

The vast majority of of Australia's marsupials are either nocturnal (active at night) or crepuscular (active at dawn and dusk).

Thus the average person never sees them and hardly knows anything about them, except for the larger ones like kangaroos and the popular ones like koalas.

FIND OUT ABOUT

... the NINGAUI... ... the BILBY the MARL.

You may need to refer to your school or local library.

6 . . .

HIDDEN IN THIS PUZZLE.

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KANGAROO QUOLL NINGAUJ SMINTHOPSIS ANTECHINUS NUMBAT CUSCUS NOOLBENGER MARDO DALGYTE QUENDA TO-ILI

How Wel

WALLAROO BILBY QUOKKA THYLACINE DUNNART PADEMELON BOBUCK SUGAR GLIDER YULKAMINYI FORESTER MALA TUAN TUNGOO KOALA BANDICOOT PUTAYA WOMBAT BETTONG PHASCOGALE EURO TAMMAR MARL YALVA NINU TNUNKA



Thankyou Taronga Zoo Education Service for this activity.

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What is the common name given to the female red kangaroo ?

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x2

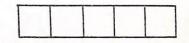
7 13

F	11 = K	16 = P	21 = U
G	12 = L	17 = Q	22 = V
= H	13 = M	18 = R	23 = W
= 1	14 = N	19 = S	24 = X
J	15 = 0	20 = T	25 = Y
			um and t

Do every sum and turn the answer to each into a letter using the key. These letters will spell out the answer.

26 = Z

5	8	5	25	7
+1	+4	x5	÷5	+11





these drawings.

Kangaroos, like all marsupials, do not give birth to fully developed young. At birth, the tiny kangaroo is only half formed. Just before birth the mother cleans the pouch and sits upright with her back against a tree. The newborn kangaroo must crawl through the fur towards the pouch alone.

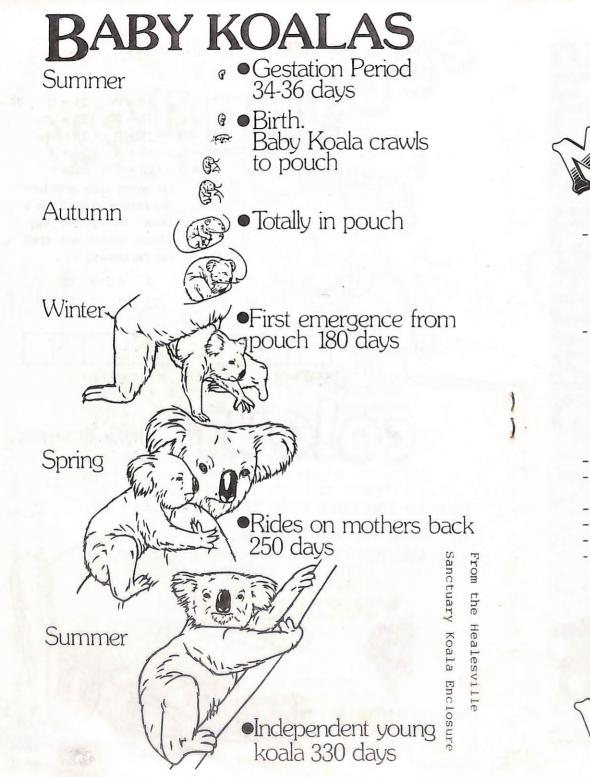
When the young kangaroo enters the pouch it finds one of the mother's nipples and attaches its mouth to it. The nipple swells within its mouth and the tiny kangaroo cannot be removed from its mother without being badly hurt. Over the next eight months its back legs, ears, eyes and tail develop and its fur grows. The mother then shoos the joey out of her pouch but it can still put its head back into the pouch to drink milk from the nipple. Turn to the next page to see the progression of a baby koala.

Thankyou Melbourne Zoo Education Service for these drawings!

by The Jabinu Press

"Amazing Animals of Australia"





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MATERIALS NEEDED - stiff white cardboard, split pins, scissors, You pencil, textas, coloured pencils or poster paints, a hole punch. to the METHOD Melbourne - design a marsupial creature. Inspiration should come from your observations of animals. Consider - body parts - movement 200 - skin covering - design - texture Education - colour - decide which parts of the animal are to move. - draw the various parts onto a sheet of cardboard with a pencil - cut out the parts Service - decorate each part - punch holes in places where the split pins will go - join the moving animal together for drawing

9

As the majority of Australian marsupials are nocturnal - which means active at night - the most obvious way to see them is with a light.

Larger

marsupials, like" the kangaroo and wallaby may be located during daytime. They are also active at night. Spotlights can pick up these animals as well as the tree dwelling mammals, possums, koalas, tuans etc.

HINT: Don't look for the animal, but look for the shiny eyes !!!! Spotlighting can be a fun experience.

You will need a very high powered torch or spotlight and binoculars. (A powerful spotlight connected to a battery or a 'Big Jim' is the most convenient light " source.)

