

# PAKO Kids Magazine

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## Nature's friends

# OWLS

### KEEPING YOUR PETS FLEA- AND TICK-FREE

### HOW TO RAISE A PUPPY TO BE YOUR LIFELONG COMPANION



## WHICH ANIMAL BELONGS TO WHICH DESCRIPTION?

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# Nature's friends **O****W****L****S**

## NIGHT HUNTERS

Owls are nocturnal birds, which means they are most active during the night. Their specially adapted eyes help them see well in low-light conditions.



## SILENT FLYERS

Owls are known for their silent flight. Specialised feathers help reduce the sound of their wings flapping, allowing them to sneak up on prey without being heard.



## FEATHERED FACES

Many owls have facial disks, which are circular arrangements of feathers on their faces that help funnel sound to their ears. This enhances their ability to locate and catch prey by sound.



## WIDE-EYED

Owls have large, forward-facing eyes that give them excellent binocular vision. This helps them judge distances accurately, which is important for hunting.



## FLEXIBLE NECK

Owls can turn their heads up to 270 degrees. This allows them to just quietly move their heads when reacting to a mouse moving, rather than noisily moving their whole body.



## POWERFUL TALONS

Owls have strong, sharp talons that they use to catch and hold onto prey. These talons are their primary tools for hunting and feeding.



## VARIETY OF SPECIES

There are around 200 different species of owls and they can be found on every continent except Antarctica. Some well-known species include the Barn Owl, Giant Eagle Owl and Wood Owl.



## DIGESTIVE ABILITIES

Owls cannot digest the fur and bones of their prey, so they regurgitate (bring back up to the mouth and cough out) these indigestible parts in the form of pellets.



## VARIED DIETS

Owls are carnivores. Their diet can include mice, rats, insects, small mammals and even other birds. The type of prey they hunt depends on their size and habitat.



## LIFE IN TREES

Owls often nest in the branches of trees, using nests made by other birds or they find holes in tree trunks which can be natural or made by woodpeckers.





# CREATURE Feature

By Kalimukwa Manyando and Ruth H. Leeney  
Namibia's Rays and Sharks (NaRaS) project



**Broadnose sevengills** have been known to 'spy-hop', meaning an animal lifts its head out of the water to have a look around. This is a behaviour usually associated with whales and dolphins!



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Namibia's Rays and Sharks

This edition's featured creature is the **BROADNOSE SEVENGILL SHARK.**

**Afrikaans:** Platneus sewekiefhaai  
**Scientific name:** *Notorynchus cepedianus*

The broadnose sevengill shark gets its name from its seven gill slits – most living sharks species have five gill slits. It has a bluntly pointed, broad head, a wide mouth, small eyes, and one dorsal fin positioned far along its back. Its body is silver, grey or brown on top with some scattered black and white spots, which distinguishes it from a similar species, the sharpnose sevengill shark (*Heptranchias perlo*). Broadnose sevengill sharks are born at a length of 40-45 cm and can reach almost 3 m in length when fully grown.

