**Life – Hunters and Hunted**

*Based on the BBC Life Series*

1. The coalition of **cheetahs** attempts to hunt zebra, then an ostrich. Describe how their tactics differ between the two hunts. Which one is successful, and why?



1. What physical adaptations are present in **ibex** that helps them thrive in such a mountainous area?
2. Describe the hunting techniques used by the **greater bulldog bat**. How do the bats coordinate so they don’t collide?
3. How does the play-fighting behavior of the **stoat** correlate with its hunting of a much larger species, the rabbit?
4. The hunting grounds of the **bottlenose dolphin** are littered with strange circular patterns throughout the sandy bottom of the water. Explain how their hunting produces these patterns.
5. The **brown bears** have to gamble every year that they will successfully locate the spawning salmon. Why is this an important find for them?
6. The behavior and hunting of **Ethiopian wolves** is much different than their European and American cousins. Explain the difference, and relate it to the ecosystem they live in.
7. The **star-nosed mole** is an unusual mammal in that it can hunt both underground and underwater. Explain how.
8. **Chital deer** graze in a forest that is full of noises and other distractions that make it hard to single out the approach of a predator, such as the Bengal tiger. How do they overcome this challenge?
9. Explain how the **California ground squirrel** is able to fend off a snake – a predator that relies mainly on its sense of smell and the ability to detect heat.
10. What hunting strategy does the female **orca** **(killer whale)** have that no other known individuals have? Explain how, given the process of natural selection, this skill could work its way through the entire orca population given enough generations.



**Order Chiroptera**

“Adapted for Flight”

**Order Perissodactyla**

“Odd-Toed Hooved”

**Order Primates**

“Opposable Thumbs”

**Rodentia**

“Gnawing Hervivores”

**Hyracoidea**

“Short legs and tail”

**Tubulidentata**

“Tube-Toothed”

**Order Marsupialia**

“Pouched”

**Order Soricomorpha**

“Shrew-like Insectivores”

**Order Monotremata**

“Egg Layers”

*Cetacea*

**Order Proboscidea**

“Elongated Mouthpart”



**Order Sirenia**

“Aquatic Herbivores”

*Xenartha*

**Order Xenarthra**

“Toothless”

**Class Mammalia**

**Phylum Chordata**

**Order Artiodactyls**

“Even-Toed Hooved”

**Order Carnivora**

“Sharp-Tooth Meat Eaters”

**Order Lagomorpha**

“Jumping Herbivores”

**Order Cetacea**

“Aquatic Carnivores”



*Eulipotyphla*



*Proboscidea*

*List each species of mammal in this episode of Life. Put a check under the column for the order it belongs in, then visit* [***www.iucnredlist.org***](http://www.iucnredlist.org) *and find its conservation status. If the animal is not listed, write “not available.”*

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|  | **Monotremata** | **Proboscidea** | **Sirenia** | **Xenarthra** | **Lagomorpha** | **Carnivora** | **Artiodactyla** | **Cetacea** | **Marsupialia** | **Tubulidentata** | **Hyracoidea** | **Rodentia** | **Primates** | **Perissodactyla** | **Chiroptera** | **Soricomorpha** | **IUCN Redlist Status** |
| **Cheetah** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Walia Ibex** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Greater Bulldog Bat** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Stoat** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bottlenose Dolphin** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Brown Bear** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ethiopian Wolf** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Star-Nosed Mole** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Chital**  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **California Ground Squirrel** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Orca** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |