

Animal Behavior Desk Reference

Crc Press 2011

The functions of self-anointing differ between species, but it may act as self-medication, repel parasites, provide camouflage, aid in communication, or make the animal poisonous. 0f583ea8c1

Armadillidiidae Animal behavior desk reference: a dictionary of animal behavior, ecology, and evolution (2nd ed. Most species are native to the Mediterranean Basin, while a few species have wider European distributions.). p. CRC Press. 142. Other common names include slaters, potato bugs, curly bugs, butchy boys, and doodle bugs. This ability gives woodlice in this family their common names of pill bugs or roly pollies. Barr (2001). Unlike members of some other woodlice families, members of this family can roll into a ball, an ability they share with the outwardly similar but unrelated pill millipedes and other animals. ISBN 978-0-8493-2005-7 Armadillidiidae is a family of woodlice, a terrestrial crustacean group in the order Isopoda. The best-known species, *Armadillidium vulgare*, was introduced to New England in the early 19th century and has become widespread throughout North America. Edward M 0f583ea8c1

Entries are in the English language unless specifically stated as otherwise. 0f583ea8c1 The individuals of many taxonomic groups of animals, primarily invertebrates, are hermaphrodites, capable of producing viable gametes of both sexes. In the great majority of tunicates, mollusks, and earthworms, hermaphroditism is a normal condition, enabling a form of sexual reproduction in which either partner can act as the female or male. Hermaphroditism is also found in some fish species, but is rare in other vertebrate groups. Most hermaphroditic species exhibit some degree of self-fertilization. The distribution of self-fertilization rates among animals is similar to that... 0f583ea8c1

Taxis A taxis differs from a tropism (turning response, often growth towards or away from a stimulus) in that in the case of taxis, the organism has motility and demonstrates guided movement towards or away from the stimulus source. It is sometimes distinguished from a kinesis, a non-directional change in activity in response to a stimulus. Animal Behavior Desk Reference: A Dictionary A taxis (from Ancient Greek τάξις (táxis) 'arrangement, order'; pl. : taxes) is the movement of an organism in response to a stimulus such as light or the presence of food. Taxis can be positive (moving towards the stimulus) or negative (moving away from the stimulus). pharotaxis at Word Info Barrows, Edward M. Taxes are innate behavioural responses. University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts ISBN 978-0-674-03116-6. (2011) 0f583ea8c1

Allofeeding evolved for different reasons in different species of birds. While sagebrush Brewer's sparrows allofeed to reduce predation during incubation, Sichuan jays allofeed to increase a female's nutritional level prior to egg laying, and chinstrap penguins allofeed to strengthen the bond between the pair...

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Deception in animals At the first level, as with protective mimicry like false eyespots and camouflage, the action or display is inbuilt. At the second level, an animal performs a programmed act of behaviour, as when a prey animal feigns death to avoid being eaten. ISBN 0-8493-2005-4. The psychology scholar Robert Mitchell identifies four levels of deception in animals. (2001). Aristotle, History of Animals, book 9, chapter 8 Deception in animals is the voluntary or involuntary transmission of misinformation by one animal to another, of the same or different species, in a way that misleads the other animal. p. At the third level, the deceptive behaviour is at least partially learnt, as when a bird puts on a distraction display, feigning injury to lure a predator away from a nest. 177. Fourth level deception involves recognition of the other animal's beliefs, as when a chimpanzee tactically misleads. M. Animal behaviour desk reference (2nd ed. CRC Press. Barrows, E.) 0f583ea8c1

Gamergate (ant)). In some species, gamergates reproduce in addition to winged queens (usually upon the death of the original foundress), while in other species the queen caste has been completely replaced by gamergates. (2011). , lay fertilized eggs that will develop as females. Animal Behavior Desk Reference: A Dictionary of Animal Behavior, Ecology, and Evolution (Third ed. "Caste - Gamergate". e. In the vast majority of ant species, workers are sterile and gamergates are restricted to taxa where the workers have a functional sperm reservoir ('spermatheca'). 75 A gamergate (GAMM-ər-gayt) is a mated worker ant that can reproduce sexually, i. p. CRC Press. Edward M. Subsequently, however, aggression is no longer. In gamergate species, all workers in a colony have similar reproductive potentials, but as a result of physical interactions, a dominance hierarchy is formed and only one or a few top-ranking workers can mate (usually with foreign males) and produce eggs