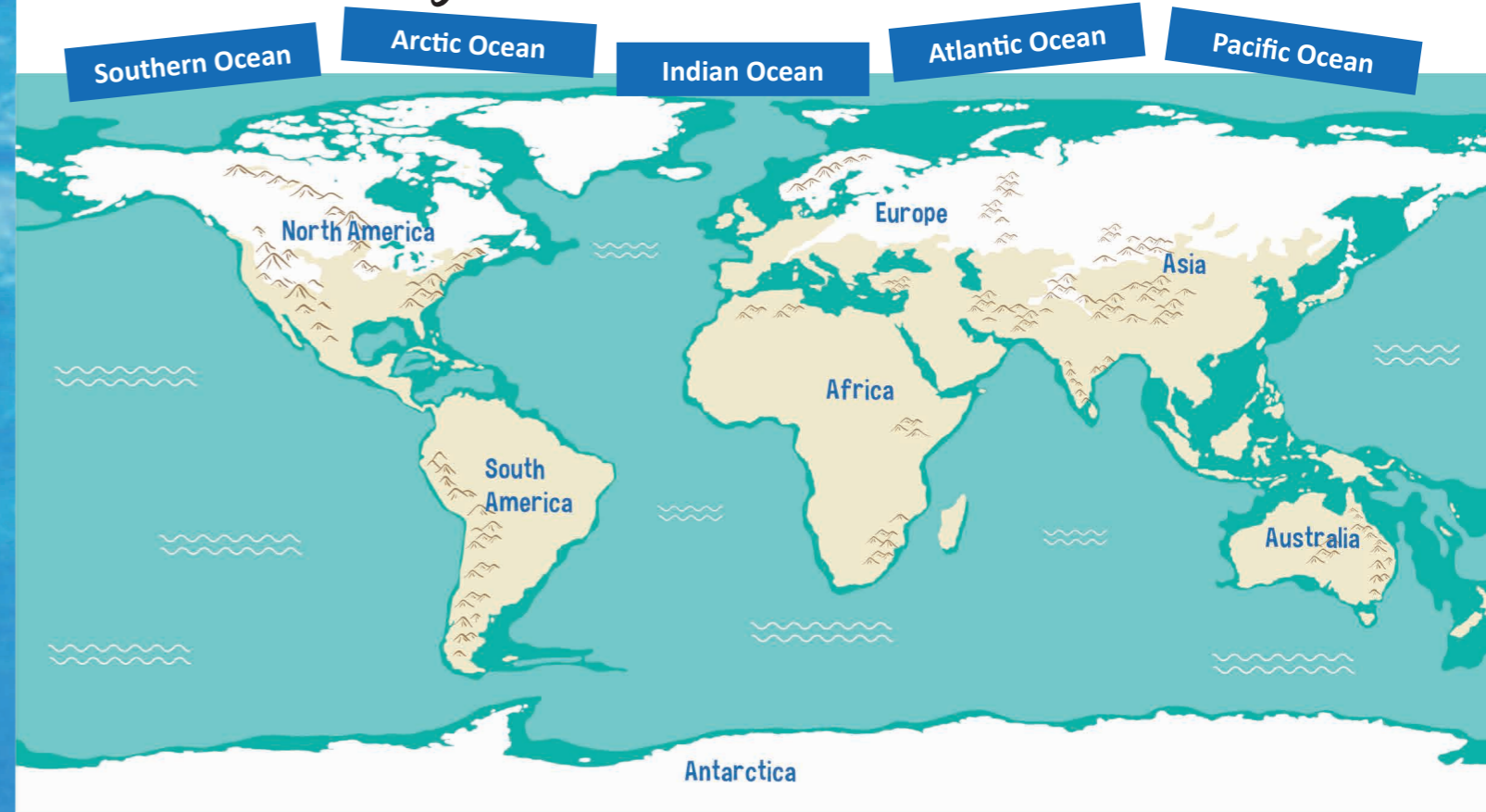
These sharks are found in temperate oceans and seas around the world. In Namibia, they can be found from the Orange River mouth in the south, as far north as Terrace Bay, and are common in shallow coastal waters and kelp forest habitats. They feed on bony fish, marine mammals such as seals and small dolphins, other smaller sharks and rays as well as a range of marine invertebrates.

The threats facing this species include overfishing and habitat loss. They may be accidentally caught in some commercial fisheries and even if they are released, may not survive. Human activities that disturb or damage coastal ecosystems, such as diamond mining and dredging the seabed, may have a negative effect on these sharks. They are also caught by recreational anglers along Namibia's coastline. Although

most anglers in Namibia release the sharks they catch, they should also be sure to use responsible fishing gear (circle hooks) and that each shark is released quickly and handled carefully, so it will survive after release.

Broadnose sevengill sharks are an important component of Namibia's kelp forest ecosystems, part of the 'Great African Seaforest'. Kelp forests are full of biodiversity, providing a home for countless species including fishes, crayfish, crabs, octopus. They also capture carbon, thereby helping in the fight against climate breakdown. Protecting Namibia's seaforests will ensure that they stay healthy and full of life!

do you know where which ocean is ?



