













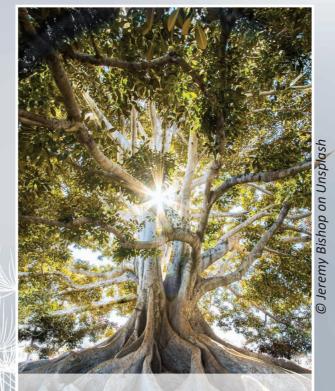




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"Earth's beauty is our duty."



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The Fun Shop Swakop Vet Clinic

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Butterfly Adventures: Dive into a World of Colours and Magie!

Butterflies don't have mouths. Instead of a mouth, they have a long tube-like structure called a proboscis, which works like a straw. They use it to sip nectar from flowers.



They can't hear but can feel vibrations. Butterflies do not have ears like humans, but they can sense sound through vibrations.



Their lifespan is short. Most butterflies live for just a few weeks. However, some species, like the Monarch butterfly, can live for up to 8 months.

Life cycle of a

butterfly



Some butterflies have patterns on their wings that make them look like other animals, such as snakes, to scare away predators.





While most butterflies are active during the day, their cousins, moths, are nocturnal and



prefer the night. Butterflies are ancient. Butterflies have been around for over 50 million years. Fossils show that they were flying around during the



Some butterflies change colour. In colder

climates, certain butterflies can change colour

slightly, depending on the temperature. This helps them absorb more heat when it is chilly, allowing them to stay warm.



Butterflies have four wings. They do not just have two! They have a set of forewings (front) and a set of hindwings (rear), that help them fly and move around.



Butterflies help plants grow. By visiting different flowers for nectar, butterflies help cross-pollinate plants. This means they move pollen from one flower to another, helping plants grow fruit and seeds.

age of the dinosaurs!

Butterflies are

highly sensitive

to changes in their

environment, such as

temperature, humidity, and

air quality. A sudden decrease

in their population can signal problems like habitat destruction, pollution,

or climate change.







There are thousands of species. There are around 17,500 different types of butterflies in the world, each with its own unique colour, pattern and size.







NATURE'S MAGIC: THE

CAMOUFLAGE

ABILITIES OF ANIMALS

Camouflage is a clever trick that animals use to blend in with their surroundings, making it harder for predators to spot them or easier for them to sneak up on prey. Here are some fun facts about animal camouflage:

Camouflage is a key factor in the *leopard's* efficiency as a predator and helps it to be very efficient at hunting. The spots on its coat are known as rosettes and help the leopard blend into different environments, particularly in dry grass and among bushes. On the ground this spotted coat allows the leopard to get very close to prey without being seen. Within a tree, it provides camouflage to help protect it from predators or scavengers that want to steal its prey. *Can you see both the mother leopard and her cub?*



Green frogs use camouflage as a way to protect themselves from predators. Their green colouring helps them blend in with their surroundings, especially in areas with lots of plants, grass and algae. When they sit still on lily pads, in ponds, or near water with green vegetation, it's harder for predators like birds or snakes to spot them.



Nightjars are active at night when they like to catch insects. In the daytime they rest on the ground, where the colours and patterns of their feathers look like the dead leaves or soil on which they sit. If they stay very still, it helps to keep them safe from predators. In the photo you should be able to see this square-tailed nightjar straight away, but look a bit closer and you can also see its chick!



Chameleons change their colour due to a number of reasons, including their mood, changes in light, humidity or temperature, to attract a mate or for camouflage. This flapnecked chameleon is found in many countries in Africa and can change colour between yellow, green, brown or black in just a few seconds. Generally, when they are relaxed in a green bush, they will look green - and can be very hard for predators to see.



There are different types of camouflage:

Mimicry: Some animals use camouflage to look like another animal or even a plant.

For example, the stick insect looks just like a stick in a tree or bush and may even sway back and forth to resemble a twig moving in the wind!

Disguise: Disguise is when an animal has colouration that looks like another nonfood object in their environment.

