



Cricket
TG.



Ant
TG.



Bee
TG.



Cicada
TG.

Ant



Lesson #5

How do ants use their bodies to communicate?

- Ants don't have ears, so they "hear" messages from other ants by feeling vibrations through their feet.
- Some ants don't have eyes, so they send each other messages using scents they create with their bodies. Then, friends smell those messages using their antenna.
- Ants also touch each other with their antennae or bump into each other's bodies when they want to alert each other of something.

Move and communicate like an ant!

- **Feel some sounds:** Put your hands and feet on the ground. What do you feel? Can you feel any vibrations?
- **Stretch your antennae:** Put your arms out like antennae and search for food. Reach out and touch a friend's antennae with yours.
- **Ants go marching:** March or crawl along a pretend scent trail. Then switch directions.

Cricket



Lesson #5

How do crickets use their bodies to communicate?

- Crickets communicate with chirping sounds they make by rubbing their wings together.
- Crickets chirp faster when it is warmer out. You can even calculate the temperature by counting the number of cricket chirps you hear per minute.
- Crickets hear through their legs! They can feel the slightest vibrations caused by footsteps, so it is really hard to sneak up on a cricket!

Move and communicate like a cricket!

- **Jump:** Squat down, then make a big jump. How far can you travel with one jump? What sound do you hear when you land?
- **Chirp:** Rub your "wings" (hands) together to see what kind of sounds you can make. Or, find two sticks and rub them together.
- **Stop and listen:** Play a game of "sound freeze" with a friend. Make chirping sounds. When you hear your friend make a sound, stop chirping and freeze.

Cicada



Lesson #5

How do cicadas use their bodies to communicate?

- Cicadas are some of the loudest insects on the planet and make a buzzing noise that can be as loud as a chainsaw!
- Male cicadas make noise by vibrating a part of their bodies called tymbals. The noises bounce around in their abdomens, making the sound even louder. Females use their wings to make a clicking sound.
- Cicadas have different songs that mean different things from sounding the alarm, to attracting mates, to singing in concert with other cicadas.

Move and communicate like a cicada!

- **Buzz:** Use your voice to make a loud buzzing noise.
- **Drum:** Drum a beat on your abdomen (belly) as you buzz. Does it make the sound louder? Different?
- **Click:** Can you make a clicking sound with your mouth? With your body?

Bee



Lesson #5

How do bees use their bodies to communicate?

- Bees tell other bees where to find flowers by moving their bottoms in circles in a waggle dance. The length of the dance and the position of their body tells friends what direction the flowers are in and how far away they are.
- Bees move in a tremble dance to let worker bees know it's time to help process more nectar.
- Bees also flap their wings to communicate with other bees. They can flap up to 200 times per second.

Move and communicate like a bee!

- **Flap:** How fast can you flap your wings (hands or arms)?
- **Waggle dance:** Do a waggle dance to communicate with bee friends. Can you use your body to show friends where the flowers are?
- **Tremble dance:** Shake your body back and forth to tell bee friends you need help turning nectar into honey.