## OCEANS

An ocean is a very large area of salt water. Oceans cover most of the Earth's surface. There are five of them altogether.

### Pacific Ocean

The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean on Earth. It holds more than half of the world's liquid water. It reaches from North and South America to Asia and Oceania. The Great Barrier Reef is found in the Pacific Ocean.

### Atlantic Ocean

The Atlantic Ocean is the second-largest ocean. It reaches from North and South America to Europe and Africa. The largest mountain range in the world is found under water in the Atlantic Ocean. It is called the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.

### Indian Ocean

The Indian Ocean is the third-largest ocean and also the warmest. It is named after the country of India. It reaches from Asia to Africa and Oceania. The Indian Ocean is home to lots of endangered animals like turtles and blue whales.

### Southern Ocean

The Southern Ocean is the second smallest ocean. It surrounds Antarctica. It is the only ocean that goes around the whole globe. There are lots of icebergs in the Southern Ocean, especially in winter.

### Arctic Ocean

The Arctic Ocean is the smallest of Earth's oceans. It is often completely covered in ice. Some types of whale visit the Arctic Ocean in the summer months. Polar bears hunt for seals at holes in the sea ice.

(find answers on page 22)



# WHICH ANIMAL BELONGS TO WHICH DESCRIPTION?



A. BAT



B. BEE



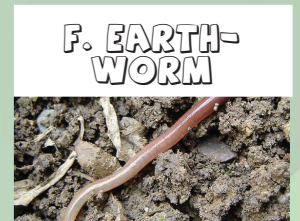
C. BIRD



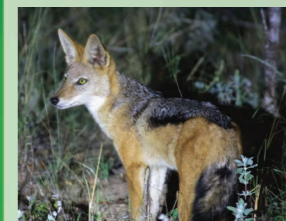
D. CAT



E. DOG



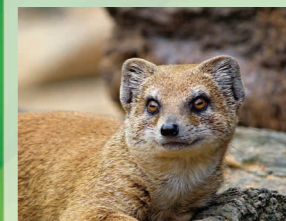
F. EARTH-WORM



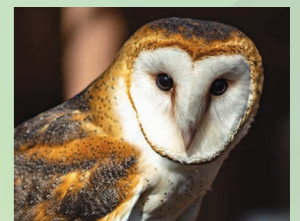
G. JACKAL



H. LADY BUG



I. MONGOOSE



J. OWL



K. TORTOISE



L. VULTURE

**1. Disease control:** these animals are like doctors in the wild. When they eat the remains of animals, they help prevent the spread of diseases. If those dead animals were left lying around, germs and diseases could spread and that wouldn't be good for anyone.

**2.** They are like **superheroes** when it comes to eating bugs. They are experts at catching insects, especially those pesky mosquitoes that bother us. So, the next time you see one of them flying around at night, remember that they're not just creatures of the dark – they're essential helpers in keeping our environment healthy and happy!

**3.** They hunt other animals for food. By doing this, they help **control the populations** of animals they prey on. This prevents certain species from becoming too numerous and overwhelming their environment. They also often scavenge for food, eating the remains of animals that have died. This "clean-up" role helps **prevent the spread of diseases**.

**4.** These animals are **excellent stress relievers**. When you pet one of them, it can have a calming effect and help reduce stress levels. The rhythmic purring sound they make is like a soothing melody that can make you feel relaxed. **Companionship:** They provide comfort and company, especially during quiet or lonely times. Spending time with them has been linked to heart health benefits.

**5.** They are like **little engineers for the soil**. They burrow through the ground, creating channels and passageways. This helps air, water and nutrients move around in the soil, making it healthier for plants. They eat things like dead leaves, turning them into nutrient-rich soil called "castings". These castings are like natural fertilizers that help plants grow strong and healthy.

**6.** They are like **nature's pest control team**. By hunting small mammals and insects, they help keep the numbers of these creatures in check. This is beneficial for farmers because it means fewer pests eating crops. They are also called: "silent hunters".

**7.** Spending time with these animals can be **good for our hearts**. Studies have shown that having one of these animals can help lower blood pressure and reduce the risk of heart disease. The joy and happiness they bring can have a positive impact on our overall well-being. They can also be trained to help blind people and to help find missing people.

