LOOK INSIDE: ANIMAL CARDS!

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Tigers in Snow!

HUMAN BODY

Why?

Why do you think we shiver when we're cold?

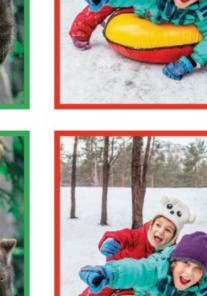
When your body gets cold, your muscles quickly tighten and relax over and over. That action—shivering makes heat, which helps you warm up.



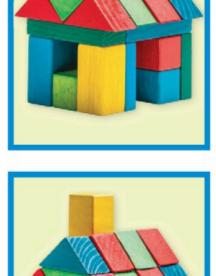
What Is Different?

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











Find one difference.



Find three differences.

NATURE

That's Cool!

Meet the peacock mantis shrimp.

CLAW

Peacock mantis shrimps live under sand, rocks, or coral in the ocean.

> The shrimp is as long as this page.

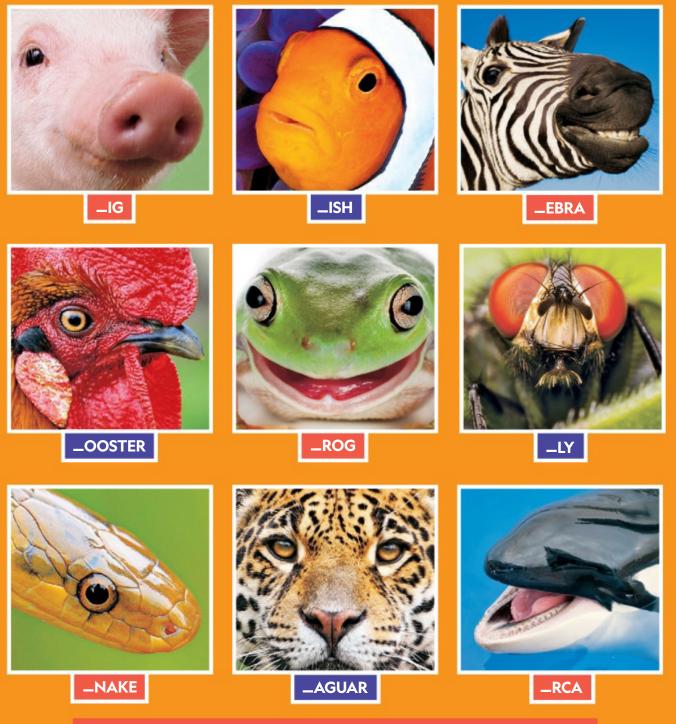
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It punches crabs, snails, and oysters with its club-like claws to open them.

EYE

NAMING

What in the World Are These?



WHAT SOUNDS DO YOU THINK THESE ANIMALS MAKE?



IN SNOW

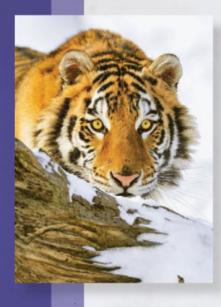
Most tigers live in warm places. But Siberian tigers live in cold and snowy mountain forests. A thick fur coat keeps this big cat toasty warm. Wide paws help it walk and run in snow—like snow boots!

PAW

From nose to tail, a Siberian tiger is longer than a bed.

PAUL SAWER / MINDEN PICTURES (BIG PICTURE); EDWIN GIESBERS / MINDEN PICTURES (PAW) Siberian tigers mostly hunt deer and wild boar.

Tigers hide so they can sneak up on animals they hunt. Patches of white fur help tigers hide in the snow. Stripes help them blend in with trees.



The long fur around the tiger's neck is called a ruff.

Cubs stay with Mom until they are almost two years old.

CUB

Cubs learn to hide and hunt from Mom. Snuggling next to her helps the cub warm up!

LEARN MORE ABOUT TIGERS!

