

Animal Science

Grace Maxson

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Exploring the world of
animals

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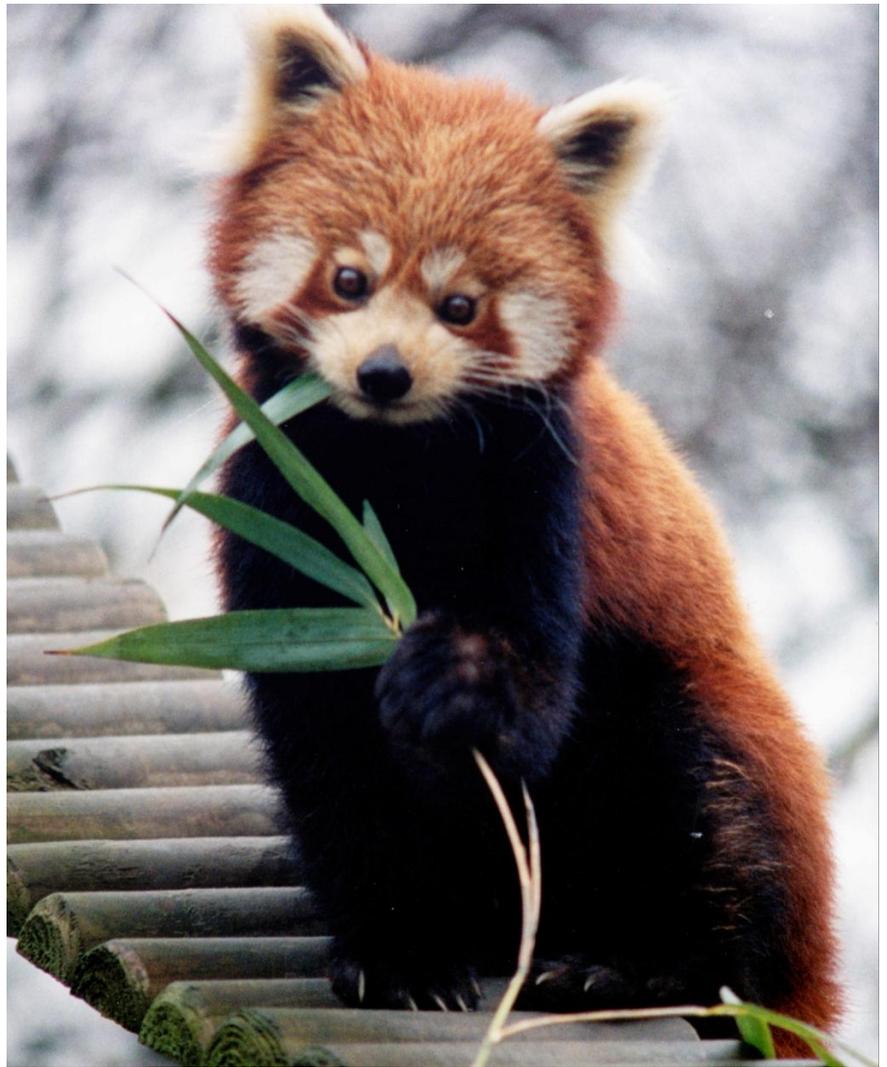
