Click to prove you're human



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Click on any of the animals below to learn more about them! Each of our animal facts pages covers a range of topics about that animal, including their diet, habitat, breeding patterns, their physical characteristics, unique personality traits and behaviors and much more. You can also skip to a particular letter by clicking one of the A-Z animal links
below.AardvarkAardwolf: The Shy Night-Time Forager of African AddaxAdelie PenguinAfrican ElephantAfrican Forest El
DolphinAmazonian ManateeAmerican BadgerAmerican KestrelAmerican Oystercatcher BirdAnaconda SnakeAntsAquatic WolffishAtlas BeetleAudubon's Shearwater BirdAustralasian GrebeAustralian DingoAustralian PelicanAustralian PelicanAustralian DingoAustralian PelicanAustralian PelicanAustralian DingoAustralian DingoAustralian PelicanAustralian PelicanAustralian DingoAustralian DingoAustral
SwiftletAxolotlBactrian CamelsBadgerBald EagleBaltimore OrioleBanana Spiders - An Exploration of The Golden Silk Orb-WeaverBandicoots - Small Marsupials With Big SnoutsBean GooseBeesBeetleBeluga Sturgeon - The Jewel of the Caspian SeaBengal TigersBetta Fish (Siamese Fighting Fish)Big Eyed Squirrel FishBigfin Reef SquidBigfin
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NW Washington, DC 20008Page 18Guest Services: 202-633-2614General contact formSite feedbackSmithsonian's National Zoo & Conservation Biology Institute 3001 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20008 Zoo animals!!! The following list provides common animals that live in the zoo arranged in alphabetical order. This wonderful list will help you
 improve and expand your English vocabulary. Zoo AnimalsList of Zoo Animals Examples Zoo Animals A zoo is a place where wild animals in a zoo. List of Zoo Animals Alligator Bear Camel Cheetah Elephant Flamingo Giraffe Gorilla Hippo Hyena
 Iguana Kangaroo Koala Lion Monkey Panda Parrot Penguin Sloth Snake Tiger Turtle Walrus Zebra Zoo Animals Examples Alligator The alligator The alligator The alligator The alligator The bear exposed its teeth in a muffled growl. Camel The camel had such a long neck. Cheetah Those are the moments when the cheetah can creep slowly
 forward. Elephant In the past eight years, the elephant population in Africa has been halved. Flamingo In my family, I am flamingo in the flock of pigeons. Giraffe It's a giraffe. It has a long neck. Gorilla We have already seen in vitro fertilization of both a panda and a gorilla. Hippo I found the length of a sea snake, the value of invaluable, and the square of
a hippo. Hyena You mean you get the hyena, and I choose between the hippo and the giraffe? Iguana Suddenly, he found a lizard window to his desk, he saw the iguana extremely happy. Kangaroo are both marsupials in Australia. Koala The koala is the most popular animal in this zoo. Lion The lion is often called the king of the
jungle. Monkey What's the difference between an ape and a monkey? Panda I always think panda is one of the most adorable bears. Parrot He talks like a parrot and just repeats what he heard. Penguin Many scientists blame global warming for the decrease in penguin populations. Sloth He admitted a lack of motivation and a feeling of sloth. Snake
 The snake hissed and attacked me, but I still stood unmovingly, then it crawled away. Tiger She has a tattoo of a tiger on her shoulder. Turtle Some species of turtle can remain underwater for 24 hours. Walrus His great walrus mustache curved above his beaming mouth. Zebra The quagga was a strikingly beautiful variant of the zebra. Last Updated on
December 2, 2023 If you want to learn the names of zoo animals, you're in the right place! Check out this list of zoo animals alligator bear camel cheetah elephant flamingo giraffee gorilla hippo hyena iguana kangaroo koala lion monkey panda parrot penguin
sloth snake tiger turtle walrus zebra Common Zoo Animal Pictures Find out what animals are in the zoo with this handy list. alligator bear camel cheetah elephant flamingo giraffe gorilla hippo hyena iguana kangaroo koala lion monkey panda parrot penguin sloth snake tiger turtle walrus zebra Be sure to check this one out too: Names of wild animals. Zoo
Animals Pictures with Names If you want to learn the names of zoo animals in English Vocabulary Once you've mastered the popular zoo animals, there are plenty of other kinds of English vocabulary to know. Check these ones out: Fruits in English Vegetables in English Herbivore
Animals List Names of Hobbies English Shape Names Insect names with pictures Abbreviations in English Winter Clothing List Aquatic Animals Names If you want to learn the names of the most common animals that you can find in a
zoo, here are a few tips and tricks for doing it more easily. Study together with a friend. This will help to increase motivation, or while you're eating a meal. Keep a vocabulary notebook and write down any new words
that you learn. Regularly go back and review the things you're written in there to keep them fresh in your mind. Visit a zoo, if possible, and say the names of each animal out loud as you're reading, watching TV or movies, or use them when
speaking. Names of Zoo Animals FAQs There are a number of common questions that people have about learning the names of these animals. Here are the answers to some of the most popular ones. What's one effective way to remember animal names? Use mnemonic devices or create associations with familiar objects or people. How can I practice
remembering the names? Repeat the names? Repeat the names out loud or write them down several times to reinforce your memory. Should I try to learn the names by category or in alphabetical order? Categorizing the animals directly? Yes, observing the
animals, interacting with them during feeding or training sessions, or reading about their behavior can make the names? Absolutely! Take pictures of the animals and create flashcards or a visual chart to review their names regularly. How can I make learning fun and engaging? Turn it into
a game! Play quizzes, word puzzles, or memory games with the names of the animals. Should I ask zookeepers or guides for help? Definitely! They have extensive knowledge about the animals and can provide additional information to help you remember their names. Is it important to review and practice regularly? Absolutely! Regular review and practice
CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collections Captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collections Captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.
 cities or towns. Zoos help protect animals and teach us about their lives, habitats, and behaviors. Common zoo animals include lions, tigers, elephants, giraffes, zebras, monkeys, and pandas. Each animal is unique and has special features that make it interesting. In this article, we will learn the names of Zoo Animals Names along with their pictures to help
 you learn more about them.LionTigerElephantGiraffeZebraCheetahLeopardHippopotamusRhinocerosKangarooPandaKoalaGorillaChimpanzeeMonkeySlothBisonBuffaloAntelopeHyenaLion A large wild cat known as the "king of the jungle," famous for its
strength and speed. Elephant The largest land animal with big ears, a long trunk, and strong tusks. Giraffe The tallest land animal with black-and-white stripes, known for its unique patterns. Cheetah The fastest land animal with black-and spotted fur, found in African savannas. Zebra A wild horse-like animal with black-and-white stripes, known for its unique patterns. Cheetah The fastest land animal with black-and-white stripes, known for its unique patterns.
speed. Leopard A strong and agile big cat with golden fur and dark rosettes, excellent at climbing trees. Hippopotamus A large, heavy animal that spends most of its time in water, known for its big mouth. Rhinoceros A strong, thick-skinned animal with one or two horns on its nose. Kangaroo A jumping marsupial from Australia that carries its baby in a
 pouch. Panda A black-and-white bear from China that mainly eats bamboo and is known for its cute appearance. Koala A small, tree-dwelling animal from Australia that eats eucalyptus leaves and sleeps a lot. Gorilla The largest primate, known for its strong build and intelligent behavior. Chimpanzee A clever primate that shares many similarities with
 humans and lives in groups. Monkey A playful and intelligent animal with a long tail, often seen swinging in trees. Sloth A slow-moving tree-dwelling animal that sleeps most of the day. Bison A large, shaggy-haired animal with curved horns, found in grasslands. Buffalo A strong and heavy animal with large curved horns, often found near water. Antelope A
 wild canine known for its sharp senses and loud calls, often seen in grasslands. Wild Boar A strong and aggressive wild pig with sharp tusks and thick fur, known for its strength and hibernation. Fox A small, clever animal with a bushy
tail and sharp hunting skills. Wolf A social wild cat with spotted fur and short, pointed ears and hunts in packs, known for its howling. Lynx A medium-sized wild cat with spotted fur and short, pointed ears and sharp eyesight. Bobcat A small wild cat with spotted fur and short, pointed ears and sharp eyesight.
broad antlers and a heavy body. Elk A large deer species with impressive antlers and a deep, echoing call. Raccoon A small, nocturnal animal with a masked face and dexterous paws. Skunk A black-and-white animal with a masked face and dexterous paws. Skunk A black-and-white animal with a masked face and dexterous paws. Skunk A black-and-white animal with a masked face and dexterous paws.
