

From age 5

Hazelnuts

THE SPACE MAGAZINE
FOR YOUNG SQUIRRELS



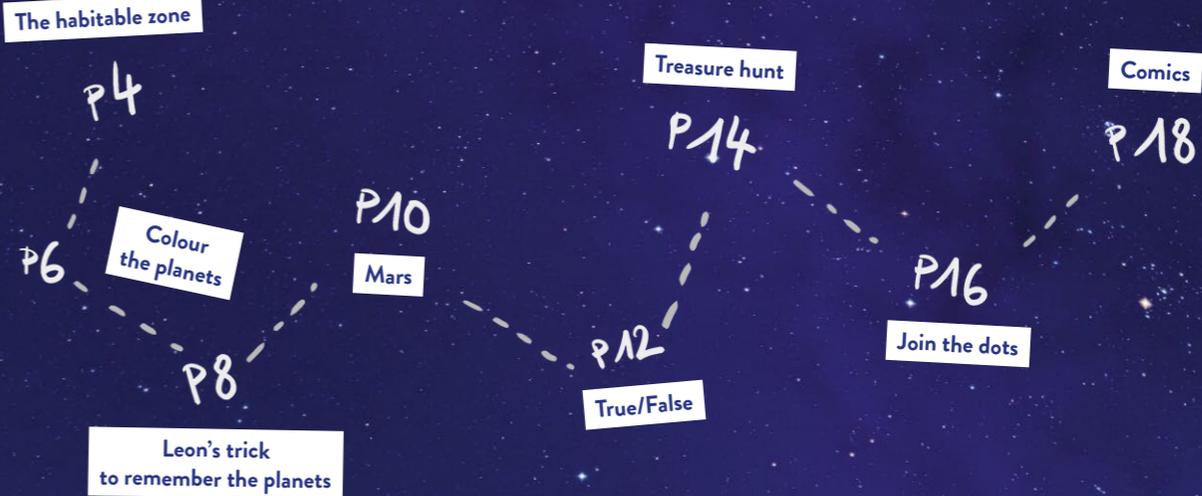
Editorial

You know that the universe is full of magnificent planets. You could imagine worlds which are more beautiful and more pleasant to live on than our own, couldn't you? But what would you really find if you went up there? What would there be on the planets nearest to us? Is the grass greener elsewhere? (And is there even grass elsewhere?)

I am inviting you to answer all these questions today by going on a little journey. Nothing special, just a little ride, which I hope you will find pleasant and will give you lots of things to fill your dreams of extraordinary worlds.



☆ Flight plan ☆



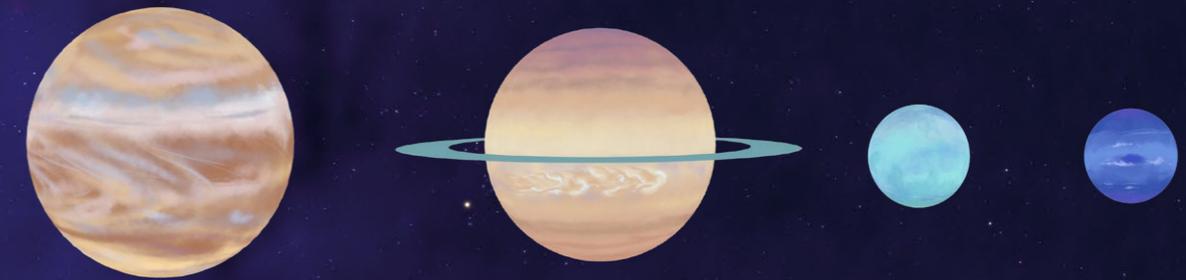
The habitable Zone

First of all, why is the Earth not cold or hot like the other planets?

Well, quite simply because it is at the right distance from the Sun, situated in its habitable zone.



The habitable zone of the Sun is the place which is not too far from the Sun, but not too near either, where the temperature is ideal. The Earth is neither too hot nor too cold, and can shelter liquid water, and hence life.



Colour the planets



The Moon

It is not a planet, but a satellite!



Neptune

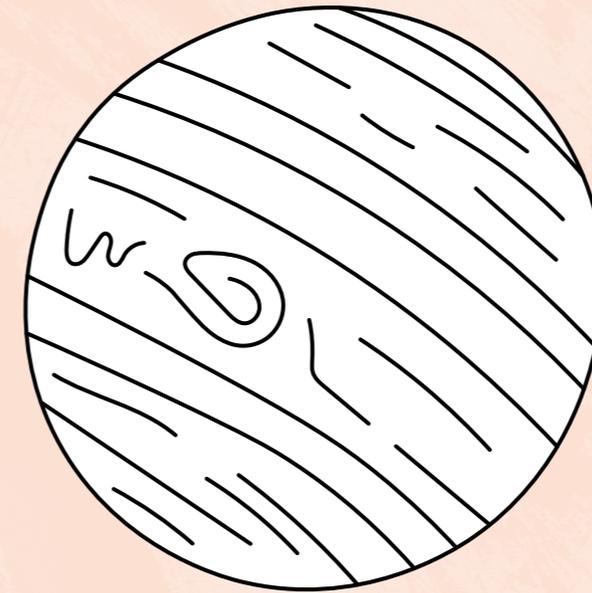
Covered in ice.



