NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Fluffy Rabbits

LOOK INSIDE: ANIMAL CARDS!



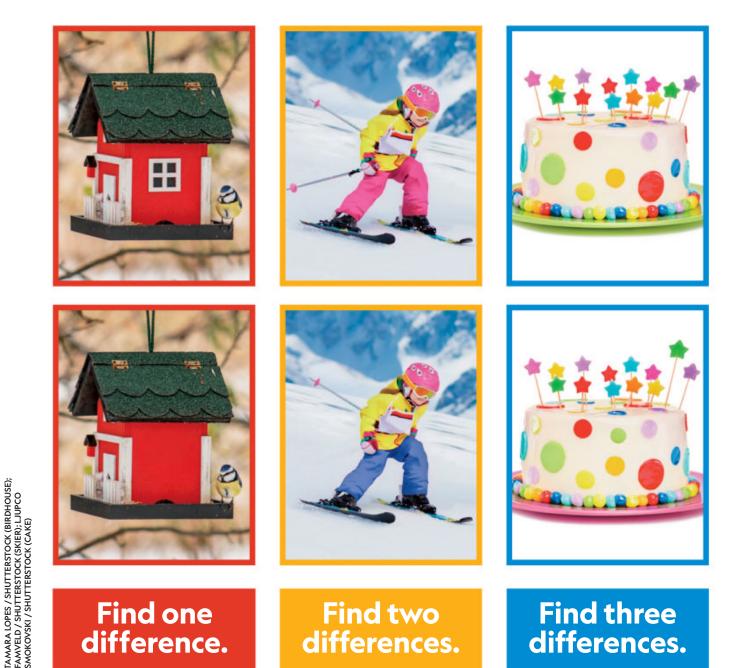
Why do snakes stick out their tongues?

A snake uses its nose mostly to breathe. To smell, it sticks out its tongue to "taste" smells in the air. Then it follows the smell to find its food.



What Is Different?

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



Find one difference.

Find two differences.

Find three differences.

NATURE

That's Cool!

Meet the nudibranch. (Say NEW-duh-brahnk)

HORN

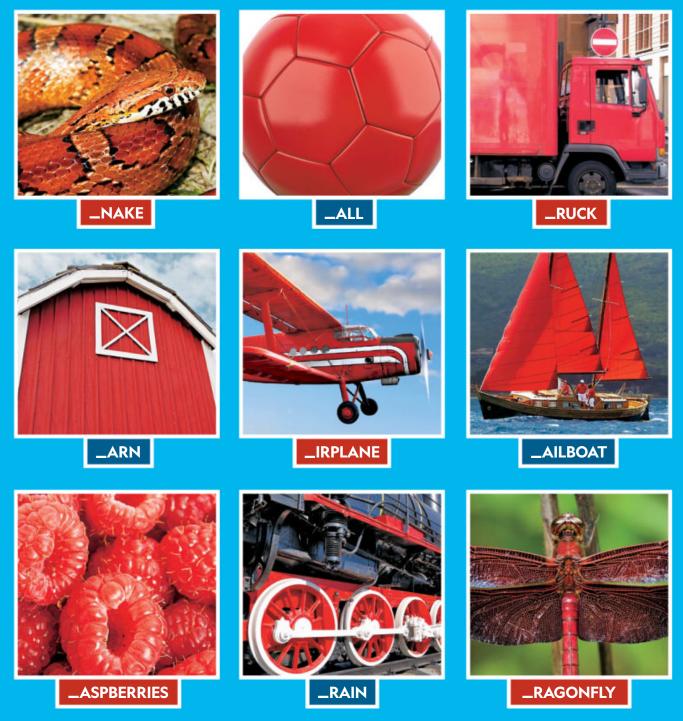
Nudibranchs live in the ocean. Snails are their cousins.

They smell and taste with their "horns," like you do with your nose and tongue.

Its bright colors warn animals that it tastes bad. ALEX MUSTARD / NPL / MINDEN PICTURES

NAMING

What in the World Are These?



Name some other red things.

ANIMALS HOP, ABBIT, HOP

The cottontail rabbit looks for breakfast. It eats twigs, vines, and plants that stick out of the snow.

> A cottontail rabbit can jump the length of a big car.

> > TWIG

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MOOSE HENDERSON / GETTY IMAGES (BIG IMAGE); PETE OXFORD / MINDEN PICTURES (HOPPING); DANIEL CADIEUX (EATING) The cottontail listens. It sniffs the air. It knows that a hungry coyote is close.





