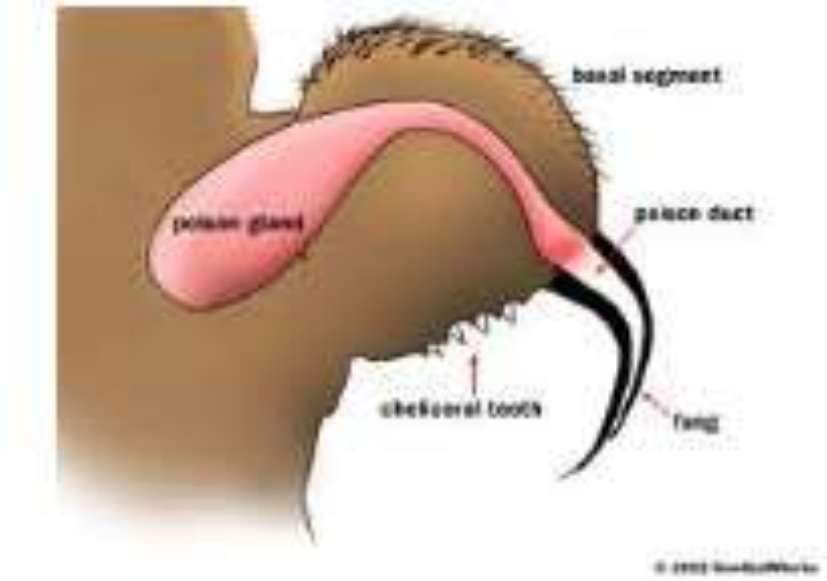


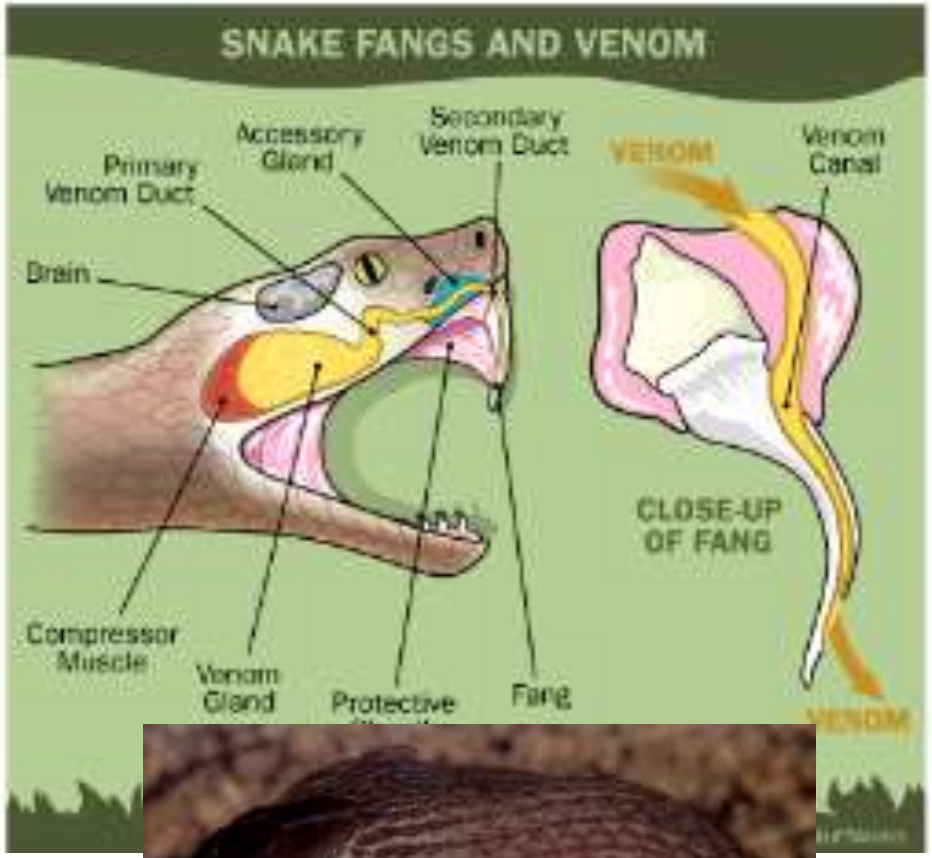
1
3
4
2
5

Body Modifications





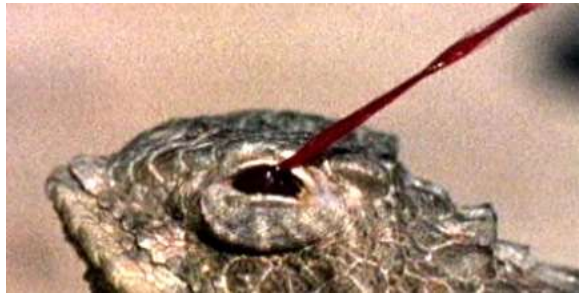

basal segment
poison duct
chelicaral tooth
fang


SNAKE FANGS AND VENOM
Primary Venom Duct
Accessory Gland
Secondary Venom Duct
VENOM
Venom Canal
Drain
CLOSE-UP OF FANG
Compressor Muscle
Venom Gland
Protective
Fang
VENOM

How do animals' structures affect their survival in an environment?

