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Kids Magazine

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Savanna Superstars: The Lion Pride



OWLS - Nature's Night-time Wonders

VICKY THE VULTURE



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Savanna Superstars: The Lion Pride



Balancing Nature: Lions are predators, which means they hunt other animals for food. This helps keep the number of these animals, like zebras and antelopes, from getting too big. If there were too many of these animals, they would eat too much grass and plants, which could harm the environment.

Healthy Animal Populations: By hunting weaker and older animals, lions help keep the prey population healthy. This means the strong and healthy animals survive and reproduce, making the entire population stronger.

19 	20 Lions live in the three continents of Africa, North America and Australia.	21 Their claws are retractable, meaning they can pull them in and out like a cat at home.	22 Lions can run at speeds of up to 80 kilometres per hour in short bursts.	23 Lions pant to cool themselves down, similar to how dogs do.	24 In the wild, lions can live up to 2 - 3 years, but in captivity, they can live over 4 years.	25 Lions are carnivores, which means they eat only meat.	FINISH
18 Female lions do most of the hunting.							
17 							16 A female lion is called a lioness.
START 							9 Female lions can also have a mane.
							1 Even though lions are often called the "King of the Jungle," they actually live in grasslands and savannas, not jungles!

 True

OR

 False

1. true false
2. true false
3. true false
4. true false
5. true false
6. true false
7. true false
9. true false
11. true false
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What is

Biodiversity?



Biodiversity is a word that means all the different kinds of living things on Earth. Imagine all the plants, animals, fungi, and even tiny creatures like bacteria that make our world so interesting and beautiful.

Different Kinds of Living Things

Animals: Think about all the animals you know—dogs, cats, birds, fish, and insects. Each one is a different species.
Plants: There are many types of plants too, like trees, flowers, bushes, and grasses.
Fungi: Fungi include things like mushrooms and molds.
Microorganisms: These are tiny living things, like bacteria, that you can't see without a microscope.

Different Places Where They Live

Habitats: Biodiversity includes all the different places where living things live. These can be forests, oceans, deserts, mountains, rivers and even your backyard!
Ecosystems: An ecosystem is like a community where different plants and animals live together and interact with each other and their environment. Examples are a pond, a rainforest or a coral reef.



Why Biodiversity is Important

Healthy Planet: Every living thing plays a part in keeping our planet healthy. For example, bees help flowers grow by pollinating them and trees give us oxygen to breathe.
Food and Shelter: Different species provide food and shelter for each other. For example, birds may live in trees and many animals eat plants or other animals.

How You Can Help Protect Biodiversity

Protect Nature: Don't cut down trees or destroy any animal habitats.
Be Green: Reduce waste, recycle, and use less plastic to keep habitats clean.
Learn and Share: Learn about different species and tell others why they are important.

FUN FACTS!

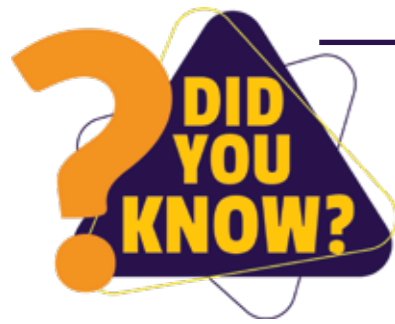
Deep-Sea Discoveries: Scientists estimate that we have explored less than 5% of the world's oceans. There are likely many species we haven't discovered yet!

Coral Reefs: Known as the "rainforests of the sea," coral reefs support an incredible diversity of life. They occupy less than 1% of the ocean floor but support about 25% of all marine species.

Scientists have identified about 8.7 million species on Earth, ranging from tiny organisms to big animals. But this number is probably much lower than the real total because many species are still unknown, especially in remote areas like deep oceans and tropical rainforests.

Giant Water Lilies: In the Amazon River, giant water lilies can grow leaves up to 3 metres wide, big enough to hold a small child!

There are more species of insects than any other group of living things. For example, there are over 350,000 known species of beetles!



