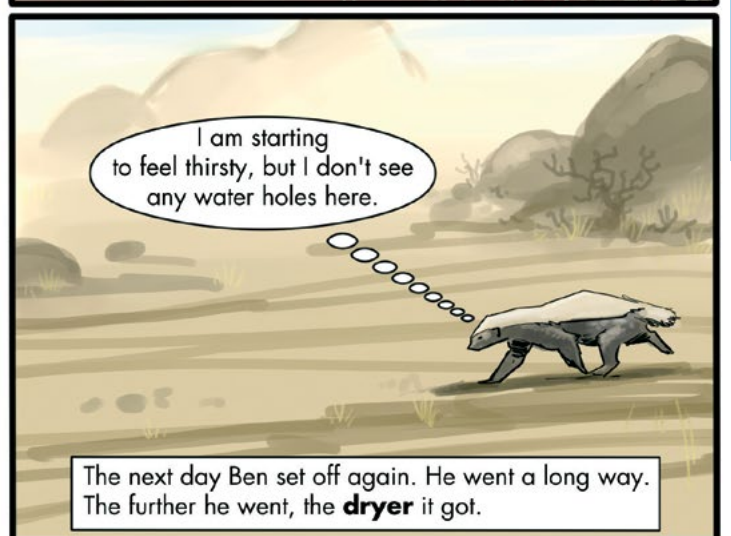


Animals Need Water

EPISODE 5

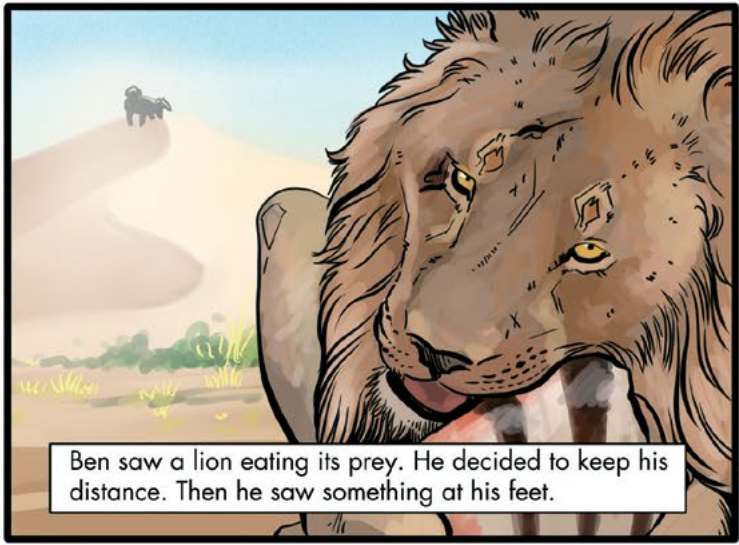


Learn about animals and plants in Namibia as you accompany **Ben**, the honey badger, on his adventures. These Family Activity Sheets are suitable for the whole family. Adult participation is recommended when enjoyed by younger children.