The rabbit races away. Its fluffy white tail is easy to see. The coyote chases the rabbit.

A cottontail's fur helps it hide in branches.

> SONYAGREER / GETTY IMAGES (STANDING); PETE OXFORD / MINDEN PICTURES (HOPPING SIDEWAYS); MONIQUE COULOMBE (HIDING); DONALD M. JONES / MINDEN PICTURES (TAIL)

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The rabbit hops and hops. But wait. It zigs. Then it zags. Now the coyote cannot see the tail. The coyote is confused.

The name "cottontail" describes its fluffy white tail that looks like cotton.

> The rabbit has time to hop away. Hurry, rabbit!

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IDENTIFYING







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THOMAS MARENT / MINDEN PICTURES (SNOW LEOPARD); ONDREJ PROSICKY / SHUTTERSTOCK (LYNX); SYLVAIN CORDIER / NPL / MINDEN PICTURES (PALLAS'S CAT);

SERVA



MICHEL AND CHRISTINE DENIS-HUOT / BIOSPHOTO / MINDEN PICTURES (SERVAL); JASON PRINCE / DREAMSTIME (LION); BILDAGENTUR ZOONAR GMBH / SHUTTERSTOCK (CHEETAH)

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC 1

Japanese macaques (say muh-KAKS) are also called snow monkeys.

SNOWBALL

Young Japanese macaques love to play. They wrestle and leap together. They even make snowballs out of snow. Sometimes they make snowballs together. Many snow monkeys join the fun.

After playtime, they warm up with friends in a hot-water spring.

> These monkeys live in mountain forests found on islands.

OTHER MONKEYS

There are more than 280 kinds of monkeys. Here are a few.

GOELDI'S MONKEY

EMPEROR TAMARIN

ALLEN'S SWAMP MONKEY

KLEIN AND HUBERT / MINDEN PICTURES (IN SNOW); JULIA WIMMERLIN / GETTY IMAGES (IN WATER); CHARLIE HAMILTON JAMES / NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC IMAGE COLLECTION (TAMARIN); THOMAS MARENT / MINDEN PICTURES (GOELDI'S); ZUMA PRESS, INC. / ALAMY (ALLEN'S SWAMP); PAUL SOUDERS / GETTY IMAGES (GOLDEN)

GOLDEN MONKEY



Help the puppies find their parents. Use your finger to follow the path from the puppy to its mom or dad.

BERNESE

DOG DOG

> LABRADOR RETRIEVER

GERMAN SHEPHERD BULLDOG



NATURE



The sun starts to melt the snow and ice on the tree branches.



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The water drips down and freezes again to make icicles.

The icicles get bigger as more water melts and refreezes.

ICICLE



ANATOMY

PEREGRINE FALCON

Peregrine falcons soar and dive to catch their food in the air. Here are some reasons why peregrine falcons are amazing hunters.

> A falcon can flap its wings four times in one second.

DIVING

If you could run as fast as a falcon flies, you could get from one end of a soccer field to the other in one second.

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Falcons use their sharp beaks to eat.

The falcon looks out of one eye to see far away. It uses both eyes to see prey more clearly as it gets closer.

> Its open wings are as wide as your open arms.

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The long, stiff tail helps it twist and turn while it flies at top speeds.

The falcon uses its feet and sharp claws to catch prey.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC 21

COUNTING

Count the number of winter clothes in each picture. Use the questions below to figure out which group has more or less than the others.

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SCARVES

Which group has more clothes than the others?

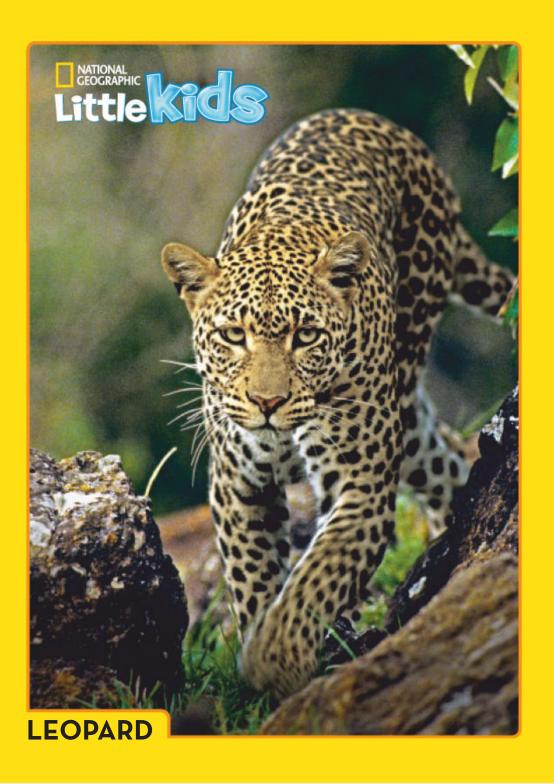
HATS

TOP HAT); OLGAGI / SHUTTERSTOCK (JACKET); RUSLAN KUDRIN / SHUTTERSTOCK

HAT):

