

## Terminology that can be applied to wild animals

### **Herbivore**

An animal that eats vegetation, especially any of the plant-eating mammals, such as ungulates (cows, horses, etc.). Herbivores are characterised by having teeth adapted for grinding plants and alimentary canals specialised for digesting cellulose.

### **Carnivore**

Carnivores are animals that primarily eat meat. They may hunt other animals for food or scavenge for carrion (dead animals). Examples of carnivorous animals include lions, wolves, and bears.

### **Omnivore**

Omnivores are animals that eat both plants and animals. They may hunt or scavenge for meat, or they may graze on vegetation. Examples of omnivorous animals include humans, bears, and pigs.

### **Insectivore**

An insectivore is a carnivorous plant or animal that eats insects. An alternative term is entomophage, which also refers to the human practice of eating insects. The first insectivorous vertebrates were amphibians.

### **Nocturnal**

Nocturnal animals are awake and active at night and then sleep during the day. Some nocturnal animals can be seen during the day, but most of them spend their whole day resting. Examples of nocturnal animals include bats, skunks, aardvarks, and owls.

### **Diurnal**

Diurnal animals are animals that are active throughout the day and sleep at night. The main reason why many animals are diurnal is light. Light has a strong influence on an animal's circadian rhythm, which decides if an animal is going to be active in the daytime or nighttime. If an animal is diurnal, it becomes more active as it gets exposed to more light.

### **Warm blooded**

Warm-blooded animals, or endothermic, possess the ability to internally regulate their body temperature, maintaining a relatively constant level regardless of external conditions. This is achieved through cells producing heat as they burn energy (calories).

### **Cold-blooded**

Cold-blooded animals, also known as ectothermic, rely on external sources, usually the sun, to regulate their body temperature. Their internal temperature mirrors that of their surroundings.

### **Live young bearing**

Live young bearing animals produce and birth living young and not eggs.

### **Egg bearing**

Egg bearing animals lay eggs with little or no other embryonic development within the mother

**Herbivore**

- Giant pandas
- Camel
- Elephant
- Donkey



**Carnivore**

- Tiger
- Polar bear
- Wolf
- lion



**Omnivore**

- Brown bear
- Dogs
- Foxes
- Raccoons



**Insectivore**

- Carp
- Opossum
- Lizards
- armadillos



**Nocturnal**

- Owl
- Bat
- Coyote
- Pangolin



**Diurnal**

- Mallard ducks
- Dogs
- Elephants
- Butterflies



**Cold blooded**

- Alligators
- Turtles
- Toads
- Sharks



**Warm blooded**

- Pygmy goat
- Serval
- Sheep
- Cat



**Live young bearing**

- Horses
- Cows
- Rats
- Squirrels



**Egg bearing**

- Platypus
- Sturgeon