 in sharp quills for protection against predators. Armadillo A small, armor-covered mammal that can roll into a ball. Badger A tough, burrowing animal with strong claws and a striped face. Beaver A hardworking rodent that builds dams in rivers using wood and mud. Meerkat A small, social animal that stands upright and lives in groups. Wombat A short,
 burrowing marsupial from Australia with a strong, sturdy body. Learn Zoo Animal Name with PicturesOcelotCaracalServalWild DogFerretLemurTapirOkapiCapybaraSnow LeopardRed PandaMusk DeerMountain GoatIbexWild YakFennec FoxCivetBush BabyAardvarkAardwolfOcelot A small wild cat with beautiful spotted fur, found in forests and grasslands
 Caracal A medium-sized wild cat with long, black-tipped ears and strong hunting skills. Serval A slender wild cat with long legs and large ears, known for its high jumps. Wild Dog A highly social canine that hunts in packs and has unique fur patterns. Ferret A small, playful mammal with a long body, often kept as a pet. Lemur A tree-dwelling primate from
 Madagascar with big eyes and a long tail. Tapir A large, plant-eating mammal with a short, flexible snout. Okapi A rare forest animal related to the giraffe, with zebra-like legs. Capybara The world's largest rodent, a social and water-loving animal. Snow Leopard A rare wild cat with thick fur, living in high mountain regions. Red Panda A small, tree-dwelling
 animal with red fur and a bushy tail. Mountain Goat In rugged mountains, a powerful climber with sharp hooves can be found. Ibex A wild goat with bent horns that inhabits high-altitude, steep terrain. Wild Yak A large, shaggy-haired animal found in cold, high-altitude regions. Fennec Fox A tiny desert fox with large ears that help it stay cool. Civet A
 nocturnal mammal with a long body and a strong scent used in perfumes. Bush Baby A small, jumping primate with big eyes and strong hind legs. Aardvark Long snouted and nocturnal, this animal is well-known for consuming termites and arts Aardwolf A small, insect-eating mammal related to hyenas, found in dry regions. Names and Pictures of Zoo
AnimalsPlatypusEchidnaGazelleVicunaJaguarOpossumPronghornDingoSableTasmanian DevilWater BuffaloBlue WildebeestArctic FoxNarwhalWalrusSea OtterCrocodileAlligatorFlamingoPenguinPlatypus A unique egg-laying mammal with a duck-like bill and webbed feet. Echidna A spiny, egg-laying mammal that eats ants and termites. Gazelle A graceful
antelope known for its speed and jumping ability. Vicuna A small, wool-producing relative of the llama found in rainforests. Opossum A nocturnal marsupial known for playing dead to escape predators. Pronghorn A fast-running mammal with curved horns, native to North America. Dingo A
A small, white-furred fox that survives in icy cold climates. Narwhal A whale with a long, spiral tusk, often called the "unicorn of the sea." Walrus A large sea mammal with tusks and thick blubber to stay warm. Sea Otter A playful marine animal that uses rocks to break shellfish. Crocodile A powerful reptile with a strong bite, found in rivers and lakes
 names zoo animals in English. For each animal, look at the picture and read the example sentences. Zoo Animals This is a vocabulary worksheet on zoo animals for beginners. Kangaroo Monkey Tiger Panda Alligator Bear Lion Zebra Elephant Giraffe Gorilla Cheetah Turtle Parrot Iguana Sloth Snake Flamingo Walrus Hippo Penguin Hyenada Alligator Bear Lion Zebra Elephant Giraffe Gorilla Cheetah Turtle Parrot Iguana Sloth Snake Flamingo Walrus Hippo Penguin Hyenada Alligator Bear Lion Zebra Elephant Giraffe Gorilla Cheetah Turtle Parrot Iguana Sloth Snake Flamingo Walrus Hippo Penguin Hyenada Alligator Bear Lion Zebra Elephant Giraffe Gorilla Cheetah Turtle Parrot Iguana Sloth Snake Flamingo Walrus Hippo Penguin Hyenada Alligator Bear Lion Zebra Elephant Giraffe Gorilla Cheetah Turtle Parrot Iguana Sloth Snake Flamingo Walrus Hippo Penguin Hyenada Alligator Bear Lion Zebra Elephant Giraffe Gorilla Cheetah Turtle Parrot Iguana Sloth Snake Flamingo Walrus Hippo Penguin Hyenada Alligator Bear Lion Zebra Elephant Giraffe Gorilla Cheetah Turtle Parrot Iguana Sloth Snake Flamingo Walrus Hippo Penguin Hyenada Alligator Bear Lion Zebra Elephant Giraffe Gorilla Cheetah Turtle Parrot Iguana Sloth Snake Flamingo Walrus Hippo Penguin Hyenada Alligator Bear Lion Zebra Elephant Giraffe Gorilla Cheetah Turtle Parrot Iguana Sloth Snake Flamingo Walrus Hippo Penguin Hyenada Alligator Bear Lion Zebra Elephant Giraffe Gorilla Cheetah Turtle Parrot Iguana Sloth Snake Flamingo Walrus Hippo Penguin Hippo Pe
Camel Koala Examples of Zoo Animals He leads the reader into assuming that the tribunal is anything other than a kangaroo court. The monkey was up the tree, flinging nuts to the ground. The tiger was finally captured two miles outside the village. The panda is a shy creature, not used to being in contact with other animals, particularly humans
 Alligator lives in the rivers and lakes in the hot wet parts of America and China. The Alaskan brown bear is a close cousin of the grizzly bear. The lion ripped into the body of the animal that it had captured. A zebra finch will not sing unless there is sufficient testosterone in its blood. Measures have been taken to protect the world's
depleted elephant population. Once I saw a giraffe in a flatcar eating the leaves of a tree off the tracks. We have already seen in vitro fertilization of both a panda and a gorilla. He kept tiger and cheetah cubs as house pets and was famous for slaughtering ducks. A turtle eating the insect that eats the leaf makes a chain of two. He was back on Monday, with
serious decline during centuries of wholesale slaughter for their blubber and tusks. The barbel fish eagerly dives in here, especially when the hippo was in dung production mode. For years, he said, merely crossing his legs had made him feel like a penguin. You laughed like a hyena in that beautiful polka dot dress of yours. We padded the seat of the chair
 with camel hair to make it soft. Look! There's a koala bear over there. Zoo Animals Infographic Pin Prev Article Zoo animals are species that are commonly kept in zoos for public viewing and conservation efforts, like lions, elephants, and penguins. Must Read: Animals Name (Complete List) Zoo Animals Name Below is the list of zoo animals
Stick Insect Seal Plains zebra Great hornbill Guam Rail Black bear Hippo Opossum Toad Elephant Snowy egret Stork Goliath Frog Black milk snake African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean condor Python Rhinoceros Swan Eagle Cheetah African penguin Green aracari Andean Cheetah African Python Rhinocero African African Python African African Python African African African African African African Af
 Tapir Kori bustard Crane Guinea Pig Gelada Waxbill Butterflies Antelope Porcupine Armadillo Hummingbird Honeybee Muntjac Frigatebird Macaw Elk Squirrel Hamster Indochinese tiger Cobra Wallaby Giant Panda Roadrunner Oryx Raccoon Koi Coconut lorikeet Vulture Wombat Cave snake Guenon Agouti Kingfisher Hawk Orangutan Echidna Frog Cougan
 Bubble coral Sea Lion Mandrill Ostrich Marsupial Puffin Iguana Aardvark Klipspringer Singing Dog Sand cat Inca tern Caecilian Guanaco Baboon Reindeer Lizard Spider monkey Female saiga Crocodilian Caiman lizard Monkey Congo buffalo Andean Bear Grey fox Garden tree boa Tree kangaroo Laughing Gull Gorilla Golden eagle Capybara Serval Dhole
 Swift fox Texas tarantula Clownfish Snake Small Cat Rooster Cane toad Black lemur Pelican Zebra Newt Koala Centipede Prairie dog Quokka Flying fox African Plains Bald eagle Archer Fish Cardinal tetra Platypus Tenrec Wood stork Coati Dwarf caiman Peccary Turtle White pelican Alligator Scorpion Gerenuk Emerald starling oncilla Piranha Kangaroo
 Cichlid Jacana Butterfly fish Tiger Hamburg chicken Electric Eel Crowned lemur Polar Bear Hyena Salamander Sloth Quail Warthog Bonobo Tarantula Dolphin Giant otter Kudu Bat Bony fish Panther Jaguar Coral snake Aldabra tortoise Beetle Tortoise Caracal Sparrow Ferret Bee Tufted deer Spider Bontebok Hippopotamus Gila monster
Leopard Fossa Mole Owl Spotted gar Scarlet macaw Anteater Poison Frog Woodpecker Blue crane Ibis Takin Hedgehog Amphibian Red panda Moth Whale Walrus Deer Kingsnake Komodo dragon Penguin Sifaka Bear Red wolf Turkey Brown Bear Roan antelope Manatee Peacock 100 Most Common Zoo Animals Bat Pigeon Echidna Anteater Gila monster
 Horse Orangutan Monkey Koala Cockatoo Parrot Wolf Jaguar Panther Rabbit Lion Impala Ostrich Kangaroo Seal Puffin Bongo Elephant Walrus Armadillo Lemur Skunk Owl Ape Quail Hippopotamus Opossum Iguana Okapi Hamster Penguin Elk Hedgehog Guanaco Baboon Tiger Crane Zebra Snake Clownfish Pelican Camel Sparrow Hummingbird Beetle
 Peacock Yak Leopard Giraffe Kiwi Lynx Rattlesnake Gorilla Lizard Toucan Coati Hawk Rooster Lionfish Kite Centipede Squirrel Eagle Hippo Komodo dragon Bear Hyena Swan Woodpecker Reindeer Nilgai Cheetah Vulture Turkey Mole Red panda Fox Flamingo Drill Duck Crocodile Panda Rhinoceros Hermit crab Platypus Newt Chameleon Alligator Scorpion
 Numbat Kudu Frigatebird Deer Turtle Kingfisher Top 10 Most Popular Zoo Animals and Fun Facts Here are the top 10 most popular zoo animals and some fun facts about each of them: 1 Lions: Lions are known as the "king of the jungle" even though they don't actually live in jungles. Male lions have a distinctive mane around their neck, which serves to
 make them look larger and more intimidating. Lions are highly social animals, living in prides that typically consist of related females and their offspring. 2 Elephants are the largest land animals on Earth. They have a long trunk, which they use for various tasks, including breathing, drinking, and picking up objects. Elephants are highly intelligent
and have excellent memories. They can recognize themselves in mirrors and remember locations of water sources over long distances. 3 Giraffes are the tallest living animals, with long necks are not actually long enough to reach their legs or kneel to drink water. Giraffes have a unique to spread their legs or kneel to drink water.
