



**Animal:** Rats, mice (pictured), hamsters

**Behavior:** Wheel Running

Rats, mice, and hamsters exercise by running on a wheel. These rodents are nocturnal, which means they are more active at night and likely to use their wheel at this time.



**Animal:** Horses

**Behavior:** Cribbing

When horses ‘crib,’ they bite an object like a fence with their upper teeth, arch their neck, then suck in air, and make a grunting sound. They typically do this due to boredom or stress.



**Animal:** Cats

**Behavior:** Laying on their back

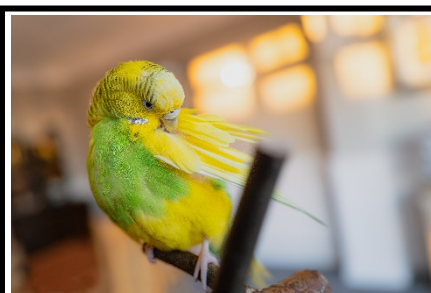
When a cat lays on its back and shows its belly, its showing signs of comfort and trust.



**Animal:** Chickens

**Behavior:** Perching

When a chicken perches, they are sitting on an object such as a bar or fence that’s raised off the ground. Chickens perch to take a nap, see what’s going on around them, and protect themselves from predators.



**Animal:** Birds

**Behavior:** Preening

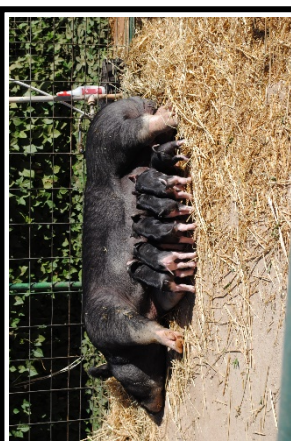
Birds perform a behavior called preening, where they use their beak to position and clean their feathers. It is normal for birds to spend a few hours each day preening.



**Animal:** Pigs

**Behavior:** Rooting

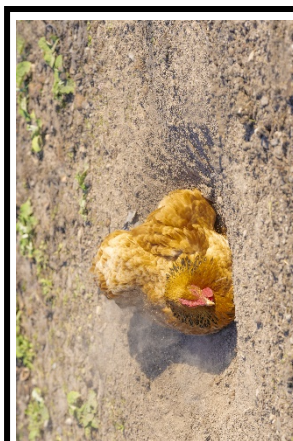
Pigs like to root, which means they will dig their snout into the ground in search of food or to cool off.



**Animal:** Pigs

**Behavior:** Farrowing

Farrowing is the act of giving birth to baby piglets. Typically, a pig will give birth to about 10 piglets at one time.



**Animal:** Chickens

**Behavior:** Dust bathing

Chickens don’t bathe in water. They bathe in dust by digging a small hole in the dirt and then rolling around in it. The dust keeps the chickens’ feathers clean and removes bugs from their feathers.