The Earth

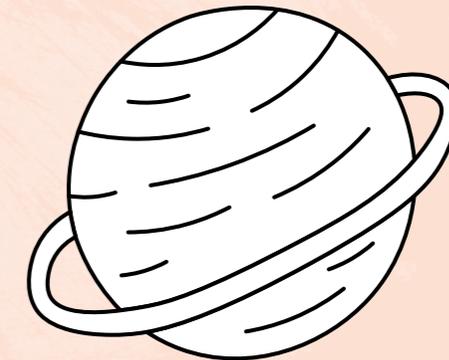
Our habitat,
let's take care of it.

On Neptune and Uranus, it rains diamonds! A complicated phenomenon transforms the gases present into tiny diamonds which end up falling like rain towards the centre of the planets.



Jupiter

The giant of gas.



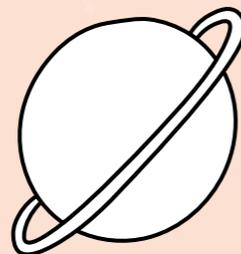
Saturn

Recognizable because
of its rings.



Mercury

Nearest to the Sun



Uranus

Icy too!



Mars

Our cousin,
we call it "the red planet".



Venus

The hottest,
a real inferno!

To obtain gold,
take two stars



The gold in our jewellery and our ingots comes from the stars. Oh yes, scientists think that gold was not created on Earth but was born after an enormous collision between two stars. The explosion which followed catapulted large quantities of gold which were then trapped in our rock when the Earth was being formed.



How can we remember the planets, Leon?



Don't panic, kids: look at this sentence:

My **V**ery **E**ducated
Mother **J**ust **S**erved
Us **N**oodles

It's a bit strange! But now imagine that this sentence can help you remember the order of the planets in terms of their distance from the sun.

Mercury, **V**enus,
Earth, **M**ars, **J**upiter,
Saturn, **U**ranus, **N**eptune

Bonus

You can make your own sentence up if you prefer!



Mars



Leon, tell us about Mars!



Mars, you see, has traces of water. It shelters valleys and ravines which used to be seas, lakes, and rivers.

Unfortunately, its magnetic shield finally disappeared, leaving it without any protection against solar wind. And that wind swept away the water and made Mars a deserted planet.



Ice under the dust!

Today we know that Mars hides ice underground. At certain places, digging just a bit would reveal it.



TRUE

FALSE

Children, life on Earth is a stroke of luck.

Do you know how big a stroke of luck it really is? We only exist because all the conditions for us to do so have been met. It is above all most marvellous that these conditions actually could take place.



#1

We can live on Earth because Earth is solid

TRUE

Earth is a rocky planet contrary to Jupiter or Saturn which are made of gas. This then is the first stroke of luck we have had. Earth is a big rock, whereas it could have been a ball of gas.

#2

Right at the beginning the Earth was very cold

FALSE

It was very hot. It was even filled with lava. This lava allowed certain elements to flow and others to come to the surface, and later on, this produced land which was favourable to life.



#3

A long time ago, the Moon almost bumped into us, but we avoided it

FALSE

The Moon did indeed bump into us. In fact it was a little planet called Theia, which became our Moon after that collision. The shock had positive effects, for example, it tilted the Earth and allowed the seasons to be created.

#4

All the water we have comes from inside the Earth

FALSE

Part of the water comes from the Earth and the other comes from frozen meteorites which, for many years, bumped into Earth. So our precious water comes from outside of our planet.



#5

The boiling hot heart of the Earth protects us

TRUE

At the heart of the Earth there is very hot metal. So hot that it has melted. It creates a magnetic shield which protects the Earth from the solar wind. This shield is the famous magnetosphere!

#6

The heat of our Sun varies a lot, which is good for us

FALSE

On the contrary, our Sun is stable. It heats continuously. In addition, its heat varies very little contrary to other stars. It is like a heating system which is adjusted to the right temperature, and that is ideal for us.