coat pattern, with no two individuals having the same pattern. 4 Panda: Pandas have a "sixth finger" that helps them grip bamboo. 5 Tigers are the largest cat species and are known for their striking orange coat with black stripes. They are
excellent swimmers and are often found in habitats with water, such as mangrove swamps and rainforests. Tigers are solitary animals and are known for their cuddly appearance. They primarily feed on eucalyptus leaves, which provide them with most of their water and
nutrients. Koalas sleep for up to 20 hours a day and are primarily nocturnal animals. 7 Gorillas are the largest primates and share about 98% of their DNA with humans. They live in social groups called troops, led by a dominant silverback male. Gorillas are herbivores and primarily feed on leaves, stems, and fruits. 8 Penguins: Penguins are
have a distinctive reddish-brown coat and a long, bushy tail. Red pandas primarily feed on bamboo, but they also eat fruits, berries, and eggs. 10 Dolphins: Dolphins are highly intelligent marine mammals known for their acrobatic leaps and flips out of the water. Dolphins communicate
 with each other using a complex system of clicks, whistles, and body movements. These animals are among the most popular attractions in zoos around the world due to their unique characteristics and fascinating behaviors. Prev Article Zoos are magical places where you can see a wide variety of animals from all around the world, all in one
place. In this blog post, we'll learn about different zoo animals, from the towering giraffe to the playful otter. Each animal at the zoo has unique features and interesting behaviors. We'll explore where these animals come from, what they like to eat, and some fun facts about them. This is a great chance to grow your English vocabulary by learning about the
 amazing animals that live in zoos! What are Zoo Animals? Zoo animals encompass a wide variety of species that are kept in zoological parks for education, conservation, and public enjoyment. Zoos aim to provide a safe environment for animals that might be endangered or have lost their natural habitats. They also serve as centers for biological research and
 breeding programs for rare species. Here's a list of 70 animals that are commonly found in zoos around the world. List of Zoo Animals African Lion Asian Elephant Sumatran Tiger Gorilla Chimpanzee Red Panda Koala Grizzly Bear Polar Bear Bald Eagle Flamingo Emperor Penguin Snow Leopard Giraffe Zebra Rhinoceros Hippopotamus Orangutan Cheetah
Sloth Komodo Dragon Giant Panda Meerkat Kangaroo Tasmanian Devil Lynx Arctic Fox Sea Otter Walrus Seal Manatee American Bison African Wild Dog Hyena Lemur Capybara Anteater Armadillo Elephant Seal Mongoose Warthog Camel Ostrich Alligator Crocodile Python Rattlesnake Iguana Chameleon Tortoise Falcon Owl Macaw Parrot Cockatoo Tiger
for its majestic mane and powerful roar. Lions live in groups called prides, consisting mostly of related females and their offspring, led by a coalition of males. They are apex predators in their native African savannas, playing a key role in controlling populations of large herbivores and maintaining ecosystem balance. 2. Asian Elephant Asian elephants are
 slightly smaller than their African counterparts, with smaller ears and a more rounded back. They are highly intelligent and social animals, known for their environments by facilitating forest regeneration through seed dispersal. 3. Sumatran Tiger The
Sumatran tiger is the smallest of the tiger subspecies and is critically endangered due to habitat loss and poaching. These solitary hunters are remarkably adaptive, able to swim and climb trees to track prey. Conservation efforts in zoos are vital for their survival, focusing on breeding programs and raising awareness about their plight. 4. Gorillas are
the largest primates, known for their muscular build and predominantly herbivorous diet. They live in family groups led by a dominant male known as a silverback. Zoos contribute to gorilla conservation by participating in breeding programs and educating the public about threats like habitat destruction and poaching. 5. Chimpanzee Chimpanzees are our
 closest living relatives, sharing about 98% of our DNA. They are highly social and intelligent, capable of using tools and exhibiting complex emotional behaviors. Conservation education in zoos highlights the threats chimpanzees face, such as habitat loss and the illegal wildlife trade. 6. Red Panda Red pandas are small tree-dwelling animals from the eastern
 Himalayas and southwestern China. Unlike giant pandas, they have a diet primarily of bamboo, but they also eat eggs, birds, and insects. They are known for their striking red fur and bushy tails, which provide insulation and balance. 7. Koala Koalas are iconic Australian marsupials, not bears as commonly misidentified. They spend most of their life in
digging. They are omnivores, eating a mixed diet of plants, insects, and small mammals. Grizzly bears play a crucial role in their ecosystems as top predators and seed dispersers. 9. Polar Bear Polar bears are the largest land carnivores, native to the Arctic region. Their white coats provide camouflage in their snowy environment, and their body fat insulates
 against the cold. Polar bears are marine mammals, spending significant time hunting seals on sea ice, which is diminishing due to climate change. 10. Bald Eagle The bald eagle, the national bird of the United States, is a powerful raptor known for its white head and tail contrasting with a dark brown body. They feed primarily on fish, which they catch with
 their sharp talons. Conservation efforts have successfully brought them back from the brink of extinction. 11. Flamingo are famous for their bright pink feathers, which result from water. Flamingos are social birds, often seen in
large flocks, which helps in predator deterrence and increases feeding efficiency. 12. Emperor Penguin The emperor penguin is the tallest and heaviest of all penguin species, known for the incredible journey males endure to incubate eggs through the Antarctic winter. They rely heavily on their dense, waterproof feathers for insulation against cold
temperatures. Zoos help study their behaviors and physiology, contributing to broader conservation knowledge. 13. Snow Leopard Snow leopards are elusive big cats native to the mountain ranges of Central and South Asia. Adapted to cold, mountainous environments, they have thick fur and a long tail for warmth and balance. Poaching and habitat losses
threaten their survival, making zoo conservation programs critically important. 14. Giraffee Giraffees are the tallest mammals on earth, with their long necks allowing them to access leaves high in trees. Their height also provides advantages in predator detection. Giraffees have a distinct pattern of coat spots that are unique to each individual, similar to human
 fingerprints. 15. Zebra Zebras are best known for their distinctive black and white stripes, which are believed to serve as camouflage to confuse predators and graze on a variety of grasses. 16. Rhinocerose Rhinoceroses, or rhinos, are known for their armored
appearance and large horns, made of keratin. There are several species, but all share a robust, bulky body and a reputation for being both strong and fast when necessary. Rhinos are important for ecological balance, their grazing habits helping to shape the landscapes of African and Asian grasslands. 17. Hippopotamus Hippos are semi-aquatic mammals are important for ecological balance, their grazing habits helping to shape the landscapes of African and Asian grasslands. 17. Hippopotamus Hippos are semi-aquatic mammals are important for ecological balance, their grazing habits helping to shape the landscapes of African and Asian grasslands. 17. Hippopotamus Hippos are semi-aquatic mammals are important for ecological balance, their grazing habits helping to shape the landscapes of African and Asian grasslands. 17. Hippopotamus Hippos are semi-aquatic mammals are important for ecological balance, their grazing habits helping to shape the landscapes of African and Asian grasslands. 18. Hippopotamus Hippos are semi-aquatic mammals are important for ecological balance, their grazing habits helping to shape the landscapes of African and Asian grasslands. 19. Hippopotamus Hipp
 spending much of their time in rivers and lakes to keep their massive bodies cool under the African sun. They are known to be highly territorial in water to grazing grounds help maintain the natural channels in their habitats. 18. Orangutan Orangutans are
 great apes known for their reddish-brown hair and distinctive long arms. Native to Indonesia and Malaysia, they spend most of their life in trees and are critically endangered due to deforestation and land conversion. Conservation efforts in zoos focus on breeding programs and educating the public about sustainable palm oil consumption to protect
orangutan habitats. 19. Cheetah Cheetahs are renowned for their speed, able to accelerate from zero to sixty miles per hour in just a few seconds. This adaptation helps them catch fleet-footed prey like gazelles. Cheetahs have a slender body and a long tail that helps with balance during high-speed chases. Zoos play a crucial role in their conservation
the public on the ecological role of rainforest species. 21. Komodo Dragon The Komodo Dragon The Komodo Dragon The Komodo Dragon is the largest living species of lizard, found on a few Indonesian islands. These reptiles are dominant predators in their ecosystems, feeding on anything from birds to deer. Interesting fact: they have venom glands that play a role in subduing prey. Zoos contribute
to their conservation by providing veterinary care and helping maintain genetic diversity. 22. Giant Panda Giant pandas are iconic symbols of wildlife conservation, known for their distinctive black and white coloring and their distinctive black and white colo
facilitating growth of vegetation. Zoos around the world participate in breeding programs that have helped increase their populations. 23. Meerkat Meerkats are small mammals from the mongoose family, known for their upright posture. They live in large groups in burrows and have a complex social structure. Their diet includes insects, spiders, and small
vertebrates. Educational programs in zoos highlight their adaptive behaviors and roles in their native desert environments. 24. Kangaroo Kangaroos are marsupials from Australia, recognized by their powerful hind legs and large tails, which help with balance while hopping. They are primarily grazers, and their diet helps maintain grassland health. Zoos
provide insights into their unique reproductive biology, where the joey develops in the mother's pouch. 25. Tasmanian Devil The Tasmanian Devil The Tasmanian devil is a carnivorous marsupial known for its robust build and ferocious feeding habits. It is native to Tasmanian Devil The Ta
 environment. Zoos support conservation efforts by managing disease within populations and breeding genetically diverse individuals. 26. Lynx Lynxes are medium-sized wild cats, identifiable by their tufted ears and short tails. They are adapted to life in cold environments with thick fur and wide paws that act like snowshoes. Zoos help in preserving these
 often solitary animals, which are crucial for controlling prey populations in their native habitats. 27. Arctic Fox Arctic foxes have adaptations such as thick fur and a keen sense of hearing, which allow them to survive in extreme cold environments. Their coat changes color with the seasons for camouflage. Zoos help study their behaviors and adaptability to
climate change, as well as educate the public about the impacts of global warming on Arctic species. 28. Sea Otter Sea otters are marine mammals with an important role in maintaining kelp forest ecosystems. They use rocks to break open shellfish, which is a key part of their diet. By controlling sea urchin populations, they help preserve kelp forests, which
 are crucial marine habitats. Zoos and aguariums contribute to research on their ecology and conservation, 29. Walrus & are large marine mammals with distinctive long tusks, which they use for mating displays and to haul themselves onto ice. They are benthic feeders, consuming a variety of invertebrates. Educational programs in zoos focus on their
adaptations to polar life and the challenges they face due to diminishing ice cover due to climate change. 30. Seal Seals are adapted to aquatic life with streamlined bodies and limbs modified into flippers. They can be found in a variety of habitats, from polar seas to tropical waters. Zoos and aquariums educate the public about their diverse lifestyles and the
conservation issues they face, such as habitat loss and pollution impacts. Kingdom of living things For other uses, see Animalia (disambiguation). "AnimalsTemporal range: Cryogenian - present, 665-0 Ma Pha. Proterozoic Archean Had. Scientific classification Domain: Eukaryota Clade:
