





1. Romero, M. (Writer), & Tufts University (Producer). (2020, June 1). The Biology of Stress in Wildlife and Us [Video file]. Retrieved September 21, 2020, from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UwCE8hr8h5A&feature=emb_logo 2. Zielinski, S., & Smithsonian Magazine. (2011, July 22). What Preys on Humans? Retrieved September 21, 2020, from https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/what-preys-on-humans-34332952/



Stress in the Wild and at Home

Predators



Throughout the food web, predators are searching, hunting, and eating other animals. Prey animals experience significant stress from trying to evade predators and avoid being eaten.



Animals

Most people don't experience much stress from the threat of predators, as very few animals prey on humans. However, in areas where large predators like tigers, crocodiles, or bears are common, people can experience stress from the presence of these animals.[1]







Environmental Pressures



Severe weather like droughts, heavy rains, severe heat or cold all put stress on animals. Natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, or fires make survival difficult.

Humans are affected by the very same environmental pressures as animals, but have developed technologies to help lessen the threat, like warm clothing, sturdy homes, and water





Animals

storage systems.



Humans





Famine





Famine is an extreme shortage or lack of food. During a famine, animals experience the effects of starvation, a severe and potentially deadly stressor.







Animals









Animals must deal
with stress caused by other
members of their own species.
Animals compete with each
other for territory, access
to food, or mates.







Animals

Humans

experience many types of

social stress. This can include

physical bullying, exclusion

from social and family

groups, or intense pressure

to conform to a specific culture's way of life.



Disease



Animals get injured or ill just like humans. When they do, they experience stress only during the time that they are sick.



Animals







on humans. [2]

