



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

GRADE: \_\_\_\_\_

## NATIVE ANIMALS

MAKE ME  
YOURS AND  
COLOUR  
ME IN!



# WILD

# RESOURCES

. ACTIVITIES . LEARNING TOOLS . GAMES . FUN .

# COLOURING IN



NATIVE ANIMALS

Colour in the picture - Turtle

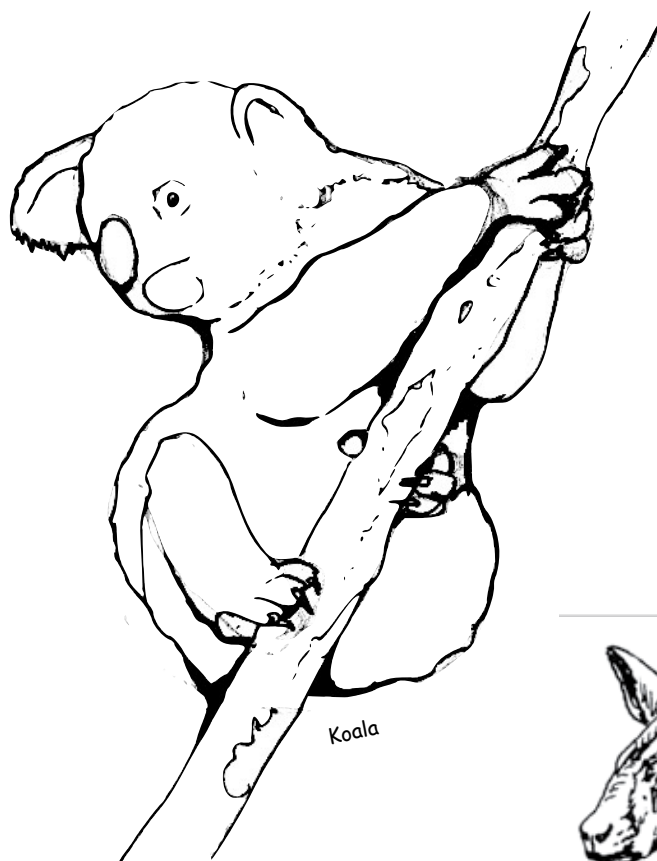


# COLOURING IN



NATIVE ANIMALS

Colour in the pictures - Marsupials



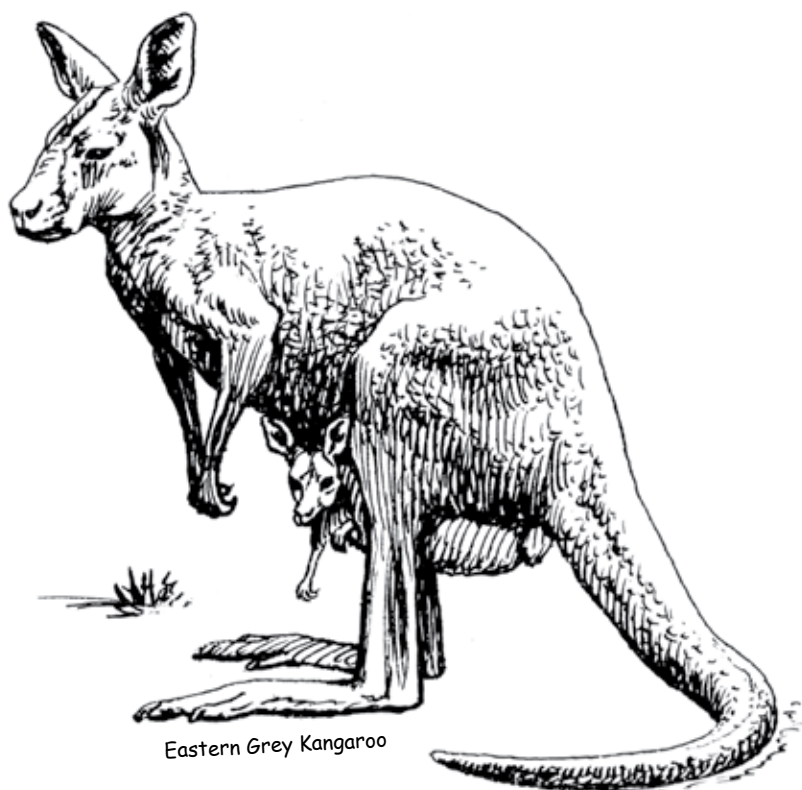
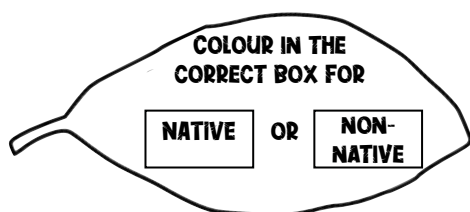
Koala

