



RESCUE TEAM

“And where is he?” Anuta looked around, confused. The girl had come to Anui Park on holiday, and she couldn’t wait to see Tisha. Together with Neku, they had been walking through the snowy forest all morning, but they had not seen the tiger cub.

“Don’t worry, our Tisha will turn up! Let’s play hide-and-seek. I bet I’ll hide in a way you’ll never find me!”

The children were standing at the edge of the woods surrounded by spruce trees. Under the weight of the snow, the branches of the mighty trees bowed down to the ground.

“Let’s play hide and seek! You’ve got one minute!” Anuta closed her eyes and started counting. Neku ran into the thicket. It was not easy to hide there: the boy went round the branches, hastily levelling the snow where his footprints were too visible. Finally, he lurked under a large spruce bough and started listening to Anuta’s voice in the distance, “Fifty-five, fifty-six...”

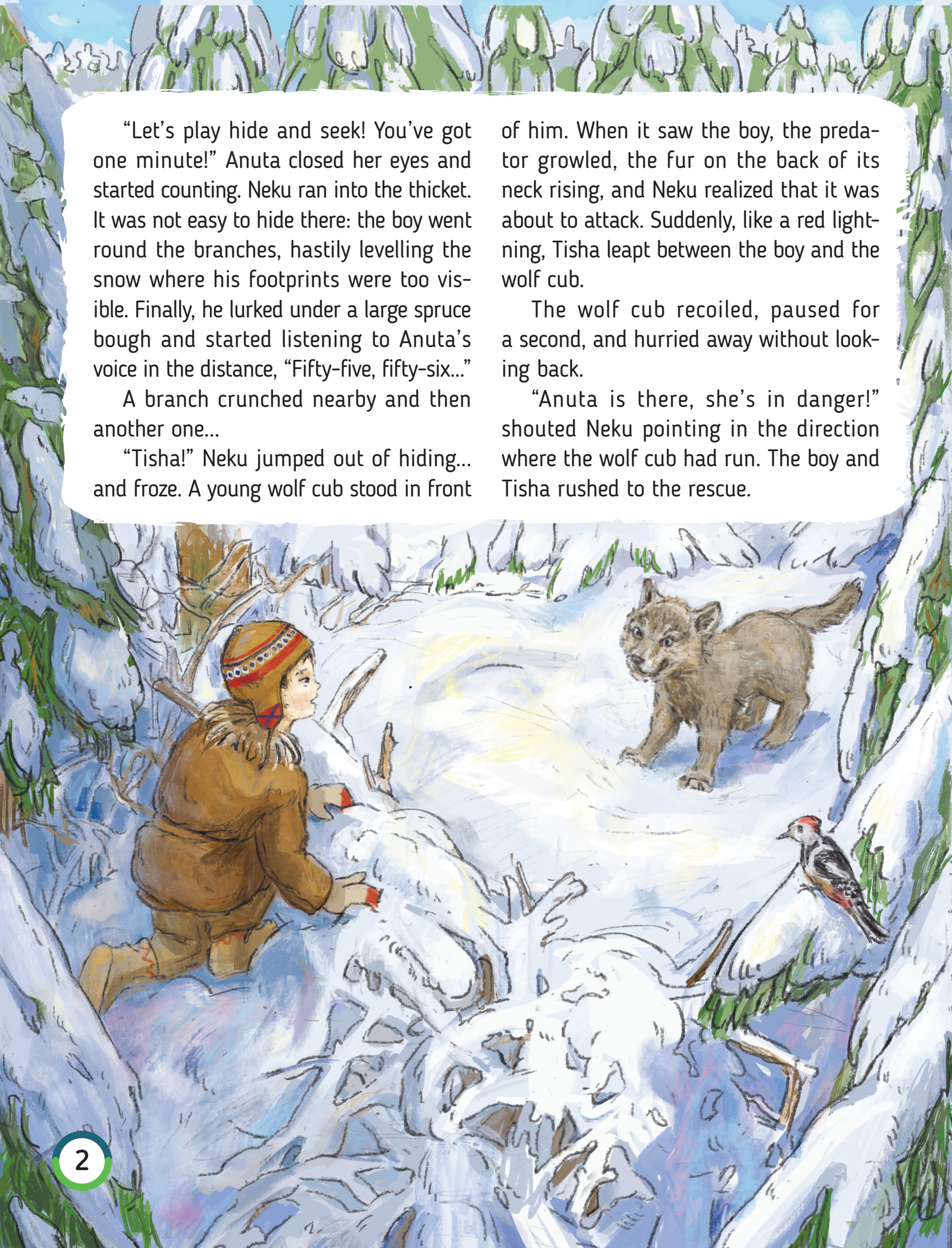
A branch crunched nearby and then another one...