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Allofeeding Allofeeding refers to a parent, sibling or unrelated adult bird feeding altricial hatchlings, which are dependent on parental care for their survival. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press. Animal Behavior Desk Reference (3rd ed. Allofeeding can occur between mates during mating rituals, courtship, egg laying or incubation, between peers of the same species, or as a form of parental care. Zahavi, Amotz; Allofeeding is a type of food sharing behaviour observed in cooperatively breeding species of birds. (2011).

ISBN 978-1-4398-3652-1.). Allofeeding also refers to food sharing between adults of the same species. Helpers at the nest Barrows, Edward M 0f583ea8c1

Self-anointing in animals (2011-04-26). 1967. These substances are often the secretions, parts, or entire bodies of other animals or plants. Pg. Chicago Press. 134-148. The animal may chew these substances and then spread the resulting

saliva mixture over their body, or they may apply the source of the odour directly with an appendage, tool or by rubbing their body on the source. Animal

Behavior Desk Reference: A Dictionary of Animal Behavior, Ecology Self-anointing in animals, sometimes called anointing or anting, is a behaviour whereby a non-human animal smears odoriferous substances over themselves.

(Midway Reprint) Barrows, Edward M 0f583ea8c1

Ritualized aggression or ritualized fighting is when animals use a range of behaviours as posture or warning but without engaging in serious aggression or fighting, which would be expensive in terms of energy and the risk of injury.

Ritualized aggression involves a graded series of behaviours or displays that include threatening... 0f583ea8c1

Agonistic behaviour ISBN 9780849320057. The term "agonistic behaviour" was first defined and used by J. Animal Behavior Desk Reference. Ritualized combat

Territory (animal) Trading blows Barrows, Edward (2001). [page needed]

Agonistic behaviour is any social behaviour related to fighting, which can include aggressive behaviour, but also threats, displays, retreats, placation, and conciliation. P. Florida: CRC Press LLC. Agonistic behaviour is seen in many animal species because resources including food, shelter, and mates are often limited. Scott and Emil Fredericson in 1951 in their paper "The Causes of Fighting in Mice and Rats" in Physiological Zoology 0f583ea8c1

Bibliography of encyclopedias: biology Springer, 2008. Ball culture guide: The encyclopedia This is a list of encyclopedias as well as encyclopedic and biographical dictionaries published on the subject of biology in any language.

ISBN 3540489975. Nau, Jim. ISBN 1566701678. CRC Press, 1997.

Agrochemicals desk reference. Montgomery, John H 0f583ea8c1

Hermaphrodite Animal species in which individuals are either male or female are gonochoric, which is the opposite of hermaphroditic. 317. Animal behavior desk reference: a dictionary of animal behavior, ecology, and evolution (2nd ed.

Boca Raton, Fla: CRC Press.). A hermaphrodite () is a sexually reproducing organism that produces both male and female gametes. EM (2001). p

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Sexual intercourse This is also known as vaginal intercourse or vaginal sex.

Animal Behavior Desk Reference: A Dictionary of Animal Behavior, Ecology, and Evolution. Other forms of penetrative sexual intercourse include anal sex (penetration of the anus by the penis), oral sex (penetration of the mouth by the penis or oral penetration of the female genitalia), fingering (sexual penetration by the fingers) and penetration by use of a dildo (especially a strap-on dildo), and vibrators. These activities involve physical intimacy between two or more people and are usually used among humans. ISBN 978-0-7360-6850-5. Sexual penetration is an instinctive form of sexual behaviour and psychology among humans. Taylor & Francis Sexual intercourse (also coitus or copulation) is a sexual activity typically involving the insertion of the erect male penis inside the female vagina and followed by thrusting motions for sexual pleasure,

reproduction, or both. Barrows EM (2011). 207 0f583ea8c1

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https://mobile.expo-x.com/_i/science/key?CHAPTER=jenbacher_gas__engines_320_manual.pdf
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