For example, the bark spider sits on a tree trunk and its colours and texture look just like the bark. As long as it doesn't move it is very safe.

Concealing colouration: This is when an animal's colour matches the colour of the background it is in.

Examples are lions in yellow grass, nightjars on dead leaves and chameleons among leaves.

Disruptive Colouration: This includes strong patterns like spots and stripes that make it confusing for predators to see the outline of an animal.

They make the outline appear broken into pieces, especially when they are in close groups.

It is difficult to hunt an animal if you cannot tell where its body begins and ends! Zebras are good examples.

Camouflage is one of nature's best ways of helping animals survive and thrive in their habitats! Whether through colour, shape, or texture, these clever adaptations keep animals safe and sneaky in the wild.

CAN YOU FIND THE ANIMALS HIDING IN THE WORDS?

Example: In Aprill only came once.



- 1. The ship pointed to the west.
- 2. Jacob ran as fast as he could.
- 3. He went to America today.
- 4. Eric owes me ten Dollar.



5. Do good workers succeed?

6. If I shout, he will hear me.

7. Martha wants to be a famous explorer,

8. We will go at lunchtime.

- 9. Why is Jack always late for school?
- 10. Greg was able to jump the high wall.
- 11. We will meet her on Monday.
- 12. The plane lands on the runway.





In the 1960s, scientists started noticing that bacteria in farm animals were becoming resistant to antibiotics, too! This happened because antibiotics

were often given to animals to

help them grow faster, which

is wrong and gives germs

more chances to become

resistant.

Antimicrobial Resistance

What is Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)?

AMR happens when germs, like bacteria, viruses, or fungi, become strong and stop medicines like antibiotics from working against them. This means infections can become harder to treat and may spread to other people or our pets. AMR happens when we use antibiotics incorrectly or when we use them when they are not needed.



FACT

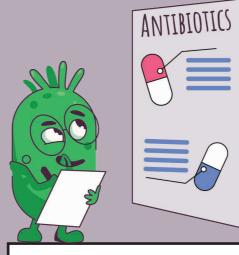
Germs such
as bacteria, viruses,
fungi, or parasites that
are resistant to many drugs
are known as Superbugs.
These drugs are harder
to treat with common
medicines.

FACT

Resistant germs
can also spread through
the water that humans and
animals drink or through our food
if we don't wash and cook it properly
before we eat. Since resistant germs
can spread in many different ways,
doctors, vets, environmental and
food scientists have been working
together to prevent the spread
of AMR. We refer to this
great teamwork as One

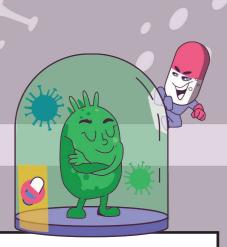
What can you do to help stop the spread of AMR?

- Wash your hands regularly to prevent spreading bacteria to others which in turn could let to infections.
- •Only take medicine when a doctor or your parent says it's okay and always finish the entire course of your antibiotics.
- •Do not share your antibiotics with friends, family, or anyone else.
- •Encourage your parents and community to get their animals vaccinated. This can prevent infections and reduces the need for antibiotics.



Why should I care about Antimicrobial Resistance?

Because AMR affects everyone! If the germs in our bodies become resistant to medication (antibiotics), common infections could become untreatable. It also makes it harder to treat pets, farm animals, and protect our environment.



In 2015, World
AMR Awareness
Week was initiated to raise
awareness on antimicrobial

resistance. It is celebrated every

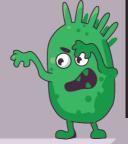
year between 18 – 24 November.

On this day, we wear **blue** to

remind people to use antibiotics

and other antimicrobial

medicines wisely.



What happens if Antimicrobial Resistance gets worse?

If AMR keeps getting worse, even simple infections like a sore throat or wounds from a cut could become dangerous. Some surgeries or treatments that depend on antibiotics might also become risky. This is because AMR can stop medications (antibiotics) from working properly, which then makes infections difficult to treat.