“Tisha!” Neku jumped out of hiding... and froze. A young wolf cub stood in front

of him. When it saw the boy, the predator growled, the fur on the back of its neck rising, and Neku realized that it was about to attack. Suddenly, like a red lightning, Tisha leapt between the boy and the wolf cub.

The wolf cub recoiled, paused for a second, and hurried away without looking back.

“Anuta is there, she’s in danger!” shouted Neku pointing in the direction where the wolf cub had run. The boy and Tisha rushed to the rescue.





Neku and Tisha found Anuta looking at something in the snow.

"I heard a rustle in the bushes, I thought it was you, I ran, and there were footprints and drops of blood. It looks like it's a wolf, and it needs our help," said Anuta, raised her head and saw Tisha. "Tisha! I've missed you so much!"

The girl took the tiger cub in her arms.

"Yes, it's a wolf! It almost attacked me! It can be very dangerous," Neku started to have his doubts.

"If the wolf is hurt, it can't survive the winter in the forest!" Tisha was worried.

"Neku, have you forgotten that when animals are hurt or scared, they attack? That's how they defend themselves. And not only wild predators, but also domestic cats and dogs do it," Anuta tried to persuade the boy. "Of course, we will not treat the wolf ourselves, it will be dangerous for us and scary for it! We will carefully follow it and call inspector Arseni so that he could get the vets. Come on, let's go!"

The friends started following the trail.

They saw the wolf cub from a distance. It was sitting by a large snowdrift, looking around fearfully and licking its paw, from which drops of blood were falling onto the snow.

“Let’s stop here! Keep an eye on it, and I’ll call Arseni!” Anuta said quietly and walked away to talk to the inspector.

“Well, what did he say?” Neku whispered anxiously when the girl returned.

“Things look bad. Arseni found the poachers’ camp. There’s a broken trap and wolf tracks leading into the forest, and there are human tracks nearby. Looks like the poachers went after the wolf. The inspector is on his way. He told us to hide, to be very careful and not to leave our shelter whatever happens.”

The children found a hiding place and started to wait. Time passed, but Arseni was still not there.

“Well, where is he?” Neku was worried.





“Look!” Tisha was the first to spot the danger. From the forest, treading carefully, the poacher named Pli was creeping towards the predator. He slowly took his rifle off his shoulder and aimed.

Neku leaned over to Anuta and said quickly, “As soon as I scare the wolf away, we run!” Without waiting for an answer, the boy struck a large branch with his hand, and the snow fell down, covering everything around him with a white veil. Neku put his palms to his mouth and howled with all his might imitating a wolf. The wolf cub darted off into the thicket. Pli dropped his gun, squeezed his eyes shut, and raised his hands in the air.

“I give up, Mr Wolf, I’m not here,” he mumbled.

The children broke into a run. They fought their way through snowdrifts, bushes scratching their hands, icy air burning their throats.



Finally, breathing heavily, Neku stopped, and so did the others behind him.

The forest was quiet. No one was following them.

"Why didn't Pli chase us?" Neku wondered.

"And what about the wolf? Tisha, will you help me find it?" Anuta got worried.

The children cautiously looked around.

"Pli is a coward, but he's good in the woods. He quickly realized that you were running towards me!" grinning, Mr Chikh came out from behind a tree, the barrel of his shotgun with sleeping darts pointed at Tisha. "We were hoping to catch a wolf, but we can do with a tiger. And you'll get your lesson: never poke your nose where

it doesn't belong. Step aside, or I'll put all three of you to sleep!"

"Grrr," came from behind the poacher's back.

"Come on, Pli, you're the only one who can get frightened by fake wolf sounds from the bushes," said Chikh to his companion. But right behind him stood the wolf, teeth bared.

The poacher got confused and moved backwards. Tisha jumped on him, the gun flew off into the snow, and Chikh froze under the weight of the tiger cub's paws. The wolf turned round and ran into the forest.

The sound of crunching snow made everyone look round: someone was rushing to them.





“Come here, Pli!” shouted Chikh. But it was Arseni running out of the woods.

“They’ll find Pli too, don’t worry!” said the inspector angrily.

“It’s so good to find you,” he said, walking over to the children. “I sent the vets after the wolf but left the snowmobile and ran, following Neku’s howl. I could hear it from far away, so it was no wonder Pli got scared.”

Arseni smiled, ruffled the boy’s hair and said, “Well, let’s go to the guardhouse to warm up, rescuers!”

Anuta gave Tisha a big hug, and the children headed to the snowmobile.

“You know, you were right: if you can’t help someone alone, you should not give up, but find a team. Us, Tisha, the vets, the inspector – we are truly...

A RESCUE TEAM!”

