


ANIMALS


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FEATURES OF ANIMALS


click the animals to view thier features:




Sheep




Camel



Goat



Horse



Hen

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ANIMAL:sheep



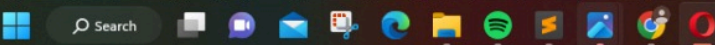
SHEEP

Ovis aries

sheep, (*Ovis aries*), species of domesticated ruminant (cud-chewing) mammal, raised for its meat, milk, and wool. The sheep is usually stockier than its relative the goat (genus *Capra*); its horns, when present, are more divergent; it has scent glands in its face and hind feet, and the males lack the beards of goats.

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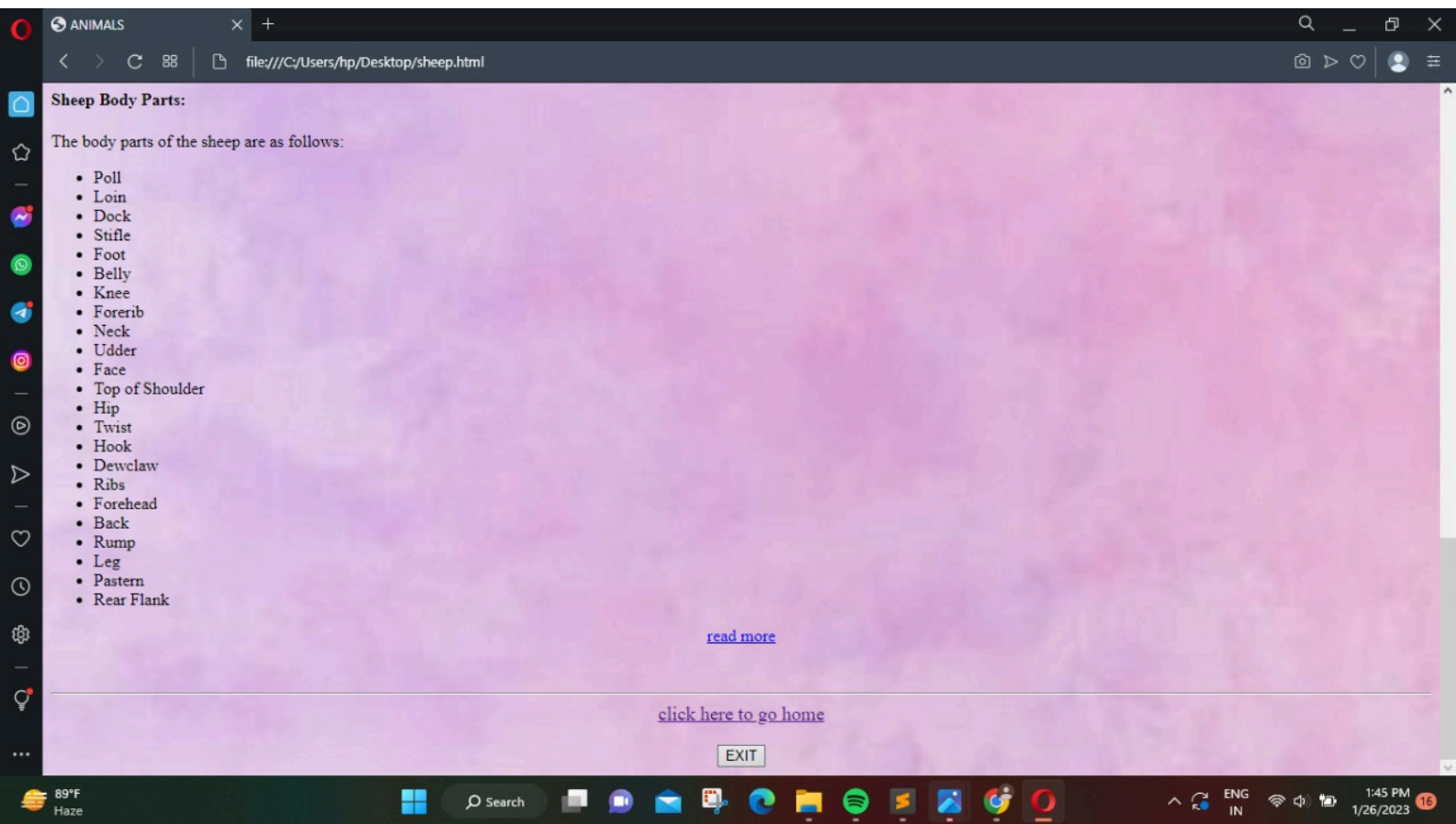
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HORSE


Equus caballus

Horses have oval-shaped hooves, long tails, short hair, long slender legs, muscular and deep torso build, long thick necks, and large elongated heads. The mane is a region of coarse hairs, which extends along the dorsal side of the neck in both domestic and wild species.