Ways to keep from being eaten:

- Hide
- Intimidate
- Warning colors
  - Red
  - Yellow
  - Orange
  - Black
  - White



Innate vs. Learned Behavior

Innate

- Doesn't need to be learned
- Inherited from parents
- Some present at birth
- Others develop after birth

Learned

- Can change innate behavior
- Learned from experience or observations

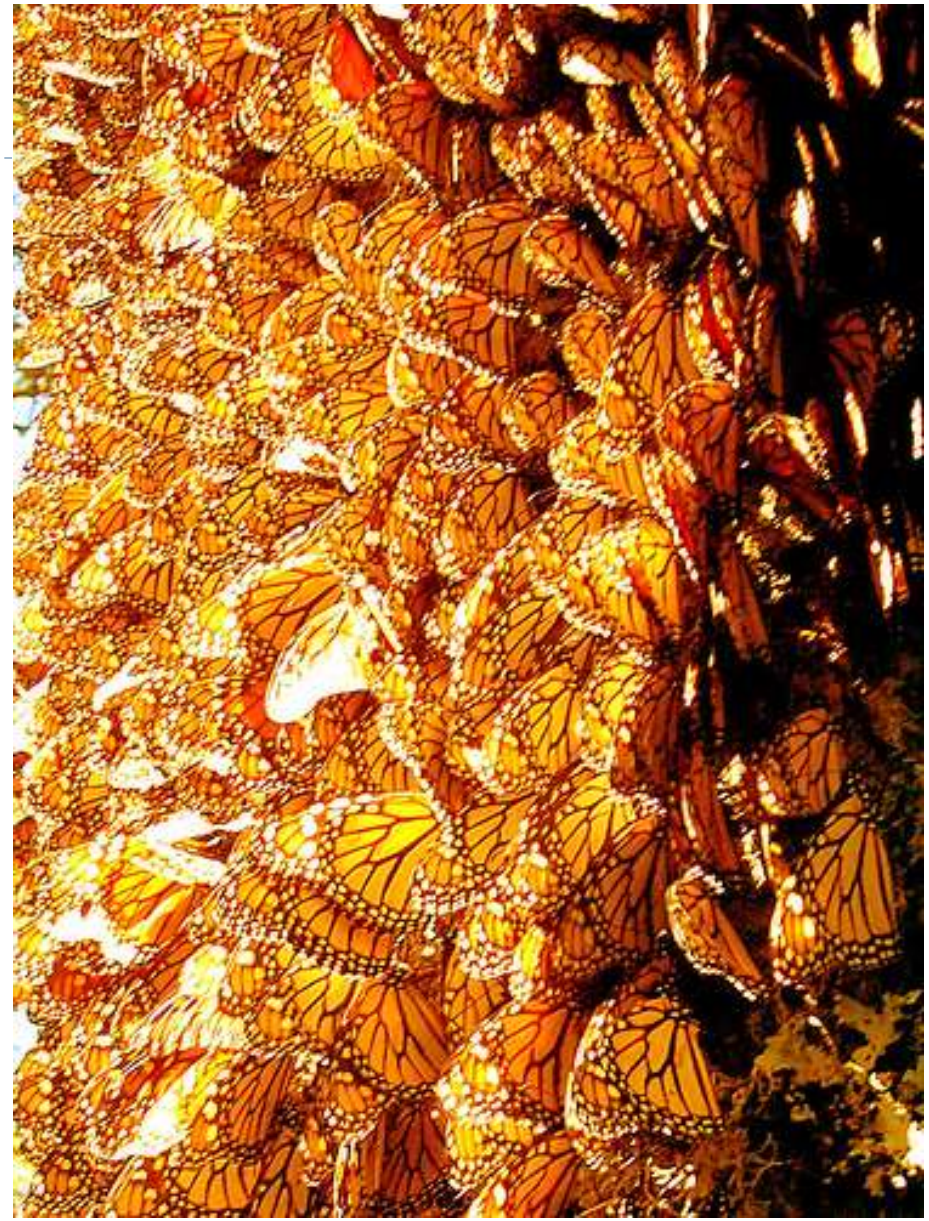
Examples?