MAZE

Help Tisha to make his way through the winter forest





GET TO KNOW THE WOLF

We know about the character and habits of the wolf from childhood. It is a “grey robber” or an always hungry beggar from fairy tales. It is a dangerous forest inhabitant – the “grey wolf” who can come at night and “take of you a bite”. It is the hero of many proverbs. It has great stamina: “The wolf that wants to find the meat must trot all day on its own feet”. You cannot domesticate it: “Give the wolf the best food, it would hanker for the wood.”

It is a pack animal, respectful of its own kind: “A wolf will not eat another wolf.” Besides, it is very similar to a domestic dog. And this is no accident, the wolf is its distant ancestor. But everyone knows that it is not a good idea to treat a wolf as a pet.



HOW DOES THE WOLF LIVE AND HUNT?

FUN
FACTS

- Wolves live and hunt in packs.
- The leaders of the pack are the he-wolf and his she-wolf mate.
- The wolf is ready to rush to the defense of its kind, even if the enemy is stronger.
- Young wolves will always share meat with the old leader and the cubs.
- Before wolf cubs grow up, they spend a lot of time playing – that's how they learn to hunt, attack and defend themselves. Adult wolves don't have time to play. They need to sleep to gain strength for the hunt.



AWO-O-O-O



HOW DO WOLVES TALK?

- If a wolf has found prey, it communicates to the pack members with a special howl where exactly and what kind of animal it has found.
- By howling, wolves can show each other that they are a real team, a pack. To do this, wolves howl in chorus: the leader starts, the pack picks up and they all finish together with a yapping bark.
- Wolves also have a battle cry during their attack, the pack howl. The pack's growl has an intimidating effect on the prey.

WINTER FACTS



Let's learn more about winter, the coldest time of the year!



For us, winter is in December, January and February. But for people in the Southern Hemisphere (Australia, New Zealand, Africa and South America), it is in June, July and August.



We learn about the arrival of the meteorological winter not from the calendar, but from the thermometer. The meteorological winter comes when the average daily temperature falls below zero degrees Celsius.

The World Snow Day is an international holiday dedicated to winter sports. It is celebrated on the second-to-last Sunday of January.



In some areas of Antarctica, you can see not only white but also green and pink snow. Such colouring appears due to the formation of microscopic algae in the snow.



In Moscow, scientists observed the largest snowflakes not in winter, but in spring – at the end of April 1944. The snowflakes were the size of an adult's palm and resembled ostrich feathers in their shape.



WINTER

In Russia, in the Irkutsk region, there is a town called Zima, which means “winter” in Russian. However, scientists believe that although the name sounds exactly like the name of the coldest season, it has nothing to do with it.

Japan hosts the world's only snow museum on the island of Hokkaido. It is built in snow caves. It is cool inside, and visitors wear their outdoor clothes inside. You can see more than 200 photographs of different snowflakes in that museum.

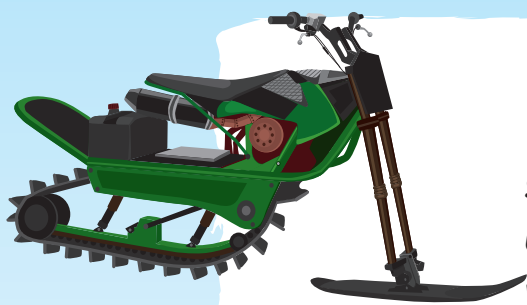


You can imitate a sound similar to snow crunch by mixing salt and sugar and squeezing them together. This technique is often used in movies and theatre performances.



UNUSUAL SPORTS

The children organised a hockey championship... with a cone. They invented this sport themselves. But there are many other unusual kinds of sport that people all over the world are passionate about. Here are some of them:



SKIBOBGING OR SNOWBIKING

This snowbike is similar to a tricycle with skis instead of wheels. One rides a snowbike downhill standing up, with the legs secured with special bindings.

ICE KARTING

This sport is almost the same as regular karting, racing in small open cars, karts. Only in ice karting you have to drive on the ice. Of course, it is more difficult to control the car on a slippery road.



SKIJORING

A skier or snowboarder wears a wide belt and attaches a leash to it. On the leash, there comes a sled with a dog wearing special shoes that protect the animal's feet. The dog runs forward and pulls the athlete behind it. Sometimes horses, cars and even motorbikes are used in skijoring.



ICEBOAT OR ICE YACHT

A lightweight boat or another structure with a seat for the athlete, a mast and a sail is mounted on three special metal skates, two at the back and one at the front. Sailing sleds are propelled on the ice by the power of the wind. It is steered by the wind, just like a yacht.



ICE TENNIS

To play this game you need to put on skates, pick up a racket and go to the ice rink. It's just like the regular tennis, but much more complicated. After all, you will not only have to serve and hit balls, but also to keep your balance on the ice. Nowadays, very few people play this sport.