COLOUR IN THE  
CORRECT BOX FOR

NATIVE

OR

NON-  
NATIVE



Eastern Grey Kangaroo

# COLOURING IN



NATIVE ANIMALS

Colour in the pictures - Lizard

Filled-neck Lizard



COLOUR IN THE  
CORRECT BOX FOR

NATIVE

OR

NON-  
NATIVE

COLOUR IN THE  
CORRECT BOX FOR

NATIVE

OR

NON-  
NATIVE



Marbled Gecko

# COLOURING IN



NATIVE ANIMALS

Colour in the pictures - Monotremes

COLOUR IN THE  
CORRECT BOX FOR

NATIVE

OR

NON-  
NATIVE

Platypus

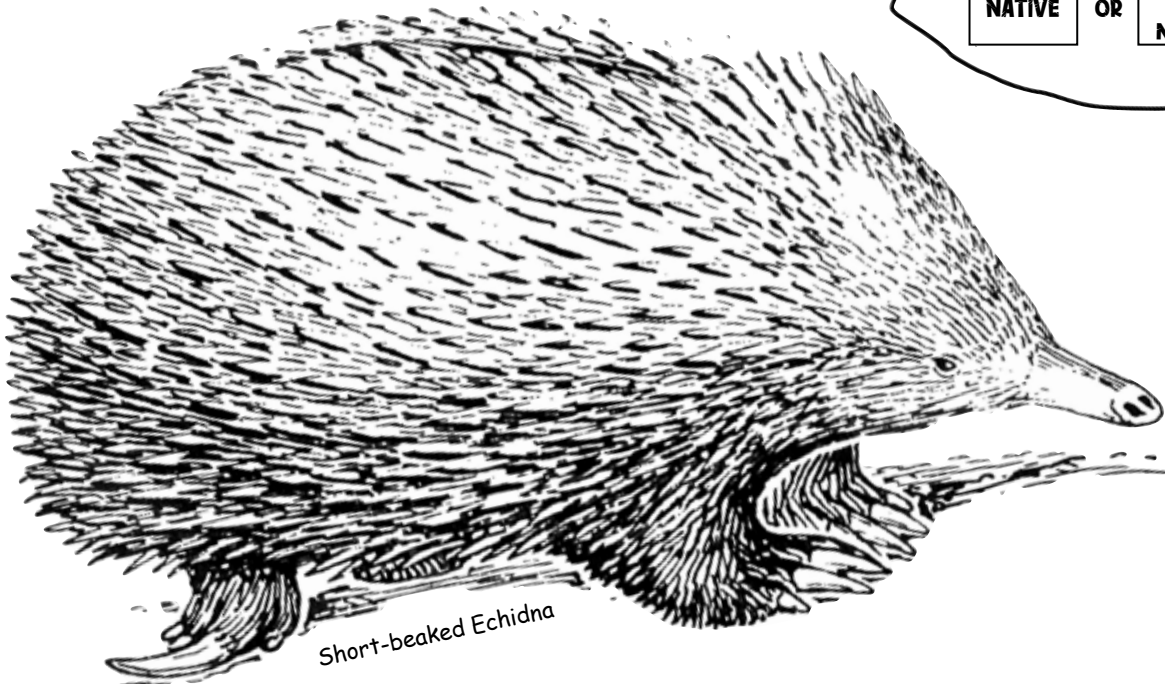


COLOUR IN THE  
CORRECT BOX FOR

NATIVE

OR

NON-  
NATIVE



Short-beaked Echidna

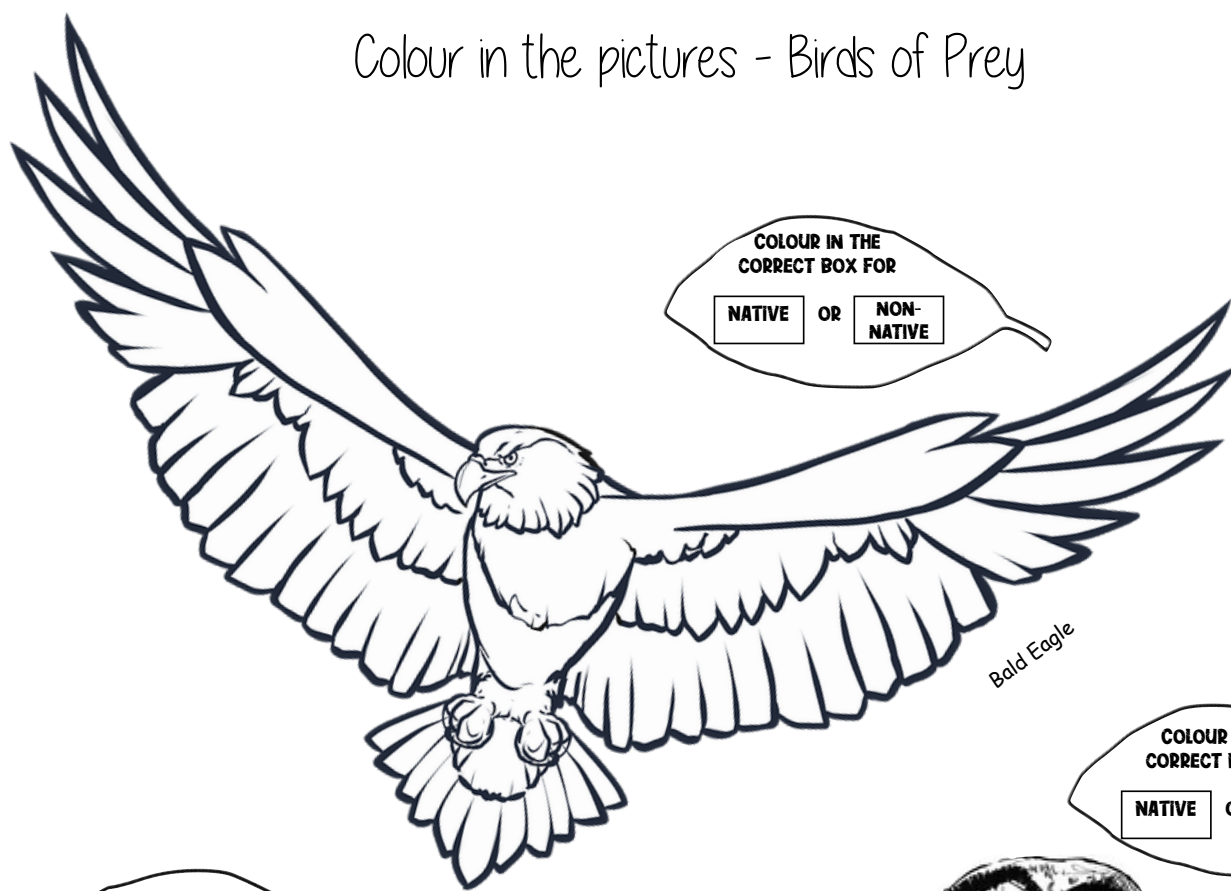


# COLOURING IN

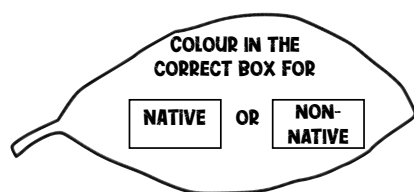


NATIVE ANIMALS

Colour in the pictures - Birds of Prey



Bald Eagle



Laughing Kookaburra



Northern Spotted O.

# COLOURING IN



NATIVE ANIMALS

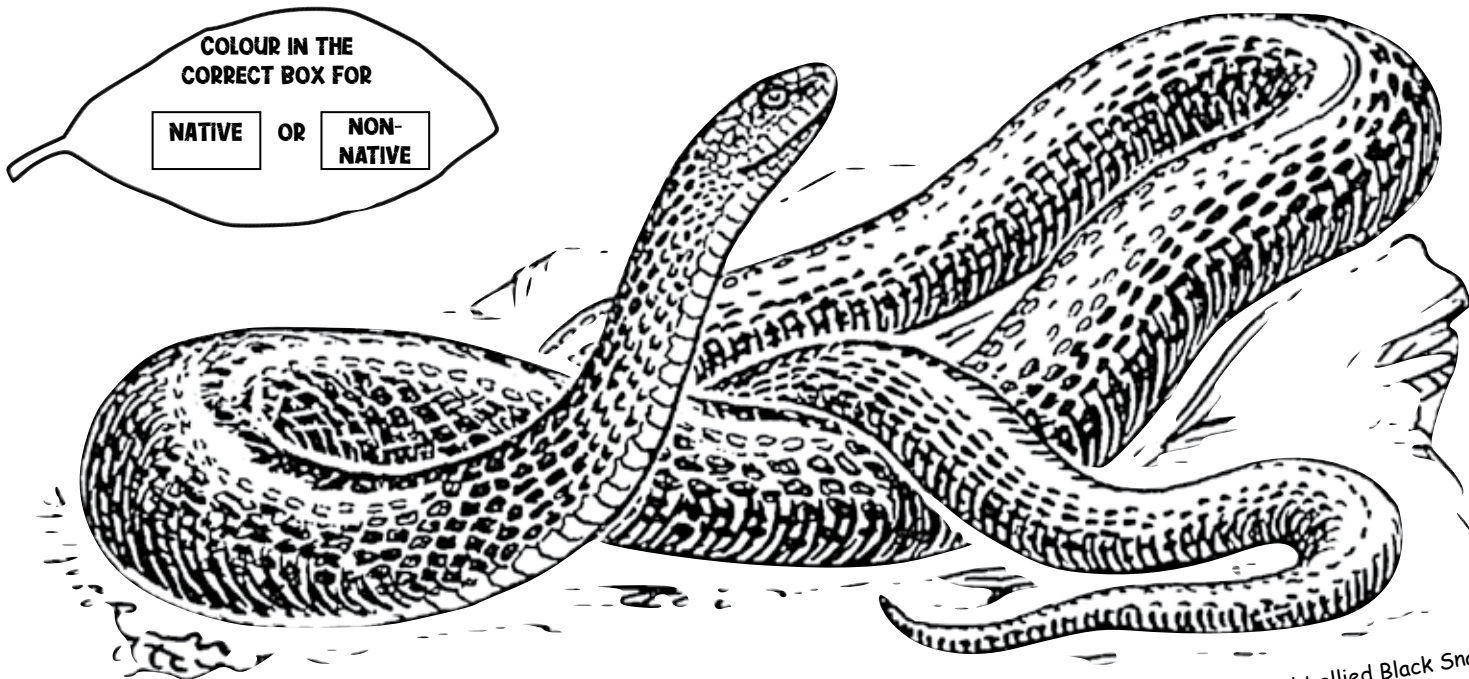
Colour in the pictures - Snakes

COLOUR IN THE  
CORRECT BOX FOR

NATIVE

OR

NON-  
NATIVE



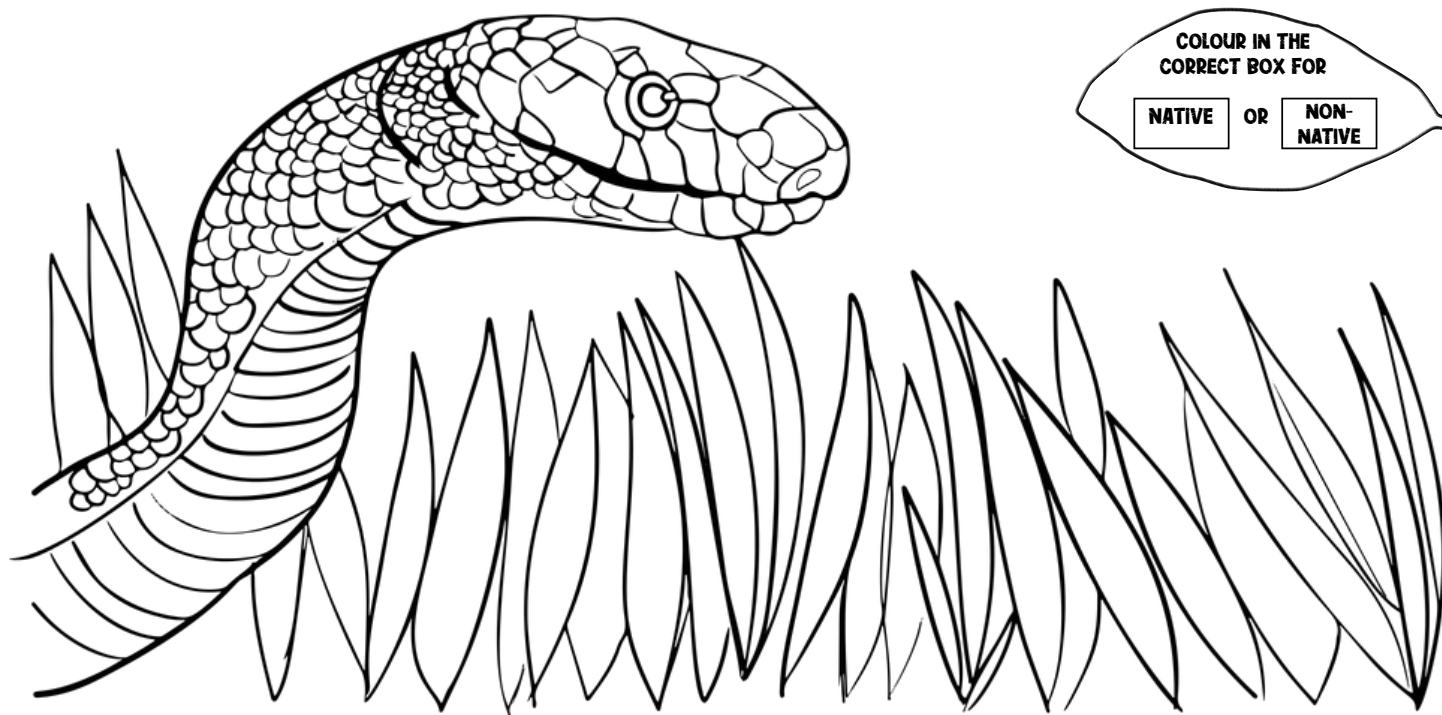
Red-bellied Black Snake

COLOUR IN THE  
CORRECT BOX FOR

NATIVE

OR

NON-  
NATIVE



King Brown Snake

# CLASSES OF ANIMALS



NATIVE ANIMALS

Colour in all of the mammals that have \_\_\_\_\_ blood - RED

Colour in all of the birds that have \_\_\_\_\_ covering their skin  
and that lay \_\_\_\_\_ - YELLOW





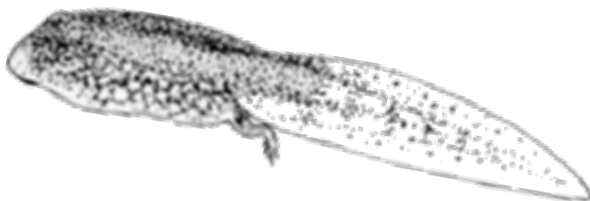
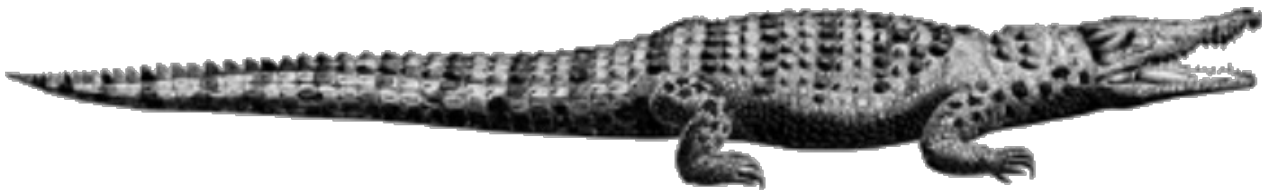
# CLASSES OF ANIMALS



NATIVE ANIMALS

Colour in all of the reptiles that have \_\_\_\_\_ blood - BLUE

While amphibians also have \_\_\_\_\_ blood they are not reptiles,  
they have \_\_\_\_\_ skin that they can breathe through.

