

Table 1. Behavior Catalog for butterflies observed in the BFEC butterfly garden from September 16 to 21, 2005. Species include European Cabbage White (*Pieris rapae*), Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*), Milbert's Tortoise Shell (*Nymphalis milberti*), Pine Vine Swallowtail (*Battus philenor*), and Meadow Fritillary (*Boloria bellona*).

Behavior	definition	context
<i>Flight</i>	movement through the air by the beating of wings	Butterfly moves from one location to another in the air, great distances can be covered.
<i>Resting</i>	no movement, proboscis not inserted in flowers	Butterfly stationary but not feeding, this often occurs in the shade or with wings splayed flat in the sun.
<i>Feeding</i>	proboscis visibly inserted into flower	Butterfly is feeding on flowers, often yellow or purple.
<i>Feed closed</i>	wings erect and together, no movement other than insertion of proboscis	
<i>Feed open</i>	wings laid flat and open, movement in slow counter-clockwise circles while inserting proboscis into flower	
<i>Feed pulse</i>	Wings pulsing while feeding	
<i>Feed flower change</i>	Feeding and changing flowers	
<i>Mating</i>	two butterflies connected at abdomen	Two butterflies engaging to reproduce
<i>Pulsing</i>	wings pulse open and half-closed while on flower	Movement of wings when deterring another individual or while eating
<i>Glide</i>	movement through the air w/o beating of wings	Individual does not need to beat its wings to stay in air and travel (often) large distances
<i>Following</i>	one/more butterflies flies behind and in the same path as another	Some kind of courtship interaction, believed to be a FAP in which butterflies follow one another and then proceed to fly in circles around each other, often touching briefly. Sometime more than two are involved in following, but only two in circling.
<i>Flapping</i>	beating wings when not flying	To deter other butterflies or insects
<i>Closed</i>	wings closed while not feeding	A form of camouflage, it is incredibly difficult to see individuals when in this state
<i>Flower change</i>	occurs during feeding, walks from flower to flower, no use of wings	When done removing nectar from one flower, it moves to the next without requiring use of wings
<i>Mate attraction</i>	Holding thorax in air with wings folded down	Female attempting to attract a mate

Table 1. Behaviors of the House Cricket (*Acheta domesticus*)

Behavior	Definition	Context
Eating	Cricket extends palps to grasp food-stuff and manipulate it into the mouth.	Occurs in all light conditions in non-social situations.
Chirping	Male cricket emits a high frequency, short duration sound by consecutively rubbing its wings together.	Occurs in social situations only and in low light or dark conditions. Behavior is male-specific.
Walking	Cricket moves across substrate By means of 4 short front walking legs.	Occurs in social and non-social situations in all light conditions.
Jumping	Cricket uses its long two hind legs to rapidly propel its entire body into the air.	Occurs in social and non-social situations, but most often when a direct form of disturbance is introduced. Occurs in all light conditions.
Following	A male cricket scuttles quickly and closely behind a second cricket moving away from the first male cricket.	Occurs in social situations in all light conditions. Male-specific behavior.
Biting	Male cricket contacts body of another cricket with the palps and mouth.	Occurs in social situations in all light conditions. Male-specific behavior.
Stationary	The entire body, including the antennae, is stationary.	Occurs in non-social situations most often in lighted conditions.
Antennae Touching	Cricket touches inanimate object, another cricket, or food with segmented antennae.	Occurs in social interactions and non-social interactions among and between sexes at all light conditions.
Mutual Antennae Touching	Cricket touches a second cricket with its antennae as the second cricket reciprocates with the same behavior.	Occurs in social interactions among and between sexes at all light conditions.
Antennae to Mouth Contact	Cricket runs the entire length of its antenna through its mouth.	Occurs in non-social situations in all light conditions.
Male/Female mounting	Female cricket climbs on top of male cricket or vice versa.	Occurs in social situations only between males and females in all light conditions.

Table 1: Behavioral catalog for *Ovis aries* sheep with definitions and expected contexts

Behavior	Definition	Context
Urinate/ Defecate	The sheep relieves itself in some manner	A variety of conditions, almost always while standing, and usually in one area for the males (near water reservoir)
Watch	Sheep watches approaching organism intently and exclusively, but makes no motion to move away or towards	A perceived threat moves into the same general area, < 50 meters but > 20 meters distance between threat and sheep
Lay	Sheep lies down with its body flat against the ground	Under a variety of conditions
Nutrient	Sheep eats from nutrient box that contains salts etc.	Usually when more than one sheep is already around the feed box, happens throughout the day, only in male pen
Scratch post	Sheep scratches itself by rubbing itself up against a post or any other part of their enclosure	When a sheep is near the edge of its enclosure, seen more by males than females
Scratch hooves	Sheep scratches themselves with their hind hooves	Under a variety of conditions, usually while standing
Drink	Sheep drinks from water reservoir in their pen	When more than one sheep is already around the water reservoir, only in male pen
Call	Sheep makes any sort of auditory exclamation	Under a variety of conditions (rare)
Rest	Following Lay, the sheep places its head down upon the ground as well and makes no other motions	Under a variety of conditions, usually in the shade and near other sheep, usually when the temperature is hottest (midday)
Chew	Sheep makes a chewing motion possibly chewing its cud	Under a variety of conditions, usually while laying and near other sheep grazing or laying
Ear Wiggle	Sheep makes any sort of exaggerated motion with their ears	When a fly lands on the sheep's head or in response to some other stimulus
Get up	Sheep rises from Lay or Rest position and returns to standing position	Under a variety of conditions whether they be due to an approaching threat (< 15 meters), or relocation
Flee	Sheep runs away from threat, breaking into a gait	Whenever a threat moves closer to a sheep than it can tolerate (If sheep approached threat, any motion to touch the sheep, if threat approached sheep, if the threat is < 10 meters away.
Butt	Whenever two sheep touch with their foreheads while facing each other	Under a variety of conditions, only seen between males (rare)
Graze	Whenever the animal reaches	This can be done either while in the