**8. Seeds on the move:** they help plants travel. When they eat fruits, they often drop seeds in different places through their droppings. This helps new plants grow in various areas, making the environment more diverse. **Bug catchers:** they are also excellent bug catchers. They eat insects that might harm plants or bother people.

**9. Seed spreaders:** Just like birds, they help plants by spreading seeds. When they eat fruits, the seeds pass through their digestive system and when they poop, they can leave seeds in new places, helping plants grow in different areas.

**10. Keeping snake and scorpion populations under control:** they are famous for their ability to stand up to snakes and scorpions, even venomous ones. They are like nature's own superheroes, protecting other animals and sometimes even people from dangerous snakes.

**11. Pollination superheroes:** they are like nature's superheroes. When they visit flowers to collect nectar, they also transfer pollen from one flower to another. This pollen transfer is called pollination and it's like a magic trick that helps plants make seeds. Without bees, many plants wouldn't be able to make the fruits and seeds they need to grow and reproduce.

**12. Pest control superheroes:** they love to eat tiny pests that can harm plants, such as aphids. They are like nature's pest control superheroes, keeping gardens healthy by munching on harmful insects.





# HOW TO RAISE A PUPPY TO BE YOUR LIFELONG COMPANION



**N**ever take a puppy away from his mum before the age of 8 weeks as they still need their Mum and siblings at that age to socialise and learn skills, like for example bite inhibition while playing. Getting a younger puppy will most probably put you up for behaviour and fear issues on the long run!



**G**etting a dog is a big responsibility but getting a puppy is an even bigger one! Why? Because puppies have to learn how your world works and how to do everything. You're the one who must teach them patiently and without force how to do it. Although puppies can be a lot of work, it will all be worth it in the end because you'll have a trained, balanced, adorable lifelong companion for plenty of wonderful experiences and adventures. But, you have to have lots of patience first! Having a new puppy can be a fun and exciting time, but dealing with him can also feel overwhelming at times.



**P**uppy proofing: There are several unsafe things in your house that you might need to puppy-proof, before your puppy moves in. These include electrical cords, stairs, and holes in the fence. It might also be a good idea to put away loose carpets, sofa cushions and shoes for the first weeks. All things lying on the floor (including books and your math homework) will certainly be chewed!



**P**otty training is one of the most important things you need to teach your dog from the beginning. Never punish your puppy for peeing or pooing inside the house.

Instead, get yourself a routine to bring your doggie outside every one or two hours and once or twice at night at the beginning. Don't play but rather just calmly wait for your doggie to go potty and then praise him for it. Especially very young puppies need to potty after they slept, ate or drank and after playing as well. You can usually notice that your doggie needs to potty as they start sniffing the ground or moving in small circles. Immediately pick it up and bring it outside! It requires consistency, but soon enough your puppy will learn when and where to eliminate.



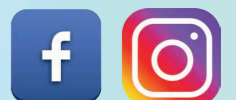
**T**eaching your dog a couple of basic commands is essential for a well-behaved dog and good relationship. It also strengthens the bond between you and your dog and ensures a safer and more enjoyable experience for both of you. Start with basic commands like "sit," "stay," and "come." These lay the foundation for good behaviour, making further training more effective. The best training method involves rewarding desired behaviours to encourage their repetition and ignoring undesired behaviour instead of punishing it. Here is how to teach a "sit": take a treat



or piece of kibble in your hand and move it from in front of your doggie slowly over the head towards its back. As your dog looks at the kibble the bum will automatically drop to the ground. Say "Sit" and immediately give him the treat. This encourages him to associate sitting with a positive outcome. It's a gentle and most effective way to teach your dog good habits without fear or punishment. If your puppy does not sit during this exercise, you might move the treat in a way that's too far away from his head or he is not interested in the treat and you might need to choose something tastier. Remember to never push your dog into any position during training.