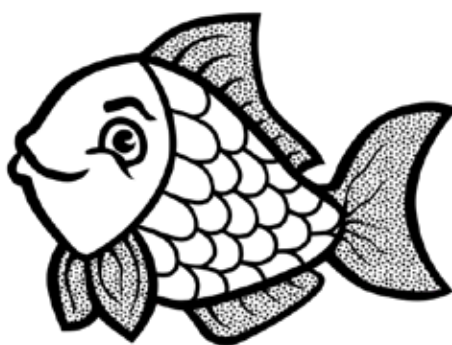
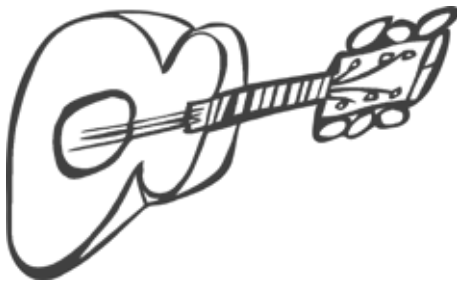


# LIVING OR NON LIVING



NATIVE ANIMALS

colour in the living things



# SPOT THE DIFFERENCE



NATIVE ANIMALS

Spot the 10 differences in these images?



1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_



# ADAPTATION MATCH



NATIVE ANIMALS

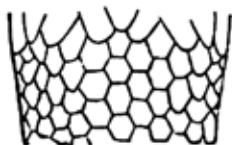
draw a line between the adaptation and the environment its suited to



Claws



Wings



Scales



Hair / Fur



Fins



Warmth



Swimming



Digging



Protection



Flight

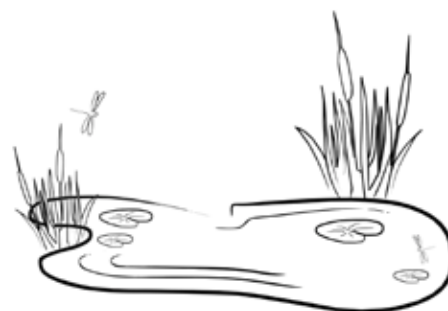
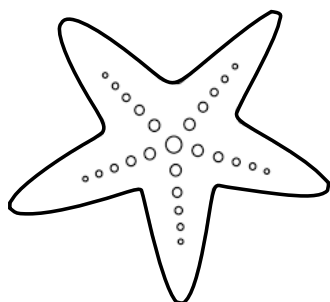
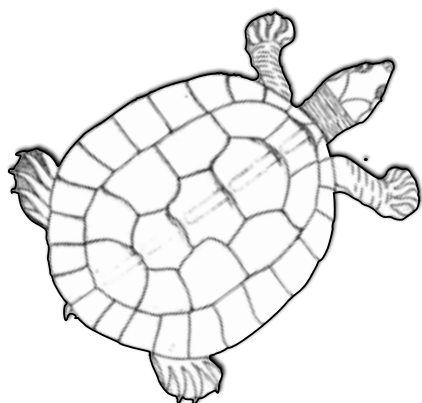


# ANIMAL HABITATS



NATIVE ANIMALS

Draw a line between the animal and its habitat

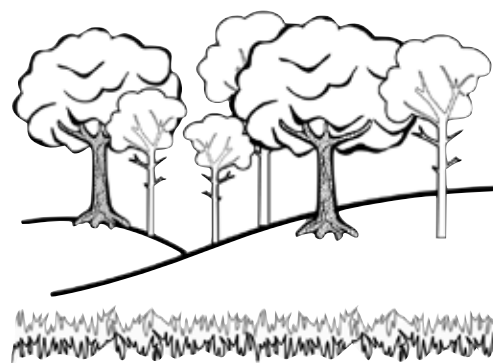
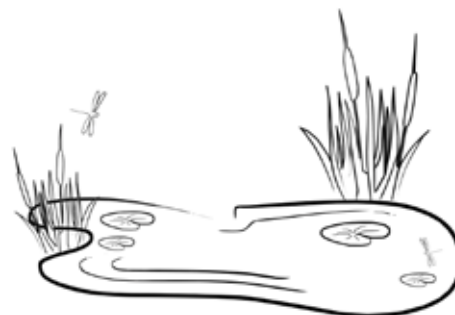
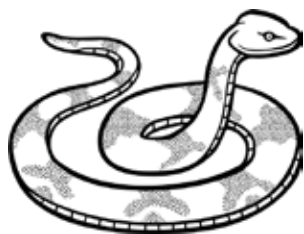
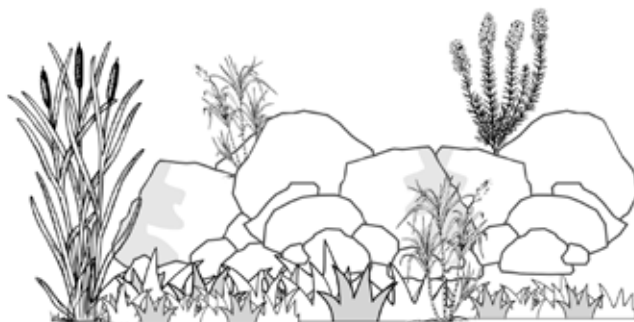


# ANIMAL HABITATS



NATIVE ANIMALS

Draw a line between the animal and its habitat

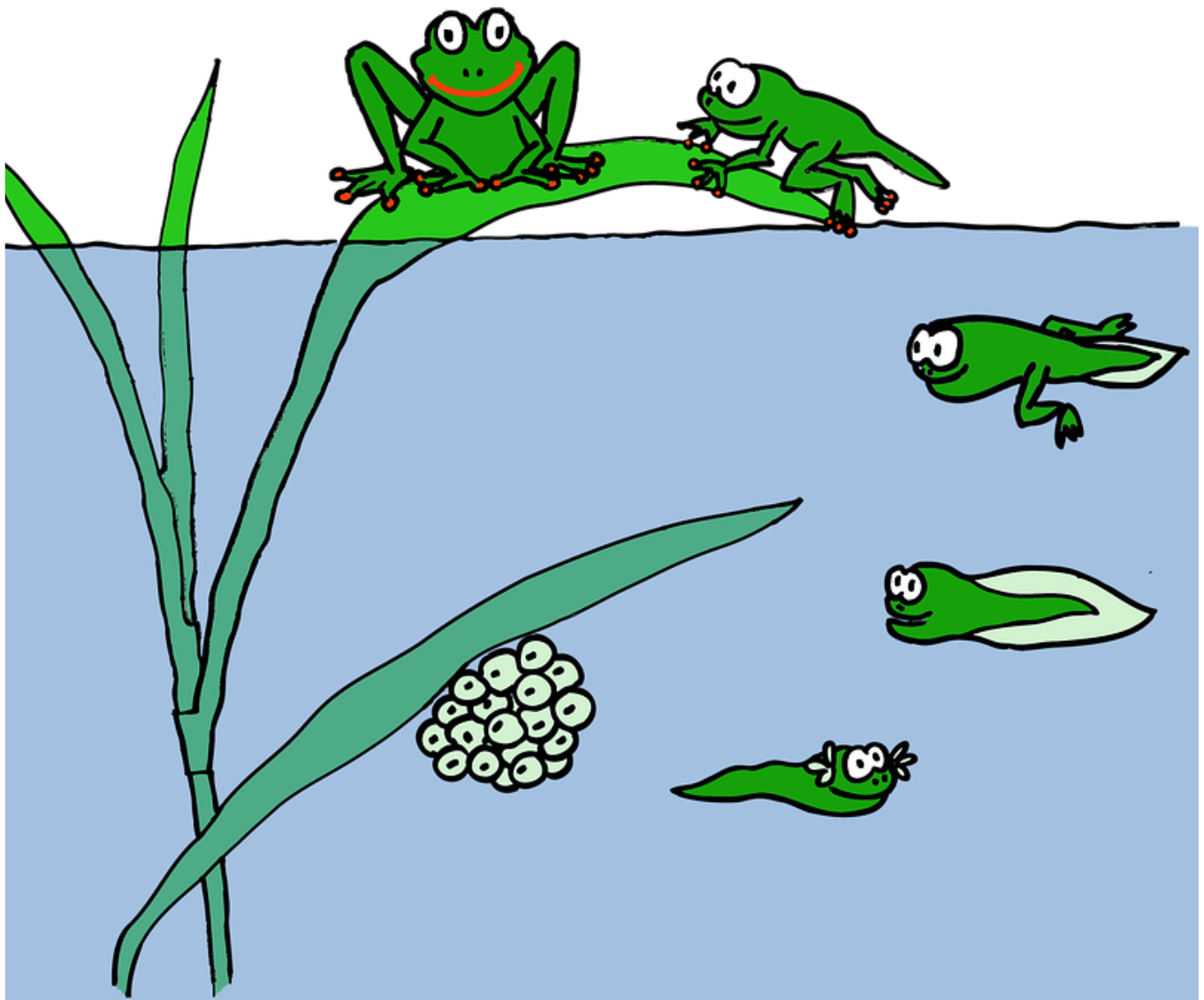


# LIFE CYCLES



NATIVE ANIMALS

What 13 letter word describes this process?

