**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.