Lab 11: Animal Behavior

Introduction

- Animals behaviors are both learned and innate
  - They perceive their survival and reproductive success in a variety of ways

Key Concepts

- Many behaviors have both genetic and learned components
- Scientists study behavior and other aspects of organisms through observation and controlled experiments

Key Concept 1: Observing Behavior – Goal: Fly Making Behavior

- Mating Dance Behavior
  - Orientation, Male Song, Following, Male Licking, Copulation, Rejection

Key Concept 2: Observing Behavior – Pillbug Behavior

- How do pillbugs move in order from environment?
- Are they all the same species?
- Can you tell the difference between males and females?
- How many eggs do they have?
- How many legs?
- Do they exhibit any maintenance behaviors?
- How do they respire?
- How do they grow?
- What are some animals they serve a argument in?

Key Concept 3: Scientific Sketching

- You will need to share your organism from various angles to refer to or recall all the details.
- Tips for making an accurate sketch of a pillbug:
  - Determine the relative proportions:
    - Width : length
    - Height : length
    - Distance between eyes : Width of body
    - Length of antennae : length of body
  - Count the number of body segments
  - Count the number of legs
  - Locate the eyes
  - Label the body parts
  - Note the size of the pillbug

Key Concept 4: Response to the Environment

- Place pillbugs in a choice chamber with half on the wet towel with dry filter paper and the other half on the wet towel with wet filter paper

Analysis / Results

- Pillbugs are crustaceans and respire through their gills. Therefore, it can be predicted that they would be found in moist environments such as B. However, A and C are partly covered as well.
- Do the organisms have a controlled environment, could there be another factor to consider in this?

Design of the Experiment – The Experiments