This awareness raising activity has been realised with support from:





8

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT Autimicrobial Resistance?

There are 4 statements which are wrong. Can you spot them?

1 Washing your hands can help stop the spread of resistant infections.



5 If only one person misuses antibiotics, the resistant germs will not affect others.

Antimicrobial resistance can spread between people, animals, and the environment.

2 You should always finish your antibiotics, even if you feel better.



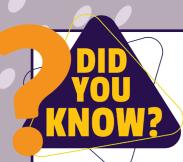
6 Getting ourselves and our animals vaccinated can help prevent infections that could become resistant.

We can help stop Antimicrobial Resistance by being careful with how we use antibiotics. 3 Farmers should give antibiotics without prescription from a vet.

4 You should take antibiotics every time you have a flu, even if the doctor did not prescribe the medicine

7 Just like humans, animals can also get resistant infections that don't respond to antibiotics.

10 It is safe to share antibiotics with friends or family if they're sick.



When a doctor or vet gives antibiotics to help fight an infection, it is super important to take all of the medicine - even if we start feeling better before finishing the course. Here is why!

GETTING RID OF ALL GERMS: Antibiotics kill the bacteria causing the illness. But some bacteria are stronger than others. If you stop taking the antibiotics too soon, the stronger bacteria might survive and make you sick again. Preventing Superbugs: If all bacteria are not killed, they can learn to

"fight back" against the antibiotics. As the bacteria get stronger, they could eventually become "superbugs". Infections caused by these "superbugs" become very hard to treat.

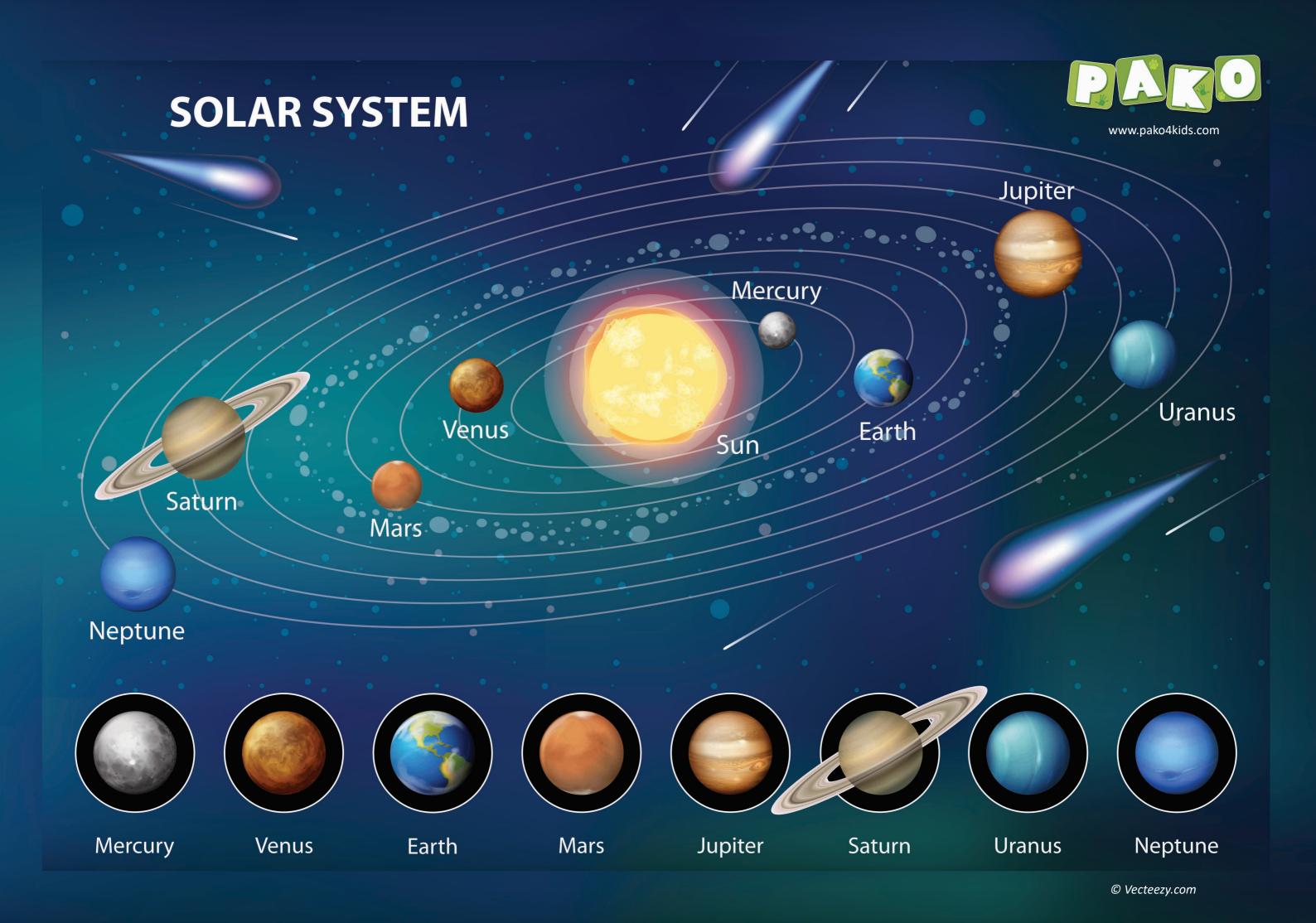
KEEPING PETS / ANIMALS HEALTHY: Just like humans, animals need to finish their antibiotics to completely clear infections, especially if they could spread these infections to other animals or even humans.