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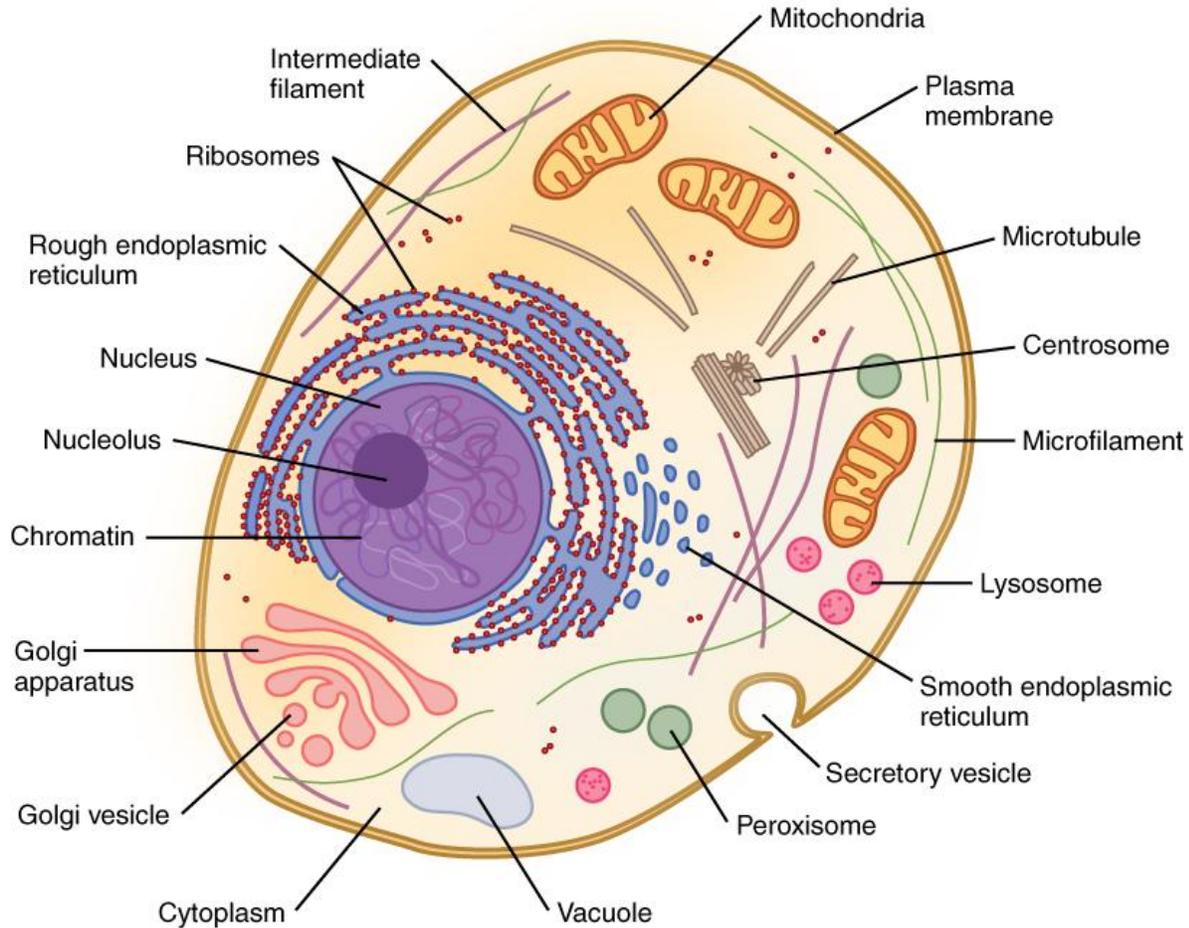
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Chapter One

