

## **TYPES OF ANIMALS**

Animals are divided into different types depending on their natural habitats. Animals from their unique environments developed their way of living, including resources of food. The three diets of animals include creatures that only eat plants, those that eat only meat, and animals that eat both plants and meat.

## carnivore - any animal that eats other animals

They help in controlling the increasing population in the ecosystem. Each carnivore is also classified based on their size and available prey.

| PREDATOR   | PRAY  |  |  |
|------------|---|--|--|
| lion       | antelopes, zebras, wildebeest, buffalo, and other grassland animals                   |  |  |
| wolf       | deer, elk, bison, and moose   |  |  |
| leopard    | baboons, hares, rodents, birds, lizards, porcupines, warthogs, fish, and dung beetles |  |  |
| hyena.     | young rhinos, adult wildebeest, zebras, and Cape buffalo.                             |  |  |
| polar bear | ringed seals, and bearded seals   |  |  |

**ACTIVITY.** Make a food chain using predator-prey relationships of carnivore animals. You are not limited to given examples and can also add some carnivores you know.

## herbivore - an animal that mostly feeds on plants

Herbivores normally live in the wild. Nature provides their food, including grasses and leaves. Putting them in different environments can also affect their diets. Even though rabbits and hares can be domesticated, they remain wild and seek for their natural diet—which are commonly grass hays. Once they are petted and put in the cage, their body will adapt to the environment and begin eating unusual goods from their original diet. They can also be considered omnivores since they'll learn to eat meat and, sadly, rubbers too.



Herbivores are also divided into five types, depending on thei

| frugivores                                | the ones that feed only on fruits      |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| folivores                                 | The animals that feed on leaves        |  |  |
| xylophages                                | herbivorous animals that feed on woods |  |  |
| nectivores herbivores that feed on nectar |  |  |  |
| granivores                                | the seed-eating herbivorous animals    |  |  |

**ACTIVITY.** Name animals that are in each category below based on the given definitions. Give examples as much as you can.

| FOLIVORE | XYLOPHAGE | NECTIVORE          | GRANIVORE                    |
|----------|-----------|--------------------|------------------------------|
|          |           |                    |                              |
|          |           |                    |                              |
|          |           |                    |                              |
|          |           |                    |                              |
|          |           |                    |                              |
|          | FOLIVORE  | FOLIVORE XYLOPHAGE | FOLIVORE XYLOPHAGE NECTIVORE |

**omnivore** - an animal that is naturally able to eat both plants and meat

Omnivores have an advantage because their diet is the most diverse. Their diet depends on the available goods.

Humans are also considered omnivores, though there sprouts a myth that a man is naturally a vegetarian. Humans can eat both meat and plants. There are given proofs to support the fact, humans are omnivores. However, carnivores can't eat all plants unlike herbivores because of their different stomachs. Omnivores generally eat fruits and vegetables, but they can't eat grass and some grains because of digestive limitations.

**ACTIVITY.** Which type is your favorite, why? Discuss your choice with your partner.