Walk through timbered areas and shine your light high into the trees.

WHAT ANIMALS DO YOU EXPECT TO SEE ?????

The powerful white light beams reflects like piercing jewels from the eyes of the startled animals. They often remain still which allows you to scan them withbinoculars.

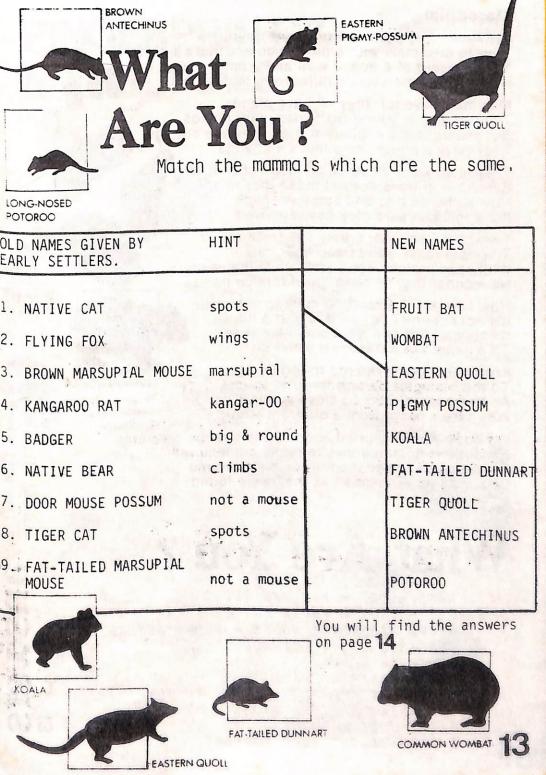


You will mainly see animals such as cats, brush-tail and ring-tail possums. Reflections may also arise from owls or frogmouth eyes. Nocturnal birds when disturbed will often Other reflections may be seen from spider

or insect eyes, shiny leaves or droplets

WARNING: Do not upset or annoy farmers cattle and sheep. WHY ??????

DECT	LIGHTING	JR FINDINGS
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Marsupial

Marsupial may seem a hard word to you They're mammals with a difference and that's a clue You've heard of a dog, a wolf and a cat Now how do marsupials differ from that

Mammals have fur, they all have glands They all suckle young from mammary glands But marsupials are different they are quite strange They have a pouch, now that's a change

They're all kinds of sizes, all kinds of shapes Some live in trees doesn't mean they're apes Now some do hop and some do glide For a million years they have survived

They call them bears, they call them rats They call them wolves and tiger cats With appearances, food and habits the same No wonder they've been given foreign names

Now take for example the marsupial mouse It's not like the one you'd find in a house Its appearance and food are like a shrew So a name like mouse just won't do

From the biggest red roo trying its paces To the planigale darting through spaces All these marsupials so close at hand Why take a name from a different land

We hope you've learned about these strange creatures Because in Australia they're really big features People come to see them from miles around So please leave them all as they were found

What Are You?

	NATIVE CAT = EASTERN QUOLL
	FLYING FOX = FRUIT BAT
	BROWN MARSUPIAL MOUSE = BROWN ANTECHINUS
4.	KANGAROO RAT = POTOROO
5.	BADGER = WOMBAT
	NATIVE BEAR = KOALA
7.	DOOR MOUSE POSSUM = PIGMY POSSUM
8.	TIGER CAT = TIGER QUOLL
9.	FAT-TAILED MARSUPIAL
	MOUSE = FAT TAILED DUNNART





CAN YOU MAKE THESE FINGERPRINTS INTO CARTOON DRAWINGS OF MARSUPIALS.

YOU WILL NEED A FINE POINT MARKER.

COMMON WOMBAT The wombar's hind foot resembles a small human footprint atures

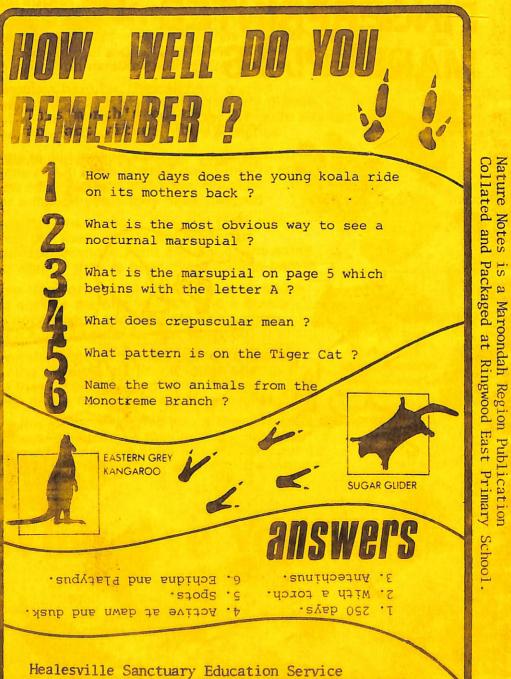
Parks

and

Wild

Fhankyou

Quee



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