The -tions

Seasonal Behaviors

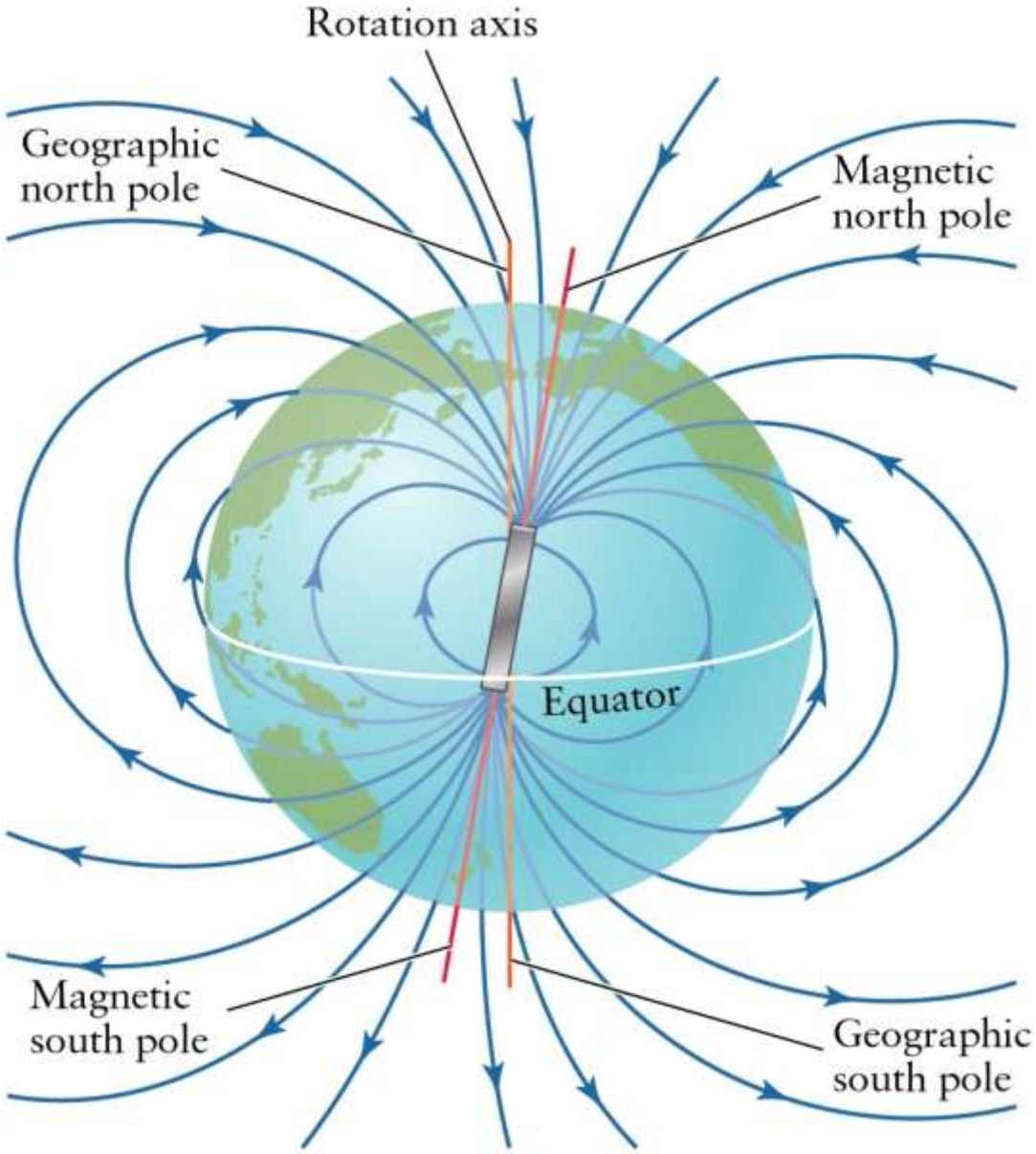
- Migration
- Hibernation
- Estivation
  - Reduced physical activity in the summer
  - Not as much food/water
  - Desert squirrels and mice

