

## PREDATOR FACT SHEET

Animal	Behavior	Adaptations	Prey	How they hunt	Raise Young

## PREDATOR ANSWER KEY

Animal	Behavior	Adaptations	Prey	How they hunt	Raise Young
Cheetah	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have territory</li> <li>2. Males live alone or in small groups called coalitions with brothers.</li> <li>3. Females live alone</li> <li>4. Sleep more than 60% of time.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Black lines under eyes like football players</li> <li>2. Non retractable claws like soccer cleats</li> <li>3. Uses tail for balance</li> </ol>	Small gazelles Antelopes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stalk to about 50 feet in tall grass.</li> <li>2. Very fast but quick chase</li> <li>3. 60-70 mph.</li> <li>4. Accelerate and decelerate quickly</li> <li>5. Knocks prey to ground and bites the neck</li> <li>6. May lose kill</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. two-3 cubs</li> <li>2. hides cub for first six weeks</li> <li>3. Stops nursing after 3 months.</li> <li>4. Give cubs hunting lessons</li> <li>5. Bring back live gazelle for training</li> <li>6. Stay with mom 1.5-2 years.</li> </ol>
Lion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have territory</li> <li>2. Live in high grasses where they can hide.</li> <li>3. Live in social communities called pride</li> <li>4. Up to 40 lions</li> <li>5. Lionesses stay in pride for life</li> <li>6. Lions leave pride</li> <li>7. One lion with each pride, job is to protect.</li> <li>8. Males are nomads and try to take other lions' pride.</li> <li>9. Sleep about 21 hours a day.</li> <li>10. Lion eats first, then lionesses, then cubs</li> <li>11. Old lions get thrown out of pride by younger lions. Young lions will eat old lions' babies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mane protects neck from bites.</li> </ol>	Antelope, gazelle, wildebeests, zebras, baby elephants, giraffes and cape buffalo. Also eat smaller prey like rodents if no large prey.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lionesses do most hunting for pride.</li> <li>2. Nomads have to hunt for themselves</li> <li>3. Often hunt in groups and take turns ambushing and capturing.</li> <li>4. Lone lions/lionesses hunt smaller prey.</li> <li>5. Steal from other predators.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have litter every other year.</li> <li>2. Nurse for 6 months</li> <li>3. Hides cubs for 4-6 weeks until are strong enough to stand and walk.</li> <li>4. cubs nurse from any female after join pride (4-6 weeks)</li> <li>5. lionesses have cubs at about same time—playmates</li> </ol>
Hyena	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have territory</li> <li>2. Females stay in clan for life.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Non-retractable claws like cleats.</li> <li>2. Teeth allow them to eat every part of the kill</li> <li>3. Can eat rotten food</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work in packs to isolate one animal from the herd (especially sick or hurt ones)</li> <li>2. Chase until they can kill it.</li> <li>3. Divide clan—some confuse the herd, others close in on one prey.</li> <li>4. Lone hyenas hunt smaller animals like rabbits and foxes,</li> <li>5. May lose prey to lions.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have babies in isolation in a den</li> <li>2. move babies to joint dens with other mothers</li> <li>3. Each mother nurses her own</li> <li>4. About two cubs</li> <li>5. Cubs compete for food and may kill each other.</li> </ol>