

Chapter 14: Animals and Behavior

Section 3: Social Relationships

Social behavior: the interaction among animals of the same species

- Depend on communication

Communication: a transfer of signal or message from one animal to another that results in some type of response

- Language is an important way for humans to communicate
- Helps animals survive
- Defends territory, finds food, warn other of danger, identify family members, frighten predators, and find mates

Ways to Communicate:

- Sound
 - Wolves howl
 - Dolphins use whistles and clicking noises
 - Male birds sing songs to attract a mate
 - Reaches animals over a large area
 - Humpback whales sing songs that can be heard many kilometers
- Touch
 - Chimpanzees groom each other to calm and comfort one another
 - Picking bits of skin from each other's fur

- Chemicals
 - **Pheromones:** the chemicals that animals use to communicate
 - Ants warn others of danger
 - Ants and elephants use chemicals to find a mate
- Sight
 - *Body language:* visual messages or communication
 - Difference between a smile and a frown
 - Examples:
 - Bees use body language to spread news about food
 - Animals will ruffle its feathers to appear big
 - Someone will say “who ruffled your feathers?”
 - Animals will show its teeth as a threat
 - Fireflies blink signals to attract each other

Benefits of living in groups (lions called prides and wolves)

- Safer than living alone
- Spot predators quickly
- Work together to defend themselves
- Help the animals find food

Downside of living in groups:

- Compete with each other for food and mates
- Not enough food so they must move around to find food
- Attract predators
- Help spread diseases