



Who are they?



- They live in groups of up to 100 members, but often decide to move from group to group.
- They experience a lot of different emotions such as joy, grief, fear, anger and curiosity.
- **Their hands are very similar to human hands**, which allows them to use tools and groom each other.
- They love to play tag, and fight.
- They exchange kisses and hugs, and communicate a lot through sounds.
- They form teams to hunt other animals.
- The bond between mother and her young is very strong and lasts over seven years.



Who are they?



- They are **small furry animals** and live in family groups. A family has an adult male, one or more adult females and their young offspring. A colony or town is made up of these groups.
- They **work together to make burrows** (holes in the ground). The colony will live in lots of these burrows.
- They kiss and groom each other.
- They warn each other of danger by making a lot of different sounds. They have the best vocabulary we know of. They can describe what danger looks like, for example, they can make squeaky sounds which means “there is a tall human wearing blue coming this way”.
- Pups stay with their mother for just over two months after being born.
- Pups play together outside of their burrows (holes).



Who are they?



- They live in family packs of up to sixteen. They are very loyal to each other and work together as a team. There is a strong bond between all the members of the pack.
- Pups stay with their mother in their den (a hole in the ground where they live) for a few weeks after being born.
- They are intelligent and curious. They can learn quickly and can feel a lot of emotions.
- **Dogs evolved from them.**
- The alpha males and females rule the pack, but they make sure that all the pups get their food before any of the adults start to eat.
- They spend a lot of their time communicating verbally and non-verbally with each other.



Who are they?



- They are highly social herd animals that prefer to live in groups of up to 21 members.
- They can feel the simple emotions of fear, anger, curiosity, confusion, sadness and possibly happiness.
- Each herd has a few members at the head, deciding which herd member eats and drinks first, and so on.
- During the first month of life, foals stay with their mothers as much as possible.
- They communicate in various ways, including; touch, smell and language (ear position, neck and head height, movement, and foot stomping or tail swishing).
- They sometimes like to play with an object, they play fight or they run fast (gallop) and chase each other.



Who are they?

- They are very close to their friends and family. They live in herds, led by the oldest and often largest female. There can be eight to a hundred individuals in a herd.
- When a calf is born, all the females look after it. **The calf will sometimes hold onto its mother's tail with its trunk to keep up**, while other females walk around it to protect it from danger.
- They show sadness when their loved ones die and they sometimes return to spots where their family members died. They sometimes feel the bones of a dead individual with their trunk. They can show joy and anger.
- They pull branches off trees and use them to sweep insects off their skin.
- They are extremely intelligent, have a very good memory, and like to play.
- One way they communicate is by making sounds that can travel up to 10km. The sounds are too low for humans to hear.



Who are they?



- They build nests and live in colonies, which are like big underground cities. In a colony, the queen lays eggs and everyone has a job to do.
- Some workers look after the queen, other workers look for food and others protect the colony. Workers choose what job they would like to do, just like humans.
- When they work together, they can carry food that is much heavier than their own body weight.
- They breed aphids, which are tiny insects, so that they can drink their juice.
- Family is very important to them and they all work for the survival of the whole colony.
- They communicate using their antennae: they release a chemical to share different messages.



Who are they?



- They are agile and playful in the water
- They live in groups of five to several hundred and form friendships. The groups are called 'pods' and they groom each other.
- The young (called calves) typically stays with its mother three to six years.
- They often hunt together by surrounding a school of fish, trapping them and taking turns swimming through the school and catching fish.
- They demonstrate a type of 'sadness' when family pod members die. They often stop eating and do not want to play for a while.
- They communicate underwater by making 'clicking' sounds.