Protecting People: If animals do not finish their antibiotics, the bacteria could get stronger, and these stronger germs could spread to humans through touch or, in the case of farm animals, even through food.

Remember: Taking all your antibiotics helps keep you, your pets, and everyone around you safe from tough, hard-to-beat bacteria!









www.pako4kids.com pako@africaonline.com.na

Website for parents, teachers and children.

Find more contacts on: www.pako4kids.com/ cleverkids.htm



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Happy Dog (Windhoek) Tel: 081 801 0104 anja.junkers@gmx.net Using animal interactions to support clients with physical and mental health



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Carl List Mall / Fidel Castro street Tel: 061 377 800 andreas@optometrist.com.na

Olympia Optics (Windhoek) Cnr Hidipo Hamutenya / David Carstens Tel: 061 372 620 admin@olympiaoptics.com

African Eyes Optometrist (Windhoek) Shop 3, Maerua Mall, Jan Jonker Road Tel: 061 259 031 aeo@optometrist.com.na

Eye Store (Windhoek) Shop 35/36, Maerua Mall, Jan Jonker Road Tel: 061 307 620 reception@eyestore.co.na

Windhoek Optics (Windhoek) Continental Building / Independence Ave Tel: 061-22 55 41 whkoptic@iway.na www.windhoek-optics.com



biancaniem@gmail.com

Bianca Niemeyer Physiotherapy Tel: 061 253 446

Alna Swartz Physiotherapist (Kleine Kuppe / Windhoek) Tel: 081 406 9200 alnaswartzfisio@gmail.com



Pre-primary Schools

Cosmo Kids (Windhoek) 32 General Murtala Muhammed Ave Tel: 081 128 8807 / 081 407 7677 info@cosmokids.com.na

Tiny Tots and Tall Tales (Windhoek) Tel: 081 311 9312 Elisenheim Lifestyle Estate tinytotsandtalltales@gmail.com http://tinytotsandtalltales.simplesite.com

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Kumon - extra maths & english classes

(Windhoek) Tel: 061 255 367 carolkumon253@gmail.com www.kumon.org/namibia/



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Waldorf School Windhoek (Windhoek) Tel: 061 415 250

reception@waldorf-namibia.org www.waldorf-namibia.org



Sport Activities

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T-RexTribe for Swim, Cycle & Obstacle Run Coaching; Camps & Multisport Events