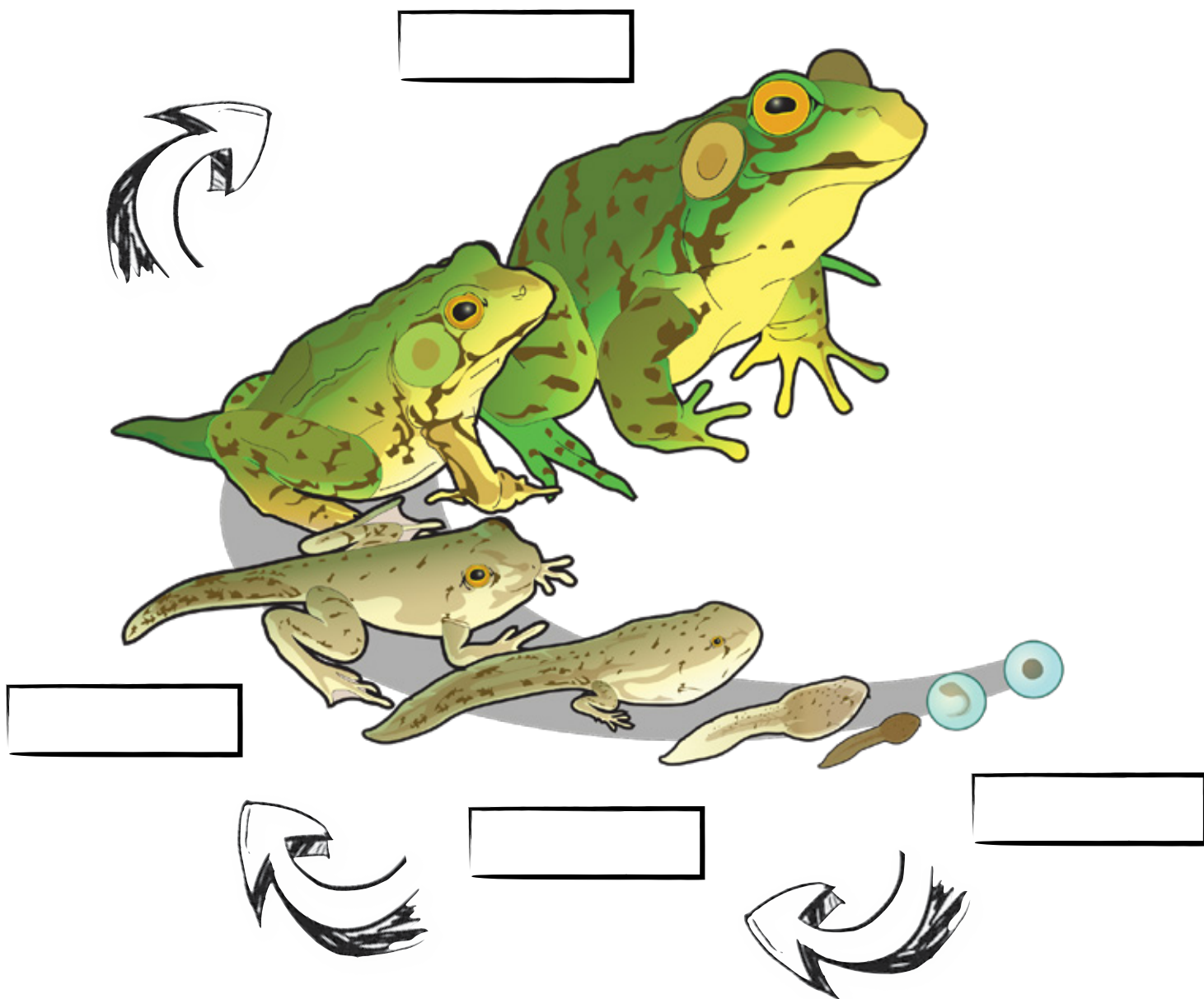


# LIFE CYCLES



NATIVE ANIMALS

match the correct words to the pictures



FROGLET

FROG

EGG

TADPOLE



# BIOTIC OR ABIOTIC



NATIVE ANIMALS

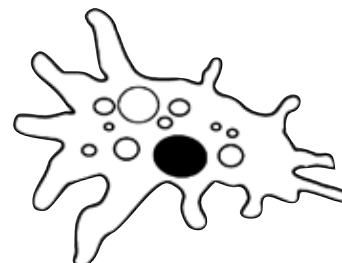
Biotic factors are living things and Abiotic factors are non living things.  
Circle all of the Biotic things in this picture



Fungus



Water



Algae



Sunlight



Animals



Plants



Bacteria



Air / Wind



Minerals



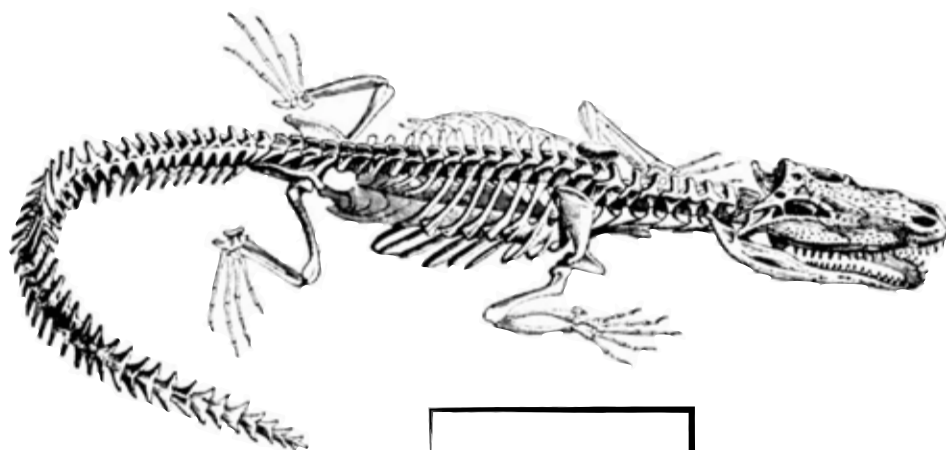
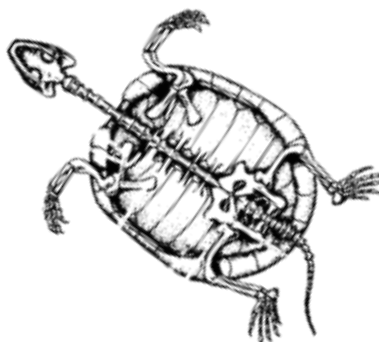
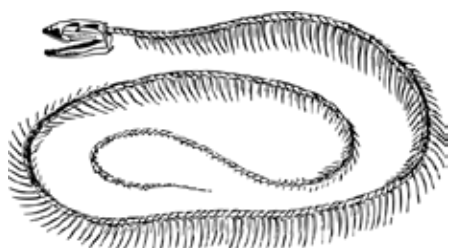
Soil

# SKELETON MATCH



NATIVE ANIMALS

What animal does this skeleton belong to?



Turtle Python

Frog Magpie Parrot

Crocodile



# ANIMAL FEATURES



NATIVE ANIMALS

How do you think the following features have helped these animals survive in their environments?

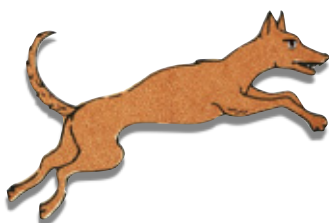


# FOOD WEB



NATIVE ANIMALS

Draw arrows from one animal to an animal that eats it.







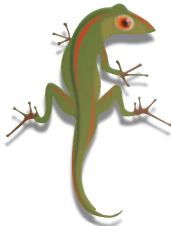





# REPRODUCTION TYPE

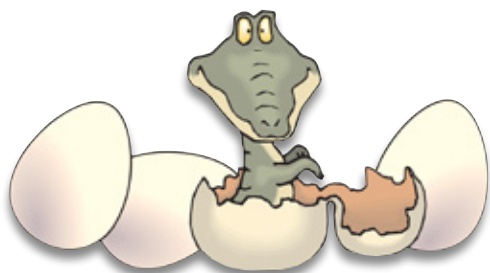


NATIVE ANIMALS

Find the word in the boxes below by connecting the dots between the animal and the way it gives birth

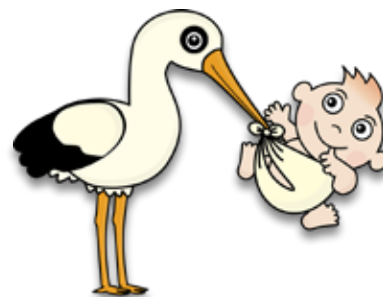
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Owl	Python	Kangaroo	Emu	Lizard	Frog	Bat	Crocodile
							
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
N	U	S	E	D	T	P	V
I	C	A	S	R	E	V	M
F	O	E	Z	A	B	T	O
		O	L	K	N		G

Hint : use a ruler



EGGS

( oviparous )



LIVE BIRTH

( viviparous )

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# WORD SEARCH



NATIVE ANIMALS

Level 1. Find all the words listed below in the box

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

Topic: Animals

Jellyfish  
Crocodile  
Feathers  
Kangaroo  
Tadpole  
Octopus

Animals  
Lizard  
Turtle  
Python  
Seastar  
Dingo

Snake  
Bird  
Frog  
Joey  
Fur  
Owl

Shark  
Koala  
Fish  
Scales  
Parrot  
Possum

# WORD SEARCH



NATIVE ANIMALS

Level 2. Find all the words listed below in the box



## Topic: Animals with Warm Blood ( Endotherms )

Tawny Frogmouth	Carnivore	Diurnal	Talons	Owl
Conservation	Monotreme	Bettong	Dingo	Wombat
Insectivore	Herbivore	Echidna	Membrane	Bat
Introduced	Platypus	Feather	Possum	Emu
Kookaburra	Nocturnal	Potoroo	Pouch	Feral
Camouflage	Kangaroo	Parrot	Hollow	Koala
Prehensile	Macropod	Native	Glider	Prey
Endangered	Omnivore	Mammal	Beak	Fur
Marsupial	Predator	Wallaby	Joey	Milk
Warm Blood	Flying Fox			

