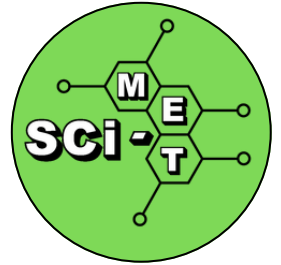


4



SCIENCE

Quarter 2: Animals and The Food They Eat



Welcome to the World of Animal Eaters!

Imagine you're walking through a jungle. You hear the roar of a lion in the **distance**, the **munching** of a giraffe on tall leaves, and the **snuffling** of a bear searching for berries. Have you ever wondered why some animals eat only plants, while others **hunt** other animals for food? Or why some animals, like bears or humans, eat a little bit of everything?

Today, we're going on an exciting adventure to discover what animals eat and why! We'll meet the mighty **plant-eaters (herbivores)**, the fierce **meat-eaters (carnivores)**, and the animals who can't decide and eat both (omnivores). Each of these animals has special tools—like sharp **claws**, strong **jaws**, or long **necks**—that help them find and eat their food.

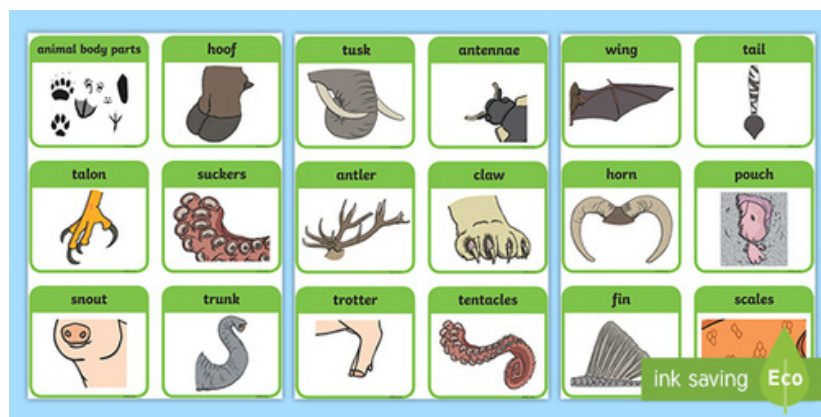


What is it?

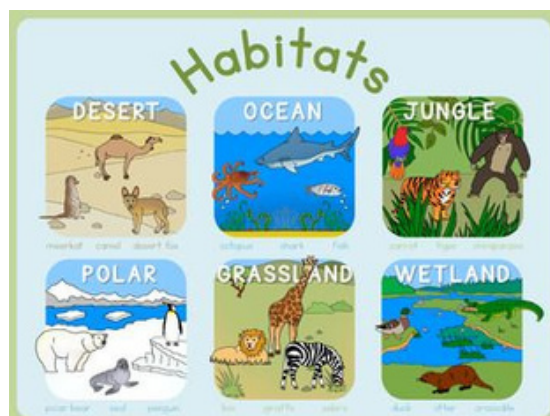
Why Do Animals Eat Different Foods?

All **living things** need food to **survive**, but not all animals eat the same kinds of food. The type of food an animal eats depends on several factors:

1. **Body Structure:** Animals have different **teeth**, **jaws**, **digestive systems**, and body parts that are adapted to handle certain types of food.



2. **Habitat:** The **environment** in which an animal lives influences what food is available to it.



3. Survival Needs: Some animals need the nutrients found in plants, while others need the protein found in other animals. The variety of food they eat helps them grow, stay healthy, and have enough energy to move and reproduce.



Animals can be divided into three main categories based on their diets: **herbivores**, **carnivores**, and **omnivores**.

- **Herbivores: Plant Eaters**

Herbivores are animals that eat only plants. Their bodies are specially adapted to break down tough plant material. Because plants are sometimes harder to digest, herbivores have features like:

- Flat teeth for grinding leaves and stems.
- Longer digestive tracts that help them break down cellulose, the tough fiber found in plants.