(Windhoek) Tel: 081 246 2767 charm-shannon@afol.com.na www.t-rexnamibia.com

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(Swakopmund) Tel: 081 465 1465 info@saltyjackal.com http://www.saltyjackal.com/



Therapists

LOGOTRIX Speech and Language Therapy (Windhoek) Tel: 061 225 424 / 081 247 2625 logotrix@iway.na





Dog clubs

Windhoek Dog Club (Windhoek) Avis Street www.windhoekdogclub.com info@windhoekdogclub.com

German Shepherd Dog Club (Windhoek) C/o Sean McBride / Frankie Fredericks Drive Tel: 081 358 2182 svnamibia@gmail.com

Happy Dog School Tennis Street, Windhoek Tel: 081 801 0104 happydogtrainingwindhoek@gmail.com



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centre / Centaurus Road Tel: 061 223 544

info@whkvet-cc.com 2.Klein Windhoek VTP / Camelthorn Pod, Berg street 42

Tel: 061 250 120 info@whkvet-cc.com



Vets

Rhino Park Veterinary Clinic (Windhoek) 54 Rhino Street, Rhino Park Tel: 061 257 272/3

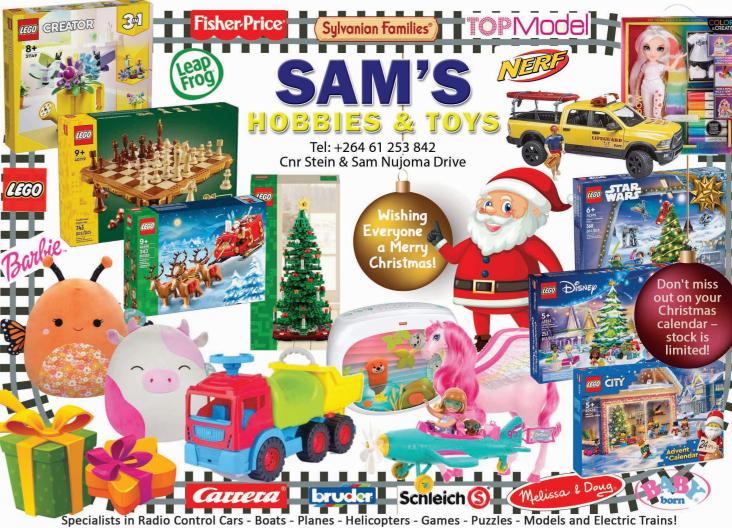
Animal Hospital (Windhoek) 10 Simeon Shixungileni Street Tel: 083 330 4520 / 081 124 9052 windhoek@animalhospital.com.na

Windhoek Veterinary Clinic (Windhoek)

8 Lossen Street Tel: 061 228 405 / 081 124 1668 info@whkvet-cc.com

More info about Pako Happy Pets on: www.pako4kids.com





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Benefits of Protecting and Growing TREES



Trees help make oxygen, which we need to breathe!

emotional sidel

can **MAKE US** FEEL HAPPIER AND

stress and anxiety. They provide we can relax, play, and enjoy the beauty of the outdoors. Whether our mood!

This awareness raising activity has been realised with support from:

DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

german

cooperation

TREES HELP FIGHT **CLIMATE CHANGE** by

absorbing carbon dioxide (CO₂), a gas that makes the Earth warmer. When trees take in CO₂ during photosynthesis, they store part of the carbon in their trunks, branches, and roots. This helps reduce the amount of CO2 in the air, cooling down our planet and making it healthier for everyone!

Trees help fight elimate changel

TREES **OFFER** SHELTER, FOOD, AND A SAFE PLACE FOR ANIMALS to live. making them important homes for creatures big and small!

manyanima



MANY TREES GROW

TASTY FRUITS. Cultivated trees like mangoes, pawpaws and guavas produce delicious fruits. Wild trees like tamarind and baobab produce fruits that are enjoyed by people as well as a range of wildlife. All edible tree fruits can form a healthy part of our diet as they provide us with vitamins and nutrients. In addition to fruits, some trees produce seeds or nuts like cashews, which are great snacks and packed with protein. Some pods like monkey-bread can be pounded to make porridge and the leaves of trees like tamarind and baobab can be cooked and eaten as vegetables.