## Happy Dog School

081 801 0104  
happydogtrainingwindhoek@gmail.com







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aao@optometrist.com.na

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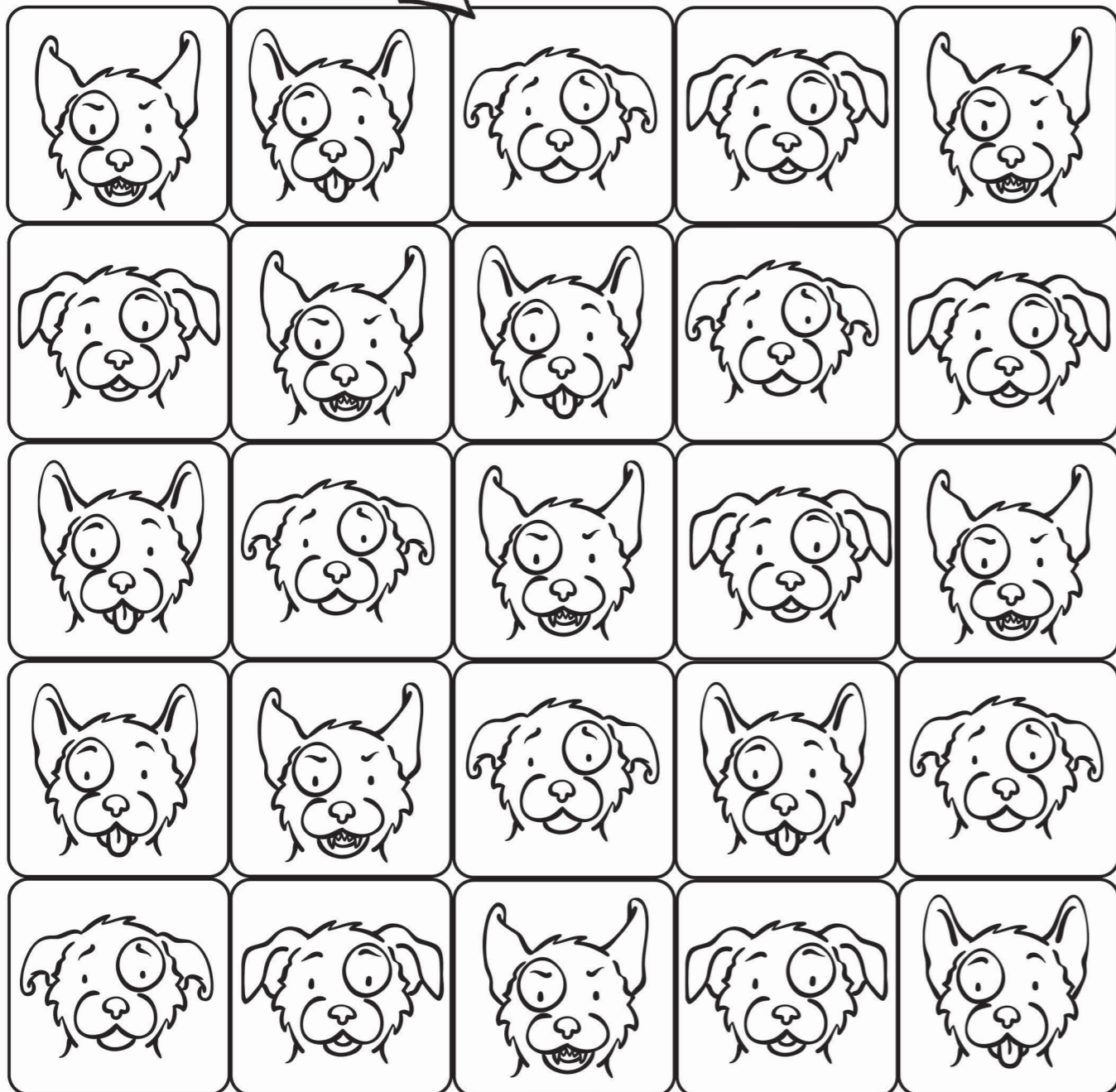
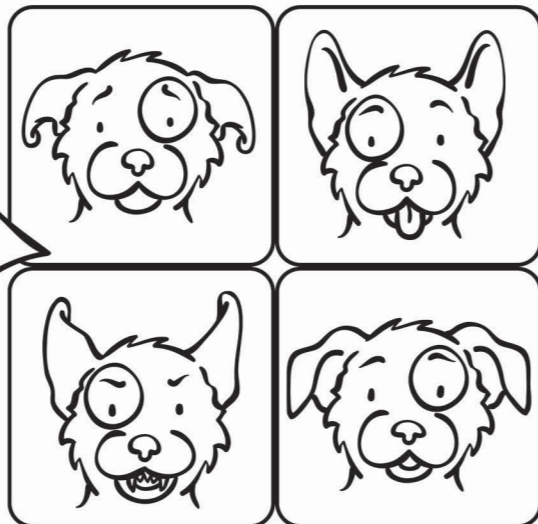