BROOMBALL

This sport is similar to ice hockey. But instead of skates, team members wear special shoes with non-slip rubber soles, use a ball instead of a puck, and sticks with plastic tips similar to broomsticks instead of sticks. Sometimes a regular broom made of twigs is also used in broomball.



And now come up with and write down
a name for hockey with a cone!





Can you identify these footprints?

21

22

19

18

17

16

Huge snowdrifts!
You can't walk fast enough.
Skip your turn!

D

H

A

T

S

W

K

P

M

G

E

Z

O

N

Q

U

L

J

C

Y

I

V

R

F

B

X

1

Find all
the vowels!

3

16

START

We need to hang the balls on the branches with odd numbers. Find and colour them!

FINISH



Guide your friends through the maze!

14

13

11

10

Ice slide!
Take two extra steps!

8

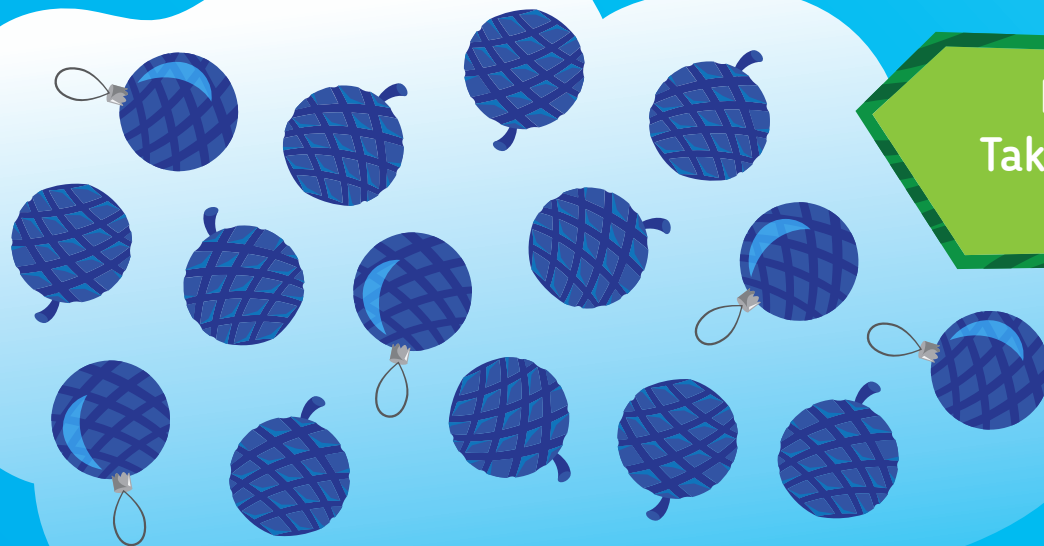
7

6

4

Count the balls and the cones!