Wordsearch: **FOOD**

SHADE HOME LEAVES AIR



Tree roots **HOLD THE**

SOIL TOGETHER, like glue. This keeps the soil in place and stops it from

ground instead of just running off

This helps prevent flooding and keeps the soil nice and wet for plants to grow.

TREE ROOTS CREATE LITTLE HOMES for

animals are important for keeping the soil

Why are the roots so important?

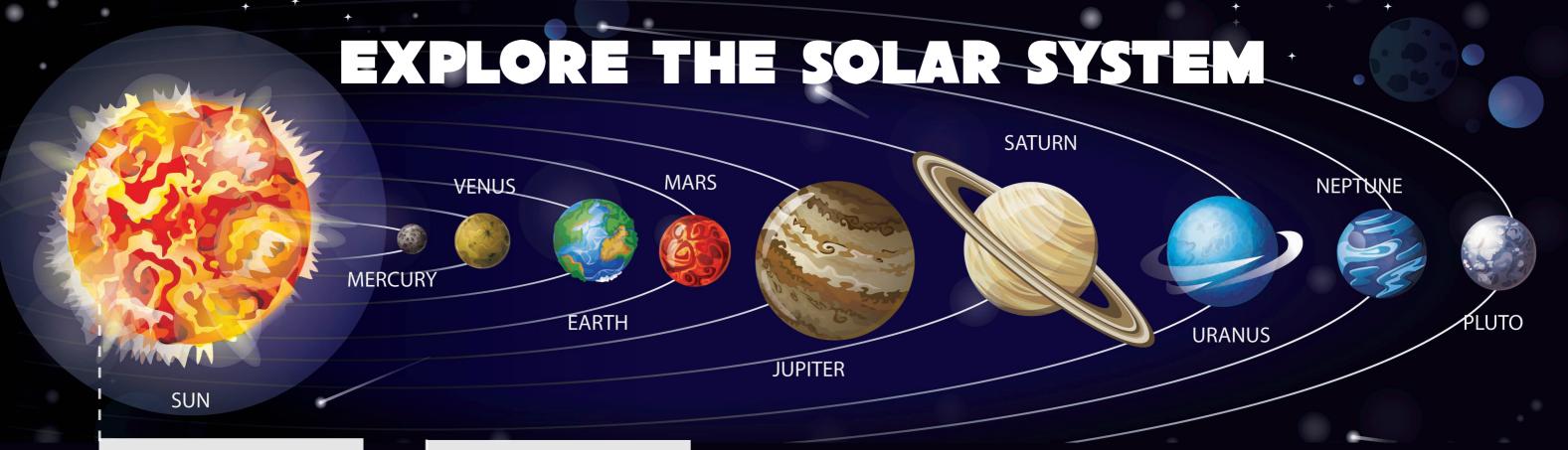
So, just think—if every person planted one tree each year, we could make the world a much greener, happier, and healthier place for all!



Why are the leaves so important?

Leaves create **SHADE** under the tree, making it a cool spot for animals, plants, and even people to relax on hot days.

When leaves fall to the ground, they don't just disappear. Instead, they break down slowly with the help of bugs, worms, and other little creatures. As the leaves break down, they turn into HUMUS, which is like superrich, healthy soil.



The Sun is a giant ball of hot gas at the centre of our solar system. It provides light and heat, which are essential for life on Earth.

Size: The Sun is huge! It is about 109 times wider than Earth and could fit around 1.3 million Earths inside it!

Temperature: The surface of the Sun is extremely hot, around 5,500 degrees Celsius. The core is even hotter, reaching temperatures of about 15 million degrees Celsius.

