**Animal Behavior**

* There are two types of behaviors:

 a. **learned**- behaviors we will not know until we learn them

 b. **innate or instinct**- behaviors that we are born with and no one has to teach us

* There are several innate behaviors:

**Suckling instinct**- this is when a baby automatically knows how to suckle or drink milk from the mother’s breast

**Courtship** – this is mating behavior

**Territorial defense**- protection of an animal’s area, food, or mate

**Estivation**- this is like hibernation in the summer time. Frogs do this in the desert to protect themselves from the summer heat of the desert

**Hibernation**- deep sleep in the winter time

**Migration**- when birds or other animals leave the north and move to the south for the winter and then come back in the summer

**Taxes (taxis)-** this movement. Positive taxes is moving towards and negative taxes is moving away. Ex. Euglena have a positive phototaxis…meaning they move towards the light.

All of these innate behaviors help an organism survive and reproduce…..Natural Selection.

* Ways we learn behavior:

**Imprinting**- this happens in birds. The first animal or object that the new born bird sees, the bird forever sees as its mother.

**Habituation**- becoming so used to something that you cease to be bothered by it or notice it.

Ex. not noticing your ceiling fan anymore or a train that passes by your house

**Classical conditioning**- learning to relate, connect, or associate unrelated things. Pavlov rang a bell every time he fed his dogs. So then the dogs learned to associate bell ringing with food even if no food as around. Ex. can opener with your cat or dog

**Trial and error**- trying something over and over again and learning from your mistakes.