Thames & Kosmos 89 Ship Street Providence, RI 02903 Phone: 800-587-2872

<u>-</u>

6

es & Kosmos UK LP. one Street, one Street, orook, Kent TN17 3HE 2: 01580 713000



SUPERVISING ADULTS.

Please provide your child with

assistance and support while

excavating the animal figure.

Before starting the experiment,

read through the manual together and be sure to follow it. Please be

careful not to let any parts of the kit get into the hands of small children,

especially the plaster pieces that

EXCAVATION KIT

Dig a farm animal from a plaster barn

using a chisel Contains one of 12 farm animal figu es

WARNING: CHOKING HAZARD — Sma Not for children under 3 yrs. - Small parts.

Ages 5+

THAMES & KOSMOS

FARM ANIMAL EXCAVATION

DEAR PARENTS AND WARNING! Not suitable for children

under five years. For use under adult supervision. Read the instructions before use, follow them and keep them for reference. Do not inhale plaster dust or bring it

into contact with mouth or eyes. Wash hands after use!

Keep the packaging and instructions as they contain important information. We reserve the right to make technical changes.

are left over after excavating.

HERE'S HOW Your excavation kit consists of a plaster barn with a farm animal figure inside of it and a chisel tool. You will also need a bowl full of water. Before starting your excavation, prepare the work area by spreading a few layers of newspaper over a table surface. For your workplace, choose an area where it will not matter if some of the plaster material makes a mess or water is spilled.



The barn's plaster material will become quite soft when it is placed in water. The longer the barn is in the water, the softer the material will become and the easier the excavation will be. But you can also just soften the outermost layer and then work your way through the harder layers on the interior later on.



Now dig out the farm animal figure from inside the barn by scraping away the plaster with your chisel. As soon as your tool touches the farm animal, work carefully as you expose the entire figure this by bit. Finally, you can rinse the last remaining plaster bits off the farm animal figure under running water. Then rinse out the sink well.

TO FIND OUT ABOUT THE FARM ANIMAL YOU FOUND IN YOUR BARN, TAKE A LOOK AT THE ANIMAL FACTS ON THE BACK SIDE. THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 12 DIFFERENT FARM ANIMAL FIGURES



→ COLLECT THEM ALL!

If any parts of this kit are defective, please contact Thames & Kosmos customer service. US: support@thamesandkosmos.com, UK: support@thamesandkosmos.co.uk

© 2021 Franckh-Kosmos Verlags-GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart, DE
This work, including all its parts, is copyright protected. Any use outside the specific limits of
the copyright law without the consent of the publisher is prohibited and punishable by law.
This applies specifically to reproductions, translations, microfilming, and storage and processing in electronic systems and networks. We do not guarantee that all material in this work is
free from copyright or other protection.
Project management and text: Christina Wirtz
Technical product development: Björn Stolpmann
Illustration: Tanja Donner and in medias res, Nürnberg (Display)
Layout and typesetting: Johanna Krumbügel, Stuttgart
Editing: Ted McGuire and Hannah Mintz
Distributed in North America by Thames & Kosmos, LLC. Providence, RI 02903;
Phone: 800-587-2872; Web: www.thamesandkosmos.com
Distributed in United Kingdom by Thames & Kosmos UK LP. Cranbrook, Kent TN17
3HE; Phone: 01580 713000; Web: www.thamesandkosmos.co.uk
We reserve the right to make technical changes.
Printed in Thailand / Imprimé en Thailand

PIG

A filthy animal? Not at all! Pigs are very clean animals who prefer to keep their bathroom and sleeping areas separate. Pigs are also more intelligent than dogs and are highly social. They can even play video games!





COW

Sure, cows produce milk — around 50 liters per day. But they produce even more of another liquid: saliva! Cows make an incredible 200 liters per day of saliva in order to ruminate their food. This means they regurgitate their food before the principle and their food before the principle and liquid in the product of the before chewing and swallowing it a second time.

DONKEY

The donkey has a reputation for being a stubborn animal. When donkeys sense danger, they plant their feet and refuse to move. But there is a good reason for this: donkeys are not very fast animals. Instead of fleeing the situation, their strategy is to pause and consider the safest action.



HORSE

Horses don't run on the soles of their feet like you do, but rather on the tips of single fingers. A horse's hoof is like your fingernail. That's why horses don't feel pain when nails are hammered into their hooves to attach their horseshoes.



CHICKENS

ROOSTER (MALE) AND HEN (FEMALE)

Chickens eat almost everything: grass, herbs, worms, snails — and even stones! Chickens don't have any teeth in their mouths, so the stones act like molars, chopping up food in their stomachs. Hens lay an egg every one to two days. A chick can only hatch from an egg if it has been fertilized by a rooster before it is laid.



GOAT

Goats are regarded as gourmet foodies: if they have a choice, they always choose the tastiest food. Goats will even use their amazing balancing abilities to climb trees in order to reach food.



Domestic sheep need to be sheared regularly, otherwise their wool will keep growing. That happened to a runaway sheep named Chris. When it was caught after five years, it could barely move with its 90 pounds of wool. Talk about needing a haircut!





DOG

Dogs navigate the world by means of their very fine sense of smell. A dog's nose has another special feature: the attern on a dog's nose is as unique as he human fingerprint.



While cats have very sharp eyes and ears, they use their whiskers to orient themselves. Through their whiskers, cats can feel slight changes in the air, which allows them to navigate in the dark. A cat who loses its whiskers will become disoriented.





DUCK

Ducks do a lot of grooming. When cleaning themselves, ducks rub a thin layer of oil on their feathers, which ensures that they stay dry even when diving under water.

RABBIT

Although you will find a hare in your plaster barn, you are more likely to come across rabbits on the farm. You can tell the difference by the ears and hind legs: they are significantly longer in hares than in rabbits. However, both animals belong to the rabbit family.