Why do animals do these things?



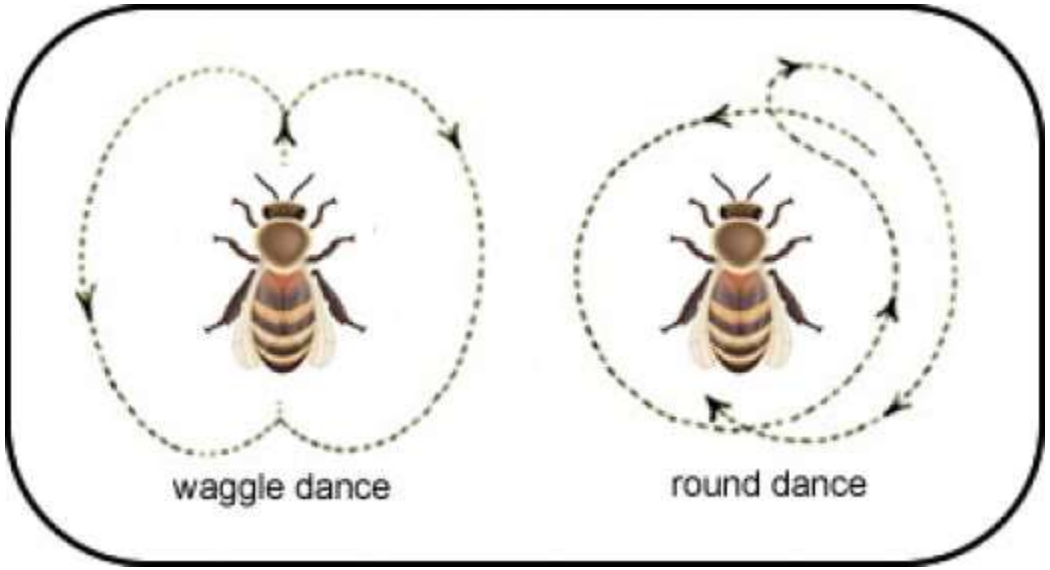
Do animals get lost?

- Navigate using:
  - Landmarks
  - Position of sun/stars
  - Earth's magnetic field



Communication is Key

- Pheromones
- Make noises
- Body language
- Touching (dancing bees)



Why live in a group?

Positives

- Spot predators faster
- Cooperate to defend
- Help find food

Negatives

- Attract predators
- Compete for food/mates
- Spread disease easier