What are the basic living building blocks that make up animals?



Like all Living things, Animals are made up of cells. Cells are the building blocks of all life. Though a cell is one thing, it is made up of different parts that all have a different function.

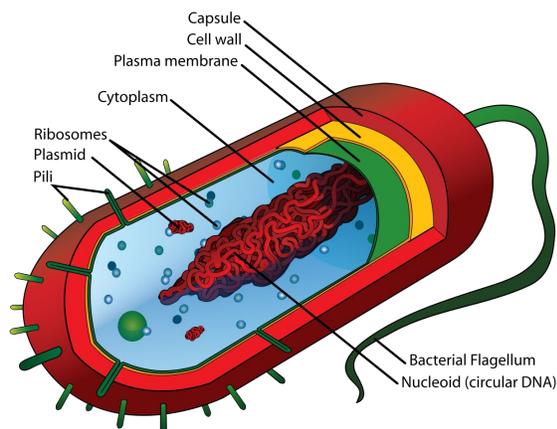


Animal Cell Diagram

Without cells we wouldn't be able to do anything and we wouldn't even exist without cells. There are different types of organisms, each with a different amount of cells. The main ones are Single Cellular and Multicellular. Animals are multicellular

Single Cellular Organism

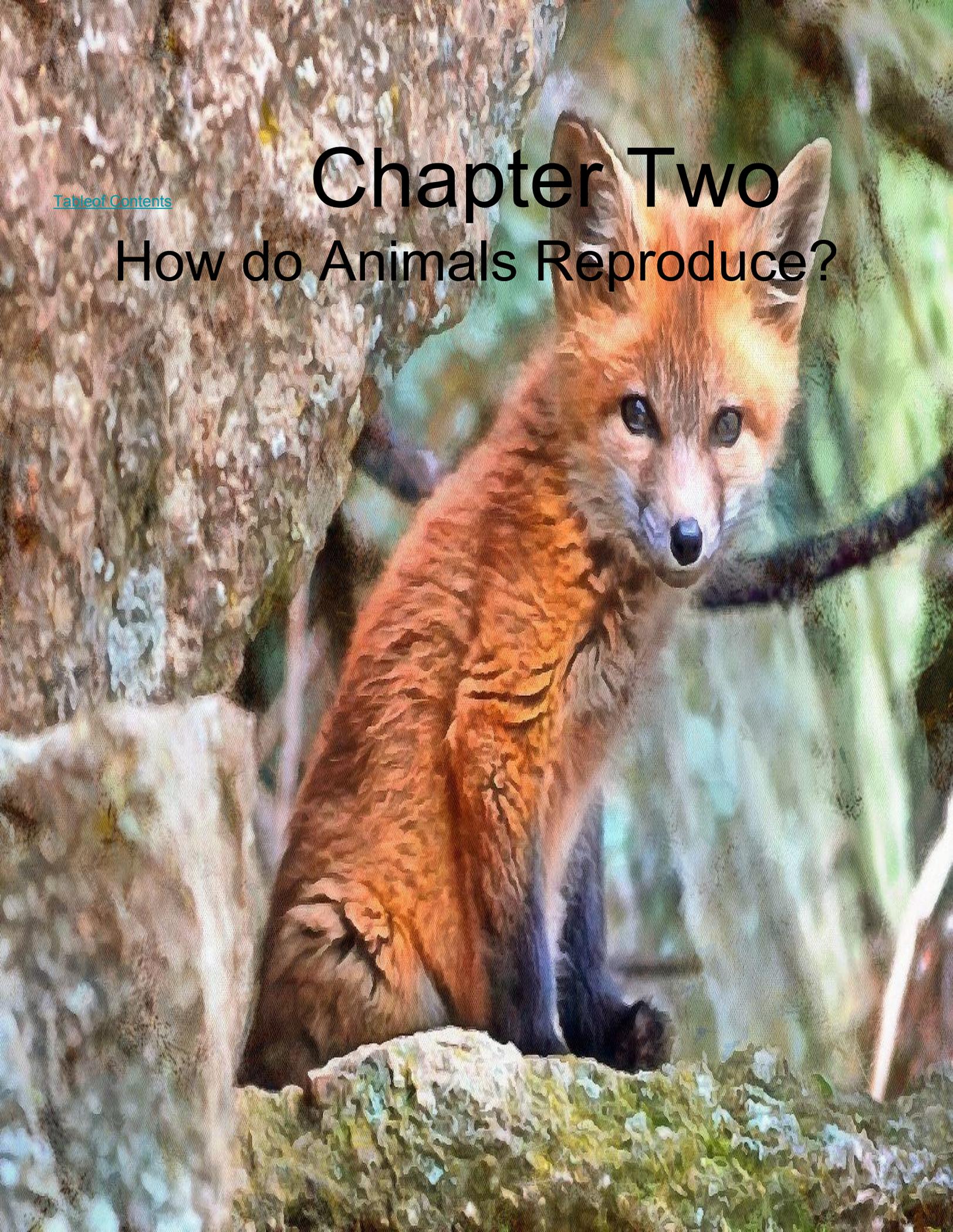
Multi cellular organism



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Chapter Two

How do Animals Reproduce?



For a species of animals to remain in existence for a long time, they must reproduce. Contrary to popular belief, the offspring DO NOT look like a single parent, instead they take after both parents.



Animal fetus (probably a cat or a dog)



Komodo Dragon

The egg of the female, whether it is bird or mammal, is fertilized when a male's sperm meets it and forms a [Zygote](#). The Zygote grows, and specialized cells form until the offspring is developed enough to survive long enough to become an adult. Most animals reproduce through sexual reproduction. There are a few. However that surprisingly reproduce through [asexual reproduction](#), like the Komodo Dragon.

Chapter three

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How does an animal's behavior and structure allow it to obtain energy from its environment and defend itself?



As animals are not able to create their own food like plants, they must eat another organism to gain the nutrients they need to survive. Like, for example, a rabbit gets food by eating grass and the fox gets its energy by eating the rabbit. The animals depend on their structure to find, obtain, and digest their food. A rabbit uses their sharp, specialized teeth to break and chew grass and other plants. A fox uses its amazing sense of smell and lean body to find and sneak up on prey.



Animals also have structural and behavioral defense mechanisms to help them survive. Skunks spray a unpleasant smelling chemical when they feel threatened.



Poison dart frogs produce a deadly chemical from their skin
To kill the predator.



The frogs are brightly colored and active during the day. So when the predators know to stay away from them. Some frogs even mimic this coloring to fool predators into thinking that they are poisonous. Some animals camouflage to keep from being seen by predator or prey.

Crickets and frogs stop singing when a potential predator walks by. Some seek the safety in numbers. While Others become nocturnal when Most of the predators are sleeping.



