ANTERIOR - the front of any animal help the ant find their touch and smell, and to communicate through ANTENNA- used to parts near the mouth and tear food used to grab, carry MANDIBLE- moving legs to groom their use the bristles on their antennae and bodies Cleaning tools – THQRAX covering on the outside of their body. LEGS – 6 jointed legs; feel vibration and clean used to move around, POSTERIOR - the back of any animal wiggle their abdomens Sending signals- Ants to make vibrations that other ants will feel. a way of their bodies as chemicals from Scent glandscommunicating Ants emit

ANT EMPIRE
Strength in Community

Lab booklet

Ant Anatomy

EXOSKELETON — ants have a hard protective

My name _____

Be observant – Watch the ants. Where do they go? What do they do? Why do you think they do that?

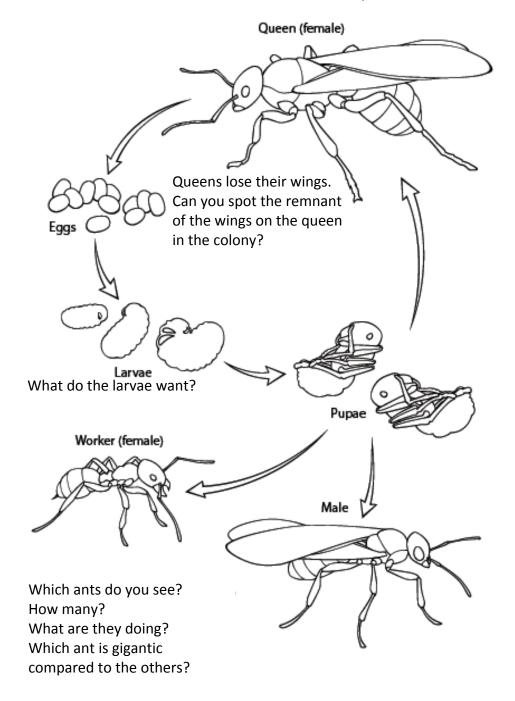
Draw what you see:



Discovery Camps, field trips & other educational programs Find out more at *musnaz.org*

Ant Lifecycle

Ants start as eggs laid by a queen. Those eggs grow into larvae and then become pupae. Most of the pupa come out of their cocoons as female workers, but a few will be males or new queens.



| COW | ants |
|-----|------|
| Saw | ants |

| ☐ Waggling antennae ☐ Feeding each other | ☐ Walking around☐ Cleaning |
|--|----------------------------|
| ☐ Moving eggs or pupae ☐ Other | ☐ Eating |
| , | |
| I was surprised by | |
| This seemed most important _ | |
| | |

When a scientist makes a guess based on observations, it's called a hypothesis. Based on what you have observed, can you anticipate what the ants will do next?

You may find yourself comparing ants to people.

How are ants like people? How are they different?

This is called anthropomorphizing.

(Watch out for the antics of errant ants, whose behavior is antithetical to the others)

WORD GAME: The word "ant" shows up inside many other word Circle every word in this booklet containing "ant" Can you think of other "ant" words?