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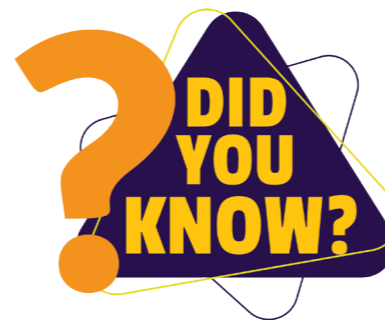


Colour this tile of 4 pictures.

Find the matching tile down here and colour it in.



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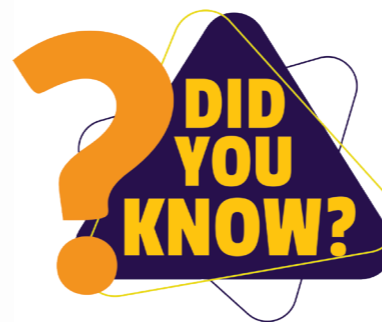
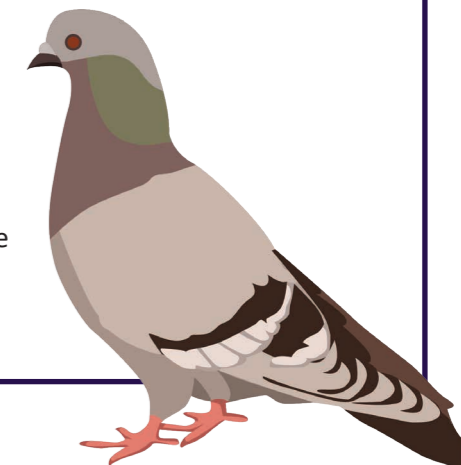
## DOVE OR PIGEON?

Doves and pigeons are actually very similar birds and belong to the same family. In fact, the terms “dove” and “pigeon” are often used interchangeably. The main difference between them is more about how people use these words rather than the birds themselves.

“Dove” is often used to describe the smaller, more elegant-looking birds, while “pigeon” is used for the larger, more robust-looking ones. However, there are exceptions, and some people may use the words differently. So, it’s a bit like saying “dog” and “puppy” – a puppy is just a young dog, and a dove is a type of pigeon.

In general, both doves and pigeons are gentle birds with similar characteristics. They are known for their cooing sounds and you might see them in parks or in the city. People like them because they are friendly and can be trained easily. They also come in different colours, like white, gray and brown.

So, in a nutshell, the main difference between doves and pigeons is more about how people use the words rather than the birds themselves.



## DOVE AND PIGEON FACTS

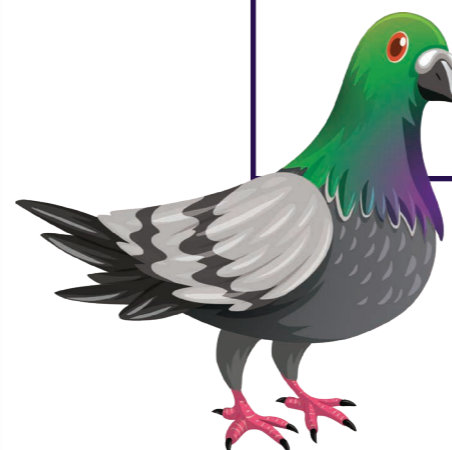
Doves and pigeons mate for life.