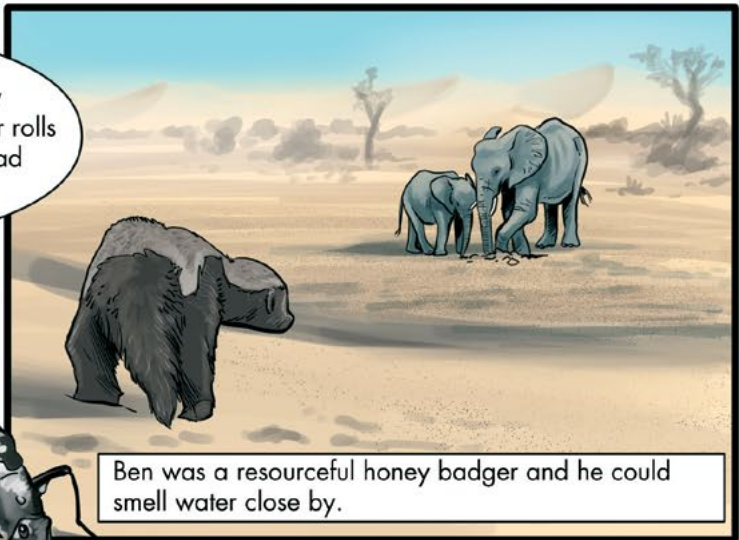




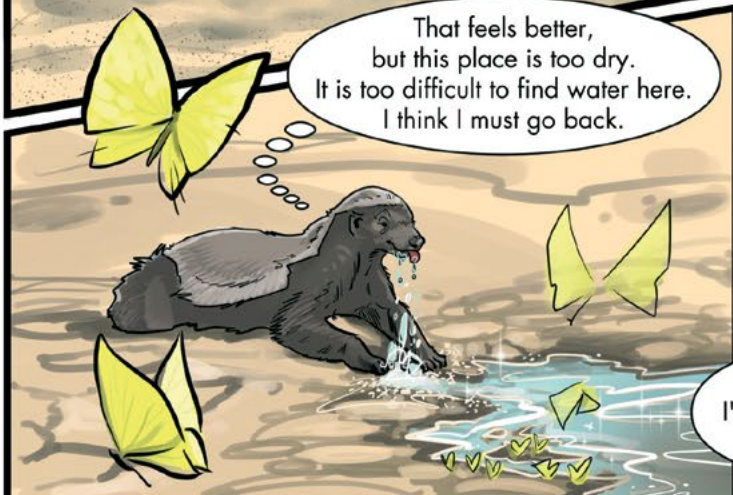
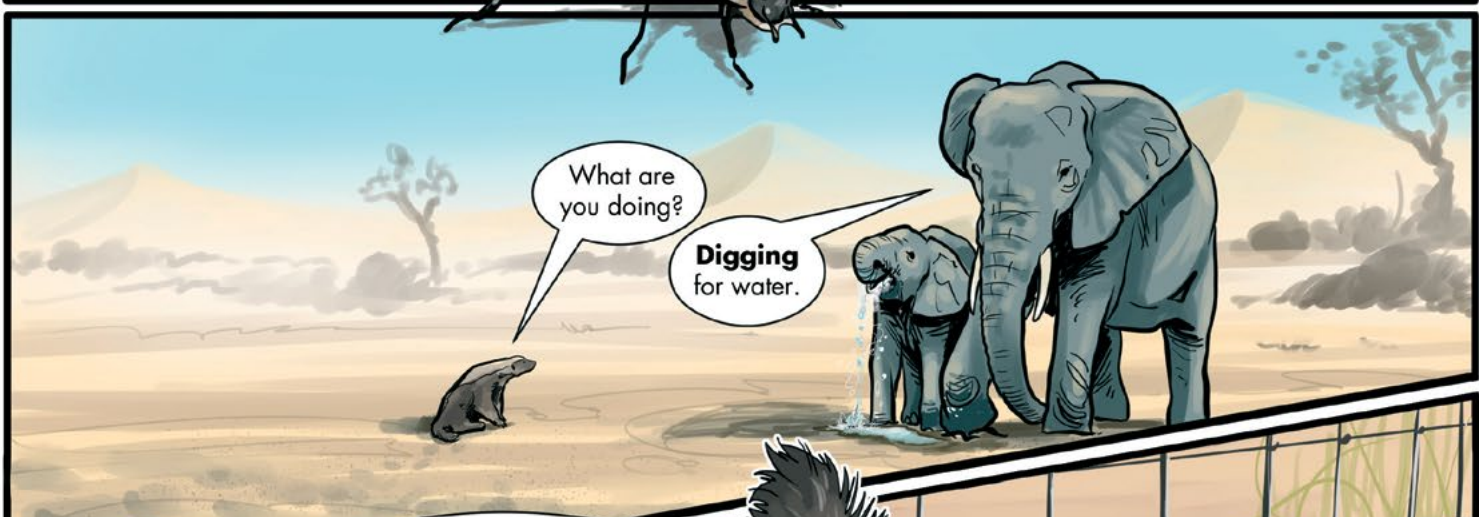
Ben felt better after he had sucked some juice from the **Inara melon**, but he was still thirsty.



Ben saw a lion eating its prey. He decided to keep his distance. Then he saw something at his feet.



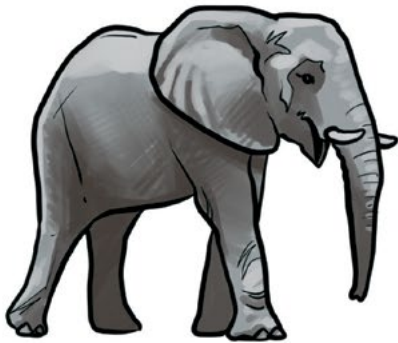
Ben was a resourceful honey badger and he could smell water close by.