> natgeolittlekids .com/january

MATTHIAS BREITER / MINDEN PICTURES (RUNNING); PIERRE VERNAY / MINDEN PICTURES (HIDING); IBRAHIM SUHA DERBENT / GETTY IMAGES (RUFF); DAVID AND MICHA SHELDON / GETTY IMAGES (MOM AND CUB)

IDENTIFYING





DIRK ERCKEN / DREAMSTIME (ORANGE AND BLUE FROG, ALL; YELLOW AND BLACK FROG); DIRK ERCKEN / SHUTTERSTOCK (BLUE FROG, ALL); HOTSHOTSWORLDWIDE / DREAMSTIME (GREEN FROG); PHOTOWITCH / DREAMSTIME (YELLOW FROG, ALL)

ANIMALS

A male Raggiana bird of paradise puts on a show to attract females. He starts by shouting louder and longer: *wah wah waahh WAAHH*!



The bird puffs out his chest. Then he dances on the tree branch. He shakes and flashes his colorful feathers.

SAY MY NAME: RAH-gee-ah-nah

The males gather near the top of tall trees.

> These birds live in forests.

Raggiana birds of paradise eat fruit.



For his big finish, this bird of paradise stands like a flower. He bends over so his long, fluffy feathers fall just right. Now they look like the petals of a fancy flower. *Ta-da!*

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MORE DO BIRDS OF PARADISE

There are 39 different kinds of birds of paradise. Here are a few.

KING BIRD OF PARADISE

WILSON'S BIRD OF PARADISE



MAGNIFICENT RIFLEBIRD

TIM LAMAN / NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC IMAGE COLLECTION (MALE, KING WILSON'S, PAROTIA); EDWARD MYLES / MINDEN PICTURES (FEMALE); KONRAD WOTHE / MINDEN PICTURES (MAGNIFICENT RIFLEBIRD)



THREE LITTLE

Say each three-letter word aloud. Draw a line with your finger from the word to the picture it matches.

Example:

PIG

DOG

PEN

EGG

CAT

MOP

HAT

16 JANUAR<u>y / February 2020</u>

ANASTASIOS KANDRIS / SHUTTERSTOCK (HAT); ANMBPH / SHUTTERSTOCK (MOP); DANCESTROKES / SHUTTERSTOCK (EGG);

Can you name some other three-letter words?

LETTERS

PETLYAROMAN / DREAMSTIME (PEN); NELIK / SHUTTERSTOCK (CAT); ISTOCK / GLOBALP (DOG); TSEKHMISTER / SHUTTERSTOCK (PIG)

NATURE

1

A SNOWSHOE HARE

The snowshoe hare is white in the winter. Its white fur helps it hide in the ice and snow.





In spring, the snow melts. The hare loses its white fur and grows brown fur.

CHANGES COLOR

Now the snowshoe hare blends in with the rocks and plants.

3





When winter comes again, it snows. White fur grows in place of the hare's brown fur.

JIM CUMMING / GETTY IMAGES (1); STEVEN KAZLOWSKI / NPL / MINDEN PICTURES (2); JANEFF / GETTY IMAGES (3); COREY HAYES / 500PX / GETTY IMAGES (4)



THREE-TOED SLOTTH

A sloth lives in rainforest trees. It sleeps, eats, and even raises its babies while hanging from branches. Here is why a sloth has a perfect body for living in trees.

> A sloth uses its strong arms, legs, and claws to climb and hang in trees.

A sloth might swipe its claws to protect itself from eagles and other animals that want to eat it.

Its fur can look greenish because of algae growing in it. That helps the sloth hide in the leaves. A sloth climbs down from the trees once a week to poop on the forest floor.

Sloths use their noses to sniff out the best tasting leaves.

Their lips grab leaves from branches.

The sloth pulls leaves to its mouth with its claws.

The hair grows from its belly toward its back so rain runs off the sloth while it hangs.

OBSERVATION

ICE ANIMAL MATCHINAL Look at each animal. Then look at each ice

carving. Draw a line with your finger from the ice carving to the animal it matches.



