

Answer Key

Amphibian

- A **cold** blooded organism that hatches as an aquatic animal with gills and then transforms into a land dwelling animal with lungs.
- Example: Frogs, salamander

Commensalism

- Where one species benefits from another species that is **unaffected**.
- Example: Vulture eating a deer that has been killed by cougar.

Diurnal

- Most active during the **day**.
- Examples: Eagles or Cattle

Ecology

- The branch of biology that studies relations and interactions between organisms and their **environment**.

Habitat

- Environment where **wildlife** normally live.

Mammals

- Any warm blooded animals with a vertebrate, and nourish their young with **milk** from the mammary glands of the female.
- Example: dolphins, horses, ect.

Migrate

- **Seasonal** movement of wildlife.
- Example – Geese flying south for the winter.

Mutualism

- Two different species associates in a way in which each member **benefits**.
- Example: Bee pollinating flower

Nocturnal

- Being most active at **night**.
- Examples: Bats

Parasitism

- A relationship where one organism (the parasite) benefits from the other (the host).
- The host is usually **harmed**.
- Example: Dogs and ticks

Predator

- An organism that lives by **preying** on other organisms.

Prey

- Animal eaten by a **predator**

Reptiles

- Any cold blooded vertebrate that usually lays eggs and has a body covered in **scales** or leathery skin.
- Examples: Snakes or turtles.

Wetlands

- A lowland area, that has excessive **moisture**, such as a marsh or swamp, and is usually the habitat to various wildlife species.

Wildlife

- Animals living in their **natural** environment.