Amorphea Clade: Obazoa Clade: Obazoa Clade: Obazoa Clade: Filozoa Clade: Filozoa Clade: Filozoa Clade: Filozoa Clade: Obazoa Haeckel 1874[1] Choanoblastaea Nielsen 2008[2] Gastrobionta Rothm. 1948[3] Zooaea Barkley 1939[3] Euanimalia Barkley 1939[3]
Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms in the biological kingdom Animalia (/,ænr'merliə/[4]). With few exceptions, animals consume organic material, breathe oxygen, have myocytes and are able to move, can reproduce sexually, and grow from a hollow sphere of cells, the blastula, during embryonic development. Animals form a clade, meaning that
they arose from a single common ancestor. Over 1.5 million living animal species have been described, of which around 65,000 are wertebrates. It has been estimated there are as many as 7.77 million animal species on Earth. Animal body lengths range from 8.5 µm (0.00033 in) to 33.6 m
(110 ft). They have complex ecologies and interactions with each other and their environments, forming intricate food webs. The scientific study of animal behaviour is known as zoology, and the study of animal behaviour is known as ethology. The animal kingdom is divided into five major clades, namely Porifera, Ctenophora, Placozoa, Cnidaria and Bilateria. Most
living animal species belong to the clade Bilateria, a highly proliferative clade whose members have a bilaterians belong to two large clades: the protostomes, which includes organisms such as arthropods, molluscs, flatworms, annelids and nematodes; and the
deuterostomes, which include echinoderms, hemichordates and chordates and chordates. The much smaller basal phylum Xenacoelomorpha have an uncertain position within Bilateria. Animals first appeared in the late Cryogenian period and diversified in the subsequent Ediacaran period in what is known as
the Avalon explosion. Earlier evidence of animals is still controversial; the sponge-like organism Otavia has been dated back to the Tonian period at the start of the Neoproterozoic, but its identity as an animal is heavily contested. [5] Nearly all modern animal phyla first appeared in the fossil record as marine species during the Cambrian explosion, which
began around 539 million years ago (Mya), and most classes during the Ordovician radiation 485.4 Mya. Common to all living animals, 6,331 groups of genes have been identified that may have arisen from a single common ancestor that lived about 650 Mya during the Cryogenian period. Historically, Aristotle divided animals into those with blood and those
without. Carl Linnaeus created the first hierarchical biological classification for animals in 1758 with his Systema Naturae, which Jean-Baptiste Lamarck expanded into 14 phyla by 1809. In 1874, Ernst Haeckel divided the animal kingdom into the multicellular Metazoa (now synonymous with Animalia) and the Protozoa, single-celled organisms no longer
considered animals. In modern times, the biological classification of animals relies on advanced techniques, such as molecular phylogenetics, which are effective at demonstrating the evolutionary relationships between taxa. Humans make use of many other animal species for food (including meat, eggs, and dairy products), for materials (such as leather, fur,
and wool), as pets and as working animals for transportation, and services. Dogs, the first domesticated animal, have been used in hunting, in security and in warfare, as have horses, pigeons and birds of prey; while other terrestrial and aquatic animals are hunted for sports, trophies or profits. Non-human animals are also an important cultural element of
human evolution, having appeared in cave arts and totems since the earliest times, and are frequently featured in mythology, religion, arts, literature, heraldry, politics, and sports. The word animal comes from the Latin noun animal of the same meaning, which is itself derived from Latin animalis 'having breath or soul'.[6] The biological definition includes
all members of the kingdom Animalia.[7] In colloquial usage, the term animal is often used to refer only to nonhuman animals.[8][9][10][11] The term metazoa is derived from Ancient Greek μετα meta 'after' (in biology, the prefix meta-stands for 'later') and ζῶα zōia 'animals', plural of ζῶον zōion 'animal'.[12][13] Animals are unique in having the ball of
cells of the early embryo (1) develop into a hollow ball or blastula (2). Animals have several characteristics that they share with other living things. Animals cannot produce their own food, [15] animals cannot produce their own food, [16] [17] a feature they share with
fungi. Animals ingest organic material and digest it internally,[18] Animals have structural characteristics that set them apart from all other living things: cells surrounded by an extracellular matrix[19] composed of collagen[20] and elastic glycoproteins[19][21] motility[22] i.e. able to spontaneously move their bodies during at least part of their life cycle. a
blastula stage during embryonic development [23] Typically, there is an internal digestive chamber with either one opening (in Ctenophora, Cnidaria, and flatworms) or two openings (in most bilaterians). [24] Animal development is controlled by Hox genes, which signal the times and places to develop structures such as body segments and limbs. [25][26]
During development, the animal extracellular matrix forms a relatively flexible framework upon which cells can move about and be reorganised into specialised tissues and organs, making the formation of complex structures such as shells,
bones, and spicules.[28] In contrast, the cells of other multicellular organisms (primarily algae, plants, and fungi) are held in place by cell walls, and so develop by progressive growth.[29] See also: Sexual reproduction § Examples in animals Sexual reproduction § Examples in animals of the cells of other multicellular organisms.
Nearly all animals make use of some form of sexual reproduction. [30] They produce haploid gametes are spermatozoa and the larger, non-motile gametes are spermatozoa and the larger are spermatozoa are spermatozoa and the larger are spermatozoa are spermatozoa are spermatozoa and the larger are spermatozoa are spermatozoa a
attach to the seabed, and develop into a new sponge. [33] In most other groups, the blastula undergoes more complicated rearrangement. [34] It first invaginates to form a gastrula with a digestive chamber and two separate germ layers, an external ectoderm and an internal endoderm. [35] In most cases, a third germ layer, the mesoderm, also develops
between them.[36] These germ layers then differentiate to form tissues and organs.[37] Repeated instances of mating with a close relative during sexual reproduction generally leads to inbreeding depression within a population due to the increased prevalence of harmful recessive traits.[38][39] Animals have evolved numerous mechanisms for avoiding
close inbreeding.[40] Some animals are capable of asexual reproduction, which often results in a genetic clone of the parent. This may take place through fragmentation; budding, such as in aphids.[41][42] Predators, such as this ultramarine
flycatcher (Ficedula superciliaris), feed on other animals. Animals are categorised into ecological groups depending on their trophic levels and how they consume organic material. Such groupings include carnivores, etc.), herbivores, etc.), herbivores (subcategorised into folivores, graminivores, graminivores, etc.).
frugivores, granivores, nectarivores, algivores, etc.), omnivores, fungivores, etc.), omnivores, etc.)
[45] who often evolves anti-predator adaptations to avoid being fed upon. Selective pressures imposed on one another lead to an evolutionary arms race between predators are animals. [48] Some consumers use multiple methods; for example, in
parasitoid wasps, the larvae feed on the hosts' living tissues, killing them in the process, [49] but the adults primarily consume nectar from flowers. [50] Other animals may have very specific feeding behaviours, such as hawksbill sea turtles which mainly eat sponges. [51] Hydrothermal vent mussels and shrimps Most animals rely on biomass and bioenergy
produced by plants and phytoplanktons (collectively called producers) through photosynthesis. Herbivores are other animals on higher trophic levels indirectly acquire the nutrients by eating the herbivores or other animals that have eaten the
herbivores. Animals oxidise carbohydrates, lipids, proteins and other biological processes such as locomotion. [52][53] Some benthic animals living close to hydrothermal vents and cold seeps on the dark sea floor consume organic matter produced through
chemosynthesis (via oxidising inorganic compounds such as hydrogen sulfide) by archaea and bacteria. [54] Animals evolved in the sea. Lineages of arthropods colonised land around the same time as land plants, probably between 510 and 471 million years ago during the Late Cambrian or Early Ordovician. [55] Vertebrates such as the lobe-finned fish
Tiktaalik started to move on to land in the late Devonian, about 375 million years ago. [56] Animals occupy virtually all of earth's habitats and microhabitats, with faunas adapted to salt water, hydrothermal vents, fresh water, hydrothermal vents, fresh water, hot springs, swamps, forests, pastures, deserts, air, and the interiors of other organisms. [58] Animals are however not particularly
heat tolerant; very few of them can survive at constant temperatures above 50 °C (122 °F)[59] or in the most extreme cold deserts of continental Antarctica.[60] The collective global geomorphic influence of animals on the processes shaping the Earth's surface remains largely understudied, with most studies limited to individual species and well-known
exemplars.[61] Further information: Largest organisms and Smallest organisms The blue whale (Balaenoptera musculus) is the largest animal that has ever lived, weighing up to 33.6 metres (110 ft) long.[62][63] The largest extant terrestrial animal is the African bush elephant (Loxodonta africana), weighing up to 12.25
tonnes[62] and measuring up to 10.67 metres (35.0 ft) long.[62] The largest terrestrial animals that ever lived were titanosaurs such as Argentinosaurus, which may have reached 39 metres.[64][65] Several animals are microscopic; some Myxozoa (obligate parasites within
the Cnidaria) never grow larger than 20 µm,[66] and one of the smallest species (Myxobolus shekel) is no more than 8.5 µm when fully grown.[67] The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever lived; it can be up to 33.6 metres (110 ft) long. Myxozoans such as Myxobolus cerebralis are single-celled parasites, never more than 20 µm across. The following
table lists estimated numbers of described extant species for the major animal phyla, [68] along with their principal habitats (terrestrial, fresh water, [69] and marine), [70] and free-living or parasitic ways of life. [71] Species estimates shown here are based on numbers described scientifically; much larger estimates have been calculated based on various
means of prediction, and these can vary wildly. For instance, around 25,000-27,000 species of nematodes have been described, while published estimates of the total number of animal species—including
those not yet described—was calculated to be about 7.77 million in 2011.[73][74][a] Phylum Example Species Land Sea Freshwater Free-living Parasitic Arthropoda 1,257,000[68] Yes >40,000(Malac-ostraca)[77] Yes 94,000[69] Yes[70] Yes >45,000[68] 107,000[68] 107,000[78] 60,000[78]
5,000[69]12,000[78] Yes[70] > 5,000[69]12,000[78] Yes[70] > 5,000[68] Yes[70] > 5,000[69] Yes[70] > 5,000[69] Yes[70] > 6,000[69] Yes[70] > 
Yes[89](moist plants) Yes Yes Yes Further information: Urmetazoan Evidence of animals is found as long ago as the Cryogenian period. 24-Isopropylcholestane (24-ipc) has been found in rocks from roughly 650 million years ago; it is only produced by sponges and pelagophyte algae. Its likely origin is from sponges based on molecular clock estimates for the
origin of 24-ipc production in both groups. Analyses of pelagophyte algae consistently recover a Phanerozoic origin, while analyses of sponges recover a Neoproterozoic origin, consistent with the appearance of 24-ipc in the fossil record. [90][91] The first body fossils of animals appear in the Ediacaran, represented by forms such as Charnia and Spriggina. It
had long been doubted whether these fossils truly represented animals, [92][93][94] but the discovery of the animal lipid cholesterol in fossils of Dickinsonia establishes their nature. [95] Animals are thought to have originated under low-oxygen conditions, suggesting that they were capable of living entirely by anaerobic respiration, but as they became
specialised for aerobic metabolism they became fully dependent on oxygen in their environments. [96] Many animal phyla first appear in the fossil record during the Cambrian explosion, starting about 539 million years ago, in beds such as the Burgess shale.