LESS BIODIVERSITY MEANS A HIGHER RISK OF DISEASES

What happens when there is less biodiversity?

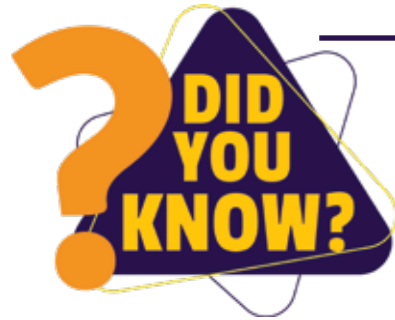
When there are fewer species, the natural balance is disrupted. It's like losing pieces of a jigsaw puzzle.

Higher Risk of Disease: With less biodiversity, diseases can spread more easily. Here's why:

Fewer Barriers: In a diverse ecosystem, some animals can stop diseases from spreading. For example, some birds eat insects that carry diseases. If there are fewer birds, more insects can spread disease.

Same Species, Same Risk: If there were only a few types of plants or animals, a disease that affects one could spread quickly to all of them. Imagine a school where everyone has the same cold - it spreads fast!

Remember, by protecting biodiversity, we help keep our planet healthy and reduce the risk of diseases. Every little action counts, so let's all do our part to take care of the Earth!



AFRICA'S SAVANNAS - RICH IN BIODIVERSITY

What is a savanna?

A savanna is a tropical grassland that also has scattered shrubs and trees. Unlike a forest, its trees are spaced far enough apart so that the tops of the trees don't often overlap. They are rich in biodiversity and support large populations of herbivores such as antelopes, zebras and warthogs, as well as carnivores such as lions, cheetahs and hyenas.

Where can savannas be found?

Savannas are found in tropical areas of Africa, South America, Australia and parts of south-east Asia.

Are Savannas under threat?

Savannas are affected by human activities such as deforestation, poaching, fires and poor land management. As a result, ecosystems become weakened and are then more vulnerable to the effects of global warming such as drought or changes in temperature.

Which is the most famous savanna in the world?

The most famous savanna in the world is the Serengeti in Tanzania. About 2 million animals (1 million wildebeest plus zebras and different species of antelopes) travel up to 1000 kilometres in a circular route each year in search of rich green grass and good sources of water.

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DOG FOOD?



Pako has been asked to feed the neighbors' dogs while they are on holiday. Unfortunately, the neighbors forgot to tell Pako what the dogs can eat. Do you know which food is good for dogs and which food is unhealthy or even poisonous?



Garlic



Maize Porridge



Apples



Rice



Avocados



Raisins



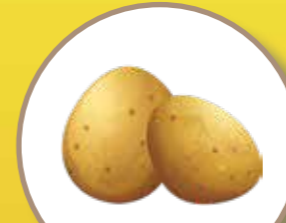
Cucumbers



Chocolate



Onions



Potatoes



Carrots



Grapes



LOVE LETTER TO MY DOG



Before I met you, I always thought that happiness was just an emotion, something you cannot see or touch. The moment I saw you, a small dirty bundle of fur, I knew that I would call you Furaha, which means pleasure or happiness in Swahili. Now I know that happiness is something tangible, it can jump on your lap, cuddle up to you or run around you in crazy circles when you come home from school. I never knew a bond like ours could exist, and I am thankful that I can spend every day with you.

Dear Furaha, you have been with me for two years now and you help me get over a lot. I found you on the street in front of our house, hungry and afraid. I promised to take care of you and show you that the world does not need to be a cold place. You've returned my favours millions of times: You have shown me how to laugh when I felt like crying. When I am sad or afraid you will notice it immediately and you will come to me and stare at me with your almond eyes and snuggle up to me. You do not criticize me but make me laugh instead. When you jump around in a crazy manner, you always cheer me up. I can keep calm because you remind me of the beauties of life.

You taught me valuable lessons and if I could only speak "dog" I would tell you what a great teacher you are!

