

BIO1300 The Human Animal

Topic 3: The Naked Ape

Key Words

The naked ape
Hairlessness
Role of hair
Thermoregulation
Protection
Abrasion
Sunlight
Parasites
Camouflage
Species recognition
Social communication
Hairless mammals
Large mammals
Hot environments
Heat dissipation
Surface:volume ratio
Water and mud holes
Elephants
Hippopotamus
Subterranean mammals
Burrowing
Debris
Huddling for warmth
Naked mole rat
Aquatic mammals
Hydrodynamic
Subcutaneous fat
Buoyancy
Climate change
3MYA
Cooling of atmosphere
Reduced precipitation
Shrinking forests
Forced out of trees
Hot savannah
Traveling over distances
Evaporative cooling
Evapotranspiration
Drawing heat from surface
Panting
Long snout
Cooling brain

Eccrine glands
Apocrine sweat
Sebaceous sweat
Saturated fur
Bare skin
Density of eccrine glands
Homo ancestors
Tropical forests
Bipedality
Diet of fruit, leaves, tubers
Easy lifestyle
Homo habilis
Hunting meat
Running over distances
Exertion
Overheating
Homo ergaster/erectus
Moder proportions
Good runners
Naked and sweaty
Skin pigmentation
MC1R gene
Chimpanzee skin
Dark colour
Genes for hair loss
Stratum corneum
Keratin
Involucrin
Fragility of human hair
Thin and fine hair
Hair retention
Armpit hair
Pubic hair
Pheromones
Social/sexual communication
Lubrication
Head hair
Heat dissipation
Boundary layer
Curly hair
Masculine hair
Testosterone
Sexual selection
Immunosuppression
Fitness of males
Aggression

Dominance
Consequences of hairloss
Brain size increase
Calorie requirement
Social communication
Facial expressions
Body language
Body paint
Make-up
Tattoos
Language
Cold nights
Subcutaneous fat layer
Body shape
Heat dissipation (Sudan)
Heat retention (Inuit)
Clothing
Body lice
Hair lice