Wildebeest herd



Hedgehog

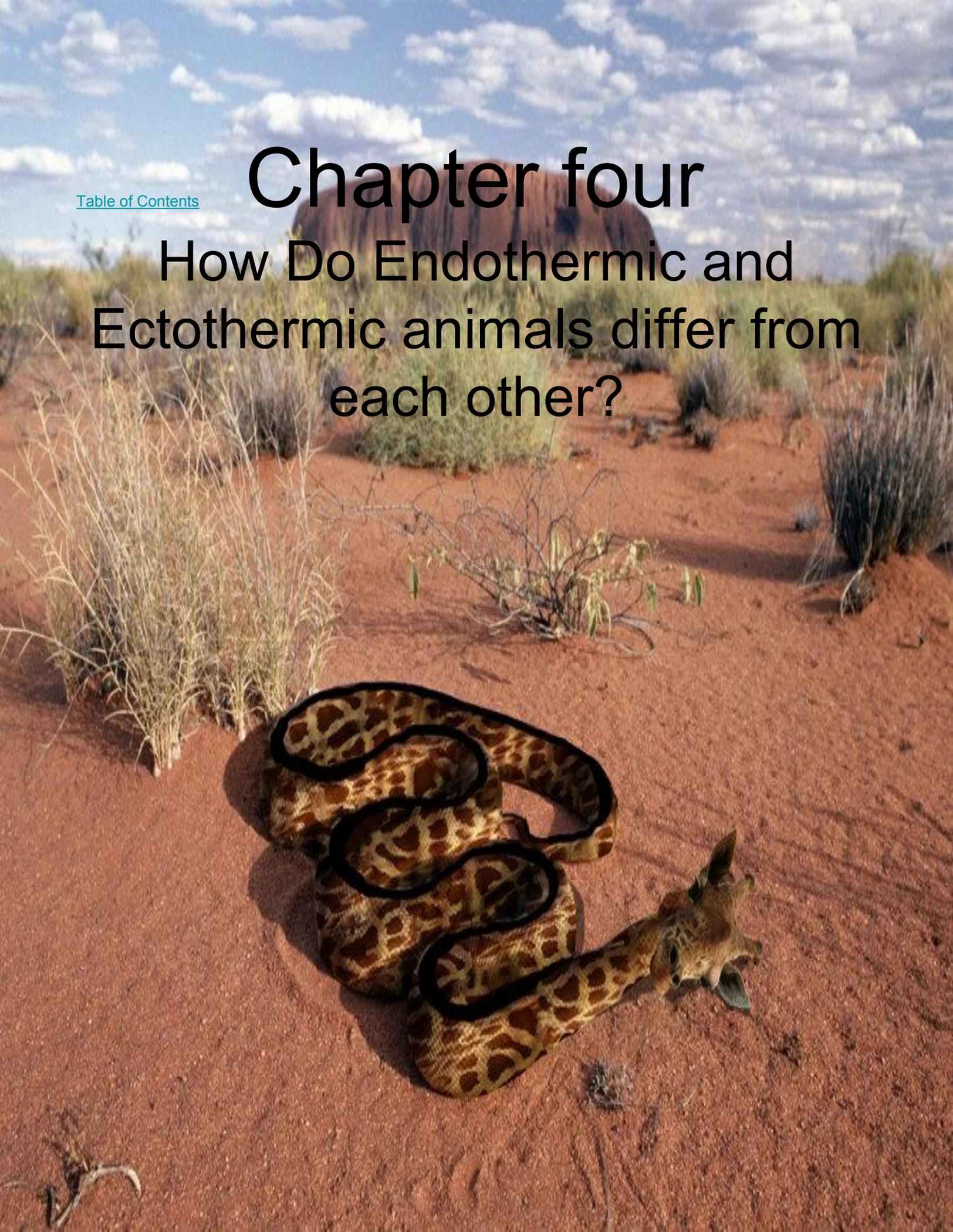


Can you see the animal in this picture?

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Chapter four

How Do Endothermic and Ectothermic animals differ from each other?



Animals that have a constant body temperature are called warm-blooded or Endothermic. These include birds and mammals. When the temperature becomes too hot, animals sweat or pant to cool off. When it becomes too cold, they warm up by shivering, which increases the rate at which food energy is made into heat. Most have fur, feathers, or layers of fat to help keep them warm. Or, for those who don't have that, they can move to some place warm or cool.

Animals whose internal body temperature is NOT Constant and changes with the environment around them are called cold-blooded or ectothermic. These Include fish, amphibians, reptiles, and insects. If the outside temperature becomes too hot they must move somewhere cool. Like, a pond or an underground burrow. If it becomes too cold the animal becomes sluggish and must warm up quickly to warmer areas so they can move around and look for food. You may often see lizards or snakes lying in the sun.



As it takes more energy to maintain an internal body temperature, endothermic animals must eat food more frequently than ectothermic animals do. Lions, have to eat their own weight in food every seven to ten days. Alligators and crocodiles, however can go for months without eating



Glossary

Asexual Reproduction

Endothermic

Ectothermic

Sexual Reproduction

Zygote

The End!!!!!!

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