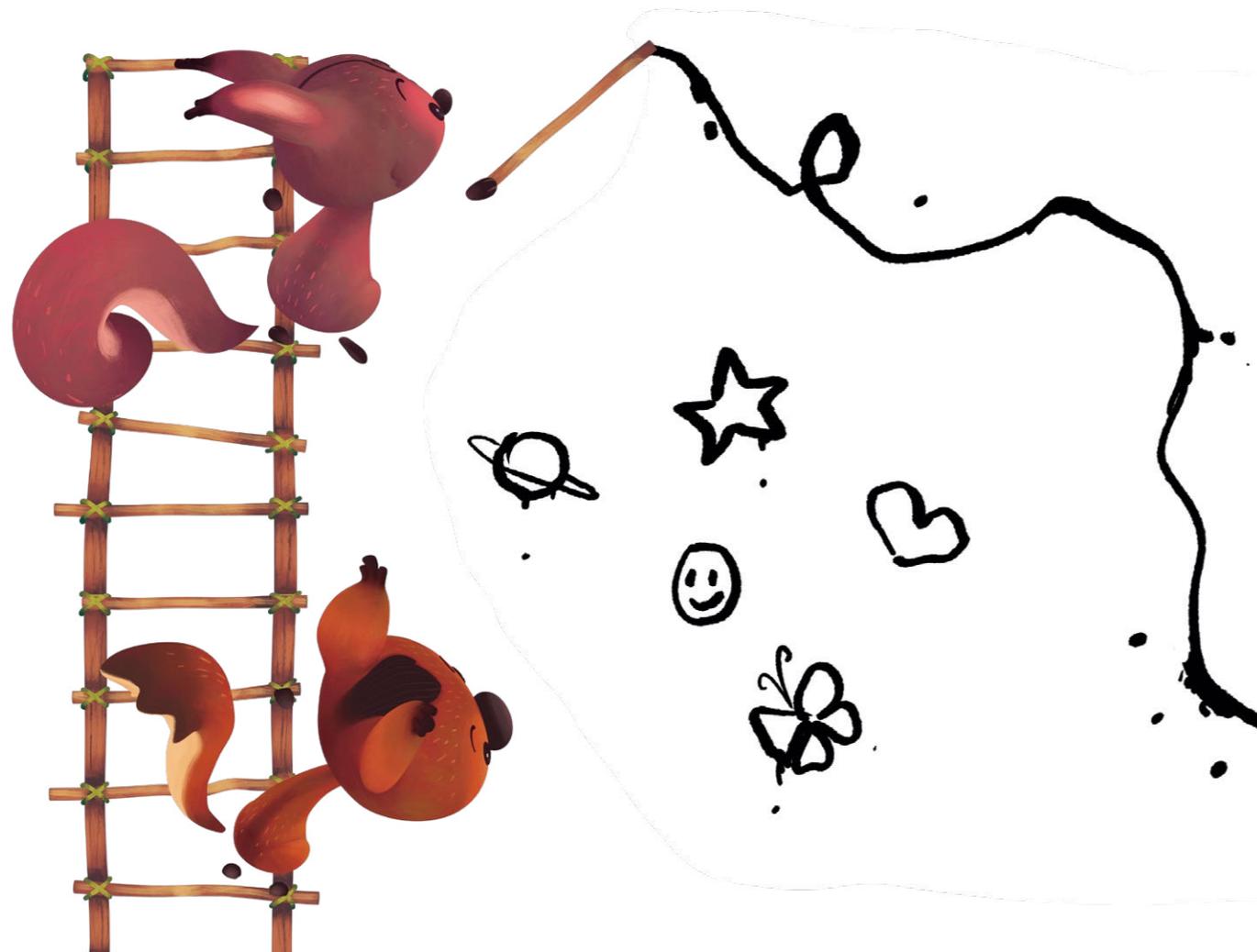


A vibrant, stylized illustration of a forest. In the foreground, a pink squirrel (Lilli) stands on a grassy patch with several red and white mushrooms. To the right, a large, gnarled tree trunk features a hollowed-out opening where a brown squirrel (Nino) is peeking out. A stack of three mushrooms is placed on the tree trunk. The background is filled with tall, thin trees and a soft, blueish-green light. A single hazelnut is shown floating in the air. The overall scene is magical and inviting.

Nino and Lilli are hungry (yes, again).
**Help them
to find 7 hazelnuts**
hidden in the forest.

What picture is hiding behind the dots?

Join the dots in the right order to help Nino and Lilli finish their drawing.



Jupiter the giant



Our Earth is like a hazelnut





Once upon a time there were two squirrels, Nino and Lilli,
who would do anything for hazelnuts, and even more for super
hazelnuts. And it would seem that there were super hazelnuts up
in the sky, on planets. So why continue to dream when all you
need to do is go up there?