# WORD SEARCH



NATIVE ANIMALS

Level 2. Find all the words listed below in the box



## Topic: Animals with Cold Blood ( Ectotherms )

Thermoregulate	Crocodile	Colubrid	Turtle	Dragon
Legless Lizard	Herbivore	Nocturnal	Goanna	Snake
Metamorphosis	Conservation	Tadpole	Scales	Venom
Forked Tongue	Amphibian	Reptile	Diurnal	Shell
Camouflage	Constrict	Slither	Native	Feral
Webbed Feet	Cold Blood	Burrow	Python	Fish
Introduced	Omnivore	Lizard	Skink	Frog
Endangered	Predator	Monitor	Gecko	Prey
Carnivore	Shedding	Elapid	Scutes	Eggs

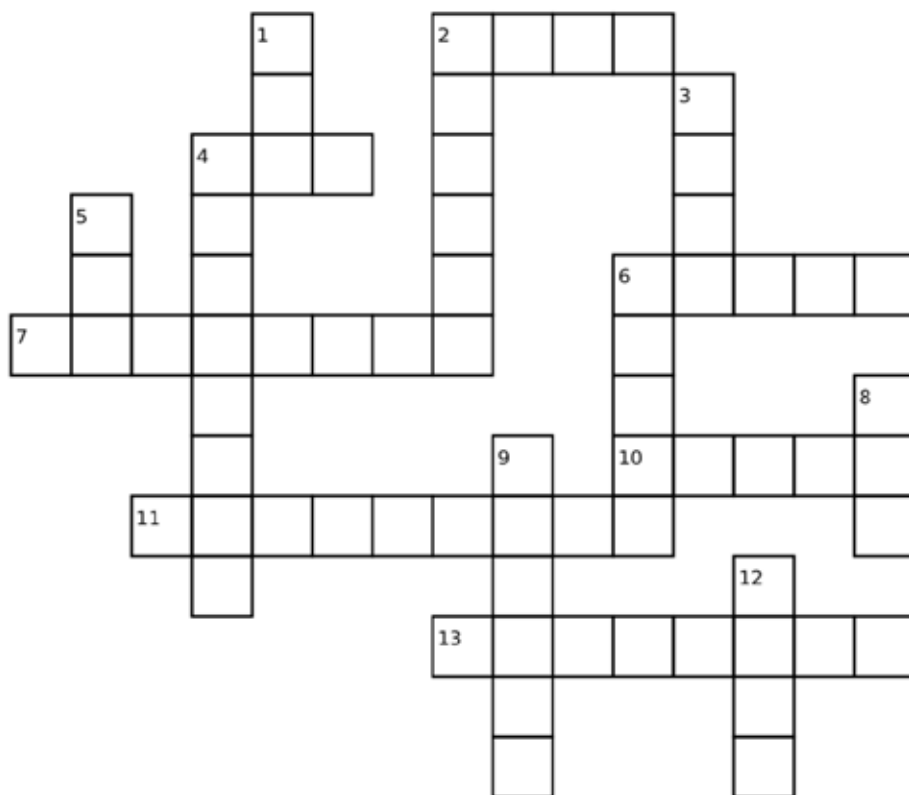


# CROSSWORD



**NATIVE ANIMALS**

Level 1. answer the questions to fill in the blanks.



## **ACROSS**

- 2.** Finish the sentence. I'm a frog, I don't have feathers, fur, or scales. I'm called an amphibian and my body is covered in...
- 4.** Finish the sentence. I'm a mammal, I keep my body warm because it's covered in...
- 6.** Fill the gap. I'm a turtle, I'm very good at hiding and keeping myself safe as I tuck into my bony \_\_\_\_\_ on my back.
- 7.** I'm a very strange looking animal. I have a bill like a duck, webbed feet like a turtle, a fat furry tail like a beaver, and a furry body like an otter. I'm a great swimmer and I like to spend most of my time at the bottom of rivers searching for food - so you may have never seen me before in the wild. What am I?
- 10.** I'm a very strange looking animal. I have a bill like a duck, webbed feet like a turtle, a fat furry tail like a beaver, and a furry body like an otter. I'm a great swimmer and I like to spend most of my time at the bottom of rivers searching for food - so you may have never seen me before in the wild. What am I?
- 11.** I'm known as a reptile, which means I have scaly skin and cold blood. I live in the water and can be dangerous to people. If you're near water where I'm living, you should not go swimming, but if you leave me alone and look from a distance you might be able to see how amazing I am with my big teeth and spiky tail. I go 'snap snap'. What am I?
- 13.** I'm known as a marsupial, That means I'm a furry animal or mammal with a pouch. I hop around everywhere I go and use my big strong tail for balance. What am I?

## **DOWN**

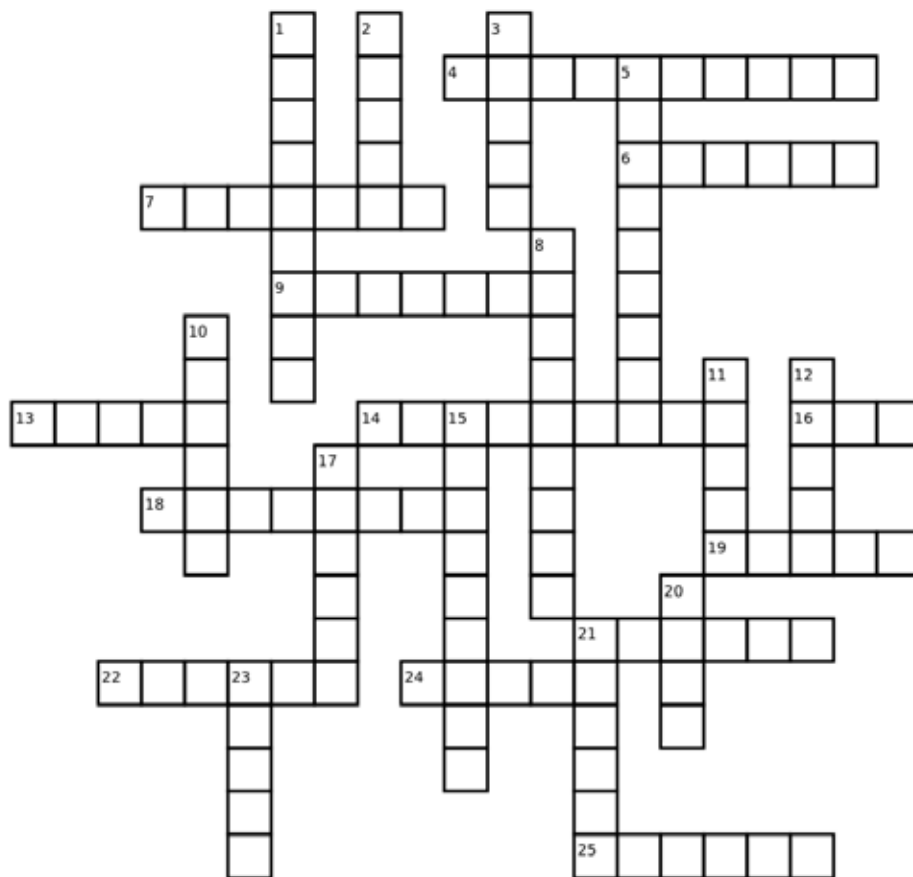
- 1.** I'm a big bird that lives on the ground, I'm so big that I can't fly. Instead, I can run very fast. I have a long neck and I lay big green eggs. What am I?
- 2.** Finish the sentence. I'm a reptile, my body shines in the sunlight because it's covered in...
- 3.** I'm not a mammal, bird, reptile, or amphibian. I swim in the ocean and use my gills to breathe, what am I?
- 4.** Finish the sentence. I'm a bird. I can fly because my bones are hollow and my wings are covered in...
- 5.** I have huge eyes for hunting little animals like mice at night-time. I sleep during the day so I can be hard to see, but you might hear me say 'Hoot-Hoot' during the night. What am I?
- 6.** Many people are scared of me. But although I can be dangerous, I'm just trying to be left alone. I slither on the ground hunting for mice and rats, and by eating them I help to make sure they aren't running around all over people's houses. I can hiss when I'm scared. What am I?
- 8.** I can fly like a bird but I don't have feathers. Instead, I have fur like a possum and like to sleep upside from a tree. What am I?
- 9.** I have scales on my body and sticky toes to climb walls and trees. When I'm scared I can drop my tail off to trick a bird and quickly run away. What am I?
- 12.** I start my life as a tadpole that hatches from an egg. Then my body starts to change into a froglet and I grow legs, when my tail shrinks away I become an adult. I make a 'croak' sound. What am I?

# CROSSWORD



**NATIVE ANIMALS**

Level 2. answer the questions to fill in the blanks.



## ACROSS

4. I'm known as the 'bush-mans alarm clock' because of my loud cackling laugh in the mornings. What am I?
6. I'm not a venomous snake, I squeeze my food and swallow it whole, what kind of snake am I?
7. I'm in a group of animals that have scales and cold blood, I need the sun to get energy. What am I?
9. I'm the oldest living mammal in the world, protected by my body covered in sharp spines. What am I?
13. Finish the sentence. Snakes are often called poisonous, but what I have in my fangs is actually called...
14. What is it called when you are awake during the night?
16. I'm a nocturnal predator that hunts with silent flight, what am I?
18. I can leap 8-9 meters in a single jump, What am I?
19. I have no arms or legs. What am I?
21. I have two claws in the front, two claws in the back, and love to mimic noises and words. What am I?
22. When I'm scared, I swim away and tuck into my strong bony shell. What am I?
24. I'm Australia's largest terrestrial predator, what am I?
25. I'm an animal with fur, warm blood, and I drank milk when I was a baby, what am I known as?

