lName\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Introduction to**

**Animal Science Notes**

***A. List 4 functions of domestic animals***

**1-Food**

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**2- Clothing**

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**3- Power**

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**4-Recreation & companionship**

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**5- Service**

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***B. Describe and define what considers an animal to be domesticated***

**Requirements for animals to be “domesticated”**

1. The animal is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The animal’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is subject to human control.
3. The animal’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ depends upon humans.
4. The animal’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (psychology) is changed in domestication.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ characteristics have appeared which occur rarely if at all in the wild.

**Wild animal** – Exists without human \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of any type (feeding, breeding selection, shelter, etc)

**Domestic animal** – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for food & shelter, bred through artificial selection to choose and perpetuate desired traits.

**Tame wild animal** – a wild animal that has adapted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be useful to humans.

**Feral animal** – a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animal that has returned to the wild.

***C. Define common terminology used in animal science***



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Genus/ Species** | **Baby** | **Young Male** | **Young Female** | **Castrated Male** | **Mature Male** | **Mature Female** | **Group** |
| **European Cattle**(Bovine) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Indian Cattle**(Bovine) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sheep**(Ovine) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Pigs**(Supine) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Goats**(Caprine**)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Horses**(Equine) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Chickens** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Rabbits** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Dogs**(Canine) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Cats**(Feline) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

What is binomial nomenclature?

***D. Categorize & distinguish animals by breeds, species, and types***

* **Species:** A group of closely related animals that can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and produce

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ offspring.

* **Breed:** Animals of common \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with characteristics that distinguish them from other groups within the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **Type:** Animals of the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that are grouped together based on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they produce.

*Each species of livestock has specific breeds that perform best for each purpose:*

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** Produce meat efficiently
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** Produce milk efficiently
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:**Produce meat & milk efficiently
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:**Don’t produce milk or meat efficiently, chosen for beauty
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:**Chosen for performance traits

***E. List major types & uses of each species of livestock***

Cattle

Sheep

Swine

Goats

Chickens

Horses

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***F. List & describe benefits of animal based agriculture***

* Animals can convert feed that humans CAN’T eat to food humans CAN eat
* Helps maintain fertility of the land
* Personal satisfaction of working with domesticated animals
* May more fully utilize capital, machinery, and wasteland (range)
* Food Value:
* Animal Proteins are superior to vegetable proteins for humans
* Animal proteins have improved amino acid balance over vegetable protein
* Milk- Approximately 90% of milk for human consumption in the world comes from cattle
* Over 85% of the world population desires food of animal origin.