

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## ASA Presentation Notes

Unit: 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Lesson Name: 3.2 \_\_\_\_\_

Presentation on: manipulating manners \_\_\_\_\_

Notes from Presentation:

Ethology- the study of animal behaviors in their natural habitat

Behaviors can either be instinctive or learned.

- Social- interaction with each other.
- Reproductive- courtship and mating
- Ingestive- eating and drinking
- Maternal- caring of young and infants
- Combative- positioning for dominance within group/ defensive

Instincts are behaviors that happen automatically to stimulus, and include eating drinking and breeding

Animals use different queues to communicate such as sight, sound, and smell.

Imprinting- animals socially attach themselves to an individual as infants

Conditioning- training an animal to respond to a stimulus

Habituation- training an animal to ignore or get used to a stimulus

Livestock can see a wider range than humans, blind spots are directly behind them, poor depth perception, any sudden changes can cause panic

Animals have different sensitivities to noise. Loud and unexpected noise can scare the animal. Continuous loud noise, such as music, can condition an animal to not be as panicked around loud noises.

Avoid yelling, running, or any sudden moves

# ASA Reflection Page

List 5 key points that are important to remember from this presentation.

1. Animals have poor depth perception
2. Animals have different fields of view
3. Conditioning can help with education
4. Habituation helps animals ignore things
5. There are different stimulus and responses that are observed in animals

List 3 ideas or concepts that this new information has in common with previous things learned.

1. Animals lack logic skills
2. Animals have fight or flight responses
3. Animals are animals and do not have morals.

List questions or ideas that remain unclear about the information presented that should be asked for clarity at the appropriate time.