'SHUTTERSTOCK (YELLOW SCARF); STUDIO KIWI / SHUT

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leopard

FUN FACTS

A leopard is very strong. It can drag big animals up into a tree. It eats high up so that hyenas can't steal its food.



© MARTIN W. GROSNICK / ARDEA





SIX-SPOT BURNET MOTH

six-spot burnet moth

FUN FACTS

Most moths fly around at night. But this kind of moth is up during the day. It looks for flowers that have nectar, a sweet juice to eat.



© DAVID CHAPMAN / ARDEA





nine-banded armadillo

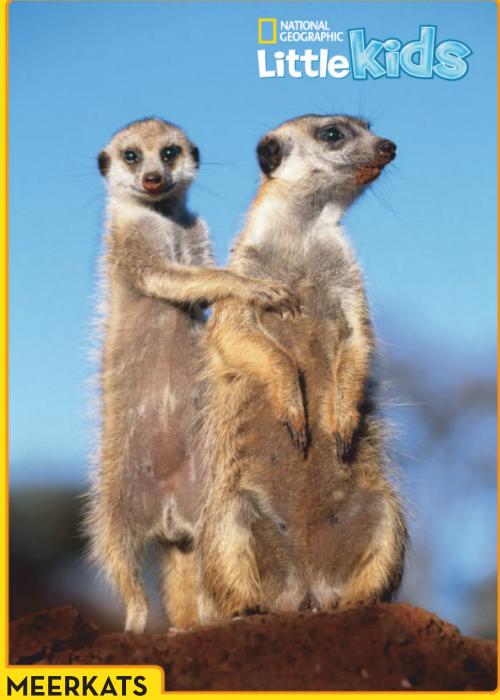
FUN FACTS

An armadillo has long claws on its feet. The claws help it dig for food such as ants. An armadillo can eat 40,000 ants at one meal.



© ARCO IMAGES GMBH / ALAMY





meerkats

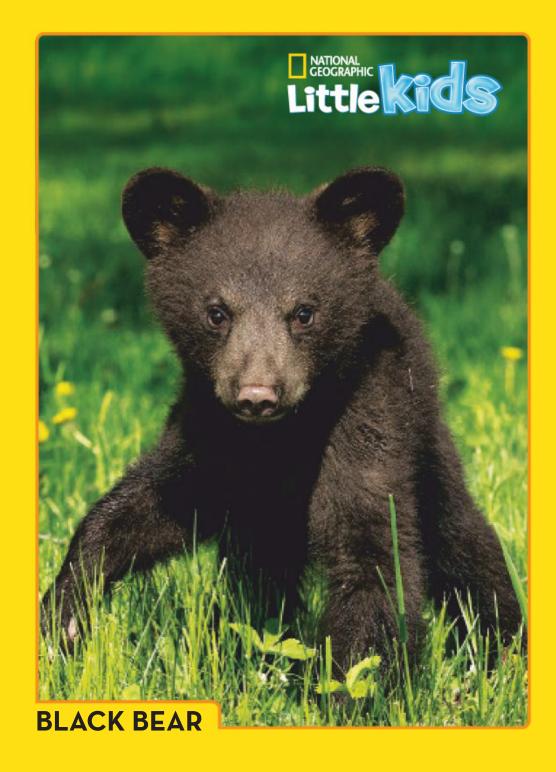
FUN FACTS

Meerkats are little animals. They are about as tall as four of these cards side by side. Meerkats live in groups called mobs.



© MARTIN HARVEY / KIMBALL STOCK





black bear

FUN FACTS

Black bear cubs are born in the winter in their mother's den. About three months later in the spring, the cubs leave the den with Mom.



© LISA HUSAR / TEAM HUSAR





COMMON OCTOPUS

common octopus

FUN FACTS

An octopus can hide by changing its color and pattern to match what is around it. That keeps the octopus hidden from enemies.



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