

Presentation

«Australian wildlife»

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Form11 «A»



A photograph of a platypus lying on a rocky, brownish ground. The platypus is facing right, showing its characteristic flat, dark bill. Its body is covered in brown fur. In the background, there are some green fern leaves and a piece of weathered wood.

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 close-up photograph of a koala clinging to a tree branch. The koala is the central focus, with its grey fur and large, fluffy ears clearly visible. It is surrounded by green eucalyptus leaves and brown tree branches. The background is slightly blurred, emphasizing the koala.

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



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 one year old.



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.

The image shows a close-up of a cluster of bright yellow flowers. Each flower has a dark, almost black center. The flowers are arranged in a dense, rounded cluster. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light blue and white, suggesting a natural outdoor setting. The word "Flowers" is printed in a bold, black, sans-serif font in the upper center of the image.

Flowers

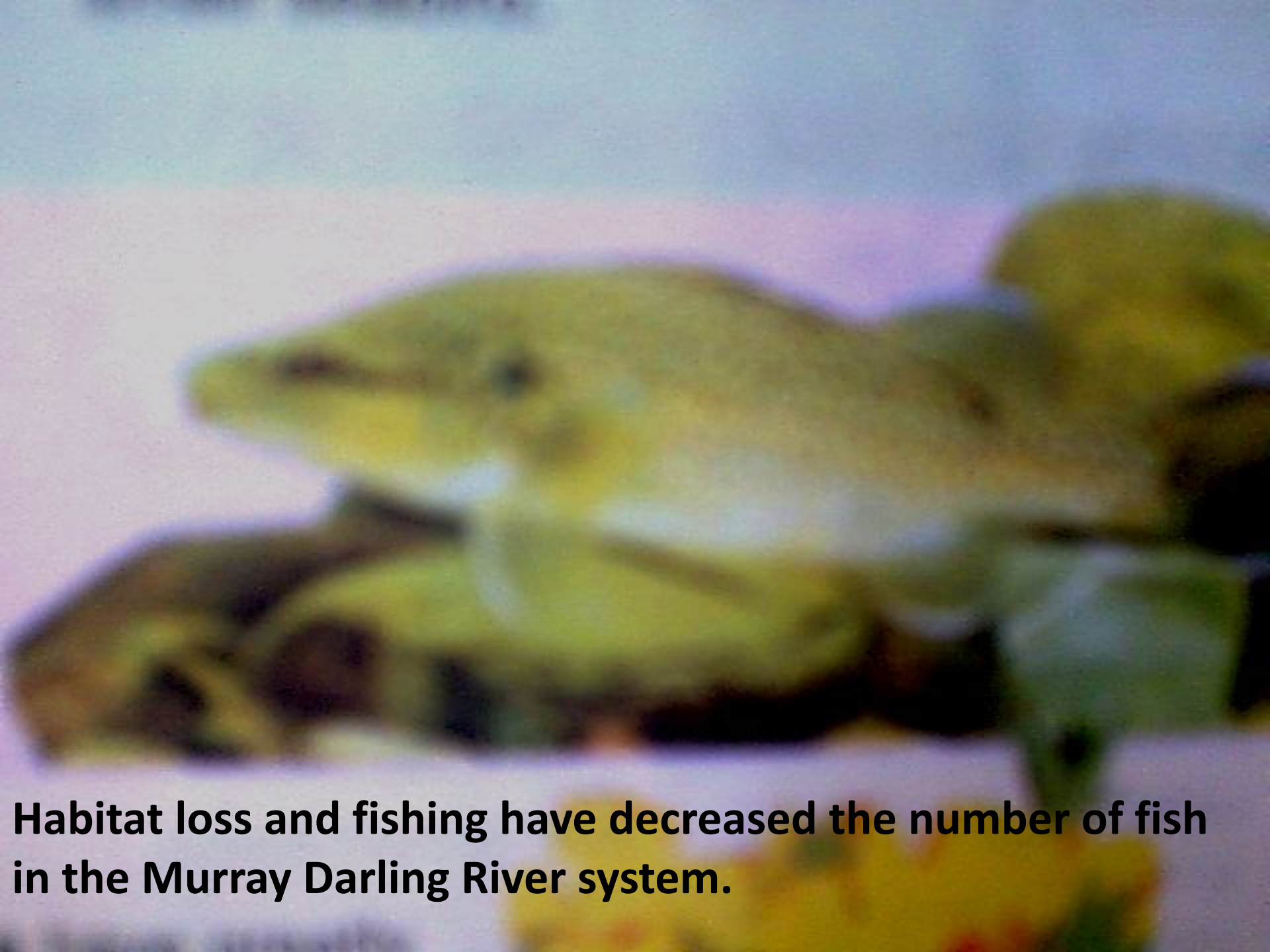
Clearing and grazing have greatly reduced the numbers of peninsula guinea flowers (*Hibbertia paeninsularis*) on the Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.



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.



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 lighter, almost white fur on its chest and underbelly. Its ears are pointed upwards, and its tail is long and bushy, extending towards the left. The background is a dense thicket of dark, leafless branches and some green foliage, suggesting a natural habitat. The lighting is somewhat dim, 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 back with brown and white spots and a white belly. The word "Reptiles" is written in white text across the top 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.