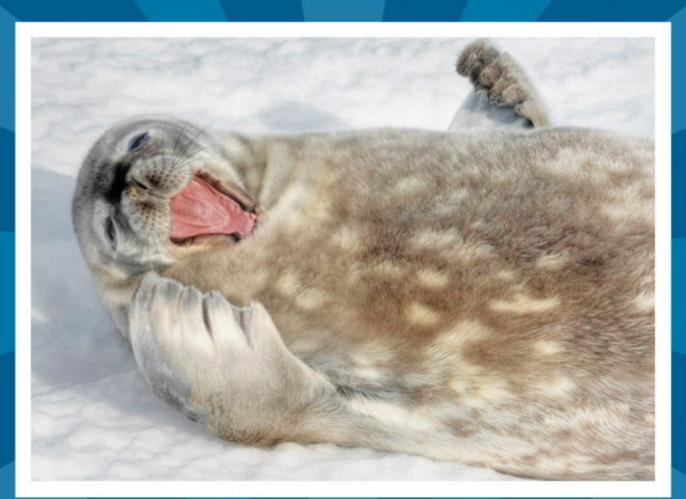
OBSERVATION

Critter Corner What do you think this seal is doing?



A. Laughing B. Getting ready for school C. Yawning

Answer: C

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LOOK INSIDE:

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC LICCORAL THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG EXPLORERS

Little Ermines

ANIMALS

Why do you think bugs have antennae?

This grasshopper's antennae are like a nose. They help it smell. Other insects may use antennae to feel and taste.

ANTENN



What Is Different?

Look at each picture in the top row. Find the differences between it and the one below.





That's Cool!

Meet the eyelash viper.

The eyelash viper lives in trees in rain forests.

This snake hunts frogs, rodents, lizards, and bats. The pointy scales above its eyes look like eyelashes.



NAMING

What in the World Are These?



NAME SOME OTHER COLD THINGS.



BUSY ERMINES

The ermine darts across the snow. It lives in fields and forests where it is cold most of the year.

An ermine is so light it can run across the top of the snow without sinking. An ermine looks under rocks for food. It races up and down trees. It twists and turns around bushes.





As the ermine runs, its tail swings behind it.

> The tail's black tip confuses hawks that try to catch the ermine.

© ERLEND HAARBERG / NPL / MINDEN PICTURES (BIG PICTURE); IAN MATON / SHUTTERSTOCK (SMALL PICTURE) Ermines are busy hunters. They eat squirrels, birds, lemmings, and other small animals.

Most adult ermines are shorter than your arm.

Ermines use their strong claws to dig and climb.

> Sometimes an ermine digs a tunnel under the snow. When it finds another animal's den, the ermine slips inside and catches its dinner.

In the summer, an ermine's fur blends in with plants and rocks.

SNOW DEN

WINTER COAT

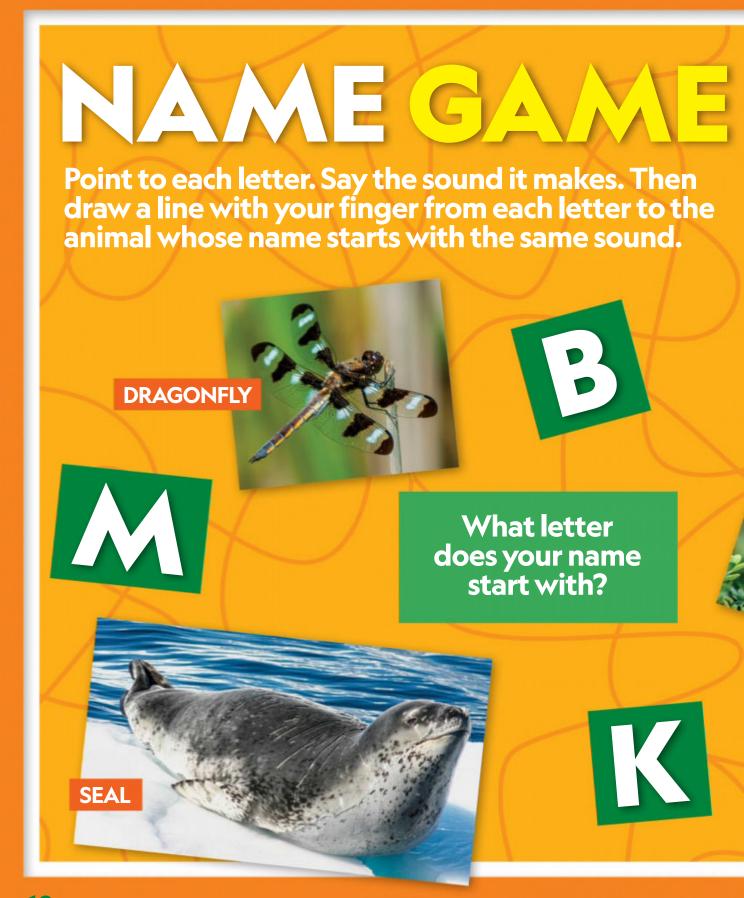
SUMMER COAT

In the winter, it blends in with snow.