Light Travel: It takes about 8 minutes and 20 seconds for sunlight to reach Earth. So when you see sunlight, it actually left the Sun over 8 minutes ago!

Lifespan: The Sun is about 4.6 billion years old and has enough fuel to shine for several billion more years!

Seasons: The tilt of Earth's axis and its orbit around the Sun are what cause the different seasons. As Earth moves, different parts get more or less sunlight throughout the year.

Source of Vitamin D: Sunlight is essential for humans as it helps our bodies produce vitamin D, which is crucial for bone health and immune function.

Your Stargazing Expert



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How to put up a Sundial (Sun clock)

Want to learn how to tell time using the sun? Let's build a sundial! It is super simple and fun to do in sandy ground.

What You Need:

A stick (minimum 30 cm long)
A sunny spot outside
Small rocks or other markers
A watch or clock (to check the time)

Step-by-Step Instructions:

Pick a Sunny Spot:

Find a place outside where the sun shines all day. Sandy ground is perfect because you can easily press a stick into it!

Plant the Stick:

Push the stick into the sandy ground so it stands straight up. This stick will create a shadow when the sun shines.

Mark the First Shadow:

Start in the morning, preferably as early as possible, like around 8 a.m. Check where the shadow from the stick falls. Place a marker where the shadow ends. This is your first time marker.

Check the Shadow Every Hour:

Every hour, come back and place another rock or shell where the shadow ends. Write the time next to each rock (or remember it!).

Create Your Sundial:

By the end of the day, you will have a circle of rocks around the stick. These show where the shadow falls at different times.

Telling Time:

To use your sundial later, look at the shadow of the stick. It will point to one of your markers, and you will know what time it is!

Now you have a cool, homemade sundial to tell time using just the sun!

WHY NEVER TO GIVE A PET AS A GIFT

As we gear up for Christmas, the idea of giving a cuddly puppy or kitten might sound like a good idea? I remember the times when I so badly wanted to have a dog for Christmas and my mum told me that Father Christmas will never give a living creature as a gift because they

are not things that can be built! Can you imagine what would happen if he had a dog, a cat and a rabbit in his bag? It is simply not practical to bring them on his sleigh.

"He only delivers toys his elves can make in his workshop up at the North Pole, and pets are not toys!" | easter)?

she said. Okay, I must admit, I'd conveniently forgotten about the toys being made in his workshop,

But are there "real" reasons why we should never surprise someone with a pet (also not for birthdays or for



Pets are living animals with unique personalities, emotions and needs. They are NOT toys!



They are companions and family members, not disposable



Adding an animal companion is an important decision that means making a permanent commitment to care for and spend time with



They typically live for 10-15 years, requiring affection, effort and money



The responsibility of caring for a pet, daily exercises, attention, food and water but also toys and vet bills are often underestimated. Pets know how to run up a tab!



Can we be sure that the person who receives the gift lives in an environment that is suitable for the needs of the animal? Will they be able to care for it?



What happens with the pet if they must move house or relocate to a different town for work or school?



Many pets that are given as gifts are only enjoyed for a short while after which they are often abandoned by being given away or left at the SPCA or other shelters. And they are already flooded.

While it has been a while since my mum disappointed me with her answer, I believe that Father Christmas's rules haven't changed since then: No live animals! Now you know why!





081 801 0104 happydogtrainingwindhoek@gmail.com







Bringing the Puppies Home!

17 + 3 + 16 + 4

9+9+12+10

8 + 7 + 12 + 13

8 + 12 + 10 + 8

Help the puppies find their way to their mother. To do this, you must cross the river. But be careful: some stones are slippery, and you cannot step on them. All the slippery stones have a task, with a total of 38, while the safe stones have a task with a sum of 40. Can you find the way?