Connect the animal to a water source

Some parts of Namibia are very dry. Animals have learnt how to get water in places where there are no water holes for them to drink from.

Draw a line to connect each animal to a water source that it might use. Look back at the story for clues.



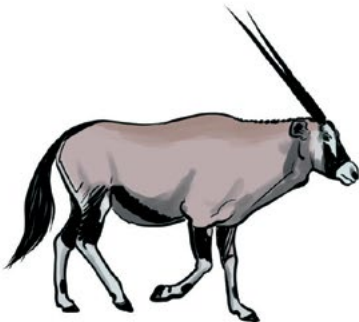
Elephant



Honey badger



Fog-basking beetle



Oryx



Desert lion These lions get the water they need from the meat they eat.

!nara melon



carcass



dry riverbed



waterhole



fog



Possible answers to Connect the animal to a water source

- Desert elephants dig for water in dry river beds.
- Honey badgers drink from water holes.
- Fog beetles get water from fog.
- Oryx get liquid from !nara melons.
- Desert lions get the water they need from the meat they eat.

What can we do?

Many parts of Namibia get little rain. Conserve water and keep our water sources clean. Throw litter in a rubbish bin or rubbish pit so that it doesn't blow into water. Tell you friends to do the same.

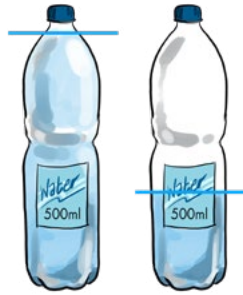


How much rain falls in Namibia?

The **Namib desert** only gets 50 millimetres of **rain** in a whole **year**. The bottle next to the picture of the desert shows how much that is. It only fills the bottom of a 500 millilitre bottle!



The **Zambezi Strip** gets 625 millimetres of **rain** in a year. That is a full 500 millilitre bottle and about a third of a second 500 millilitre bottle.



© Getty Images - Clara Nila

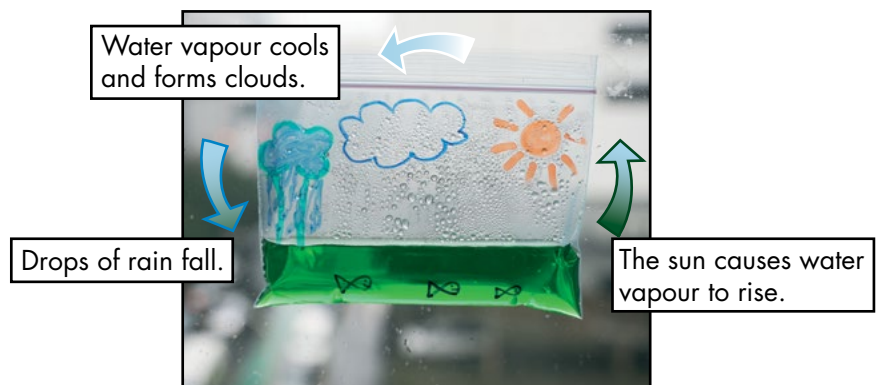
How is rain measured?

The number of millimetres (mm), of rain in the blocks above refers to the “depth” of rain that would be received on 1 square metre (m²) of land. So, for example, 1 mm of rain translates to 1 litre of water poured onto every square metre of an area, and 50 millilitres translates to 50 litres poured onto each single square metre.

Water cycle experiment

Set up your experiment

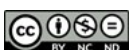
1. Find a **clear** plastic bag.
2. Draw clouds and sun and fish on it with a koki if you have one.
3. Place a small amount of water in the bottom of the bag. You can add a small amount of blue or green food colouring to the water if you have any.
4. Stick your bag up on a sunny window pane. Make sure your bag is sealed so that no water escapes. If it is a zip lock bag, then close the zip, otherwise use a sticky tape.
5. **Observe your experiment.**



Have your say

Send us a picture of your activities on **WhatsApp**: +264 (0)81 257 8617

Some of them will be published on social networks. Follow us on **Facebook** and **Instagram**: @EduConservation



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