17





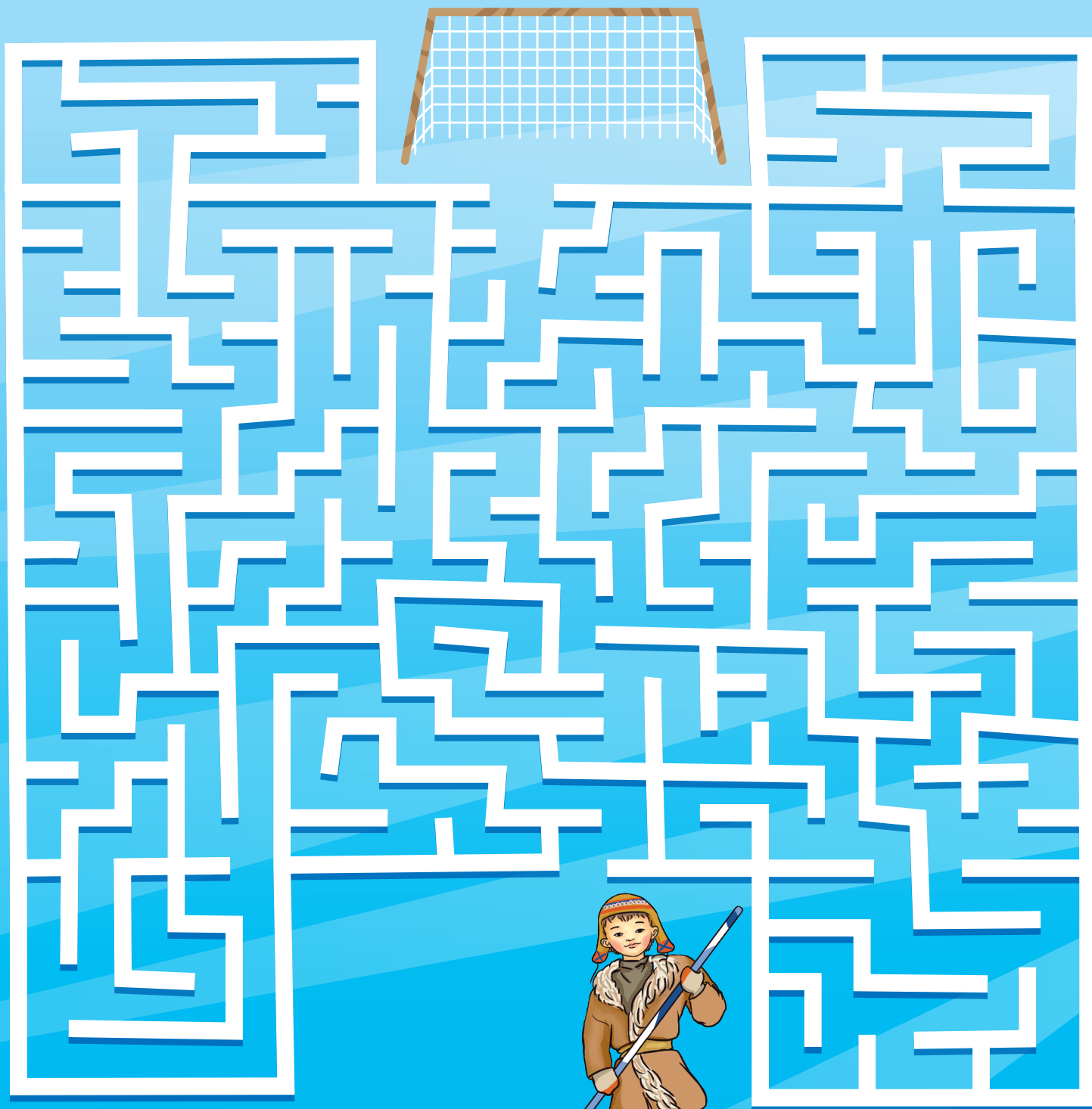
FROSTY GAMES

Find the names of five winter activities
in this word search puzzle!



HOCKEY WITH A CONE

Help Neku to score a goal!
Guide the cone through the maze to the goal.



OWLS: VERY ANCIENT AND VERY SPECIAL



Owls appeared on our planet a very long time ago: millions years ago. There are 420 different owl species living in the world. The smallest ones, sparrow owls, weigh no more than 100 grams. And the largest ones, horned owls, weigh up to 4 kilograms.

WHERE DO OWLS LIVE?

Owls can be found almost everywhere: in steppes, in mountains, in deserts, on seashores, in small villages and large cities. Owls settle here mostly in secluded places, but they do not like to make nests. They use rock crevices, tree hollows, and attics for dwelling.





WHAT DO THEY EAT?



Owls eat rodents, small birds, insects and fish. It all depends on what kind of owl it is and where it lives. For example, favourite food of the great horned owl is birds and fish. The small brown boo-book living in warm countries eats only insects.



THEY HAVE EVERYTHING THEY NEED FOR HUNTING:

- Acute hearing helps to identify the source of sound. An owl can hear the squeak of a mouse so well because it can hear its prey even under a metre and a half of snow.
- Wing structure allows to attack the prey unnoticed: feathers on the wing tips are soft and fluffy - they muffle the noise.
- Sharp eyes and the neck that can turn 180 degrees help to inspect all the space around.



SNOW RECORDS



You probably know that the Olympic Games are a major sporting event. And perhaps that the five rings on the Olympic flag are a symbol of the five continents linked by friendship.

And here are some unexpected interesting facts about the history of the Winter Olympics:



1.

In Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, large international winter sports competitions were first organised back in 1901. They were called the Nordic Games or the North European Games. These games are considered to be the predecessor of the Winter Olympics.

2.

Norway holds the record for the most medals won in the history of the Winter Olympics. As many as 368 medals!



3.

The record-breaking snowless Winter Olympics took place in Innsbruck, Austria. Due to an unexpected thaw, the Austrian military had to deliver snow to the sledding, bobsleigh and ski slopes from the mountains.



4. The youngest medallist in the history of the Winter Olympics was a speed skater, Kim Yun-Mi from South Korea. She was only 13 years old when she won her gold medal.



5. The oldest medallist at the Winter Olympics was a curling team member from Sweden, Carl August Kronlund. He won his silver medal at the age of 58!

6. The longest Olympic torch relay took place before the Olympics in Sochi, Russia. It lasted 123 days. During that time, the torch travelled 65,000 km.



7. During that time, it also managed to travel through the most amazing places in the country: the Olympic torch crossed the North Pole and sailed through the depths of Lake Baikal.