Ermines sleep in dens in snow and under rocks. They also sleep in holes in trees.

FOTOREQUEST / SHUTTERSTOCK (CLIMBING); © TOM MANGELSEN / NPL / MINDEN PICTURES (IN SNOW); MICHAEL MESHCHERY / SHUTTERSTOCK (SUMMER COAT); ERLEND HAARBERG / NPL / MINDEN PICTURES (WINTER COAT)









MOUNTAIN GORILLAS



natgeolittlekids .com/january A baby gorilla rides on its mom's back until it is two or three years old. Mountain gorillas live in family groups called troops. They live in mountain forests.

Every morning the gorilla troop walks through the forest to look for food. The biggest and strongest adult male leads the way.

> Adult males are called silverbacks because their fur is silvery gray.

SILVERBACK

© SUZI ESZTERHAS / MINDEN PICTURES (BABY AND MOM); JURGEN VOGT / SHUTTERSTOCK (SILVERBACK) Gorillas eat leaves, fruit, wild celery, tree bark, and roots.

A mountain gorilla troop can have up to 30 members.

In the afternoon, the adults relax together. The little gorillas play and climb trees. Sometimes the grown-up gorillas join the fun too.



ORANGUTANS

Gorillas are apes. Here are a few other apes.

CHIMPANZEE

BONOBO

© INGO ARNDT / MINDEN PICTURES (TROOP); © SUZI ESZTERHAS / MINDEN PICTURES (CLIMBING, CHIMPANZEE); © ANUP SHAH / MINDEN PICTURES (ORANGUTANS); ISTOCKPHOTO / GETTY IMAGES (BONOBO)

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC 15

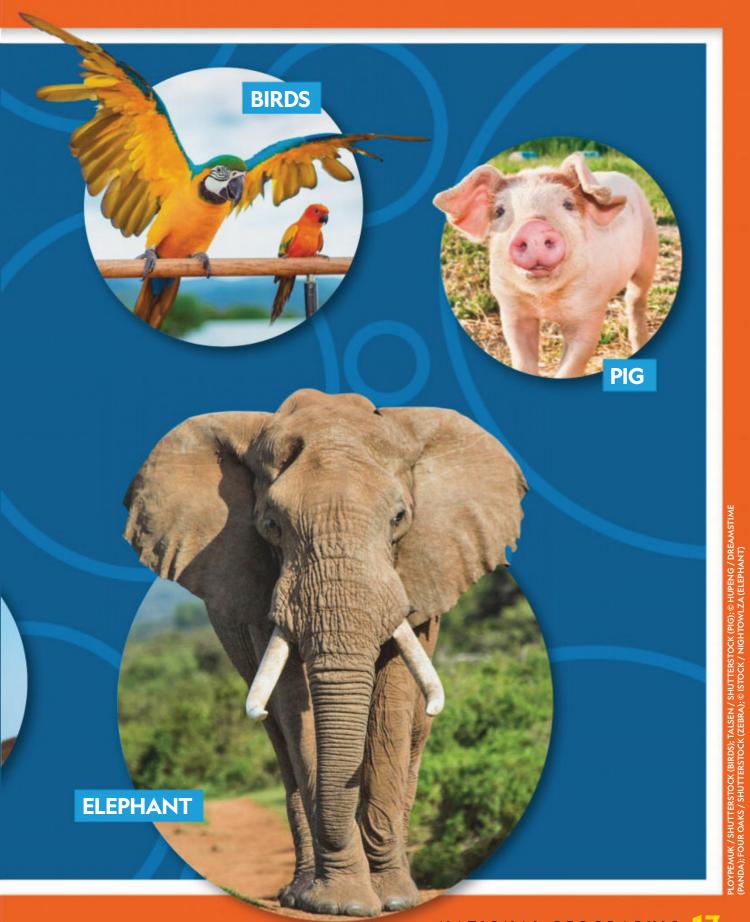
COUNTING

NUMBER FUN

Smile 1 time when you see the zebra.
Clap 2 times when you find the birds.
Tug your ear 3 times when you find the elephant.
Touch your nose 4 times when you find the pig.
Blink 5 times when you see the giant panda.

GIANT PANDA

ZEBRA



NATURE

A POND FREEZES 1 In summer this pond is filled with water.

Water gets colder as winter approaches.

2 The pond starts to freeze in winter. The water is turning from liquid water to solid ice.







The weather stays cold. Now the entire top of the pond is frozen. When the ice gets thick enough, kids can ice-skate with their parents!





Wood ducks live in swamps, ponds, and streams. They make their nests in trees. This bird has the perfect body for both water and trees.