1 When I observe the patient way you react to the chaos in our house, I understand that tolerance and calmness are admirable qualities.

2 When I see how you pass an angry dog behind the fence, you are teaching me that some battles are not worth fighting for and that silence can be more powerful than noise.

3 When we are with other kids, and they are teasing my little sister, you always jump in to defend, which reminds me that we always must take care of the vulnerable ones.

4 When people ask what breed you are and I do not have an answer, it makes me realise that labels are not important.

5 When I look into your sad eyes when I leave for school in the morning and see your happiness upon my return in the afternoon, I know that dogs share the same emotions we have: joy, pain, love and fear.

6 And you taught me that there are just some things we cannot control: I will never be able to get rid of your hair on my school uniform, no matter what I do.

I would also tell you how much happiness you have brought to me and about the comfort I feel when walking into my home knowing you are there to greet me with your happy tail.

Dear Furaha, I could not dream of a better dog. Thank you for being my companion and best friend. I promise to take care of you for the rest of your life! I will always provide you with food, fresh water, shelter and a nice cosy blanket to sleep on. I will never abandon you!

I love you so much.

Happy Dog School

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happydogtrainingwindhoek@gmail.com



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VICKY THE VULTURE

In the wide, open skies of Africa, there lived a brave and clever vulture named Vicky. Vicky loved soaring high above the savanna, watching over her animal friends and keeping the land clean by eating leftovers that other animals didn't want. Vultures like Vicky played a very important role in keeping the environment healthy.

One day, Vicky noticed that many of her vulture friends were missing. She flew down to ask her friend, Leo the lion cub, if he knew

what was happening and where they went. "I don't know. I've seen fewer vultures lately," said Leo, "and it's making our home dirtier and smellier. Without vultures, the savanna isn't the same."

Then Vicky decided to visit the wise old elephant, Ellie, to learn more. "Ellie, do you know why there are fewer vultures?" Vicky asked. Ellie nodded sadly. "Many vultures are in danger because they eat food that has been poisoned or polluted by humans. They went to find food

somewhere else. We need to help them."

Determined to save her friends, Vicky gathered all the animals for a big meeting. "We need to protect the vultures and make sure they have safe food to eat, so they can return," she said. The animals agreed and decided to call their mission "The Sky Guardians."

The first step was to clean up the savanna and remove any harmful things that could poison

the vultures. The elephants used their trunks to gather trash, and the monkeys picked up small pieces. The birds helped by spotting dangerous items from the sky and guiding the animals to them.

Vicky had another idea. "Let's create safe feeding stations for the vultures," she suggested. The animals built special places where they could leave food that was safe for the vultures to eat. The lions, hyenas, and other predators agreed to leave leftovers there, knowing it would help their vulture friends.

