



Honey bee

The page numbers next to the glossary words indicate the first time that the word appears in the book.

- abdomen** (pg. 4) The segment of an insect's body behind its head and thorax (the middle body part where legs and wings attach).
- adjective** (pg. 7) A word that describes a noun, such as its color, age or texture.
- agricultural** (pg. 7, 9, 30, 32) Referring to the science or practice of farming, including growing crops or raising animals for food, eggs or milk.
- antennae** (pg. 4, 22) A pair of long, thin sensory appendages (external body parts) on the heads of insects; used to smell, hear and feel.
- confederacy** (pg. 17) A group or groups of people joined in or forming an alliance (relationship); a union.
- cultivate** (pg. 15, 26) To prepare and use land for farming or gardening; for example, to plant seeds or till the soil.
- evaporate** (pg. 28) To convert into vapor (gas); to vaporize.
- fertilize** (pg. 3) To introduce male reproductive material to an egg in a female animal or plant.
- forage** (pg. 3) To search widely for food or provisions (supplies); to scavenge.
- fuzzy** (pg. 14) Having a frizzy or fluffy texture or appearance (look); downy.
- genus** (pg. 4) (The plural is genera.) A category or grouping that ranks above a species and below a family.
- indigenous** (pg. 8, 12) Referring to the people, plants or other organisms living on a land from the earliest times; native.

- ingredient** (pg. 11) A component, part or element of something.
- interdependent** (pg. 10) Referring to two or more organisms that are dependent on each other.
- klepto** (pg. 24) Referring to an animal or insect that compulsively (can't stop themselves) steals.
- livestock** (pg. 20) Insects and animals cultivated, grown or raised for commercial (to make money) purposes; farm animals.
- mandible** (pg. 20) In an animal's mouth, a jawbone; in an insect's mouth, either half of the organ that crushes.
- metamorphosis** (pg. 13) The transformation (change) of one form of organism into another, such as a larva into an adult.
- migration** (pg. 15) The movement of a group of animals from one area to another; relocation.
- nest** (pg. 28) A structure or place made to lay eggs or for protection; a roost; to build or occupy a nest.
- noun** (pg. 7) A word that is used to name a person, place or thing.
- nursery** (pg. 26) A place where plants are grown for transplanting (moving plants from one place to another), for use as stock and for sale.
- offspring** (pg. 3) The immediate or first descendant of a person or organism; child.
- pollinate** (pg. 2) To deposit pollen on a plant or flower, enabling fertilization.
- proboscis** (pg. 4) In many insects, an elongated (long) sucking part of the mouth, similar to a tongue.
- reciprocate** (pg. 15) To exchange or give back what one has received.
- reproduce** (pg. 3, 24) To produce or make a copy of; to breed.
- scopa** (pg. 5, 14, 22) A small brush or tuft of hairs on some insects, such as bees, where pollen often collects.
- solitary** Existing or living alone or by itself.
- species** (pg. 4, 15) A group of living organisms that can mate with each other and produce offspring. As a category, a species ranks below a genus.
- spoil** (pg. 28) To destroy the value or quality of something. When food spoils, it is not safe to eat.
- trophallaxis** (pg. 28) The mutual exchange of regurgitated (spit up) liquids between adult social insects or between them and their larvae.
- verb** (pg. 7) A word that identifies an action or a state of being.



Purple Aster