

# Presentation

## «Australian wildlife»

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Form11 «A»



A photograph of a platypus in its natural habitat, lying on a bed of dry leaves and twigs. The word "MAMMALS" is written in large, white, sans-serif capital letters across the center of the image. The platypus is facing right, showing its characteristic flat, dark bill and brown fur.

# MAMMALS

Mammals all produce milk to suckle their young. Mammals have fur or hair. There are three types of mammals and examples of each type are found in Australia.

1). Monotremes are mammals that lay soft-shelled eggs. They can be found in Australia and New Guinea. Two monotremes are:

1) Platypus.

2) Echidna (Spiny Anteater).

A koala is shown clinging to a tree branch in a forest. The koala has grey fur and a large black nose. The background is filled with green leaves and brown tree trunks.

## **MARSUPIALS.**

**Marsupials are mammals that give birth to young which are in an immature state.**

**The main groups of the 180 species of marsupials are:**

**Kangaroos.**

**Possums.**

**Carnivorous Marsupials.**

**Koalas, Wombats,**

## The Kangaroo

An illustration of two kangaroos in a natural setting. The kangaroo on the left is larger and stands upright, facing right. The kangaroo on the right is smaller and also stands upright, facing left. They are surrounded by tall grasses and a background of trees under a cloudy sky.

The [kangaroo](#) The kangaroo is unique to Australia is our largest marsupial (animals that carry and nurse their young). The kangaroo actually appears on our [coat of arms](#)The kangaroo is unique to Australia is our largest marsupial (animals that carry and nurse their young). The kangaroo actually appears on our coat of arms making it our most easily recognized mammal. A baby kangaroo is called a [joey](#). Joeys are raised in their mother's pouch, suckling from the teats inside, until they are about



## Dingo

**This dingo in central Australia actually came up to my hand and sniffed it to see if I had any food for him. Seeing that I didn't he ran off and made himself comfortable in the shade of some tussocks. I took a few shots with the telelense as he was a fair way from me. From these photos I did this drawing. It is not the entire piece, just a detailed section**



# Cats

Feral cats are found throughout Australia. They kill many animals including small mammals, birds, frogs, reptiles and insects. Cats threaten the only mainland population of bandicoot in the state of Victoria.



## Flowers

**Clearing and grazing have greatly reduced the numbers of peninsula guinea flowers (*Hibbertia paeninsularis*) on the Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.**