arthropods, echinoderms and hemichordates, along with numerous now-extinct forms such as the predatory Anomalocaris. The apparent suddenness of the event may however be an artefact of the fossil record, rather than showing that all these animals appeared simultaneously.[98][99][100][101][102] That view is supported by the discovery of
Auroralumina attenboroughii, the earliest known Ediacaran crown-group cnidarian (557-562 mya, some 20 million years before the Cambrian explosion) from Charnwood Forest, England. It is thought to be one of the earliest predators, catching small prey with its nematocysts as modern cnidarians do.[103] Some palaeontologists have suggested that
animals appeared much earlier than the Cambrian explosion, possibly as early as 1 billion years ago.[104] Early fossils that might represent animals appear for example in the 665-million-year-old rocks of the Trezona Formation of South Australia. These fossils are interpreted as most probably being early sponges.[105] Trace fossils such as tracks and
burrows found in the Tonian period (from 1 gya) may indicate the presence of triploblastic worm-like animals, roughly as large (about 5 mm wide) and complex as earthworms. [106] However, similar tracks are produced by the giant single-celled protist Gromia sphaerica, so the Tonian trace fossils may not indicate early animal evolution. [107] [108] Around
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the same time, the layered mats of microorganisms called stromatolites decreased in diversity, perhaps due to grazing by newly evolved animals. [109] Objects such as sediment-filled tubes that resemble trace fossils of the burrows of wormlike animals have been found in 1.2 gya rocks in North America, in 1.5 gya rocks in Australia and North America, and in 1.7 gya rocks in Australia. Their interpretation as having an animal origin is disputed, as they might be water-escape or other structures. [110][111] Dickinsonia costata from the Ediacaran predator (c. 560 mya)[103] Anomalocaris canadensis is one of the many animal species that emerged in the Cambrian explosion, starting some 539 mya, and found in the fossil beds of the Burgess shale. Further information: Lists of animals Animals are monophyletic, meaning they are derived from a common ancestor. Animals are the sister group to the choanoflagellates, with which they form the Choanozoa. [112] Ros-Rocher and colleagues (2021) trace the origins of animals to unicellular ancestors, providing the external phylogeny shown in the cladogram. Uncertainty of relationships is indicated with dashed lines. The animal clade had certainly originated by 650 mya, and may have come into being as much as 800 mya, based on molecular clock evidence for

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different phyla.[113] Opisthokonta Holomycota (inc. fungi) Holozoa Ichthyosporea Pluriformea Filozoa Filasterea Choanozoa Choanoflagellatea Animalia over 650 mya The relationships at the base of the animal tree have been debated.[114][115] Other than Ctenophora, the Bilateria and Cnidaria are the only groups with symmetry, and other evidence shows
they are closely related.[116] In addition to sponges, Placozoa has no symmetry and was often considered a "missing link" between protists and multicellular animals. The presence of hox genes in Placozoa shows that they were once more complex.[117] The Porifera (sponges) have long been assumed to be sister to the rest of the animals, but there is
evidence that the Ctenophora may be in that position. Molecular phylogenetics has supported both the sponge-sister and ctenophore-sister hypotheses. In 2017, Roberto Feuda and colleagues, using amino acid differences, presented both, with the following cladogram for the sponge-sister view that they supported (their ctenophore-sister tree simply
interchanging the places of ctenophores and sponges):[118] Animalia Porifera Eumetazoa Ctenophora ParaHoxozoa Placozoa Cnidaria Bilateria symmetry hox genes multicellular Conversely, a 2023 study by Darrin Schultz and colleagues uses ancient gene linkages to construct the following ctenophore-sister phylogeny:[119] Animalia Ctenophora Myriazoa
Porifera ParaHoxozoa Placozoa Cnidaria Bilateria symmetry hox genes multicellular Non-bilaterians include sponges (centre) and corals (background). Sponges are physically very distinct from other animals, and were long thought to have diverged first, representing the oldest animal phylum and forming a sister clade to all other animals, and were long thought to have diverged first, representing the oldest animal phylum and forming a sister clade to all other animals. [120] Despite their
morphological dissimilarity with all other animals, genetic evidence suggests sponges may be more closely related to other animals than the comb jellies are. [121][122] Sponges lack the complex organisation found in most other animals. [124]
They typically feed by drawing in water through pores, filtering out small particles of food.[125] The Ctenophora and Cnidaria are radially symmetric and have digestive chambers with a single opening, which serves as both mouth and anus.[126] Animals in both phyla have distinct tissues, but these are not organised into discrete organs.[127] They are
diploblastic, having only two main germ layers, ectoderm and endoderm.[128] The tiny placozoans have no permanent digestive chamber and no symmetry; they superficially resemble amoebae.[129][130] Their phylogeny is poorly defined, and under active research.[121][131] Main articles: Bilateria and Symmetry (biology) § Bilateria symmetry The
remaining animals, the great majority—comprising some 29 phyla and over a million species—form the Bilateria clade, which have a bilaterially symmetric body plan. The Bilateria are triploblastic, with three well-developed germ layers, and their tissues form distinct organs. The digestive chamber has two openings, a mouth and an anus, and in the
Nephrozoa there is an internal body cavity, a coelom or pseudocoelom. These animals have a head end (anterior) and a tail end (posterior), a back (dorsal) surface, and a left and a right side.[132][133] A modern consensus phylogenetic tree for the Bilateria is shown below.[134] Bilateria Xenacoelomorpha Nephrozoa
Deuterostomia Ambulacraria Chordata Protostomia Ecdysozoa Spiralia 610 mya 650 Mya Idealised nephrozoan body plan.[c] With an elongated body and a direction of movement the animal has head and tail ends. Sense organs and mouth form the basis of the head. Opposed circular and longitudinal muscles enable peristaltic motion. Having a front end
means that this part of the body encounters stimuli, such as food, favouring cephalisation, the development of a head with sense organs and a mouth. Many bilaterians have a combination of circular muscles, that shorten the body; [133] these enable soft-bodied animals with sense organs and a mouth.
a hydrostatic skeleton to move by peristalsis.[135] They also have a gut that extends through the basically cylindrical body from mouth to anus. Many bilaterian phyla have primary larvae which swim with cilia and have an apical organ containing sensory cells. However, over evolutionary time, descendant spaces have evolved which have lost one or more of
each of these characteristics. For example, adult echinoderms are radially symmetric (unlike their larvae), while some parasitic worms have extremely simplified body structures.[132][133] Genetic studies have considerably changed zoologists' understanding of the relationships within the Bilateria. Most appear to belong to two major lineages, the
protostomes and the deuterostomes.[136] It is often suggested that the basalmost bilaterians are the Xenacoelomorpha, with all other bilaterians belonging to the subclade Nephrozoa.[137][138][139] However, this suggestion has been contested, with other studies finding that xenacoelomorphs are more closely related to Ambulacraria than to other
 bilaterians.[140] Further information: Embryological origins of the mouth and anus Main articles: Protostome and Deuterostomes it becomes the anus. Protostomes and deuterostomes differ in several ways. Early in development
deuterostome embryos undergo radial cleavage during cell division, while many protostomes (the Spiralia) undergo spiral cleavage. [141] Animals from both groups possess a complete digestive tract, but in protostomes, the anus forms first
while the mouth develops secondarily. [142] [143] Most protostomes have schizocoelous development, where cells simply fill in the interior of the endoderm. [144] The main deuterostome phyla are the Ambulacraria and the Chordata
[145] Ambulacraria are exclusively marine and include acorn worms, starfish, sea urchins, and sea cucumbers. [146] The chordates are dominated by the vertebrates (animals with backbones), [147] which consist of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. [148] The chordates are dominated by the vertebrates (animals with backbones).
