



Any Age

Cicadas

Express Lapbook

Mini Lapbook, Coloring Sheets, and Activities



A Journey Through Learning
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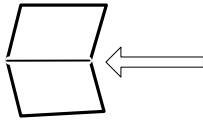
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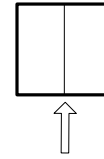
SAMPLE PAGE

Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically

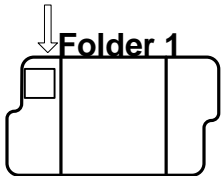


Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

Accordion Fold-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

Cover Labels-Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be referred to as “cover label.”

How do I know where to place each template in the folder?

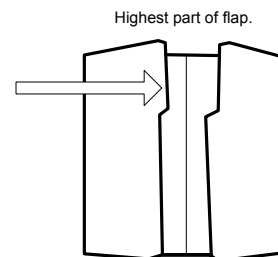
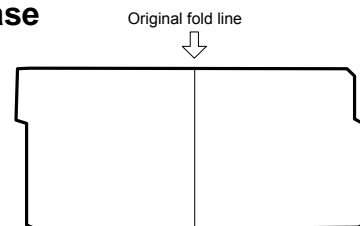


This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.

For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*



<p>Facts</p>	<p>Body</p>	<p>Life Cycle</p>
<p>Interesting Species</p>	<p>Label the Parts</p>	<p>Cicadas Hunt</p>

SAMPLE PAGE

Complete the Scene

Cut on dotted line. Glue to the front of your folder. Go outside at night. Spread a large blanket on the ground. Take your lapbook with you. Close your eyes and listen to the sounds of the night. See if you can pick out the sound of the Cicadas. Draw a picture of where you think the Cicadas are living.

Cicadas

SAMPLE PAGE

Cicadas

Cicadas are fascinating and unique insects. They are vegetarian animals that eat only plant juices. They spend most of their long lives in the larval stage, technically still babies. In comparison, their adult stage is very short, often only a few weeks. Cicadas are found on every continent except Antarctica, and are a member of one of the largest of all insect families. There are over 2000 cicada species and more still being discovered.

Cicadas are the soundtrack to summer life. Almost everyone recognizes the buzzing, droning sound of cicadas calling from the trees during the hottest parts of the year. Even one insect can fill the air with the sound. In many places summer just wouldn't seem like summer without the love song of the cicadas. However, the blaring drone of summertime is only a brief period of the cicada's life.

Cicadas have what is called incomplete metamorphosis. The three stages of an incomplete metamorphosis are egg, nymph, and adult. Through every stage of its life cycle, a cicada is dependent on trees. Cicadas in all stages use trees for food and protection. The cycle begins when an adult cicada lays her eggs. The eggs hatch after the parent cicadas have already died. The nymphs fall to the ground and burrow under the dirt, looking for tree roots. They suck plant juices from the roots until the time is right to emerge. The cicada nymphs crawl up a nearby tree, molt into adults, and the cycle starts all over.

There are two very different kinds of cicada, the annual and the periodical cicada. They are divided based on their life cycles. Annual cicadas are seen every year, while periodical cicadas are only seen after more than a decade has passed. Knowing what these names mean can help us remember different types of cicadas. Annual means "yearly". Although these nymphs live under the ground for more than one year, they do not all complete their life cycle at the same time, so we see them every year. Periodical means "after a period of time", so periodical cicadas are only seen once in a while.

Sometimes called locusts, cicadas are not even related to that family. Locusts are a kind of grasshopper. Because of that name and their habit of living in trees, people often think cicadas eat leaves. Actually, cicadas don't even have the ability to chew on leaves. Instead, cicadas live on the sap of the tree. Although they are large, they rarely cause any damage, even in large numbers. Occasionally a tree branch will be damaged during egg-laying, but even this causes no permanent harm.

In some ways cicadas are unlike any other insect. They can have incredibly long life spans, and even species that are short-lived for a cicada can be long-lived compared to other insects. Male cicadas have a unique organ which helps them make that loud droning noise, instead of playing their legs like a fiddle as crickets do. They also have specialized amplifiers, making the sound louder.

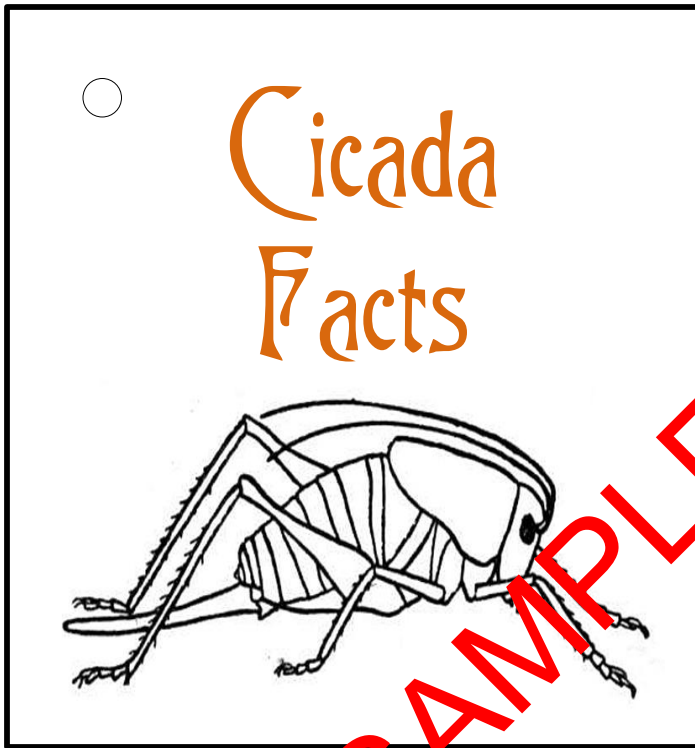
Cicadas hold at least two world records. Of all insects, the periodical cicadas of the northern United States have the longest lives. Although we only see them for a few months, they live for 17 years under the ground! Cicadas are also the loudest of all insects. Their song can be up to 120 decibels and some species can drown out power tools with their screaming song!