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WILD CARDS



serval

FUN FACTS

Servals have big ears and hear well. These wild cats hunt by listening for prey such as mice and rats. Then they pounce!



SUZI ESZTERHAS / MINDEN PICTURES





wood duck

FUN FACTS

Newly hatched wood ducklings jump from their nest high in a tree to the ground. They can do this without getting hurt.



KIMBALL STOCK





dark-handed gibbon

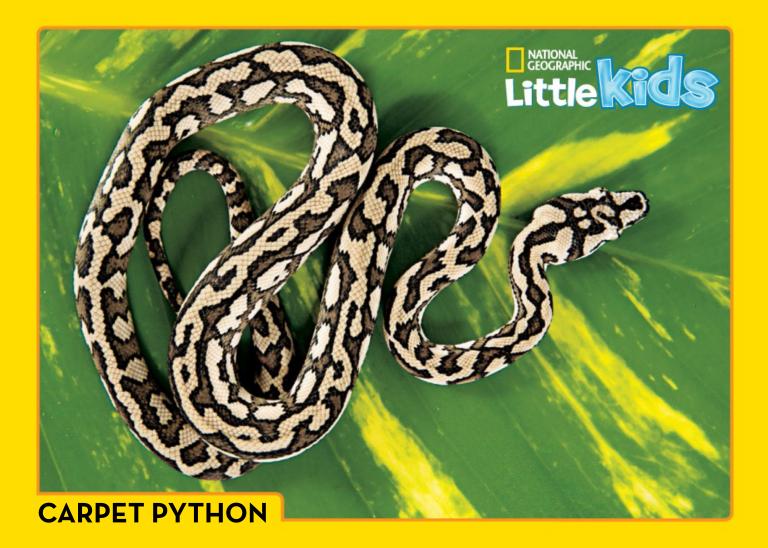
FUN FACTS

Gibbons are related to gorillas and chimpanzees. Gibbons use their hands like hooks to swing from one tree branch to the next.



IMAGEBROKER / ALAMY





carpet python

FUN FACTS

A carpet python can grow as long as two tall men lying in a row. This snake lives in Australia. It crawls on the ground and climbs trees.



JURGEN FREUND / NATURE PICTURE LIBRARY





zebras

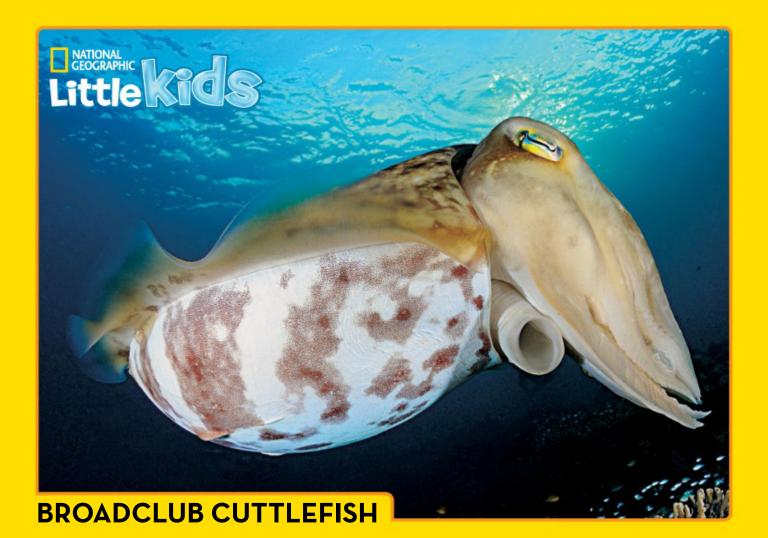
FUN FACTS

A zebra's stripes help it blend in with a group, which confuses enemies. Zebras live in groups called herds.



ISTOCK / ANGELIKA





broadclub cuttlefish

FUN FACTS

Cuttlefish are related to squids and octopuses. They live in the ocean and eat fish, shrimp, and crabs.



WILDLIFE BILDAGENTUR GMBH / KIMBALL STOCK