## DOWN

1. I belong to a group of egg laying mammals, what are we known as?
2. I am a small Australian carnivorous marsupial with spots on my body and sometimes on my tail. What am I?
3. Finish the sentence. I'm a mummy kangaroo, my baby joey grows up and develops inside my...
5. I'm in a group of animals that can happily survive in both land and water environments. What is my group called?
8. I'm a mammal with a pouch, what group of animals do I belong to?
10. I'm a tough marsupial that eats roots, shrubs, and leaves. Because of the wear on my teeth, they never stop growing. What am I?
11. Finish the sentence. I'm a goanna lizard, I climb trees with my sharp...
12. I don't drink water, I get all my water from the gum leaves I eat (When I'm not sleeping for 20hrs a day). What am I?
15. I am the largest living reptile, what am I?
17. Species that have always lived in a place naturally (without human help) are known as what?
20. I start life as a tadpole. What am I?
21. I'm a small marsupial that lives in the trees. I use my strong grasping tail to hold branches and search for fruit, flowers, and fresh leaves. What am I?
23. Finish the sentence. Big Saltwater Crocodiles like me have 66...



Answer the questions below in the space provided

## **AUSTRALIAN ECOQUIZ** **Hunters and Prey / Habitats and Ecosystems**

The following 6 questions are worth 2 marks each:

**1.** In a food chain the animal that hunts other animals but is not hunted by any others is known as the \_\_\_\_\_

Give an Australian example \_\_\_\_\_

**2.** An animal that eats only meat is known as a \_\_\_\_\_

Give an Australian example \_\_\_\_\_

**3.** What type of diet description is given to animals that eat both meat and plants? \_\_\_\_\_

Give an Australian example \_\_\_\_\_

**4.** Name 2 distinct types of ecosystems in Australia.

\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** What is the difference between a terrestrial habitat and an aboreal habitat? \_\_\_\_\_

Give an example of an Australian animal from each habitat

\_\_\_\_\_

*continues on next page...*



Answer the questions below in the space provided

## **AUSTRALIAN ECOQUIZ - CONTINUED** **Hunters and Prey / Habitats and Ecosystems**

6. What is the difference between biotic and abiotic factors in an ecosystem? \_\_\_\_\_

Give an example of each \_\_\_\_\_

### **Life Cycles / Adaptations**

The next 4 questions are worth 1 point

7. 7. Give an example of an Australian animal that experiences metamorphosis in its life cycle. \_\_\_\_\_

8. 8. Give a specific example of an Australian nocturnal animal?  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. 9. Give an example of an Australian animal that uses camouflage or a deception strategy to protect itself from predators.  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. Name 4 of the basic needs of all living things. (A. F. W. S. S )  
\_\_\_\_\_

*continues on next page...*



# QUIZ TIME CONT...



NATIVE ANIMALS

Answer the questions below in the space provided

## AUSTRALIAN ECOQUIZ - CONTINUED

### Ecosystem in action

This question is worth 4 marks

Choose one Australian native animal and use a labelled drawing to show how its basic needs are met in its environment.

# WHAT AM I ???



NATIVE ANIMALS

I'll give you a clue... 10 clues in fact!  
And I hope you learn some new things about me too

**10 POINTS** - I'm a very large animal, in the class of mammals, and I can weigh up to 600 kgs.

**9 POINTS** - My conservation status is "endangered". That means my population is decreasing.

**8 POINTS** - I have black skin and translucent fur that reflects light.

**7 POINTS** - I am an apex predator in my ecosystem but only 2% of my hunts are successful so I can go without food for up to 200 days.

**6 POINTS** - My scientific name is *Ursus Maritimus*.

**5 POINTS** - I usually walk everywhere to conserve energy and avoid overheating. My territory can be as vast as a few thousand kilometres.

**4 POINTS** - I'm a great swimmer with large webbed paws, and on land I can run as fast as a horse for short bursts.

**3 POINTS** - I'm especially adapted to living in a very cold habitat.

**2 POINTS** - My favourite food is seal, but I don't usually catch them in the water - I wait for them at air holes in the ice where they surface.

**1 POINT** - I'm found in the frozen wilds of the Arctic, in Canada, Alaska, Greenland and Norway.

**0 POINTS** - Of course you know I am a POLAR BEAR.

*continues on next page...*

# WHAT AM I ???



**NATIVE ANIMALS**

Now it's time to do your own!  
Write down 6 clues about your animal  
and draw your animal on the following page!

**5 POINTS** - \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**4 POINTS** - \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**3 POINTS** - \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2 POINTS** - \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**1 POINT** - \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*continues on next page...*

# WHAT AM I ???



NATIVE ANIMALS

Draw your animal below!

I AM A - \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# VOCABULARY BUILDER



NATIVE ANIMALS

Match the terminology to the correct definition.  
The first one has been done for you.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E	REPTILE	A) Non venomous snake killing prey by constriction
<input type="checkbox"/>	THERMOREGULATION	B) bony deposits forming scales or plates on the skin
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENDANGERED	C) the ability of an organism to keep its body temperature within a certain range, despite surroundings
<input type="checkbox"/>	AMPHIBIAN	D) able to inflict a poisonous bite causing injury or death
<input type="checkbox"/>	MARSUPIAL	E) a vertebrate animal of a class that includes snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles and tortoises.
<input type="checkbox"/>	PREHENSILE	F) seriously at risk of extinction
<input type="checkbox"/>	PYTHON	G) cold blooded vertebrate animal of a class that includes frogs, toads, newts, salamanders.
<input type="checkbox"/>	VENOMOUS	H) divided into two parts, such as a snake's tongue
<input type="checkbox"/>	OSTEODERMS	I) an animal dependent on external sources of heat to regulate its body temperature
<input type="checkbox"/>	ECTOTHERM	J) a mammal of an order whose members are born incompletely developed, then carried in a pouch
<input type="checkbox"/>	BIFURCATED	K) a part of the body adapted to grasping especially by wrapping around something

*continues on next page...*



Continue to match the terminology to the correct definition.

<input type="checkbox"/>	METABOLISM	L) relating to trees, living in trees
<input type="checkbox"/>	PARASITE	M) when an animal or plant spends the winter in a dormant or sleeping state
<input type="checkbox"/>	ARBOREAL	N) large carnivorous lizard
<input type="checkbox"/>	PRIMATE	O) an animal that transfers pollen between flowers to aid fertilisation and production of seeds
<input type="checkbox"/>	EXTINCTION	P) the chemical processes that occur within a living organism in order to maintain life
<input type="checkbox"/>	MONITOR	Q) a claw, especially on a bird of prey, such as an owl or eagle
<input type="checkbox"/>	APEX PREDATOR	R) slender whisker-like sensory organ near the mouth in certain fish and turtles
<input type="checkbox"/>	POLLINATOR	S) a mammal of an order that includes humans
<input type="checkbox"/>	HIBERNATION	T) an organism that lives in or on one of a different species (the host) and benefits at the other's expense
<input type="checkbox"/>	TALON	U) an animal at the top of the food chain in its environment without being prey for other predators
<input type="checkbox"/>	BARBEL	V) the state or process of a species completely dying out so there are no more living members

# CAN YOU IMAGINE ...

Now it's your turn to create your own!

You have to admit Australia has some pretty unique and unusual animals which are specifically adapted to our unique Australian environments. Many of them amaze nature lovers from all over the world. The platypus is one that fascinates people who often remark that it seems to have a combination of features peculiar to other animals... webbed feet, broad flat tail, a "duck's" bill.

Could you imagine how you could combine some unique adaptations featured by some animals into a "hybrid" animal that could thrive and survive in an Australian environment?

You need to:

- describe the features of your chosen Australian biome,
- identify and describe the specific adaptations your animal exhibits and highlight their usefulness in your animal's specific ecosystem
- describe your animal's niche - how it fits into the ecosystem it lives in ....

For example where does it live, what does it eat, how does it interact with other living organisms in its community, how does it survive?

Continues on next page...

# CAN YOU IMAGINE CONT...



NATIVE ANIMALS

Use the boxes below to present your newly "EVOLVED" species



ADAPTATIONS



(Species Name)

FEATURES

USEFULNESS

NICHE

Draw and Colour Your Animal in it's Enviornment





# FAST FACTS



NATIVE ANIMALS

## Native animals FAST FACTS activity worksheet



DINGO

**CLASSIFICATION:**

**GENUS: CANINE**

**DESCRIPTION:**

**BIOME:**

**HABITAT:**

**DIET:**

**FOOD CHAIN:**

**NICHE:**

**BEHAVIOUR:**

**LIFE EXPECTANCY:**

**CONSERVATION STATUS:**

**THREATS:**

# FAST FACTS



NATIVE ANIMALS

## Native animals FAST FACTS activity worksheet



GREEN TREE FROG  
colour me in my habitat

**CLASSIFICATION:**

**GENUS: CANINE**

**DESCRIPTION:**

**BIOME:**

**HABITAT:**

**DIET:**

**FOOD CHAIN:**

**NICHE:**

**BEHAVIOUR:**

**LIFE EXPECTANCY:**

**CONSERVATION STATUS:**

**THREATS:**



## NATIVE ANIMAL QUIZ

### PART 1: MAMMALS, MARSUPIALS & BIRDS OF PREY

Australia has some unique species, not found anywhere else in the world.

\* Approximately

\_\_\_\_\_ % of our birds,

\_\_\_\_\_ % of our marsupials, and

\_\_\_\_\_ % of our amphibians and reptiles are truly native to Australia.

\* **MAMMALS** are \_\_\_\_\_ blooded, drink \_\_\_\_\_, and have hair.