The protostomes include the Ecdysozoa, named after their shared trait of ecdysis, growth by moulting, [151] Among the largest ecdysozoan phyla are the arthropods and the nematodes. [152] The rest of the protostomes are in the Spiralian phyla include the annelids
and molluscs.[153] Further information: Taxonomy (biology), History of zoology through 1859, and History of zoology since 1859 Jean-Baptiste de Lamarck led the creation of a modern classification of invertebrates, breaking up Linnaeus's "Vermes" into 9 phyla by 1809.[154] In the classical era, Aristotle divided animals,[d] based on his own observations,
into those with blood (roughly, the vertebrates) and those without. The animals were then arranged on a scale from man (with blood, four legs, sensitive soul) down through the live-bearing tetrapods (with blood, four legs, sensitive soul) down through the live-bearing tetrapods (with blood, four legs, sensitive soul) down through the live-bearing tetrapods (with blood, four legs, sensitive soul) and other groups such as crustaceans (no blood, many legs, sensitive soul) down to spontaneously generating creatures like
In 1758, Carl Linnaeus created the first hierarchical classification in his Systema Naturae. [156] In his original scheme, the animals were one of three kingdoms, divided into the classes of Vermes, Insecta, While his Insecta (which
included the crustaceans and arachnids) and Vermes have been renamed or broken up. The process was begun in 1793 by Jean-Baptiste de Lamarck, who called the Vermes une espèce de chaos ('a chaotic mess')[e] and split the group into three new phyla: worms, echinoderms, and polyps (which contained corals and jellyfish). By 1809, in his Philosophie
Zoologique, Lamarck had created nine phyla apart from vertebrates (where he still had four phyla: mammals, birds, reptiles, and fish) and molluscs, namely cirripedes, annelids, crustaceans, arachnids, insects, worms, radiates, polyps, and infusorians.[154] In his 1817 Le Règne Animal, Georges Cuvier used comparative anatomy to group the animals into
four embranchements ('branches' with different body plans, roughly corresponding to phyla), namely vertebrates, molluscs, articulated animals (arthropods and annelids), and zoophytes (radiata) (echinoderms, cnidaria and other forms).[158] This division into four was followed by the embryologist Karl Ernst von Baer in 1828, the zoologist Louis Agassiz in
1857, and the comparative anatomist Richard Owen in 1860.[159] In 1874, Ernst Haeckel divided the animal kingdom into two subkingdoms: Metazoa (multicellular animals), including a sixth animal phylum, sponges.[160][159] The
protozoa were later moved to the former kingdom Protista, leaving only the Metazoa as a synonym of Animalia.[161] Main article: Human uses of animals Sides of beef in a slaughterhouse The human population exploits a large number of other animal species for food, both of domesticated livestock species in animal husbandry and, mainly at sea, by hunting
insects—principally bees and silkworms—and bivalve or gastropod molluscs are hunted or farmed for food, fibres.[167][168] Chickens, cattle, sheep, pigs, and other animals are raised as livestock for meat across the world.[163][169][170] Animal fibres such as wool and silk are used to make textiles, while animal sinews have been used as lashings and
bindings, and leather is widely used to make shoes and other items. Animals have been hunted and farmed for their fur to make items such as coats and hats.[171] Dyestuffs including carmine (cochineal),[172][173] shellac,[174][175] and kermes[176][177] have been made from the bodies of insects. Working animals including cattle and horses have been
used for work and transport from the first days of agriculture.[178] Animals such as the fruit fly Drosophila melanogaster serve a major role in science as experimental models.[179][180][181][182] Animals have been used to create vaccines since their discovery in the 18th century.[183] Some medicines such as the cancer drug trabectedin are based on
toxins or other molecules of animal origin.[184] A gun dog retrieving a duck during a hunt People have used to catch birds and mammals,[186] while tethered cormorants have been used to catch fish.[187] Poison dart frogs have been used to poison the tips of blowpipe darts.[188]
 tension between the role of animals as companions to humans, and their existence as individuals with rights of their own.[196] A wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic animals are hunted for sport.[197] The signs of the Western and Chinese zodiacs are based on animals.[198][199] In China and Japan, the butterfly has been seen as the personification of a
paintings include Albrecht Dürer's 1515 The Rhinoceros, and George Stubbs's c. 1762 horse portrait Whistlejacket. [203] Insects, birds and mammals play roles in literature and film, [204] such as in giant bug movies. [205][207] Animals including insects [200] and mammals play roles in literature and film, [204] such as in giant bug movies. [205][207] Animals including insects [200] and mammals play roles in literature and film, [204] such as in giant bug movies. [205][207] Animals including insects [200] and mammals play roles in literature and film, [204] such as in giant bug movies. [205][207] Animals including insects [200] and mammals play roles in literature and film, [204] such as in giant bug movies. [205][207] Animals including insects [200] and mammals [208] feature in mythology and religion. The scarab beetle was sacred in ancient
 Egypt,[209] and the cow is sacred in Hinduism.[210] Among other mammals, deer,[208] horses,[211] lions,[212] bats,[213] bears,[214] and wolves[215] are the subjects of myths and worship. Animal coloration Ethology Lists of organisms by population World Animal Day, observed on 4 October ^ The application of DNA barcoding to taxonomy further
complicates this; a 2016 barcoding analysis estimated a total count of nearly 100,000 insect species for Canada alone, and extrapolated that the global insect fauna must be in excess of 10 million species, of which nearly 2 million are in a single fly family known as gall midges (Cecidomyiidae).[75] ^ Not including parasitoids.[71] ^ Compare File:Annelid
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1894 - Germany's Emanuel Lasker defeated Wilhelm Steinitz to become the world chess champion, beginning a record 27-year reign. 1999 - Manchester United won the UEFA Champions League final to become the first English football club to win three major championships in the same season. 2002 - Barges being towed destroyed part of a bridge
(aftermath pictured) near Webbers Falls, Oklahoma, causing vehicles to fall into the Robert S. Kerr Reservoir on the Arkansas River. Augustine of Canterbury (d. 604) Isaac Franklin (b. 1789) Ieremy Corbyn (b. 1949) Elizabeth Peer (d. 1984) More anniversaries: May 25 May 26 May 27 Archive By email List of days of the year About Tom Cruise Top Gun:
Maverick, a 2022 American action drama film directed by Joseph Kosinski, garnered accolades in a variety of categories, with particular recognition for Tom Cruise's (pictured) performance as well as its sound and visual effects, cinematography, and film editing. It received six nominations at the 95th Academy Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best
Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, The film was nominated for Best Cinematography, Best Editing, Best Sound, and Best Special Visual Effects. Maverick received six nominations at the 80th Golden Globe Awards. In addition to two National Board
of Review Awards, Maverick was named one of the ten-best films of 2022 by the American Film Institute. (Full list...) Recently featured: National preserve 76th Primetime Emmy Awards Historic places in Mackenzie District Archive More featured lists The bluespotted ribbontail ray (Taeniura lymma) is a species of stingray in the family Dasvatidae. Found
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fold underneath. It can be easily identified by its striking color pattern of many electric blue spots on a yellowish background, with a pair of blue stripes on the tail. This bluespotted ribbontail ray was photographed in the Red Sea off the coast of Egypt. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Black Lives Matter art Germanicus The Cocoanuts
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2023SiteDolby TheatreHollywood, Los Angeles, California, U.S. Hosted by Glenn Weiss Ricky Kirshner Directed by Glenn Weiss Ricky Kirshn
Everywhere All at Once (11)TV in the United StatesNetworkABCDuration3 hours, 37 minutes[2]Ratings 18.75 million[3] 9.9% (Nielsen ratings) — 94th Academy Awards ceremony, presented by the Academy Awards ceremony, presented by the Academy Awards 96th — The 95th Academy Awards 96th — The 95th Academy Awards 96th — The 95th Academy Awards 18.75 million[3] 9.9% (Nielsen ratings) — 94th Academy Awards 2011 at the Dolby Theatre in Hollywood, Los
Angeles. During the gala, the AMPAS presented Academy Awards (commonly referred to as Oscars) in 23 categories honoring films released in 2022. The ceremony, televised in the United States by ABC, was produced by Glenn Weiss and Ricky Kirshner, with Weiss also serving as director. Comedian Jimmy Kimmel hosted the show for the third time,
following the 89th ceremony in 2017 and the 90th ceremony in 2018.[4] In related events, the Academy held its 13th annual Governors Awards ceremony at the Fairmont Century Plaza Hotel in Century Plaza Hotel
ceremony at the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures in Los Angeles.[5] Everything Everywhere All at Once won seven awards, including Best Picture.[6][7] Other winners included All Quiet on the Western Front with four awards, the Wole, the Fox and the
Horse, The Elephant Whisperers, Guillermo del Toro's Pinocchio, An Irish Goodbye, Navalny, RRR, Top Gun: Maverick, and Women Talking with one. The telecast drew 18.75 million viewers in the United States.[3] The nominees for the 95th Academy Awards were announced on January 24, 2023, at the Samuel Goldwyn Theater in Beverly Hills, by actors Riz
Ahmed and Allison Williams.[8] Everything Everywhere All at Once led all nominees with eleven nominations; All Ouiet on the Western Front and The Banshees of Inisherin tied for second with nine nominations each.[9][10] The winners were announced during the awards ceremony on March 12, 2023. Everything Everywhere All at Once became the first
science fiction film to win Best Picture,[11] and became the third film, alongside A Streetcar Named Desire (1951) and Network (1976), to win three acting awards.[12] Best Director winners Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert became the third pair of directors to win for the same film.[a] For the first time since the 7th ceremony in 1935, all five Best Actor
nominees were first-time nominees.[13] Michelle Yeoh became the first Asian winner for Best Actress and the second woman of color overall after Halle Berry, who won for her performance in Monster's Ball (2001).[14] Furthermore, she became the first woman to identify as Asian to be nominated in that category.[b] Ke Huy Quan became the first
Vietnamese person to win an Oscar and the second Asian winner for Best Supporting Actor after Haing S. Ngor, who won for his supporting role in Ordinary People (1980), and his second, for The Fabelmans, set the record for the longest gap between
Oscar nominations.[13] At age 90. Best Original Score nominee John Williams became the oldest person nominated competitively in Oscars history.[13] Best Costume Design winner Ruth E. Carter became the first Black woman to win two Oscars.[17] Daniel Scheinert and Daniel Kwan, Best Picture co-winners, and Best Director and Best Original Screenplay