Females almost always lay two eggs at a time. Although possible, it is very rare to lay one egg, as is three or more eggs.

In captivity, pigeons often live up to 30 years of age. However, in urban population they rarely grow older than 3 or 4 years.

Doves and pigeons have no gall bladder. Although the reason behind this anomaly is unknown, interestingly, these birds still produce bile (it’s simply secreted directly into the gut).

Both the male and the female produce milk for their young. Their milk is called crop milk. It contains a higher level of protein and fat than the milk produced by mammals.





## Word Scramble

Use the letters to spell the word.

O N H L  
P S I D

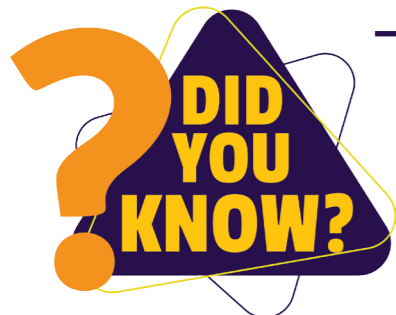
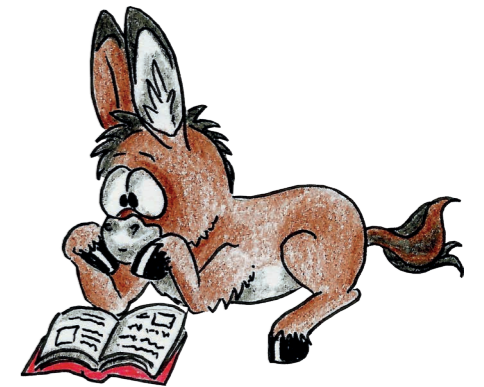
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

## Word Scramble

Use the letters to spell the word.

Q I U S  
L E R R

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □



### Orcas are dolphins

Orcas, which are very recognisable because of their black and white coloring, aren't actually whales. In fact, they are part of the dolphin family. Sometimes called killer whales, they are the biggest members of the dolphin family and found in every ocean in the world.

Like dolphins, they are very intelligent and able to communicate. They have been observed to display a wide range of behaviours, including problem-solving, tool use and social learning.

If killer whales are actually dolphins, why do we call them that? The name killer whale came from ancient sailors who observed orcas hunting and preying on other whale species.

They called them "asesina ballenas" which translates to whale killer. Eventually, the names were flip-flopped and the term killer whale was born.



### CROCODILE OR ALLIGATOR?

Can you correct the text below?

#### Snout Shape:

**Crocodiles/Alligators** have a V-shaped, pointed snout.  
**Crocodiles/Alligators** have a U-shaped, rounded snout.

#### Geographic Distribution:

**Crocodiles/Alligators** are found in Africa, Australia, Asia and America.  
**Crocodiles/Alligators** are native to only two places: the United States (mainly in the Southeast) and China.

#### Size:

**Crocodiles/Alligators** are typically longer than **crocodiles/alligators**. The saltwater **crocodile/alligator** is the largest of all **crocodile/alligator** species.



## MATH CROSSWORD

ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION



|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |
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| = |   | = |   | = |   | =  |   | = |   |
| 6 | - | = | 3 |   | = | 7  |   |   |   |
| + |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |
| 4 |   |   | 2 |   |   |    |   |   |   |
| = |   | = |   | = |   | =  |   | = |   |
|   | - | 5 | = |   | + | 1  | = | 6 |   |



\* Fill in the missing numbers and signs



# KEEPING YOUR PETS FLEA- AND TICK-FREE IS IMPORTANT FOR THEIR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Fleas and ticks can make your pets itchy and uncomfortable. Imagine if you had tiny bugs biting you all the time – it wouldn't be very pleasant, right? Keeping your pets free from fleas and ticks helps them stay healthy and enjoy their lives.



Fleas and ticks can make your pets sick. They can carry diseases that make your furry friends feel really unwell. By keeping them flea and tick-free, you're helping to keep them healthy and strong.