UNIQUE SNOWFLAKES

Have you ever examined snowflakes closely? They are very beautiful. Andrey Sigson in Russia and Wilson Bentley in the United States began to study their stunning patterns more than 200 years ago. They put snowflakes under a microscope and took pictures.



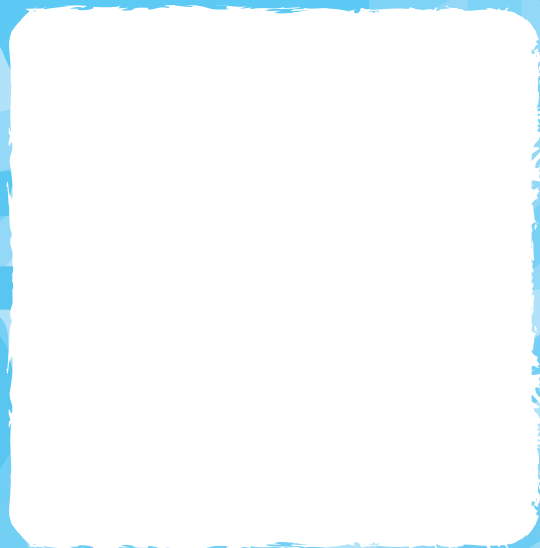
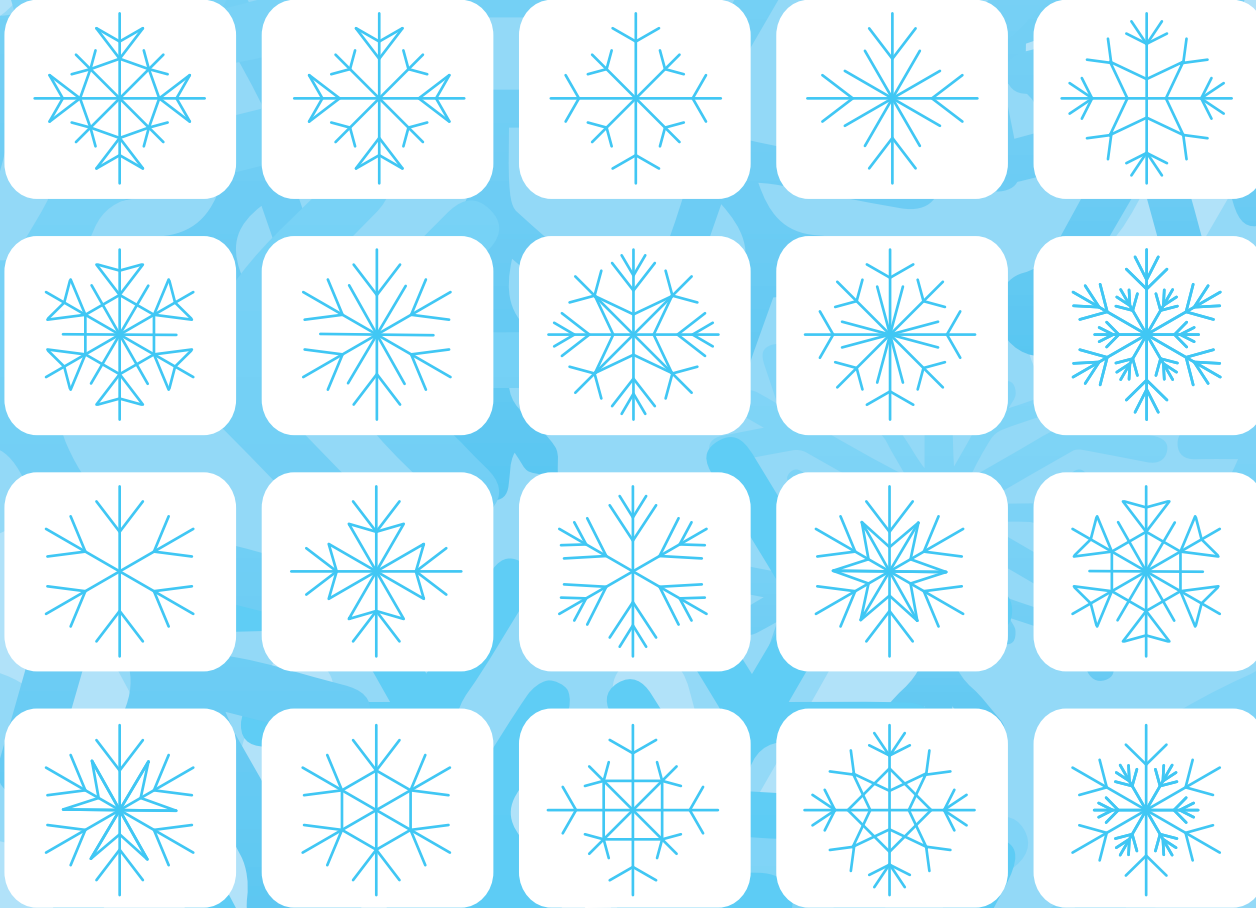
Thanks to these explorers-photographers, people learned that no snowflakes look the same.

