

Glossary

- Diffusion: Diffusion is net movement of anything from a region of higher concentration to a region of lower concentration.
- Temporal pattern: The timing and movement pattern of a signal
- Hormones: Internal communication between the brain and various organs.
- Pheromones: Communication between conspecifics (members of the same species).
- Allelochemicals: Communication between heterospecifics (members of different species).
 - Kairomone: Receiver benefits.
 - Allomone: Sender benefits.
 - Synomones: Both species benefit.
- Semiochemical: Inclusive term for all types of chemical communication.
- Secretory glands: Glands that produce and release substances (such as chemical signals) either onto body surfaces or into the environment.
- Merocrine: A type of glandular secretion in which products are released by exocytosis.
- Exocytosis: a form of active transport in which a cell transports molecules out of the cell
- Holocrine: A type of secretion in which whole cells break down to release their contents.
- Apocrine: A type of secretion in which part of the cell membrane pinches off along with the product.
- Co-opted microorganisms: Microbes living on or in an organism.
- Epithelium sheet: A layer of tightly packed cells
- Transmembrane helices: Spiral-shaped regions of proteins that function as receptors for chemical signals.
- Odor landscape: The distribution and variation of odors in an environment.
- Kinesis: A change in movement rate or turning behavior in response to stimulus intensity (Indirect movement)
- Taxis: Directed movement toward or away from a stimulus source.
- Tropotaxis: Orientation by comparing stimulus intensity with different receptors (Ex: ears in humans).
- Klinotaxis: Orientation by sampling stimulus intensity over time using a single receptor that is moved.

- Anemotaxis: Orientation with respect to wind in terrestrial habitats.
- Rheotaxis: Orientation with respect to currents in water.
- Mechanosensors: Sensory structures that detect mechanical forces such as touch, vibration, or fluid movement.
- Eddy rheochemotaxis: Orientation using mechanosensors combined with rheotaxis.
- Optomotor anemotaxis: Orientation using visual landmarks combined with Anemotaxis.