

June 1-4 Classifying Animal Communication


Animals rely on various types of communication to help them survive. Sometimes animals will use auditory cues to communicate with each other. Other times, animals will communicate visually through posture, colors, and behaviors.





Directions: Determine whether the animal in each example is communicating via visual or auditory cues and then separate them into the appropriate categories.





Auditory= something that you hear

Visual= something that you see



Auditory Cues	Visual Cues
<p>When a male American alligator wants to get the attention of a female to mate, it will slap its head on the water, roar, and tap the nose of the female alligator.</p>	

When a red squirrel feels threatened, it will screech, yip, and rattle in attempt to scare off intruders.	
Coyotes will mark their territory by barking and howling.	
To attract mates, crickets and grasshoppers will rub specialized body parts together to produce a sound.	
A rattlesnake will rattle its tail to ward off predators.	

Wolves will show their dominance over other wolves by baring their teeth, raising their fur, and staring at their competitors.	
Male cardinals have brightly colored feathers to signify how healthy they are. The brighter a male's feathers, the more likely he is to mate and produce stronger offspring.	
Herring gulls have red spots on their bills. When a gull brings food back to the nest for its offspring, the chicks will tap the red spot. This will cause the gull to regurgitate the food, which will be edible for the chicks.	
When a dog feels submissive, nervous, or shameful, it will carry its tail between its legs.	

Directions: Reorganize each animal communication into one of the categories below. Click and drag the pictures to the correct location.

Protection	Competition	Reproduction	Care of Offspring