Here is what Wilson Bentley wrote about it:



“Each crystal represented a magnificent pattern, and none of them was repeated twice. When the snowflake melted, the pattern disappeared forever. It looked as if the beauty was gone without a trace.”

Help to correct the artist's mistake! Find and circle two identical snowflakes. In the square below, draw a snowflake that will be different from the others.



WILD BIRDS

Winter has come, and the forests and parks have become quieter. This is not a surprise, as many birds fly to warmer regions with the onset of cold weather. Such birds are called migratory. And those who spend their winters at home are called sedentary.

SEDENTARY BIRDS

The **GROUSE** stays at home in the forest for the winter because it always has its food – pine needles.

The **BLACK GROUSE** and the **HAZEL GROUSE** also have something to eat. They eat alder catkins, buds and juniper berries.

The **CROSSBILL**, called the “northern parrot” because of its bright colouring, feeds on spruce seeds. In winter, it can also extract them from cones with its hooked bill.

The main food for the **WOODPECKER** in cold weather is seeds of coniferous trees.

JAYS, GREAT TITS, NUTHATCHES, KINGLETS and many others feed on insects in the warm season, and in winter they switch to plant food: seeds, berries and nuts.

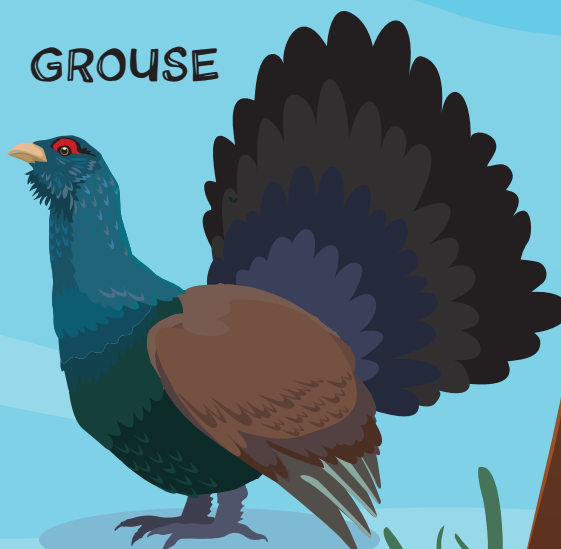
CROSSBILL



WOODPECKER



GROUSE



BLACK GROUSE



HAZEL GROUSE



RESOURCEFUL BIRDS

The **JAY** creates supplies of acorns which it hides in the bark and under the roots of trees. However, the jay may forget some of its hiding places. When this happens, other birds or squirrels feed on its food.

The **NUTHATCH** also creates supplies under the bark of trees: acorns, linden and maple seeds, nuts. It remembers its stashes and carefully guards them from other birds.

There are also insects in the **GREAT TITS'** winter supplies.

JAY

KINGLET

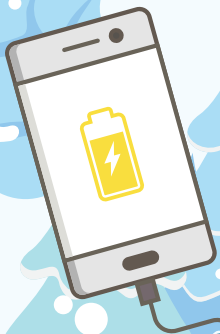
NUTHATCH

BIRDS WILL BE GRATEFUL IF YOU LEAVE THEM SOME FOOD IN THE FEEDER:

- ✓ unsalted pork and beef fat
- ✓ millet
- ✓ wheat
- ✓ rolled oats
- ✓ sunflower and poppy seeds
- ✓ dried hawthorn and rosehip berries
- ✓ nuts
- ✓ pine cones
- ✓ dried fruit
- ✓ fresh soft fruit

GOING FOR A WALK IN WINTER WOODS

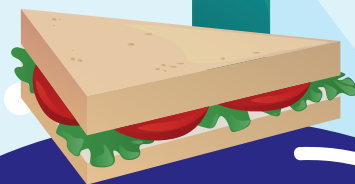
It is quiet and cold, the snow is crunching under your feet: what could be more beautiful than a walk in a winter forest? But to make it a success, let's get ready and think about all the important things.



YOUR PHONE MUST BE 100% CHARGED to take beautiful pictures and stay in touch. Remember that in cold weather **YOUR BATTERY CAN RUN OUT FASTER** than usual.



Go for a walk in the **MORNING** so that you could enjoy the nature and return before dark. In winter, the **DAYLIGHT IS SHORT, ONLY 6-7 HOURS.**



Take some **SANDWICHES TO HAVE A SNACK AND A THERMOS WITH HOT TEA** with you. They will make your walk more comfortable and keep you warm.

