

Omnivorous

Omnivore

behavior, and phylogeny of one omnivorous species may be very different from that of another: for instance, an omnivorous pig digging for roots and scavenging

An omnivore () is an animal that eats both plant and animal matter. Obtaining energy and nutrients from plant and animal matter, omnivores digest carbohydrates, protein, fat, and fiber, and metabolize the nutrients and energy of the sources absorbed. Often, they have the ability to incorporate food sources such as algae, fungi, and bacteria into their diet.

Omnivores come from diverse backgrounds that often independently evolved sophisticated consumption capabilities. For instance, dogs evolved from primarily carnivorous organisms (Carnivora) while pigs evolved from primarily herbivorous organisms (Artiodactyla). Despite this, physical characteristics such as tooth morphology may be reliable indicators of diet in mammals, with such morphological adaptation having been observed in bears.

The variety of different animals that are classified as omnivores can be placed into further sub-categories depending on their feeding behaviors. Frugivores include cassowaries, orangutans, humans, and grey parrots; insectivores include swallows and pink fairy armadillos; granivores include large ground finches and mice.

All of these animals are omnivores, yet still fall into special niches in terms of feeding behavior and preferred foods. Being omnivores gives these animals more food security in stressful times or makes possible living in less consistent environments.

Sabulodes aegrotata

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The wingspan is 35–44 mm. Adults are on wing year round.

The larvae feed on the foliage of various flowering trees and shrubs, including *Alnus*, *Holodiscus discolor*, *Rubus spectabilis*, *Salix* and *Umbellularia californica*.

You Are What You Eat: A Twin Experiment

representation in scientific studies". After the study, both returned to an omnivorous diet but now include more plant-based meals. Pam (vegan) and Wendy (omnivore)

You Are What You Eat: A Twin Experiment is a 2024 American documentary series set for streaming on Netflix. It is based on an 8-week study conducted by Stanford University that put 22 sets of genetically identical twins on opposing (but healthy) diets: omnivore and vegan. It was released on January 1, 2024.

Himalayan brown bear

to 2.2 m (7 ft 3 in) long, while females are a little smaller. It is omnivorous and hibernates in dens during the winter. Himalayan brown bears exhibit

The Himalayan brown bear (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*), also known as the Himalayan red bear or isabelline bear, is a subspecies of the brown bear occurring in the western Himalayas. It is the largest mammal in the region, males reaching up to 2.2 m (7 ft 3 in) long, while females are a little smaller. It is omnivorous and hibernates in dens during the winter.

Crocodylomorpha

to aquatic life, while some terrestrial groups adopted herbivorous and omnivorous lifestyles. Terrestrial crocodylomorphs would continue to co-exist alongside

Crocodylomorpha is a group of pseudosuchian archosaurs that includes the crocodilians and their extinct relatives. They were the only members of Pseudosuchia to survive the end-Triassic extinction. Extinct crocodylomorphs were considerably more ecologically diverse than modern crocodillians. The earliest and most primitive crocodylomorphs are represented by "sphenosuchians", a paraphyletic assemblage containing small-bodied, slender forms with elongated limbs that walked upright, which represents the ancestral morphology of Crocodylomorpha. These forms persisted until the end of the Jurassic. During the Jurassic, crocodylomorphs morphologically diversified into numerous niches, with the subgroups Neosuchia (which includes modern crocodilians) and the extinct Thalattosuchia adapting to aquatic life, while some terrestrial groups adopted herbivorous and omnivorous lifestyles. Terrestrial crocodylomorphs would continue to co-exist alongside aquatic forms until becoming extinct during the Miocene.

Liothula omnivora

placed this species within the Oeceticus genus and amended its epithet to omnivorous. However this was not accepted by other taxonomists. Like other bagworms

Liothula omnivora, the common bag moth, is a psychid moth endemic to New Zealand. It is also known by several M?ori vernacular names like the t?ngou ngou,< whare atua ('house of the spirit') or kopi ('shut').

There are over 50 species of Psychidae and at least two species of Liothula in New Zealand.

Oviraptoridae

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Oviraptoridae is a group of bird-like, herbivorous and omnivorous maniraptoran dinosaurs. Oviraptorids are characterized by their toothless, parrot-like beaks and, in some cases, elaborate crests. They were generally small, measuring between one and two metres long in most cases, though some possible oviraptorids were enormous. Oviraptorids are currently known only from the Late Cretaceous of Asia, with the most well-known species and complete specimens found only in the Gobi Desert of Mongolia and northwestern China.

Platynota stultana

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The omnivorous leafroller (*Platynota stultana*) is a moth of the family Tortricidae. It is found in Mexico and the United States (California, Arizona, Texas, Florida and Hawaii).

The wingspan is about 14 mm. Adults are on wing year-round. There are four to six generations per year in California.

Larvae have been recorded on a wide range of plants, including Albizia, Medicago sativa, Amaranthus, Malus, Aster, Persea americana, Phaseolus, Rubus, Vigna unguiculata, Dianthus caryophyllus, Apium graveolens, Trifolium, Beta vulgaris, Zea mays, Cotoneaster, Gossypium, Ribes, Cyclamen, Chrysanthemum, Eucalyptus, Gardenia, Pelargonium, Ginkgo, Vitis, Poaceae, Packera, Juniperus, Chenopodium album, Citrus x limon, Malva, Citrus, Mentha, Prunus persica, Arachis, Pyrus, Capsicum, Pinus, Ambrosia, Rosa, Portulaca grandiflora, Citrus maxima, Sorghum bicolor, Glycine max, Citharexylum spinosum, Actinidia arguta, Solanum lycopersicum, Juglans regia, and Taxus. It is considered a serious pest of greenhouse plants and vineyards. Feeding damage to grape leads to bunch-rot, resulting in crop losses amounting to 80%.

Omnivoropterygidae

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Omnivoropterygidae (meaning "omnivorous wings") is a family of primitive avialan dinosaurs known exclusively from the Jiufotang Formation of China, though putative omnivoropterygids are known from the Maevarano Formation of the Maastrichtian of Madagascar. They had short skeletal tails and unusual skulls with teeth in the upper, but not lower, jaws. Their unique dentition has led some scientists to suggest an omnivorous diet for them. The family was named by Stephen A. Czerkas & Qiang Ji in 2002, though its junior synonym Sapeornithidae is often used instead, though it was named four years later in 2006. It is the only named family in the order Omnivoropterygiformes.

Ground beetle

family are primarily carnivorous, but some members are herbivorous or omnivorous. Although their body shapes and coloring vary somewhat, most are shiny

Ground beetles are a large, cosmopolitan family of beetles, the Carabidae, with more than 40,000 species worldwide, around 2,000 of which are found in North America and 2,700 in Europe. As of 2015, it is one of the 10 most species-rich animal families. They belong to the suborder Adephaga. Members of the family are primarily carnivorous, but some members are herbivorous or omnivorous.

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