winners Brendan Fraser, Best Actor winner Michelle Yeoh, Best Adapted Screenplay winner Ke Huy Quan, Best Supporting Actors winner Jamie Lee Curtis, Best Animated Feature co-winner Edward Berger, Best International Feature Film winner Daniel Roher, Best
Documentary Feature Film co-winner Kartiki Gonsalves, Best Documentary Short Subject co-winner Ruth E. Carter, Best Criginal Score winner M. M. Keeravani, Best Cinematography winner Faul Rogers, Best Film Editing winner Joe Letteri, Best Visual Effects co
winner Eric Saindon, Best Visual Effects co-winner Winners are listed first, highlighted in boldface, and indicated with a double dagger (‡).[18] Best Picture Everything Everywhere All at Once - Daniel Kwan, Daniel Scheinert, and Jonathan Wang, producers‡ All Quiet on the Western Front - Malte Grunert, producer Avatar: The Way of Water - James
Cameron and Jon Landau, producers The Banshees of Inisherin - Graham Broadbent, Peter Czernin, and Martin McDonagh, producers Elvis - Baz Luhrmann, Catherine Mactin, Gail Berman, Patrick McCormick, and Schuyler Weiss, producers The Fabelmans - Kristie Macosko Krieger, Steven Spielberg, and Tony Kushner, producers Tár - Todd Field,
Alexandra Milchan, and Scott Lambert, producers Top Gun: Mayerick - Tom Cruise, Christopher McQuarrie, David Ellison, and Jerry Bruckheimer, producers Women Talking - Dede Gardner, Jeremy Kleiner, and Frances McDormand, producers Best Directing Daniel Kwan and Daniel
Scheinert - Everything Everywhere All at Once‡ Martin McDonagh - The Banshees of Inisherin Steven Spielberg - The Whale as Charlie‡ Austin Butler - Elvis as Elvis Presley Colin Farrell - The Banshees of Inisherin as Pádraic Súilleabháin
Paul Mescal - Aftersun as Calum Patterson Bill Nighy - Living as Mr. Rodney Williams Best Actress in a Leading Role Michelle Williams - The Fabelmans as
Mitzi Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Ke Huy Quan - Everything Everywhere All at Once as Waymond Wang‡ Brendan Gleeson - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Fabelmans as Uncle Boris Barry Keoghan - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Fabelmans as Uncle Boris Barry Keoghan - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry - Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Banshees Aucoin Judd Hirsch - The Ba
Supporting Role Jamie Lee Curtis - Everything Everywhere All at Once as Deirdre Beaubeirdre Angela Bassett - Black Panther: Wakanda Forever as Queen Ramonda Hong Chau - The Whale as Liz Kerry Condon - The Banshees of Inisherin as Siobhán Súilleabháin Stephanie Hsu - Everything Everywhere All at Once as Joy Wang / Jobu Tupaki Best Writing
(Original Screenplay) Everything Everything Everything Everything Everything (Adapted Screenplay) Women Talking - Sarah Polley: based on the novel by Miriam Toews‡ All
Quiet on the Western Front - Edward Berger, Lesley Paterson, and Ian Stokell; based on the novel by Erich Maria Remarque Glass Onion: A Knives Out Living - Kazuo Ishiguro; based on the original motion picture screenplay Ikiru by Akira Kurosawa, Shinobu
Hashimoto, and Hideo Oguni Top Gun: Maverick - Screenplay by Ehren Kruger, Eric Warren Singer, and Christopher McQuarrie; story by Peter Craig and Justin Marks; based on the film Top Gun written by Jim Cash and Jack Epps Jr. Best Animated Feature Film Guillermo del Toro's Pinocchio - Guillermo del Toro, Mark Gustafson, Gary Ungar, and Alex
Bulkley‡ Marcel the Shell with Shoes On - Dean Fleischer Camp, Elisabeth Holm, Andrew Goldman, Caroline Kaplan, and Paul Mezey Puss in Boots: The Last Wish - Joel Crawford and Mark Swift The Sea Beast - Chris Williams and Jed Schlanger Turning Red - Domee Shi and Lindsey Collins Best International Feature Film All Quiet on the Western Front
(Germany) - directed by Edward Berger‡ Argentina, 1985 (Argentina) - directed by Santiago Mitre Close (Belgium) - directed by Lukas Dhont EO (Poland) - directed by Colm Bairéad Best Documentary Feature Film Navalny - Daniel Roher, Odessa Rae, Diane Becker, Melanie Miller, and Shane Boris‡
All That Breathes - Shaunak Sen, Aman Mann, and Teddy Leifer All the Beauty and the Bloodshed - Laura Poitras, Howard Gertler, John Lyons, Nan Goldin, and Yoni Golijov Fire of Love - Sara Dosa, Shane Boris, and Ina Fichman A House Made of Splinters - Simon Lereng Wilmont and Monica Hellström Best Documentary Short Film The Elephant
Whisperers - Kartiki Gonsalves and Guneet Monga‡ Haulout - Evgenia Arbugaev How Do You Measure a Year? - Jay Rosenblatt The Martha Mitchell Effect - Anne Alvergue and Beth Levison Stranger at the Gate - Joshua Seftel and Conall Jones Best Short Film (Live Action) An Irish Goodbye - Tom Berkeley and Ross White‡ Ivalu
Anders Walter and Rebecca Pruzan Le pupille - Alice Rohrwacher and Alfonso Cuarón Night Ride - Eirik Tveiten and Gaute Lid Larssen The Red Suitcase - Cyrus Neshvad Best Short Film (Animated) The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse - Charlie Mackesy and Matthew Freud‡ The Flying Sailor - Wendy Tilby and Amanda Forbis Ice Merchants - João
Gonzalez and Bruno Caetano My Year of Dicks - Sara Gunnarsdóttir and Pamela Ribon An Ostrich Told Me the World Is Fake and I Think I Believe It - Lachlan Pendragon Best Music (Original Score) All Quiet on the Western Front - Volker Bertelmann‡ Babylon - Justin Hurwitz The Banshees of Inisherin - Carter Burwell Everything Everywhere All at Once -
Son Lux The Fabelmans - John Williams Best Music (Original Song) "Naatu Naatu" from RRR - Music by M. M. Keeravani: lyrics by Chandrabose Music and lyrics by Lady Gaga and BloodPop "Lift Me Up" from Black Panther: Wakanda
Forever - Music by Tems, Rihanna, Ryan Coogler, and Ludwig Göransson; lyrics by Ryan Lott and David Byrne, and Mitski; lyrics by Ryan Lott and David Byrne, and Mitski; lyrics by Ryan Lott and David Byrne, and Mitski; lyrics by Ryan Lott and David Byrne, and Mitski; lyrics by Ryan Lott and David Byrne, and Mitski; lyrics by Ryan Lott and David Byrne, and Mitski; lyrics by Ryan Lott and David Byrne, and Mitski; lyrics by Ryan Lott and David Byrne, and Mitski; lyrics by Ryan Lott and David Byrne, and Mitski Byrne,
Taylor‡ All Quiet on the Western Front - Viktor Prášil, Frank Kruse, Markus Stemler, Lars Ginzel, and Stefan Korte Avatar: The Way of Water - Julian Howarth, Gwendolyn Yates Whittle, Dick Bernstein, Christopher Boyes, Gary Summers, and Michael Hedges The Batman - Stuart Wilson, William Files, Douglas Murray, and Andy Nelson Elvis - David Lee,
Wayne Pashley, Andy Nelson, and Michael Keller Best Production Design All Quiet on the Western Front - Production design: Christian M. Goldbeck; set decoration: Vanessa Cole Babylon - Production design: Florencia Martin; set decoration: Ernestine Hipper‡ Avatar: The Way of Water - Production design: Christian M. Goldbeck; set decoration: Vanessa Cole Babylon - Production design: Florencia Martin; set decoration:
Anthony Carlino Elvis - Production design: Catherine Martin and Karen Murphy; set decoration: Bev Dunn The Fabelmans - Production design: Rick Carter; set decoration: Karen O'Hara Best Cinematography All Quiet on the Western Front - James Friend; Bev Dunn The Fabelmans - Production design: Catherine Martin and Karen Murphy; set decoration: Bev Dunn The Fabelmans - Production design: Catherine Martin and Karen Murphy; set decoration: Bev Dunn The Fabelmans - Production design: Catherine Martin and Karen Murphy; set decoration: Bev Dunn The Fabelmans - Production design: Catherine Martin and Karen Murphy; set decoration: Bev Dunn The Fabelmans - Production design: Catherine Martin and Karen Murphy; set decoration: Bev Dunn The Fabelmans - Production design: Catherine Martin and Karen Murphy; set decoration: Bev Dunn The Fabelmans - Production design: Catherine Martin and Karen Murphy; set decoration: Bev Dunn The Fabelmans - Production design: Catherine Martin and Karen Murphy; set decoration: Bev Dunn The Fabelmans - Production design: Catherine Martin and Karen Murphy; set decoration: Bev Dunn The Fabelmans - Production design: Catherine Martin and Karen Murphy; set decoration: Bev Dunn The Fabelmans - Production design: Catherine Martin and Karen Murphy; set decoration: Bev Dunn The Fabelmans - Production design: Catherine Martin and Catherine Martin 
Roger Deakins Tár - Florian Hoffmeister Best Makeup and Hairstyling The Whale - Adrien Morot, Judy Chin, and Annemarie Bradley‡ All Quiet on the Western Front - Heike Merker and Linda Eisenhamerová The Batman - Naomi Donne, Mike Fontaine Black Panther: Wakanda Forever - Camille Friend and Joel Harlow Elvis - Mark Coulier,
Jason Baird, and Aldo Signoretti Best Costume Design Black Panther: Wakanda Forever - Ruth E. Carter‡ Babylon - Mary Zophres Elvis - Catherine Martin Everything Everywhere All at Once - Paul Rogers‡ The Banshees of Inisherin - Mikkel E.
G. Nielsen Elvis - Matt Villa and Jonathan Redmond Tár - Monika Willi Top Gun: Maverick - Eddie Hamilton Best Visual Effects Avatar: The Way of Water - Joe Letteri, Richard Baneham, Eric Saindon, and Daniel Barrett All Quiet on the Western Front - Frank Petzold, Viktor Müller, Markus Frank, and Kamil Jafar The Batman - Dan Lemmon, Russell Earl,
Anders Langlands, and Dominic Tuohy Black Panther: Wakanda Forever - Geoffrey Baumann, Craig Hammack, R. Christopher White, and Dan Sudick Top Gun: Maverick - Ryan Tudhope, Seth Hill, Bryan Litson, and Scott R. Fisher The Academy held its 13th annual Governors Awards ceremony on November 19, 2022, during which the following awards were
presented:[19] To Euzhan Palcy, a masterful filmmaker who broke ground for Black women directors and inspired storytellers of all kinds across the globe.[20] To Diane Warren, for her genius, generosity and passionate commitment to the power of song in film.[20] To Peter Weir, a fearless and consummate filmmaker who has illuminated the human
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experience with his unique and expansive body of work. [20] Michael J. Fox - "For his tireless advocacy of research on Parkinson's disease alongside his boundless optimism exemplifies the impact of one person in changing the future for millions. "[21] Films with multiple nominations Nominations Film 11 Everything Everywhere All at Once 9 All Quiet on the
Western Front The Banshees of Inisherin 8 Elvis 7 The Fabelmans 6 Tár Top Gun: Maverick 5 Black Panther: Wakanda Forever 4 Avatar: The Way of Water 3 Babylon The Batman Triangle of Sadness The Whale 2 Living Women Talking Films with multiple wins Awards Film 7 Everything Everywhere All at Once 4 All Quiet on the Western Front 2 The Whale
The following individuals, listed in order of appearance, presented awards or performed musical numbers: [22] Presented the awards for Best Animated Feature Ariana DeBose Troy Kotsur Presented the awards for Best Supporting
for Best Cinematography Donnie Yen Introduced the performance of "This Is a Life" Jennifer ConnellySamuel L. Jackson Presented the award for Best Makeup and Hairstyling Morgan FreemanMargot Robbie Presented the warner Bros. 100 Years tribute Paul DanoJulia Louis-Dreyfus Presented the award for Best Costume Design Deepika Padukone
 Introduced the performance of "Naatu Naatu" Eva Longoria Janet Yang Presented a montage promoting the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures Antonio Banderas Salma Hayek Pinault Presented the award for Best International Feature Film Elizabeth OlsenPedro Pascal Presented the awards for Best Documentary Short Film and Best Animated Short Film
 Hugh GrantAndie MacDowell Presented the award for Best Production Design John ChoMindy Kaling Presented the award for Best Original Screenplay and Best