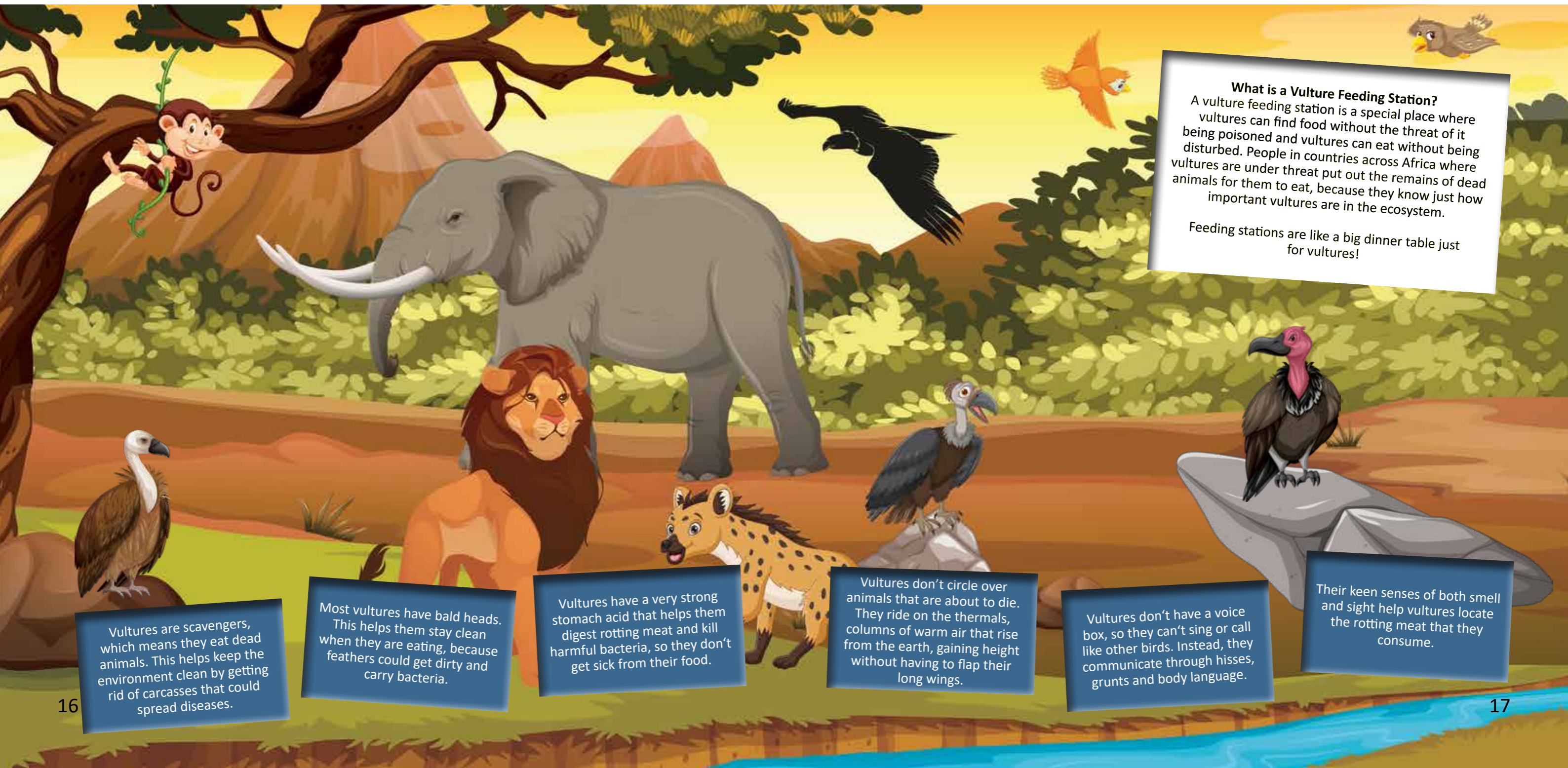
Vicky knew they also needed to teach humans about how important vultures were. The animals made big signs with messages like "Save the Vultures" and "Keep Our Food Safe." They placed the signs near villages and schools where people could see them. Vicky even learned to fly low and gently drop flyers with important information.

The humans saw the signs and understood how important it was to protect the vultures. They stopped using harmful chemicals and made sure

to dispose of waste properly. They even helped build more safe feeding stations for the vultures.

Vicky was happy to see her friends returning and the skies full of soaring vultures once again. She made a promise to keep spreading the word about protecting vultures. "We all have to work together," she said, "to make sure our sky guardians stay safe and healthy."

And so, Vicky the Vulture and her friends lived happily under the wide, open sky, always reminding everyone to take care of our wonderful world.



What is a Vulture Feeding Station?
A vulture feeding station is a special place where vultures can find food without the threat of it being poisoned and vultures can eat without being disturbed. People in countries across Africa where vultures are under threat put out the remains of dead animals for them to eat, because they know just how important vultures are in the ecosystem.
Feeding stations are like a big dinner table just for vultures!

Vultures are scavengers, which means they eat dead animals. This helps keep the environment clean by getting rid of carcasses that could spread diseases.

