

## Animal Behavior

An animal's behavior is always in response to a stimulus or signal. This can be either internal or external, but benefits the organism. The behavior must have some adaptive value in order for it to continue to occur.

Two Types of Behaviors:

1) Innate/automatic

-consistent across the species and is done from birth.

2) Learned

-can be isolated within a certain population of a species, and is acquired during the organism's lifetime.

## Innate Behaviors

1) Reflexes or Instincts

Ex: Suckling or grasping



2) Courtship behaviors

Ex: Bird mating dances



3) Territoriality/Aggression

Ex: Dogs pee marking



4) Dominance Hierarchy

Ex: Alpha wolves



5) Taxis

-Phototaxis and chemotaxis

6) Behavioral Clocks

-Circadian rhythms (daily cycles)

-Migration

-Hibernation (cold) and Estivation (heat)



## Learned Behaviors

All learned behaviors are going to require some kind of motivation!

### 1) Habituation

-Repeatedly given stimulus w/ no reward or punishment and therefore stop responding.

### 2) Classical Conditioning

-Association made between a reward and a involuntary reaction. Ex: Pavlov's dogs

### 3) Operant Conditioning

-Repeated practice w/ reward or punishment (trial & error)

### 4) Insight Learning

-Most complex! Applying preknown knowledge to a new situation.

## **Mixed Behaviors**

1) Herding

2) Imprinting

Ex: Young birds recognizing the first moving object as their mother.

3) Communication

-Sounds, Sight, Touch, and Phermones (chemicals)