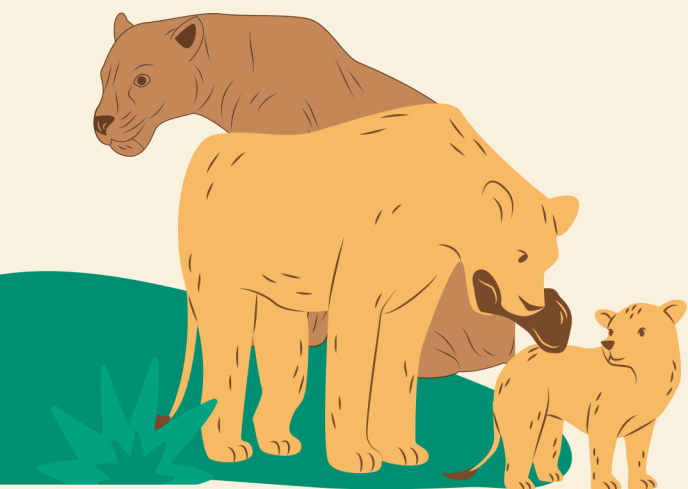




ANIMAL COMMUNICATION

All animals communicate differently. Let's find out how!

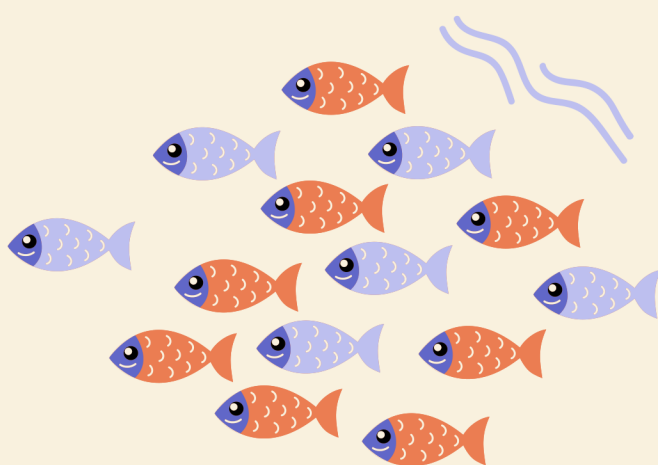
PRIDE OF LIONS



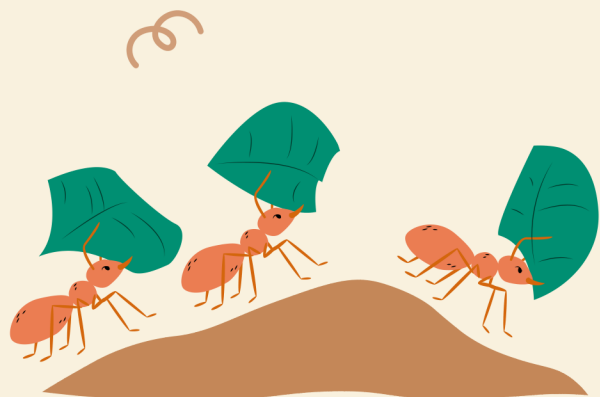
Lions mainly communicate through roars and other vocalizations, body language, and scent marking. Roaring can signal a lion's location to other members of the pride or warn off intruders. Body language includes different postures, facial expressions, and tail movements. Scent marking, such as urinating or rubbing their bodies against objects, helps mark their territory and provides information about their health and reproductive status.

SCHOOL OF FISH

Fish have a surprising number of ways to communicate. Many species use body language, color changes, or light patterns to signal to others. Some can produce sounds by grinding their teeth or vibrating their swim bladder. Certain species also use electrical signals. They even communicate through chemicals in the water (this is called "chemosignaling"), for example, to warn others about danger or to attract mates.



COLONY OF ANTS



Ants are fascinating creatures. They communicate primarily through chemicals called pheromones. Each pheromone signals a different message, like food location, alarm, or even their social status within the colony. Ants have a highly developed sense of smell to detect these pheromones. They also use touch and body movement, especially with their antennae, to communicate when they're close to each other.

PACK OF WOLVES

Wolves use a combination of vocalizations, body language, and scent marking to communicate. They howl to assemble the pack, to sound an alarm, or to communicate across large distances. Body language can signal dominance, submission, and other emotions or intentions. For example, a dominant wolf might stand tall and hold its tail high, while a submissive wolf might crouch down and tuck its tail between its legs. Scent marking is also used to establish territory.



A TROOP OF GORILLAS



Gorillas are highly social and intelligent animals that communicate in various ways. They use many different vocalizations, from grunts and barks to roars and screams, each with its own meaning. They also use a lot of body language, such as chest beating, which can be a display of strength or a way to get attention. Facial expressions are important, too: a bared-teeth face can signal aggression, while a closed-mouth face with lowered eyebrows can signal submission. Finally, like many other animals, they can use touch for communication.