> Short, wide wings help it fly between tree branches.



The long, wide tail helps a wood duck balance in trees.

Male wood ducks are more colorful than females.

JANUARY / FEBRUARY 2019

TOM REICHNER / SHUTTERSTOCK (MALE); /AN KUZMAN / SHUTTERSTOCK (FEMALE) Big eyes help it see while it flies through shady forests.

.....

Its wide, flat beak scoops up plants and seeds to eat.



Feathers keep wood ducks warm and dry.

A wood duck can fly as fast as a car driving in a neighborhood.

WEBBING

Webbed feet help it swim. Sharp claws on its toes help it hold on to branches.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC 21



LOOKING FOR

Trace each shape with your finger. Then match each shape to the object with the same shape.

STAR





Look around. What shapes do you see in things around you?

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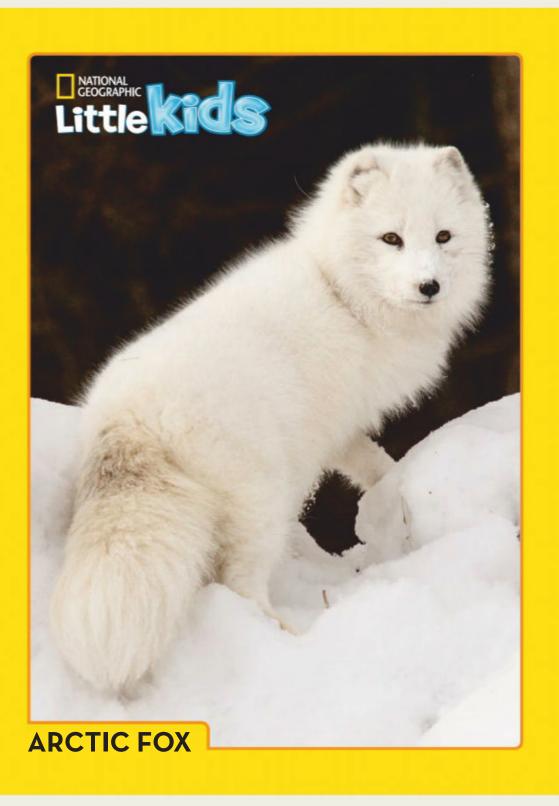
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arctic fox

FUN FACTS

This fox's white winter coat helps it blend in with snow. The arctic fox can sneak up on animals it hunts without being seen.



VISCERALIMAGE / SHUTTERSTOCK



ocelot

FUN FACTS

An ocelot is about as big as a medium-size dog. A young ocelot lives near its mother until it is two or three years old.



© ANDY ROUSE / NHPA / PHOTOSHOT





SALLY LIGHTFOOT CRAB

Sally Lightfoot crab

FUN FACTS

Crabs use their claws to scoop, grab, and tear the food they eat. They also use claws to pinch any animal that attacks them.



© TUI DE ROY / MINDEN PICTURES

WILD CARDS



RED SQUIRREL

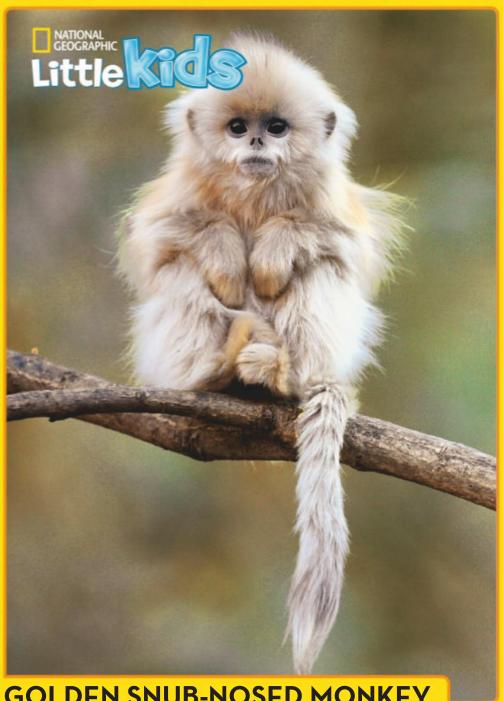
red squirrel

FUN FACTS

In the fall, red squirrels collect pine cones. The squirrels hide the cones under logs. In the winter, they eat the seeds in the cones.



VOJTA HEROUT / SHUTTERSTOCK



GOLDEN SNUB-NOSED MONKEY

golden snub-nosed monkey

FUN FACTS

These monkeys live high in the mountains where it is often snowy. They have thick fur that helps keep them warm.



© CYRIL RUOSO / JH EDITORAL / MINDEN PICTURES





common loons

FUN FACTS

Baby loons sometimes ride on their parents' backs. This protects the little ones from hungry fish swimming underwater.



MIKE NORKUM / SHUTTERSTOCK