

ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR

Physiology of Behavior- All animals exhibit some behavioral characteristics but few of them were distinguish for the easy handling & production like milk, meat, wool, draught etc for the reason they were domesticated

Classification of Animal Behavior:

- **Feeding behavior-** The farm animals tend to fed early morning or late afternoon but carnivores wild animal tend to hunt in the night (darkness). Feeding behavior also varying to the smell/taste of the food. The lateral & medial hypothalamic centers are the appetite & satiety centre.

- **Thermoregulatory behavior-** These are control under hypothalamic centre & other parts of the brain, during cold animals conserve heat by minimizing conduction, convection & evaporation. They accelerate metabolic activity to generate heat. In hot, animals seek under shelter/shadow, reduce feed intake & metabolic activity.
- **Communicating behavior-** Animal use to communicate generally by means of olfaction, visual, auditory & pheromones

- **Sexual behavior-** Female when comes in heat hormonal changes takes place & shows peculiar symptoms of heat like micturition, mucus discharge, swollen vulva, allow male to mount etc.

These are influenced by sensory or motor capacities, pheromones in male, & sexual stimuli like hormonal change

- **Maternal behavior-** After parturition, it utmost develops to Dam's. Licking of placental fluid to new born & also helps in defecate & urination of young one. Dam protects their new born fetus from strangers. A recognizable pheromone produce by means of which young one's recognize her mother from the herd

- **Agonistic behavior-** It is commonly associated with threat, attack, defense, fear. These are under the control of hypothalamus & amygdala.
- **Eliminating behavior-** It is concerned with urination & elimination of feces usually all animals when defecate or urinate the tail is extended away & back is arched



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