Most vultures have bald heads. This helps them stay clean when they are eating, because feathers could get dirty and carry bacteria.

Vultures have a very strong stomach acid that helps them digest rotting meat and kill harmful bacteria, so they don't get sick from their food.

Vultures don't circle over animals that are about to die. They ride on the thermals, columns of warm air that rise from the earth, gaining height without having to flap their long wings.

Vultures don't have a voice box, so they can't sing or call like other birds. Instead, they communicate through hisses, grunts and body language.

Their keen senses of both smell and sight help vultures locate the rotting meat that they consume.

OWLS - Nature's Night-time Wonders

How much do you know about owls?

Fill in the missing words from the list on the right side:



Owl Facts

Night Hunters

Owls are 1., which means they are active at night and sleep during the day. They hunt for food when it's dark.

Amazing Eyes

Owls have big eyes that help them see very well in the dark. Their eyes are so big that they can't move them, so owls have to turn their entire 2. to look around.

They can turn their heads almost all the way around! They can rotate their heads up to 3. to see what's happening behind them.

Silent Flight

Owls have 4. that make their flight almost silent. This helps them sneak up on their prey without being heard.

Super Hearing

Owls have excellent 5.. Some owls have ears that are located at different heights on their heads, which helps them pinpoint the exact location of sounds.

Different Sizes

There are many different species of owls, and they come in various sizes. The smallest owl is the 6., which is about the size of a 7.. The largest owl is the Eurasian Eagle Owl, which can have a wingspan of up to 1,7 metres!

Food Hunters

Owls eat small animals like 8., rats, insects and even other birds. Some larger owls can catch bigger prey like rabbits and snakes.

Nest Builders

Owls often make their nests in 9., old buildings or on the ground. They don't usually build their own nests but use nests made by other birds.

Camouflage Experts

Owls have feathers that blend in with their 10., which helps them hide from predators and sneak up on their prey.

Baby owls

They are called 11.. When they hatch, they are covered in soft down feathers and are completely dependent on their parents for food and protection.

owlets

270 degrees

hearing

sparrow

tree holes

Elf Owl

mice

surroundings

nocturnal

special feathers

heads

Activity page

SUDOKU

How Does 4x4 Sudoku Work?

The Grid: 4x4 Sudoku has a small grid with 4 rows and 4 columns. Numbers 1 to 4: You use the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 to fill in the empty squares.

Rules of 4x4 Sudoku

Each Row: Every row must have the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, with no repeats.
Each Column: Every column must also have the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, with no repeats.

Each Small 2x2 Grid: The big 4x4 grid is divided into 4 smaller 2x2 grids. Each 2x2 grid must have the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, with no repeats.

EXAMPLE:

2	4	3	1
3	1	4	2
2	1	3	4
4	3	1	2

1			
		4	
2			
			3

3	4		2
2		3	
			1

	2		
			4
1			
		3	

			3
3		2	
		4	
4			1

			3
	4		
1			
			2

	9	8	6	4	1		3	7
		7	8			9	4	6
	3	6			9	8	2	
8	5	9	2	3	6	1	7	
			9	8	3	5	2	
3			1		7	6	9	8
	6			1		4		5
9		5	7	6	4		1	
		4	3	8	5			9

Try to solve the 9x9 grid Sudoku (with numbers 1 - 9).



Math Maze

Start at 1.
Follow the numbers: Move from 1 to 2, then 2 to 3, and so on, until you reach 20.
Stay on track: If you find a dead end or the wrong number, go back and try a different path.