Herbivores generally spend a lot of time eating because plant-based food tends to be less energy-dense than meat, so they need to consume more to get the energy they need.

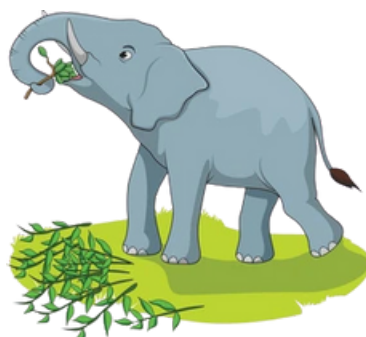
Why are Herbivores Important?

Herbivores play a crucial role in shaping their environments. By feeding on plants, they help control plant growth and ensure that certain types of vegetation do not dominate an area. They also serve as prey for carnivorous animals.

Examples of Herbivores:

1. **Elephants:**

Elephants are large herbivores that eat grasses, fruits, leaves, and bark. They have large, flat molars for grinding up tough plant matter. An adult elephant can eat up to 300 pounds of plants in a day! Their long trunks help them grab food from tall trees and bushes.



2. Giraffes:

Giraffes are herbivores that mainly eat the leaves of tall trees, especially acacia trees. Their long necks allow them to reach leaves that other animals cannot, and their tongues are specially designed to strip leaves from branches.



3. Cows:

Cows graze on grass and other plants. They have a unique digestive system with four stomach chambers that allow them to break down cellulose in plants. Cows regurgitate their food and chew it again to help with digestion.



- Carnivores: Meat Eaters

Carnivores are animals that eat other animals. Their bodies are designed for hunting, catching, and consuming meat. Because meat is rich in protein and fat, carnivores need less food than herbivores to get the energy they need. Carnivores have:

- Sharp teeth and claws for cutting through flesh and bone.
- Shorter digestive tracts that quickly break down meat and absorb nutrients.

Why are Carnivores Important?

Carnivores help maintain the balance in nature by keeping the populations of herbivores in check. Without carnivores, herbivore populations could grow too large, leading to overgrazing and the depletion of plant life.

Examples of Carnivores:

1. Lions:

Lions are apex predators, meaning they are at the top of the food chain. They primarily hunt large herbivores like zebras and antelopes. Lions have sharp claws and powerful jaws to catch and kill their prey, and their teeth are designed to tear flesh.



2. Tigers:

Tigers, like lions, are powerful hunters. They prey on a variety of animals, including deer, wild pigs, and sometimes even small bears. Their striped fur helps them camouflage in forests, making it easier to **sneak** up on prey.



• Omnivores: Plant and Meat Eaters

Omnivores are animals that eat both plants and animals. Their bodies are adapted to process both types of food. Omnivores have a combination of sharp and flat teeth, allowing them to eat a wide variety of foods, from fruits and vegetables to meat and insects. This diet flexibility allows omnivores to survive in many different environments.

Why are Omnivores Important?

Omnivores are adaptable and can fill different roles in different environments. They help control both plant and animal populations and can survive in changing environments because they do not rely on one specific type of food.

Examples of Omnivores:

1. Bears:

Bears eat a **mixed diet** depending on the season and what is available. They might eat berries, fruits, and plants in the spring and summer, and switch to catching fish or small animals in the fall and winter. For example, grizzly bears are famous for catching **salmon** in rivers.



3. Pigs:

Pigs are highly **adaptable** animals that can eat almost anything. They eat **plant-based** foods like grains, roots, and fruits, but they also eat small animals or **insects** if given the opportunity.



Animals have **adapted** to eat different types of food to **survive** in their **environments**. **Herbivores** eat **plants**, **carnivores** eat **meat**, and **omnivores** eat both. Each group of animals has special **adaptations** that help them find, capture, and **digest** their food. Understanding what animals eat helps us better understand their behavior, where they live, and how they survive in the wild.

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