

MAMMALS

Abomasums	The fourth stomach in rudimentary animals - cows
Acclimatisation	Reversible, adaptable, responsive, so animals can tolerate change with seasons and food
Adaptations	The changes that occur allowing animals to live in their environment
Alpha	Top (also known as dominant) breeding pair
Altricial	Young mammals born helpless
Anthropoid	Primates from the old and new worlds of monkeys, apes and humans
Arboreal	Relating to or living in trees
Artiodactyls	Even number of toes e.g. camels, antelope & Llamas
Binocular vision	Seeing objects using both eyes to judge distance.
Brachiation	Arboreal primates where they swing hand over hand from branch to branch - (E.g.: Siamang)
Burrow	A hole or tunnel dug by a small animal as a home
Camouflage	Able to hide or blend in with the natural surroundings
Cannibalism	The eating of the same species of an animal
Carnivore	Animals that eat meat
Carrion	Meat (flesh) from dead animals.
Coalition	A bachelor group of cats - lions, cheetahs
Commensalism	A relationship between two organisms in which only one benefits while the other is unharmed - fleas, lice
Copulation	Transfer of sperm from male to female during mating.
Crepuscular	Mostly active at dawn or dusk

Diurnal	Active during the day
Endotherms	Animals that change body temperature via sweating, panting, shivering, dilation or contraction of blood vessels
Faeces	Animal waste
Fauna	Animal, reptile, insect life
Fertilisation	When the sperm and egg combine to make a new life
Food chain	The process of animals eating another and so on
Foraging	The act of searching for food or provisions
Forager	Animals that search and hunt for food
Fossorial	Lives under the ground
Gestation	Fixed length of time from conception to birth for many Species
Grooming	Self or another animal caring for the body surface through licking, biting and picking, forming a social bond and identifies each others scent.
Habitat	The area the animal lives in
Herbivore	Animals that eat plants only
Herd	A family group of hoofed animals
Hibernation	Sleeping or moving very slowly through colder Months
Hierarchy	Social organisation using different degrees of status for feeding, mating, behaviour etc
Homing	The ability to find the way home over unfamiliar territory
Hybrid	Two closely related species that mate together

Instinct	A force that makes animals behave in certain ways - migration
Keratin	A group of fibrous scleroproteins containing large amounts of sulphur, structural bases of hair, wool or nail
Lactate	Feeding a baby milk from the mother's mammary gland
Mammal	A warm blooded animal
Mammary gland	A female mammal breast area for feeding young
Mane	A large growth of hair around the head of a lion, or down a neck area of a horse, zebra, and giraffe
Marsupials	When young are born in an immature state, where development continues in the pouch, with teats available - kangaroo, wombat, possum and bandicoot
Mating	The joining of a male and female in order to make a new life
Metabolism	A chemical process that encourages growth and produces energy
Midden	A rubbish or toilet area
Moult	Seasonal shedding of fur or feathers and renewed covering grows for coming season
Mustelidae	Primitive family of carnivores - stoats
Nocturnal	Active at night
Oestrus\ Heat\Season	The entire bodily cycle in female mammals in order

	to create new life
Omnivore	Animals that eat plants and meat
Opposable	A pad that contacts the pad of each of the other digits on the same limb
Pachyderms	Three animals with thick skins - elephant, rhino and hippo
Parasitism	The feeding of a parasite on a host in which the host is harmed but not killed
Pelage	The hair covering a mammal
Perissodactyla	Ungulates having an off number of toes - rhinos weight of animal borne on central toe
Placental	Young that develop in the uterus while receiving nourishment through the placenta and the baby is born well developed with the teats in pairs on the chest or abdomen of the mother - bat, seal, elephant, deer, monkey and people
Precocial	Young mammals and kiwi that have been born able to walk, stand, regulate body temperature, excrete etc
Predator	An animal that catches another for food
Prehensile	Capable of grasping and holding
Prey	An animal that has been caught for food by another animal
Pride	A family group of lions
Primate	Mammals that live in trees and/or can be on the ground of the ape, monkey and lemur groups

Prosimians	Classification in primates using 2 sub-orders and includes 4 infra orders
Prosimii	Primitive lemurs, lorises and tarsiers
Ruminates	Animals with 3-4 chambers in their stomach - cud chewing - cows, antelope, llama
Symbiosis	Mutually beneficial species that interact - rhino and a bird that eats insects of the rhino
Terrestrial	Animals that are land dwelling
Troop	A family of primates
Ungulate	Hoofed, grazing mammals that can run
Vertebrate	Has a spine or back bone
Vocalisation	The sound a creature makes