17	16	17	18	15	14	9	8
16	13	12	17	16	13	10	7
15	14	11	10	9	12	11	6
14	13	12	13	8	7	6	5
15	18	17	14	5	8	3	4
20	19	16	15	4	3	2	1

Finish

Start

Start

	1	4	1	7	11	8	6	7	9	
	1	5	7	8	14	12	13	14	12	
11	1	2	3	4	11	12	11	18	15	9
4	2	3	7	5	9	15	10	17	16	13
5	7	4	11	6	7	8	9	18	19	20
7	9	5	6	7	15	20	17	19		
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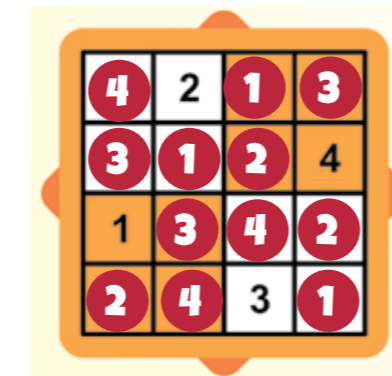
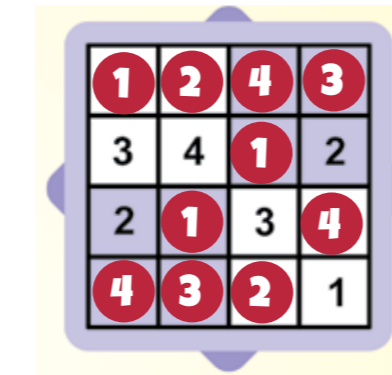
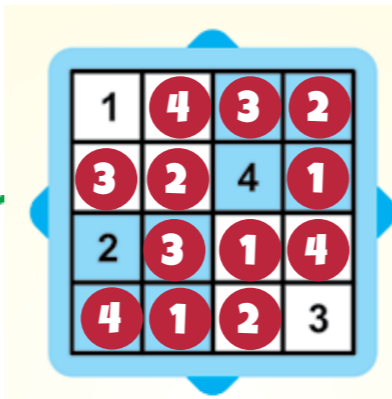
Finish

ACTIVITY ANSWERS

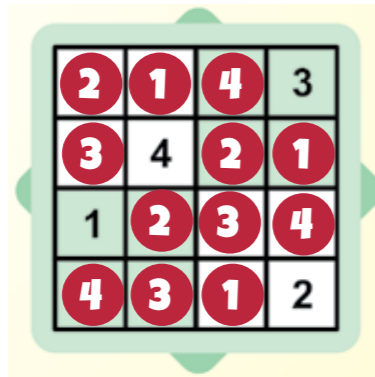
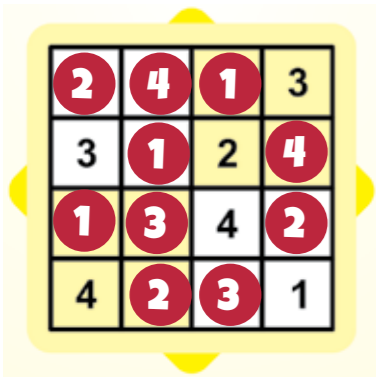
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25. true false

2. Lions are the second largest big cat species in the world.
5. Lions live in groups called prides.
7. A baby lion is called a cub.
9. Only male lions have a mane.
14. Lions can sleep or rest for up to 20 hours a day to save energy for hunting.
15. Their eyes are adapted to see well in the dark, making them excellent nocturnal hunters.
20. Lions only live in Africa and India.
24. In the wild, lions can live up to 12-16 years, but in captivity, they can live over 20 years.

- Garlic
- Maize Porridge
- Apples
- Rice
- Avocados
- Cucumbers
- Onions
- Potatoes boiled potatoes
- Raisins
- Chocolate
- Carrots
- Grapes



2	9	8	6	4	1	5	3	7
5	1	7	8	2	3	9	4	6
4	3	6	5	7	9	8	2	1
8	5	9	2	3	6	1	7	4
6	7	1	4	9	8	3	5	2
3	4	2	1	5	7	6	9	8
7	6	3	9	1	2	4	8	5
9	8	5	7	6	4	2	1	3
1	2	4	3	8	5	7	6	9



1. nocturnal
2. heads
3. 270 degrees
4. special feathers
5. hearing
6. Elf Owl
7. sparrow
8. mice
9. tree holes
10. surroundings
11. owlets



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