DRESS WARM AND COMFORTABLE

Put on **WOOL BLEND THERMAL UNDERWEAR**. There is no need to put on a cotton T-shirt underneath. If the cotton gets wet from sweat, it will only make you feel colder.

Wear a high-necked **FLEECE PULLOVER** over your thermal underwear. It will help wick away moisture and keep you warm.

A **MEMBRANE JACKET** that protects you from wind and snow or a light puffer jacket with synthetic filling that helps to keep you warm are perfect as outerwear. It is better to avoid heavy outerwear like a sheepskin coat. It can make you tired and sweaty faster.

Wear **WATERPROOF PANTS** to be protected from deep snow and snowballs.

HIGH, LIGHTWEIGHT, WARM SHOES WITH THICK SOLES will keep snow and cold out. It is important that the shoes are loose, as tight shoes interfere with blood circulation in the feet, and your feet freeze.

A **SCARF, HAT AND MITTENS OR GLOVES** are a must for a winter outfit.





PRECIPITATION

In the table, find six words for precipitation!

F	F	H	R	T	U	Q	S
G	L	A	Z	E	X	B	N
Q	A	O	O	I	V	H	C
U	I	B	N	M	M	A	D
F	F	X	E	T	I	I	F
W	S	N	O	W	F	L	F
W	D	F	C	B	N	T	D
W	F	G	A	Z	X	R	E
F	R	O	S	T	G	J	W
K	M	B	B	A	A	R	T
E	T	Y	R	A	I	N	Y
N	M	T	E	S	D	D	X

TIP: Precipitation may not only fall out of clouds, but can also come from the air onto the surface of the earth and other objects.



CONTEST RESULTS



1ST PLACE

Kristina Chugunova, 12 years



2ND PLACE

Diana Gorobetz, 7 years



3RD PLACE

Polina Karandysheva, 9 years

ANSWERS



FROSTY GAMES



PRECIPITATION



GAME

Task 1. Fairy lights

A, E, I, O, U, Y

Task 2. Christmas tree balls. 5

Task 4. Tracks.

Bear, squirrel, wild boar.

Task 5. Christmas

tree, light up! 3, 15, 23, 7, 11

Q	Q	R	S	M	Q	G	Y	U	O
A	F	H	N	A	D	R	H	V	N
S	P	A	O	W	T	Y	U	I	B
N	M	S	W	S	L	E	D	G	E
O	B	N	M	S	G	T	Y	U	O
W	C	O	A	W	S	A	Z	C	C
B	C	W	N	R	R	Y	F	C	B
A	V	B	C	V	Y	U	I	P	K
L	S	O	K	I	S	K	I	L	W
L	E	A	X	F	Y	U	U	I	P
S	R	R	E	E	R	F	I	O	W
U	Y	D	A	A	D	F	H	C	X
W	W	F	R	Y	U	N	B	B	S

F	F	H	R	T	U	Q	S
G	L	A	Z	E	X	B	N
Q	A	O	O	I	V	H	C
U	I	B	N	M	M	A	D
F	F	X	E	T	I	I	F
W	S	N	O	W	F	L	F
W	D	F	C	B	N	T	D
W	F	G	A	Z	X	R	E
F	R	O	S	T	G	J	W
K	M	B	B	A	A	R	T
E	T	Y	R	A	I	N	Y
N	M	T	E	S	D	D	X

WINTER CONTEST!

It's cold outside, the sun shines less often and no longer warms up the earth; the trees have lost their leaves; the grass has turned yellow and got covered with the snow. Wild animals have prepared for the winter in different ways. Some switched to winter fur, others had created supplies, others, having gained enough fat during summer, had fallen into a winter sleep. Some stay on the move to live through severe frosts, others survive by hiding in their dwellings.

Our friends Anuta, Neku and Tisha thought: why not ask children to tell us about their favourite "winter" animal? Or even better, show them...

The children's eco magazine announces a new contest: "My Favourite Winter Hero".

Draw any winter animal!

Tell us why you like it in three or four sentences.

The contest winners will receive the following prizes:

**BE SURE TO KEEP YOUR CREATIVE WORK:
YOU'LL NEED IT TO CLAIM YOUR PRIZE! GOOD LUCK!**

subscription for pizza from Osteria Mario restaurants
(@osteriamario)

subscription for khachapuri from Shvili restaurants
(@shvilibistro)

- Take a picture of your work.
- Send the picture and your story to **kids@tigrus.com**.
- Mark it "My Favourite Winter Hero" or leave it in the restaurant until January 31, 2024.
- Be sure to include your first and last names, your age, and your parents' phone number for contact.
- The results of the drawing contest will be announced on February 1, 2024 and published on <https://osteriamario.ru/>.

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