\* **MARSUPIALS** are mammals whose young \_\_\_\_\_

\* Australia's most famous marsupials are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

\* **Squirrel gliding possums** are also marsupials that you may find more commonly in your backyard. Some of their unique features include the following:  
membranes of skin under their arms that allow them to \_\_\_\_\_  
sharp claws that help them to \_\_\_\_\_  
and a big fluffy tail that they use to \_\_\_\_\_

*continues on next page...*

# QUIZ TIME CONT...



NATIVE ANIMALS

\* Squirrel gliders eat \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
which helps the environment by \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_

\* Their habitat (where they live) is \_\_\_\_\_

\* Unfortunately they are now listed as ENDANGERED in Victoria, which means  
\_\_\_\_\_

\* The **dingo** is Australia's APEX PREDATOR, which means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\* Why is it important to protect our apex predator?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Can you remember 2 other interesting facts about this species?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\* Another interesting mammal is the **grey headed flying fox**, which is not a fox,  
but a species of \_\_\_\_\_

continues on next page...



# QUIZ TIME CONT...



NATIVE ANIMALS

\* It eats \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
and is valuable in the environment as it

\_\_\_\_\_

\* It is the only mammal that can \_\_\_\_\_

\* They have an "interesting" way of sanitising themselves to kill parasites.

Do you remember how they do this?

\_\_\_\_\_

\* A **BIRD** predator descending from the sky is the **owl**. Australia has 2 types

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

\* Owls are mainly N\_\_\_C\_\_\_U\_\_\_N\_\_\_A \_\_\_, hunting their prey at night.

\* What are some of the owl's features that help it survive and thrive in its ecosystem? Can you name 2? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\* Do you know the name of Australia's apex predator of the skies?

\_\_\_\_\_

continues on next page...



## NATIVE ANIMAL QUIZ PART 2: REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS

\* Australia is also known as the Land of the **lizards**. Can you name the 5 types?

---

---

\* The **Eastern Blue Tongues** are common throughout Australia. They are a type of skink and can make themselves look scary, but they are not poisonous.

Like all **REPTILES** they are \_\_\_\_\_ blooded, and must regulate their body temperature by \_\_\_\_\_

---

\* Keeping body temperature within certain boundaries is called

T\_\_\_E\_\_\_M\_\_\_REGULATION.

\* Reptiles use the external environment to do this and are called

E\_\_\_T\_\_\_THERMIC.

\* **Water dragons** look different. They have

---

---

\* Water dragons are OMNIVORES, which means

---

*continues on next page...*

# QUIZ TIME CONT...



NATIVE ANIMALS

\* The **goanna** is a type of monitor, as is the **lace monitor**, and the famous Komodo dragon found in Indonesia.

Some of the features of monitor lizards are

---

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\* **Turtles** are another type of reptile. Can you name some of their unique features?

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---

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\* Another species which is seen in freshwater habitats is Australia's only **AMPHIBIAN**, which is \_\_\_\_\_

\*They have wet glandular skin which

---

\*The well camouflaged tree dwelling ones also have

\_\_\_\_\_ which help them climb.

\*They are NOCTURNAL PREDATORS eating \_\_\_\_\_

*continues on next page...*

# QUIZ TIME CONT...



NATIVE ANIMALS

\* How do their eyes help them eat their food?

-----

\* The croaking is -----

\* **Snakes** are also reptiles, but many are VENOMOUS and deadly, so it's important to avoid them in the wild.

\* **Pythons** are not venomous but kill their prey by -----

They are known as C\_\_\_N\_\_\_T\_\_\_I\_\_\_T\_\_\_R\_\_\_.

\* Some pythons are ground dwelling (TERRESTRIAL) and some are tree dwelling (ARBOREAL). Can you give a specific example of each type?

-----

-----

\* Can you describe how the following features of snakes that help them locate their food?

Ladle pits

-----

Bifurcated tongue

-----

*continues on next page...*

# QUIZ TIME CONT...



NATIVE ANIMALS

\* The world's largest-growing reptile is right here in Australia. Of course it is the **Saltwater Crocodile**. Amazingly adapted to its environment, it is thought to be unchanged in its evolution for 65 million years.

The crocodile is a semi-aquatic predator, and the apex predator in its ecosystem.

What Crocodile facts do you know that stick in your mind?

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\* The crocodile's history in Australia is interesting. Perhaps you could do some research on the impact of humans on the crocodile, its CONSERVATION STATUS and current conservation initiatives.



# NATIVE ANIMAL REPORT



NATIVE ANIMALS

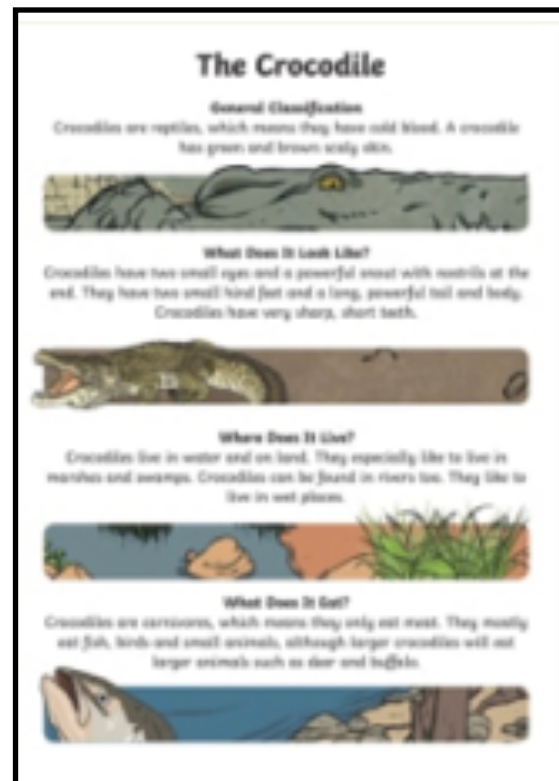
Choose an Australian native animal and present  
a FACT SHEET REPORT.

Use the following headings:

- General classification (Is it a mammal, a reptile or....?)
- Description (What does it look like?)
- Habitat (Where does it live?)
- Niche (How does it fit in its ecosystem, what is its place in the food chain?)

CRITERIA:

- Write 2 or 3 complete sentences under each heading in your report.
- Use photos or drawings to illustrate your report.
- You can use your own format or copy one of the example formats below.
- Make it fit on one page.



Answer the questions below in the space provided

## **AUSTRALIAN ECOQUIZ** **Hunters and Prey / Habitats and Ecosystems**

The following 6 questions are worth 2 marks each:

1. apex predator/alpha predator/ top predator

**EXAMPLES:** the dingo (terrestrial), saltwater crocodile (aquatic), wedgetail eagle (sky), shark or killer whale (ocean)

2. carnivore

**EXAMPLES:** dingo, Tasmanian devil

3. omnivore

**EXAMPLES:** blue tongue lizard, possums

4. There are 2 categories – terrestrial and aquatic :  
Examples include Desert, Forest, Grassland, Freshwater (pond or river),  
Marine (coastal or reef)

5. Terrestrial refers to ground dwellers/ Aboresal to tree dwellers

**EXAMPLES:** Many obvious examples

6. Biotic refers to living organisms/ Abiotic to non-living factors

**EXAMPLES:** Plants and animals / air, wind, current, temperature, soil, water



Answer the questions below in the space provided

## **AUSTRALIAN ECOQUIZ CONTINUED** **Life Cycles / Adaptations**

The following 4 questions are worth 1 mark each:

- 7.** Most obvious is frog
- 8.** Owl, possum
- 9.** Stick insects, owls, stumpy tail lizard
- 10.** Air, Food, Water, Sunlight, Shelter

# CROSSWORDS



NATIVE ANIMALS

## ANSWERS

### ACROSS

**Level 1.** 2.Skin 4.Fur 6.Shell 7.Platypus 10.Koala 11.Crocodile 13.Kangaroo

### ACROSS

**Level 2.** 4. Kookaburra 6. Python 7.Reptile 9. Echidna 13. Venom 14.Nocturnal 16. Owl  
18.Kangaroo 19.Snake 21. Parrot 22. Turtle 24. Dingo 25. Mammal

**Level 3.**

### DOWN

1.Emu 2.Scales 3.Fish 4.Feathers 5.Owl 6.Snake 8.Bat 9.Lizard 12.Frog

### DOWN

1.Monotreme 2.Quoll 3.Pouch 5.Amphibian 8.Marsupial 10.Wombat 11.Claws  
12.Koala 15.Crocodile 17. Native 20. Frog 21. Possum 23. Teeth

# VOCABULARY BUILDER



NATIVE ANIMALS

Match the terminology to the correct definition.  
The first one has been done for you.

- |              |                  |   |
|--------------|------------------|---|
| <div>E</div> | REPTILE          | A) Non venomous snake killing prey by constriction  |
| <div>C</div> | THERMOREGULATION | B) bony deposits forming scales or plates on the skin   |
| <div>F</div> | ENDANGERED       | C) the ability of an organism to keep its body temperature within a certain range, despite surroundings |
| <div>G</div> | AMPHIBIAN        | D) able to inflict a poisonous bite causing injury or death   |
| <div>J</div> | MARSUPIAL        | E) a vertebrate animal of a class that includes snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles and tortoises.     |
| <div>K</div> | PREHENSILE       | F) seriously at risk of extinction  |
| <div>A</div> | PYTHON           | G) cold blooded vertebrate animal of a class that includes frogs, toads, newts, salamanders.            |
| <div>D</div> | VENOMOUS         | H) divided into two parts, such as a snake's tongue   |
| <div>B</div> | OSTEODERMS       | I) an animal dependent on external sources of heat to regulate its body temperature                     |
| <div>I</div> | ECTOTHERM        | J) a mammal of an order whose members are born incompletely developed, then carried in a pouch          |
| <div>H</div> | BIFURCATED       | K) a part of the body adapted to grasping especially by wrapping around something                       |



# VOCABULARY BUILDER



NATIVE ANIMALS

Continue to match the terminology to the correct definition.