The teeth are specialized for grazing, with cheekteeth that are complex and grow continually. Thick, winter coats start developing in September and October, are fully grown by December. Winter coats begin to shed in the spring and summer coats are more sleek and thin. Domestication of horses has led to wide variation in the characteristics of breeds of horses. Coats vary in color, from white to black and including reds, browns, and yellows, as well as a wide variety of patterns, such as spots and pinto patterns. Size can vary depending on the breed, but can range from 227 to 900 kg in mass and 0.9 to 1.7 meters in height.

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Other Physical Features: endothermic; homoiothermic; bilateral; symmetry

Sexual Dimorphism: sexes alike

The horse is an animal belonging to the family of Equidae and class Mammalia. Horse definition also states it is a large herbivorous domesticated mammal, with a beautiful flowing mane, and solid hoofs. It belongs to the subdivision of species *Equus ferus* that is subspecies *Equus ferus caballus*. This subdivision of species *caballus* is not necessarily wild rather they are free-roaming feral horses.



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Horses are used for many purposes by humans, especially to carry the load. In fact, people implement selective breeding methods for the production of horse breeds bigger than the ones naturally bred for doing heavy work. North America is the origin of horses and then spread across Asia and Europe. Horse species were earlier used for wars and battles. And now mostly for racing and riding.

Horses exhibit a diverse array of coat colors and distinctive markings, described by a specialized vocabulary. Often, a horse is classified first by its coat color, before breed or sex.[42] Horses of the same color may be distinguished from one another by white markings,[43] which, along with various spotting patterns, are inherited separately from coat color.

Many genes that create horse coat colors and patterns have been identified. Current genetic tests can identify at least 13 different alleles influencing coat color,[45] and research continues to discover new genes linked to specific traits. The basic coat colors of chestnut and black are determined by the gene controlled by the Melanocortin 1 receptor,[46] also known as the "extension gene" or "red factor,"[45] as its recessive form is "red" (chestnut) and its dominant form is black.[47] Additional genes control suppression of black color to point coloration that results in a bay, spotting patterns such as pinto or leopard, dilution genes such as palomino or dun, as well as greying, and all the other factors that create the many possible coat colors found in horses.[45]

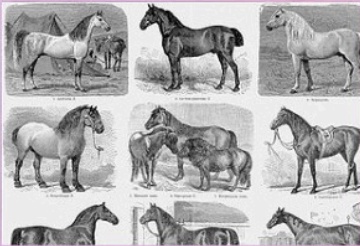


Illustration of assorted breeds; slim, light hotbloods, medium-sized warmbloods and draft and pony-type coldblood breeds. Muscular, heavy draft horses are known as "cold bloods", as they are bred not only for strength, but also to have the calm, patient temperament needed to pull a plow or a heavy carriage full of people.[100] They are sometimes nicknamed "gentle giants".


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GOAT

Capra


goat, any ruminant and hollow-horned mammal belonging to the genus *Capra*. Related to the sheep, the goat is lighter of build, has horns that arch backward, a short tail, and straighter hair. Male goats, called bucks or billys, usually have a beard. Females are called does or nannys, and immature goats are called kids. Wild goats include the ibex and markhor.

Domesticated goats are descended from the pasang (*Capra aegagrus*), which is probably native to Asia, the earliest records being Persian. In China, Great Britain, Europe, and North America, the domestic goat is primarily a milk producer, with a large portion of the milk being used to make cheese.

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The goat or domestic goat (*Capra hircus*) is a domesticated species of goat-antelope typically kept as livestock. It was domesticated from the wild goat (*C. aegagrus*) of Southwest Asia and Eastern Europe. The goat is a member of the animal family Bovidae and the tribe Caprini, meaning it is closely related to the sheep.




Skeleton (*Capra hircus*)

Goats have been used for milk, meat, fur, and skins across much of the world.[3] Milk from goats is often turned into goat cheese.

Female goats are referred to as does or nannies, intact males are called bucks or billies, and juvenile goats of both sexes are called kids. Castrated males are called wethers. While the words hircine and caprine both refer to anything having a goat-like quality, hircine is used most often to emphasize the distinct smell of domestic goats. In 2011, there were more than 924 million goats living in the world, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization [4]

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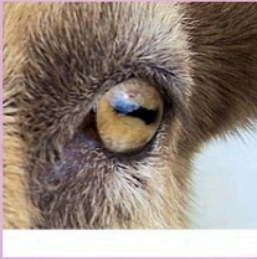
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eyes:




Goats have horizontal, slit-shaped pupils. Because goats' irises are usually pale, their contrasting pupils are much more noticeable than in animals such as cattle, deer, most horses, and many sheep, whose similarly horizontal pupils blend into a dark iris and sclera.[citation needed] Goats have no tear ducts.

Beards:


Both male and female goats may have beards, and many types of goat (most commonly dairy goats, dairy-cross Boers, and pygmy goats) may have wattles, one dangling from each side of the neck.

tan:




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


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





























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

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



tan:

Goats expressing the tan pattern have coats pigmented completely with pheomelanin (tan/brown pigment). The allele which codes for this pattern is located at the agouti locus of the goat genome. It is completely dominant to all other alleles at this locus. There are multiple modifier genes which control how much tan pigment is actually expressed, so a tan-patterned goat can have a coat ranging from pure white to deep red.
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