Urban Wildlife Vocabulary List

Accessible - easy to get to

Algae - simple green water plant which often covers rocks, sticks and other plants with a slimy coating or strands

Altricial - animals born with their eyes closed, weak, naked, and helpless

Annual - a plant that lives only one year

Aquatic - living in water

Arboreal - living in trees

Basal rosette - a circular ground level ring of leaves on a plant

Brood - group of young hatched at the same time, or the act of sitting on eggs in order to hatch them

Cavity nester - animal that uses or builds a nest in a hollow area of a tree or earthen bank

Chrysalis - life stage between caterpillar and butterfly when pupae is in a rigid cocoon

Clutch - a group of eggs produced or incubated at one time

Cold-blooded - animal whose body temperature is the same as, or nearly the same as, the animal's surroundings

Crustacean - animal related to shrimp that have a hard, jointed outer shell covering a soft body

Diurnal - active during the daytime

Diversity - wide variety of plants and/or animals occurring in one place

Edge effect - occurs at the edge of two or more different types of habitat. This area has the greatest diversity of plants and animals. It contains species not only from the bordering habitats but also organisms that are unique to the edge area.

Evergreen - a plant that keeps its leaves all vear long

Forbs - low growing wide leafed plants

Forage - search for food

Generalist - organisms that can use a wide variety of food, water sources and living spaces, many successful introduced species are generalists

Gestation - length of pregnancy, time it takes for eggs to hatch

Graminivore - seed or grain eating animal

Habitat - place where an animal or plant naturally lives or grows

Heliotrope - any plant that actively turns toward the sun, tracking it over the course of the day

Insectivore - insect eating animal

Layering - masses of vegetation consisting of distinctly different levels, i.e. grasses, shrubs and trees

Mast - the fruit of certain trees, hard mast consists of acorns and other nuts

Migratory - seasonal movement sometimes covering great distances

Nectar - sugary fluid produced by a plant to attract pollinators

Nocturnal - active at night

Node - thickened part of a plant stem, normally where a leaf is attached

Omnivore - animal that eats both plants and other animals

Perennial - a plant that lives more than 2 years

Pollinator - an animal that carries pollen from one flower to another

Precocial - animals that are born with their eyes open, covered with down or fur, active, and able to seek their own food

Predator - organism that feeds on other animals

Root Division - cutting one plant's roots into a number of pieces, each of which will grow into another plant

Salmonella - a bacteria that causes food poisoning

Scutes - large bony plates

Sexual maturity - the age at which an organism can begin to produce offspring

Shrubs - medium sized long lived bushes

Specialist - organisms that have very specific requirements for food, water sources or living spaces. They often utilize a very specialized food source or living space and are very successful as long as the food or space is available. Endangered species are often specialists that have lost their unique food or homes

Taproot - main root of plant, generally grows straight down

Territoriality - defense of an area against other animals of the same or different species

Torpor - state of suspended activity or dormancy during bad weather

Travel Corridor - a pathway used by animals to travel back and forth from food to water to shelter

Upland Hardwood Forests - Forest of oak, pecan and other nut producing trees found away from rivers and streams

Vertebrate - animals with backbones

Waterfowl - a water bird such as a duck or goose

Weaned - when a young animal starts feeding on something other than its mothers milk

Xeriscape - landscaping with plants adapted to grow under dry conditions

Xerophyte - plant that can grow under dry conditions

