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*If Society Fell, Would You?*

The researcher's purpose was to investigate the changes that accompany varying ant populations and to see if the number of ants living in different colonies would affect colony dynamics (survival rates, productivity and other observable social functions). The researcher hypothesized that ants in a smaller container would be more social and have less to build, therefore living longer than ants in the larger container. Ants in the larger container wouldn't have as much interaction, would have more work to do and would live for a shorter time. After container size was determined to be a non-factor in this study the emphasis on colony size became the main focus. Ants were divided into four colonies for testing and observation. The researcher used small glass jars to hold the ants. Each colony was given sugar and water on school days; they were observed three to four times a week. During feeding time, they were observed for the number of living, number dead, general activity, and colony productivity. The colony with the lowest number of ants (20) died out within seven weeks while the larger populated colonies (40) survived longer than eight weeks. The colony that worked the least hard lived longer and had more ants living at the end of the experiment. As the colony's population declined, the ants still went through the same processes of stacking dead bodies and finding/storing/eating food. The hypothesis was not supported as societal structure was maintained even when population levels dropped.