Fleas and ticks don't just bother pets, they can also bite and bother humans. By keeping your pets free from these pests, you're also protecting your family from unwanted bug bites. Ticks, especially, can carry diseases that can be transmitted to both pets and humans. By preventing ticks, you're helping to stop the spread of these diseases, keeping everyone in the family healthy.

Flea bites can cause allergic reactions in some pets. Just like some people are allergic to certain foods or plants, some pets can be allergic to fleas. Keeping your pets flea-free helps prevent these allergies and keeps them feeling their best.

## How to keep pets tick- and flea-free:

Giving your pet a bath with a pet-friendly shampoo helps to wash away any fleas or ticks that might be on their fur.

Your pet can wear a special collar that helps to keep ticks and fleas away.

After your pet goes on exciting outdoor adventures, make sure to check them for ticks.

Cleaning your pet's bed and the areas they play in, helps get rid of any fleas that might be hiding.

While cuddling with your pet, you can give them a little inspection for ticks or fleas. It's like having a cozy bonding moment while also making sure they're bug-free!

Vets can give them special medicine that keeps ticks and fleas away.

The vet might suggest dipping as part of a plan to keep your pet safe.

Dipping is something the vet will guide you on, and it's an extra special way to make sure your furry friend stays strong.



# Counting fleas



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# ACTIVITY ANSWERS

## PAGE 7



## PAGE 8

Answers:  
1L, 2A, 3G, 4D, 5F, 6J, 7E, 8C, 9K, 10i, 11B, 12H

## PAGE 16

### Matching tiles



Colour this tile of 4 pictures.  
Find the matching tile down here and colour it in.



## PAGE 21

32

## PAGE 18 & 19

Word Scramble:  
Dolphins / Squirrel

### Snout Shape:

**Crocodiles** have a V-shaped, pointed snout.  
**Alligators** have a U-shaped, rounded snout.

### Geographic Distribution:

**Crocodiles** are found in Africa, Australia, Asia, and America.  
**Alligators** are native to only two places: the United States (mainly in the Southeast) and China.

### Size:

**Crocodiles** are typically longer than **alligators**. The saltwater crocodile is the largest of all crocodile species.

## MATH CROSSWORD

ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION



|    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|
| 9  | - | 5 | = | 4 | - | 3 | = | 1  | + | 4 | = | 5 |
| -  |   |   | + |   | + |   |   |    |   |   |   |   |
| 7  |   |   | = | 6 |   |   | = | 8  |   |   | = | 5 |
| 4  | - | 2 | = | 2 | + | 8 | = | 10 | - | 1 | = | 9 |
| +  |   |   | + |   | - |   |   |    |   |   |   |   |
| 2  |   |   | = | 1 |   |   | = | 3  |   |   | = |   |
| 6  | - | 3 | = | 3 | + | 4 | = | 7  |   |   |   |   |
| +  |   |   | + |   | - |   |   |    |   |   |   |   |
| 4  |   |   | = | 2 |   |   | = | 1  |   |   | = |   |
| 10 | - | 5 | = | 5 | + | 1 | = | 6  |   |   |   |   |



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**Mein Wörter-Bilderbuch Baustelle** (tiptoi)

**Fühl mal! Meine Welt** (mini steps)

**Ich bin der kleine Igel** (mini steps)

**Mein großes Lichter-Wimmelbuch In der Nacht** (Suchen, finden, leuchten)

**Weltraum** (8-12 Jahre)

**Mein erstes Vorlese-Fühlbuch** (Bist du eine Ente?)

**Bald bin ich wieder gesund** (junior)

**Wenn kleine Tiere müde sind** (mini steps)

**Wir entdecken Meerestiere** (Wieso Weshalb Warum)

**Die Rettungsfahrzeuge** (junior)

**Spirit** (DAS ABENTEUER BEGINNT)

**Immenhof** (DAS ABENTEUER EINES SOMMERS)

**Immenhof** (DAS GROSSE VERSPRECHEN)

Other brands visible: Ravensburger, Tonka, PlayDoh, Schleich, Tamiya, Baby Born, VTech, LEGO, Bruder, Kettler, Hot Wheels, Melissa & Doug, Meccano, Barbie.



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