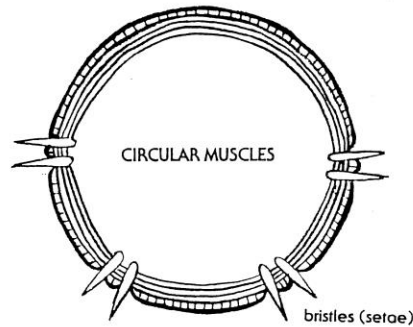
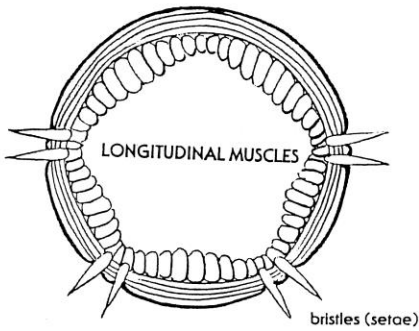


WORMY INNARDS

FOREST FLOOR

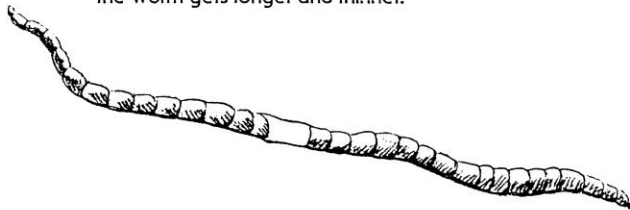
SCRUNCH AND STRETCH

Two sets of muscles help the earthworm move.



Contraction of the long muscles makes the worm shorter and fatter.

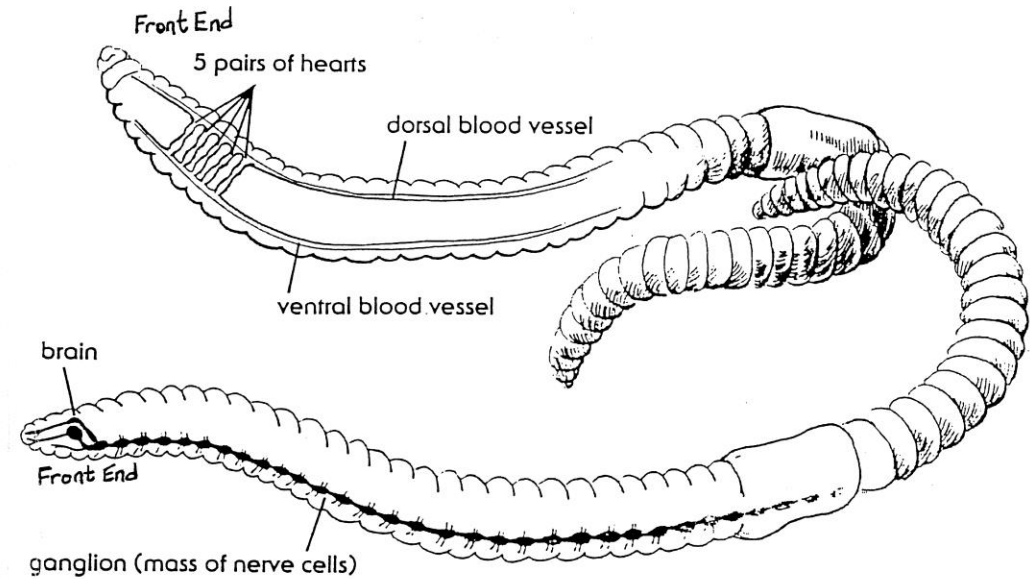
When the circular muscles squeeze together or contract, the worm gets longer and thinner.



The *setae* or bristles help the worm cling to the sides of the burrow as it moves along.

THE HEAD AND THE HEARTS

Five pairs of "hearts"—large, contracting vessels—pump blood all through the earthworm's body.



Nerve cells receive sensory messages and coordinate movement of the earthworm's muscles.