13+9+9+7

11 + 8 + 14 + 7

6 + 23 + 3 + 6

1+25+3+9

24 + 5 + 2 + 9

14 + 11 + 10 + 3

5 + 15 + 7 + 13

19 + 3 + 9 + 9

7+6+13+14 21+9+6+2

5 + 17+ 9 + 7

8 + 8 + 10 + 12

6+9+15+8

8 + 7 + 12 + 13

11 + 2 + 7 + 18

9+9+9+11

2 + 14 + 11 + 11

14 + 7 + 7 + 12



ACTIVITYANSWERS





PAGE 6 & 7

7. Martha wants to be a famous explorer.

9. Why is Jack always late for school? 10. Greg was able to jump the high wall.

11. We will meet her on Monday.

12. The plane lands on the runway.

1. The ship pointed to the west.

2. Jacob ran as fast as he could.

3. He went to America today.

5. Do good workers succeed?

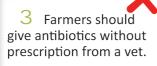
6. If I shout, he will hear me.

8. We will go at lunchtime.

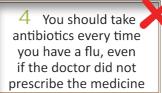
4. Eric owes me ten Dollar.



Wrong statements:



5 If only one person misuses antibiotics, the resistant germs will not affect others.



10 It is safe to share antibiotics with friends or family if they're sick.

PAGE 11 11

THURSDAY MONDAY

FRIDAY

FRLDAY

PAGE 117

Wordsearch: FOOD SHADE **HOME LEAVES** AIR

F	S	Н	A	D	E	Þ			
О	Q	A	Ι	L	M				
О	T	О	R	K	Т				
D	R	P	В	A	I				
T	Е	A	V	Е	S	þ			
N	O	H	O	M	Е	Þ			

WEDNESDAY TUESDAY

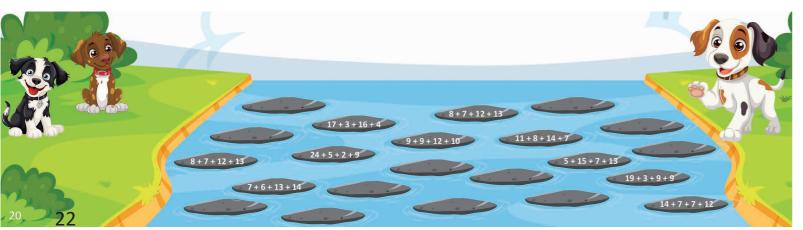
SARTURDAY THURSDAY MONDAY

SUNDAY

SATURDAY

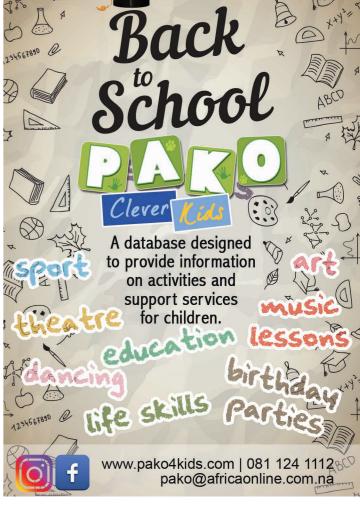
THURSDAY MONDAY WEDNESDAY FRIDAY TUESDAY

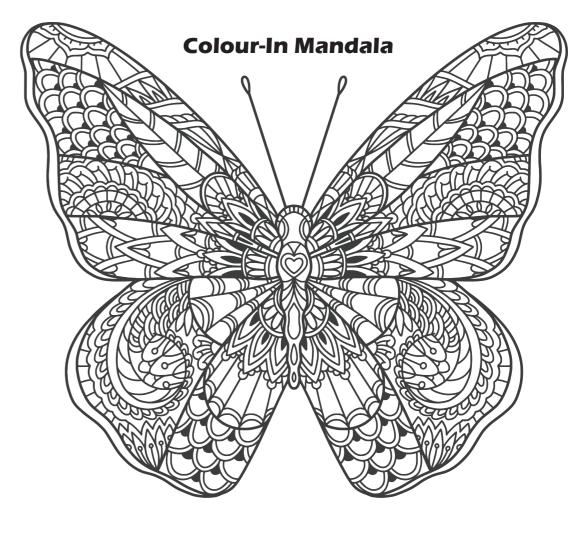






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