 Adapted Screenplay Kate Hudson and Best Original Song John Travolta Presented the award for Best Film Editing Idris ElbaNicole Kidman Presented the award for Best Director Halle Berry essica Chastain Presented the awards for Best Film Editing Idris ElbaNicole Kidman Presented the award for Best Director Halle Berry essica Chastain Presented the awards for Best Film Editing Idris ElbaNicole Kidman Presented the award for Best Director Halle Berry essica Chastain Presented the awards for Best Film Editing Idris ElbaNicole Kidman Presented the award for Best Director Halle Berry essica Chastain Presented the awards for Best Film Editing Idris ElbaNicole Kidman Presented the award for Best Director Halle Berry essica Chastain Presented the awards for Best Director Halle Berry essica Chastain Presented the awards for Best Director Halle Berry essica Chastain Presented the awards for Best Director essication and Best Director essication
Actor and Best Actress Harrison Ford Presented the award for Best Picture Performers "Applause" from Everything Everywhere All at Once[24] Kaala Bhairava
Rahul Sipligunj Performers "Naatu Naatu" from RRR Lady Gaga Performer "Lift Me Up" from Black Panther: Wakanda Forever Lenny Kravitz Performer "Calling All Angels" during the annual "In Memoriam" tribute Jimmy Kimmel hosted the 95th Academy Awards. In September 2022, the
Academy hired television producers Glenn Weiss and Ricky Kirshner to oversee production of the 2023 ceremony. [25] AMPAS president Janet Yang and Kirshner. [26] Two months later, comedian and talk show host Jimmy Kimmel was announced as host
of the gala. "Being invited to host the Oscars for a third time is either a great honor or a trap," Kimmel stated in a press release regarding his selection. "Either way, I am grateful to the Academy for asking me so quickly after everyone good said no", he concluded.[27] Furthermore, AMPAS announced that all 23 categories would be presented live during the
 gala. The announcement came in response to an internal survey which indicated negative feedback regarding the previous year's decision to present eight below-the-line categories prior to the live portion of last year's gala. [28] In light of the Chris Rock-Will Smith slapping incident during the previous year's telecast, AMPAS announced that the organization
 hired a "crisis team" in the event a similar altercation or if an unexpected fiasco arose. [29] In an interview published by Time magazine, Kramer explained: "We have a whole crisis team, something we've never had before, and many plans in place. We've run many scenarios. So it is our hope that we will be prepared for anything that we may not anticipate
right now but that we're planning for just in case it does happen."[30] The Dolby Theatre stage on the day of the ceremony Several others participated in the production designers Misty Buckley and Alana Billingsley, who were the first women-led
design team for an Oscars telecast, designed a new stage for the show.[32] According to Buckley and Billingsley, the set utilized several LED panels that were used to display the category names, winners' names, or images from the nominated
 films.[34] Notably, the arrivals area along Hollywood Boulevard outside the Dolby Theatre was lined with a champagne-colored carpet was utilized for the gala. According to red carpet consultant Lisa Love, the production team chose a lighter shade of carpet color in order
to not clash with a sienna-colored tent erected to shield attendees from the sun or potential rain. She also added that the shades of color for both the carpet and tent were inspired by "watching the sunset on a white-sand beach at the 'golden hour' with a glass of champagne in hand, evoking calm and peacefulness".[35] Lady Gaga was initially not scheduled
to perform her nominated song "Hold My Hand" from Top Gun: Maverick due to prior commitments involving her role in Joker: Folie à Deux. On the morning of the ceremony, however, it was reported that Gaga would perform at the ceremony, however, it was reported that Gaga would perform at the ceremony.
appearance due to a positive COVID-19 test.[37] When the nominations were announced, nine of the ten films nominated for Best Picture had earned a combined gross of $1.57 billion at the American and Canadian box offices at the time. Top Gun: Maverick was the highest-grossing film among the Best Picture nominees with $718.7 million in domestic box
office receipts.[38] Avatar: The Way of Water came in second with $598.4 million), The Fabelmans ($1.1 million), The Banshees of Inisherin ($9 million), Triangle of Sadness ($4.2 million), The Banshees of Inisherin ($9 million), The Banshees of I
All Quiet on the Western Front were unavailable due to their distributor Netflix's policy of refusing to release such figures. [39] Furthermore, by virtue of Avatar: The Way of Water and Top Gun: Maverick's Best Picture nominations, it marked the first time since the 55th ceremony in 1983 that the two highest grossing films of the year were both nominated in
backed campaign" to get Riseborough nominated.[41][42] They contacted friends and colleagues in the entertainment industry, asking them to view the film and share it with others if they enjoyed it.[43] Morris and Riseborough also hired publicists to coordinate the efforts. While not initially regarded as a serious contender, the campaign raised
 Riseborough's profile; dozens of celebrities praised her performance on social media, and some hosted screenings of the film during voting for the Academy Award nominations in January 2023.[44][45] Riseborough's nominations in Oscar history".[43]
 After her nomination was announced, speculation arose that the tactics might have violated AMPAS rules against directly lobbying voters. [46] A post on the film's Instagram account was noted by several AMPAS members for possibly violating a rule prohibiting "[singling] out 'the competition' by name" by featuring a quote from film critic Richard Roeper
 who praised Riseborough's performance as better than Cate Blanchett's in Tár, a fellow nominee for Best Actress.[47] On January 27, the Academy announced a review of the guidelines may be needed in a new era of social media and digital
communication".[48] The Academy has rescinded nominations for nominees who participated in unsanctioned campaigning. However, there were no reports that Riseborough had been involved in such, or that any Academy members had lodged formal complaints about the campaign's behavior.[48] On January 31, the Academy members had lodged formal complaints about the campaigning.
pledging to address "social media and outreach campaigning tactics" which they said caused "concern", but confirming that Riseborough's nomination would be retained.[49] Following the controversy, the Academy introduced new campaigning rules and clarifications in May 2023.[50] Variety columnist Owen Gleiberman wrote: "It didn't rock the boat, it
 didn't overstay its welcome, and it left you feeling that the world's preeminent awards show, all doom-saying punditry to the contrary, is still, on balance, a very good thing." He also added that the world's preeminent awards show, all doom-saying punditry to the contrary, is still, on balance, a very good thing." He also added that the wins received by Everything Everywhere All at Once "lent the evening a rare emotional unity".[51] Television critic Daniel Fienberg of The Hollywood Reporter
similarly praised the show's emotional beats and found its flaws "were mitigated more gracefully than just about any Oscars telecast" he could recall.[52] Mick LaSalle of the San Francisco Chronicle commended Kimmel's stint as host stating: "He was establishing that 2023 would not be a repeat of 2022 — and it wasn't. It was such a relief to see something
 anything, actually get better."[53] Mike Hale of The New York Times remarked on "the ordinariness and sameness of the ABC broadcast" compared to the prior year,[54] while USA Today's Kelly Lawler criticized it as "terribly fake" and felt that Kimmel's role "felt phoned in, or at least maybe monitored by corporate overlords looking to avoid controversy"
despite some of his jokes tackling controversial subjects such as the January 6 United States Capitol attack and Tom Cruise's Scientology advocacy.[55] Hale added that "the modern Oscars have become something more to be endured than enjoyed".[54] The American telecast on ABC drew in an average of 18.75 million people over its length, which was a
13% increase from the previous year's ceremony and marked the first time that the Academy Awards experienced consecutive years of viewership increase since the 86th Academy Awards in 2014.[3] The show also earned higher Nielsen ratings compared to the previous year's ceremony with 9.9% of households watching the ceremony.[56] In addition, it garnered
[59][60] The annual "In Memoriam" segment was introduced by John Travolta. Singer Lenny Kravitz performed his song "Calling All Angels" during the tribute. [61][62] Olivia Newton-John - singer, actress John Korty - director, producer May Routh - costume designer Louise Fletcher - actress John Zaritsky - cinematographer Albert Brenner - production
designer Irene Papas - actress Mitchell Goldman - executive Bob Rafelson - director, writer, producer Albert Saiki - design engineer Ian Whittaker - set decorator Robbie Coltrane - actor Kirstie Alley - actress Ray Liotta - actor Vicky Eguia - publicity executive Angelo Badalamenti - composer Greg Jein - visual effects artist, model maker Neal Jimenez -
writer, director Mike Hill - film editor Tom Luddy - producer, film festival co-founder Marina Goldovskaya - director, cinematographer, educator Christopher Tucker - special effects makeup artist Irene Cara - actress, singer, songwriter Gregory Allen Howard - writer, producer Owen Roizman - cinematographer Luster Bayless - costume designer Gray
Frederickson - producer Robert Dalva - film editor Nichelle Nichols - actress Edward R. Pressman - producer, director, directo
 March - set decorator Burt Bacharach - composer Nick Bosustow - producer Clayton Pinney - special effects artist Simone Bär - casting director Donn Cambern - film editor Tom Whitlock - songwriter Amanda Mackey - casting director Donn Cambern - film editor Tom Whitlock - songwriter Amanda Mackey - casting director Donn Cambern - film editor Tom Whitlock - songwriter Amanda Mackey - casting director Donn Cambern - film editor Tom Whitlock - songwriter Amanda Mackey - casting director Donn Cambern - film editor Tom Whitlock - songwriter Amanda Mackey - casting director Donn Cambern - film editor Tom Whitlock - songwriter Amanda Mackey - casting director Donn Cambern - film editor Tom Whitlock - songwriter Amanda Mackey - casting director Donn Cambern - film editor Tom Whitlock - songwriter Amanda Mackey - casting director Donn Cambern - film editor Tom Whitlock - songwriter Amanda Mackey - casting director Donn Cambern - film editor Tom Whitlock - songwriter Amanda Mackey - casting director Donn Cambern - film editor Tom Whitlock - songwriter Amanda Mackey - casting director Donn Cambern - film editor Tom Whitlock - songwriter Amanda Mackey - casting director Donn Cambern - film editor Tom Whitlock - songwriter Amanda Mackey - casting director Donn Cambern - film editor Do
Mattinson - animator Maurizio Silvi - makeup artist Jacques Perrin - actor, producer, director Mary Alice - actress Gina Lollobrigida - actress Gina Lollobrigida - actress Walter Mirisch - producer, former President of the Academy List of
 submissions to the 95th Academy Awards for Best International Feature Film ^ Jerome Robbins and Robert Wise first achieved this distinction for co-direction of No Country for Old Men (2007).[12] ^ Many consider Merle Oberon, who was nominated
for her role in The Dark Angel (1935), to be the first Asian nominee in this category, but she hid her mixed-race heritage due to fears regarding discrimination and the impact it would have on her career. [14] ^ Flam, Charna (March 3, 2023). "Vanessa Hudgens, Ashley Graham, Lilly Singh to Host ABC's Countdown to the Oscars Pre-Show". Variety. Archived
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