P	METABOLISM	L) relating to trees, living in trees
T	PARASITE	M) when an animal or plant spends the winter in a dormant or sleeping state
L	ARBOREAL	N) large carnivorous lizard
S	PRIMATE	O) an animal that transfers pollen between flowers to aid fertilisation and production of seeds
V	EXTINCTION	P) the chemical processes that occur within a living organism in order to maintain life
N	MONITOR	Q) a claw, especially on a bird of prey, such as an owl or eagle
U	APEX PREDATOR	R) slender whisker-like sensory organ near the mouth in certain fish and turtles
O	POLLINATOR	S) a mammal of an order that includes humans
M	HIBERNATION	T) an organism that lives in or on one of a different species (the host) and benefits at the other's expense
Q	TALON	U) an animal at the top of the food chain in its environment without being prey for other predators
R	BARBEL	V) the state or process of a species completely dying out so there are no more living members

# FAST FACTS



NATIVE ANIMALS

## Native animals FAST FACTS activity worksheet



### DINGO

**CLASSIFICATION:** Mammal

**GENUS:** Canine

**DESCRIPTION:** Up to 20kg, 60 cm tall, thick fur, bushy tail, colours tan (most common), black, brindle

**BIOME:** Terrestrial forests, grasslands, mountains, desert

**HABITAT:** Diverse Australia wide, but more widespread in north and west of Australia. need shelter

**DIET:** Carnivore, Meat Eater

**FOOD CHAIN:** Apex Predator

**NICHE:** maintains balance in the ecosystem, control feral animals

**BEHAVIOUR:** Lives in packs, communicates by howling, reproduces once per year

**LIFE EXPECTANCY:** 3 - 8 years in the wild, 12 - 14 years if domesticated

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** threatened

**THREATS:** habitat loss, human interference, lack of protection status

# FAST FACTS



NATIVE ANIMALS

## Native animals FAST FACTS activity worksheet



**CLASSIFICATION:** Amphibian

**DESCRIPTION:** Green Skin, yellow eyes, webbed feet, sticky toe discs for climbing

**HABITAT:** Tree canopies in humid areas, near waterways

**DIET:** Carnivore, Meat Eater  
mainly insects

**FOOD CHAIN:** Predators such as snakes, larger reptiles, and some birds hunt and eat frogs

**NICHE:** Control insects, act as food for higher predators

### GREEN TREE FROG

**BEHAVIOUR:** Nocturnal, active at night time

**LIFE EXPECTANCY:** Up to 20 years

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** Protected,  
Not threatened



## NATIVE ANIMAL QUIZ PART 1: MAMMALS, MARSUPIALS & BIRDS OF PREY

Australia has some unique species, not found anywhere else in the world.

\* Approximately

80 % of our birds,

87 % of our marsupials, and

95 % of our amphibians and reptiles are truly native to Australia.

\* **MAMMALS** are WARM blooded, drink MILK, and have hair.

\* **MARSUPIALS** are mammals whose young FULLY DEVELOP IN A POUCH

\* Australia's most famous marsupials are THE KOALA and KANGAROO

\* **Squirrel gliding possums** are also marsupials that you may find more commonly in your backyard. Some of their unique features include the following: membranes of skin under their arms that allow them to GLIDE UP TO 100 METERS sharp claws that help them to CLIMB IN THE TREES and a big fluffy tail that they use to BALANCE AND CONTROL FLIGHT DIRECTION

*continues on next page...*

# QUIZ TIME CONT...



NATIVE ANIMALS

\* Squirrel gliders eat INSECTS and FLOWERS

which helps the environment by COTROLLING INSECT POPULATIONS  
AND POLLINATE FLOWERS

\* Their habitat (where they live) is ABBOREAL OR TREAS

\* Unfortunately they are now listed as ENDANGERED in Victoria, which means  
THERE ARE REDUCED NUMBERS IN THE WILD/ AT RISK OF EXTINCTION

\* The **dingo** is Australia's APEX PREDATOR, which means  
IT HAS NO NATURAL PREDATORS

\* Why is it important to protect our apex predator?

THEY MAINTAIN STABILITY AND BALANCE BETWEEN SPECIES, SURVIVAL OF THE  
FITTEST

Can you remember 2 other interesting facts about this species?

DON'T BARK, BUT HOWL/ONLY REPRODUCE ONCE EACH YEAR/SHY/ONLY 4%  
BLACK

\* Another interesting mammal is the **grey headed flying fox**, which is not a fox,  
but a species of MEGABAT

continues on next page...

# QUIZ TIME CONT...



NATIVE ANIMALS

\* It eats FRUIT and NECTAR

and is valuable in the environment as it

SPREADS SEEDS, POLLINATES OTHER PLANTS TO PROMOTE HEALTHY FORESTS

\* It is the only mammal that can SUSTAIN FLIGHT OVER A LONG DISTANCE

\* They have an "interesting" way of sanitising themselves to kill parasites.

Do you remember how they do this?

THEY URINATE (PEE) ON THEMSELVES

\* A **BIRD** predator descending from the sky is the **owl**. Australia has 2 types

HAWK OWLS and MASKED OWLS

\* Owls are mainly NOCTURNAL, hunting their prey at night.

\* What are some of the owl's features that help it survive and thrive in its eco-

system? Can you name 2? LARGE EYES TO SEE IN THE DARK/ LARGE TALONS

(CLAWS) ON FEET TO GRAB AND HOLD PREY/ ABLE TO ROTATE HEAD 170 DE-

GREES TO TRACK PREY/ SPECIAL FEATHERS THAT ENABLE SILENT FLIGHT

\* Do you know the name of Australia's apex predator of the skies?

THE WEDGE TAIL EAGLE

continues on next page...





## NATIVE ANIMAL QUIZ PART 2: REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS

\* Australia is also known as the Land of the **lizards**. Can you name the 5 types?

SKINKS/ DRAGONS/ MONITORS/ LEGLESS/ GECKOES

\* The **Eastern Blue Tongues** are common throughout Australia. They are a type of skink and can make themselves look scary, but they are not poisonous.

Like all **REPTILES** they are COLD blooded, and must regulate their body temperature by LYING IN THE SUN TO WARM UP

\* Keeping body temperature within certain boundaries is called THERMOREGULATION

\* Reptiles use the external environment to do this and are called ECTOTHERMIC.

\* **Water dragons** look different. They have SPIKEY SCALES, LONG TAILS, POWERFUL LEGS FOR RUNNING

\* Water dragons are OMNIVORES, which means THEY'LL EAT ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING, MEAT & PLANTS

*continues on next page...*

# QUIZ TIME CONT...



NATIVE ANIMALS

\* The **goanna** is a type of monitor, as is the **lace monitor**, and the famous Komodo dragon found in Indonesia.

Some of the features of monitor lizards are

LONG SHARP CLAWS, LONG POWERFUL TAIL, SHARP TEETH, FORKED (BIFURCATED) TONGUE TO SMELL, HISS WARNING

\* **Turtles** are another type of reptile. Can you name some of their unique features?

"SNAKE NECKS" WHICH RETRACT INTO SHELL, LARGE WEB FEET, CLAWS TO CLIMB OUT OF THE WATER, CARNIVOROUS, SHELLS THAT GROW, SHARP BEAKS, SENSITIVE "BARBELS" UNDER CHIN TO DETECT PREY

\* Another species which is seen in freshwater habitats is Australia's only **AMPHIBIAN**, which is THE FROG

\* They have wet glandular skin which

SOAKS UP AIR AND WATER, IS VERY SENSITIVE TO THE ENVIRONMENT

\* The well camouflaged tree dwelling ones also have

STICKY ADHESIVE DISCS ON THEIR TOES which help them climb.

\* They are **NOCTURNAL PREDATORS** eating INSECTS AND SMALL REPTILES AND OTHER ANIMALS

continues on next page...



\* How do their eyes help them eat their food?

THEY RETRACT TO PUSH THE FOOD DOWN THEIR THROAT

\* The croaking is THE MALES TRYING TO ATTRACT A FEMALE MATE

\* **Snakes** are also reptiles, but many are VENOMOUS and deadly, so it's important to avoid them in the wild.

\* **Pythons** are not venomous but kill their prey by SQUEEZING THEM

They are known as CONSTRUCTORS

\* Some pythons are ground dwelling (TERRESTRIAL) and some are tree dwelling (ARBOREAL). Can you give a specific example of each type?

TERRESTRIAL: BLACK HEADED PYTHON

ABOREAL: CARPET PYTHON

\* Can you describe how the following features of snakes that help them locate their food?

Ladle pits

THESE ACT LIKE INFRARED SENSORS TO LOCATE WARM BLOODED PREY

Bifurcated tongue

SNAKES CAN SMELL THE ENVIRONMENT IN TWO DIRECTIONS

*continues on next page...*



\* The world's largest-growing reptile is right here in Australia. Of course it is the **Saltwater Crocodile**. Amazingly adapted to its environment, it is thought to be unchanged in its evolution for 65 million years.

The crocodile is a semi-aquatic predator, and the apex predator in its ecosystem.

What Crocodile facts do you know that stick in your mind?

IT IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST GROWING REPTILE, CAN GROW UP TO 8 METRES IN LENGTH AND UP TO 100 YEARS OLD, POWERFUL JAWS, 66 TEETH WHICH CAN RE-GROW, "SCOOT" SCALES ALONG THE TAIL HELP TO THERMOREGULATE THE BODY ABSORBING WARMTH FROM THE SUN, TOUGH ARMoured SCALES FOR PROTECTION, THIRD EYELID ALLOWS CLEAR VISION UNDERWATER. STEALTH APEX PREDATOR, CAN LAY UNSEEN UNDER THE WATER, FAST ON LAND AND IN WATER. LAY EGGS THAT INCUBATE IN DIRT MOUNDS – TEMPERATURE DETERMINES THE SEX OF THE HATCHLINGS

\* The crocodile's history in Australia is interesting. Perhaps you could do some research on the impact of humans on the crocodile, its CONSERVATION STATUS and current conservation initiatives.