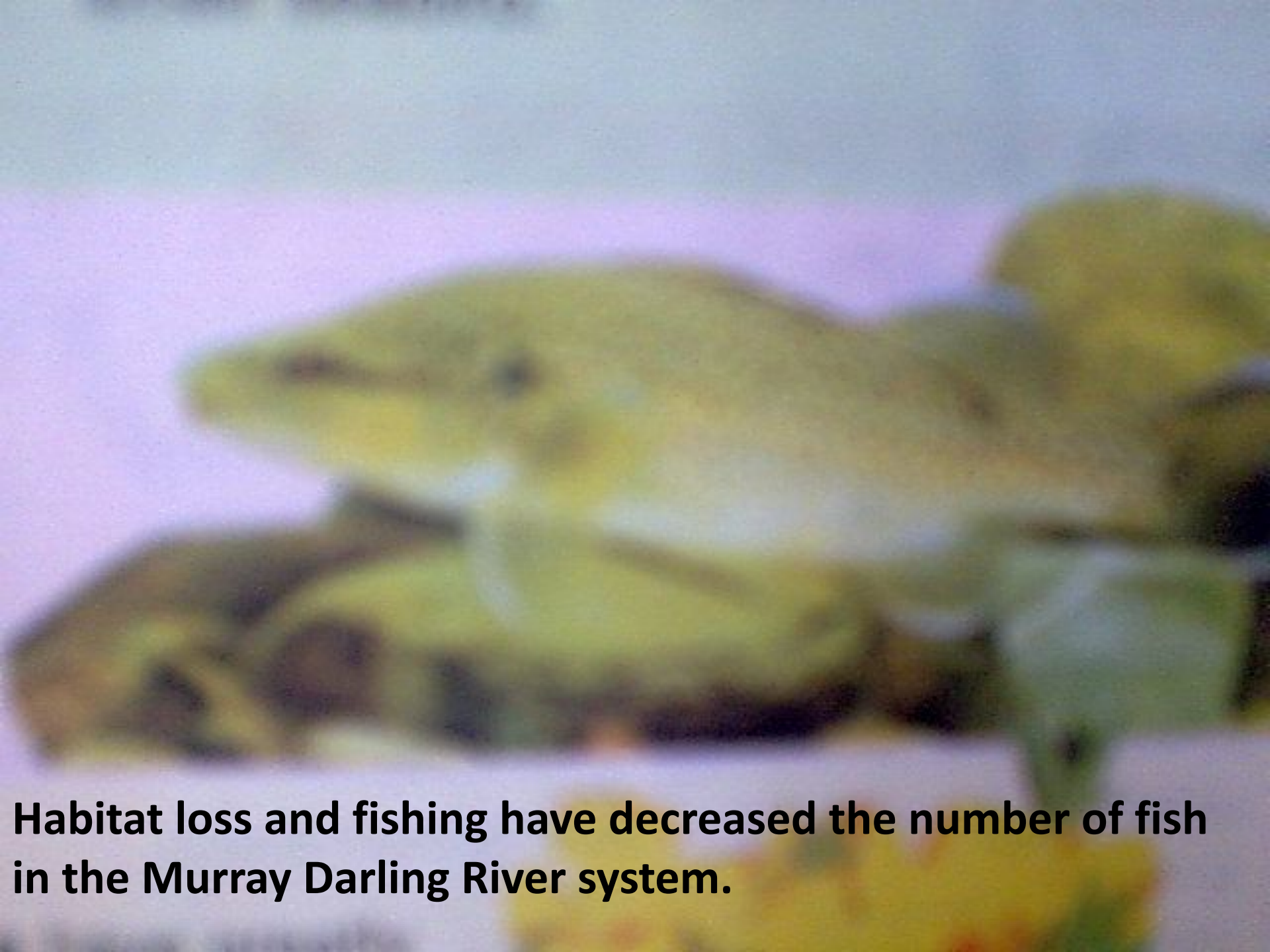


**High prices from overseas collectors encourage the smuggling of many unique and colourful Australian animals such as the goldens-houldered parrot.**






**Little terns nest in colonies along beaches where they are easily disturbed by people, off – road vehicles and dogs. Wildlife agencies and volunteers fence off the nest sites and patrol the beaches to help protect this small seabird.**

A blurry photograph of a green fish, likely a Murray cod, swimming in water. The fish is the central focus, with its body and fins visible despite the low resolution. The background is a mix of light blue and green, suggesting an aquatic environment. The overall image quality is poor, with significant motion blur or out-of-focus elements.

**Habitat loss and fishing have decreased the number of fish in the Murray Darling River system.**

## Foxes

A photograph of a red fox standing in a natural, brushy environment. The fox is shown in profile, facing right, with its body angled slightly towards the viewer. It has a thick coat of reddish-brown fur, with a lighter, almost white patch on its chest and underbelly. Its ears are pointed upwards, and its tail is long and bushy, extending towards the left side of the frame. The background is a dense thicket of dark green and brown vegetation, creating a textured and somewhat blurred backdrop. The lighting appears to be natural, possibly from the side, highlighting the texture of the fox's fur.

**Foxes are partly responsible for the decline in numbers of brush – tailed bettongs, plains wanderers and other ground – dwelling animals. Introduced to Australia in the 1860' s, foxes now occur throughout most of Australia. Where they are absent, in Tasmania and tropical Australia, the loss of small mammals has been less.**

# Reptiles

A photograph of a lizard, likely a spiny-tailed lizard, resting on a textured, greyish surface. The lizard has a patterned body with brown and white spots and a long, segmented tail. The word "Reptiles" is overlaid in white text at the top center of the image.

**More than 400 species of reptiles are known in Australia. Some are similar to overseas species, some are unique.**

# Rabbits



Rabbits have been amongst the most destructive of all introduced animals. They occur across Australia, except in the tropics. They have permanently damaged large parts of arid Australia by overgrazing. As well as eating the more palatable grasses, rabbits will even ringbark shrubs and trees.