Folder 1



Cut out the two pieces. Stack together. Fasten with a brad or staple. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Color the Cicadas. Answer the questions on the second booklet.



What are the two types of Cicadas?

How many Cicada species are there?

Interesting Species

There are thousands of different kinds of cicadas around the world. Most are very similar to each other. They all have sucking mouth parts for drinking plant sap. They all spend their larval stage underground as a nymph. And they all emerge during summer or spring for a short mating season. During this season they sing to attract a mate.

In Asia, the cicadas can sometimes grow much larger than in colder climates. Some of the most interesting and amazing cicada species are found in Asia. The largest known cicada in the world is the Malaysian empress cicada. This amazing insect can grow to have an 8-inch wingspan. This cicada is not colorful like many rainforest insects, but has a plain reddish-brown body. Its wings are clear with brown veins. The empress cicada is found on an island in Borneo. They emerge during the spring and have a low pitched song.

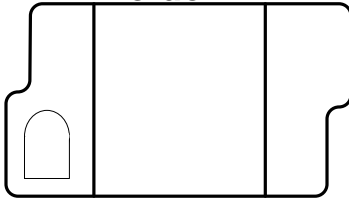
A neighbor to the empress cicada is brightly colored and slightly velvety. This *Tacua speciosa* is black with dark wings. Across the back of the head runs a brilliant yellow stripe. A smaller yellow stripe is right behind the eyes, and a bright red stripe crosses the abdomen behind the wings. The body is slightly fuzzy like a bee and the dark wings are veined with orange. This beautiful cicada is also very large.

In Australia the bagpipe cicada has a very strange and interesting habit. When it sings its mating song, the bagpipe cicada blows air into its abdomen, which expands to many times its normal size. This is similar to the way a frog will blow air into its throat when it sings. The bagpipe cicada is also called the brown leaf cicada, and when it isn't blowing up like a balloon, is rather unremarkable. Its body and wings are a drab tan-gray color, and it is slightly camouflaged as a dry leaf.

Although most cicadas worldwide are found in tropical areas, colder locations such as northern Europe, Asia, and North America are also home to the droning insects. In North America the annual dog day cicada is probably the most common. The dog day cicada comes out during the hottest part of summer, which are often called the dog days. These annual cicadas are larger than periodical cicadas.

In Europe, the only cicada of England is the New Forest cicada. These cicadas have a very high pitched song, which cannot be heard by most older people. They are dark gray or black with clear wings. In southern France, the cicada is very well known and loved. Several different species are found here and have been immortalized in French literature. One especially beautiful species, the *Cicadetta brevipennis*, is relatively common. This cicada is shiny black with bright golden stripes circling its abdomen. The wings are crystal clear with black and gold veins.

Folder 1



Cut out each piece from this page and the next. Stack on top of each other. Fasten with a brad. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: On each booklet, draw or glue a picture of each species.

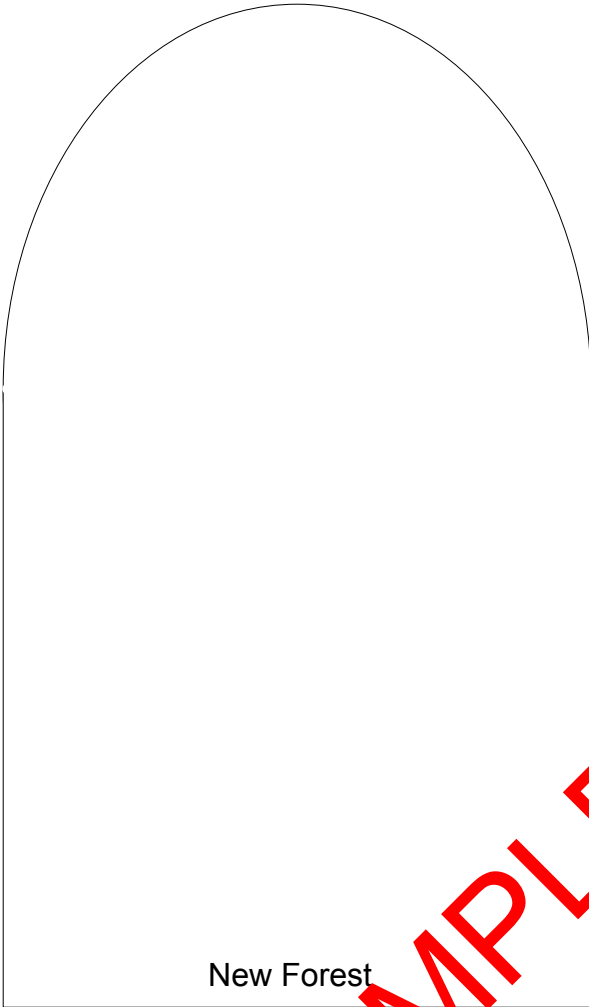
**Interesting
Species**



Bagpipe

Empress

SAMPLE PAGE



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