

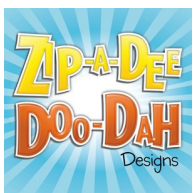
Australian Animal Facts Color & Copy



By Bonnie Rose Hudson



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Australian Animal Facts

Color & Copy

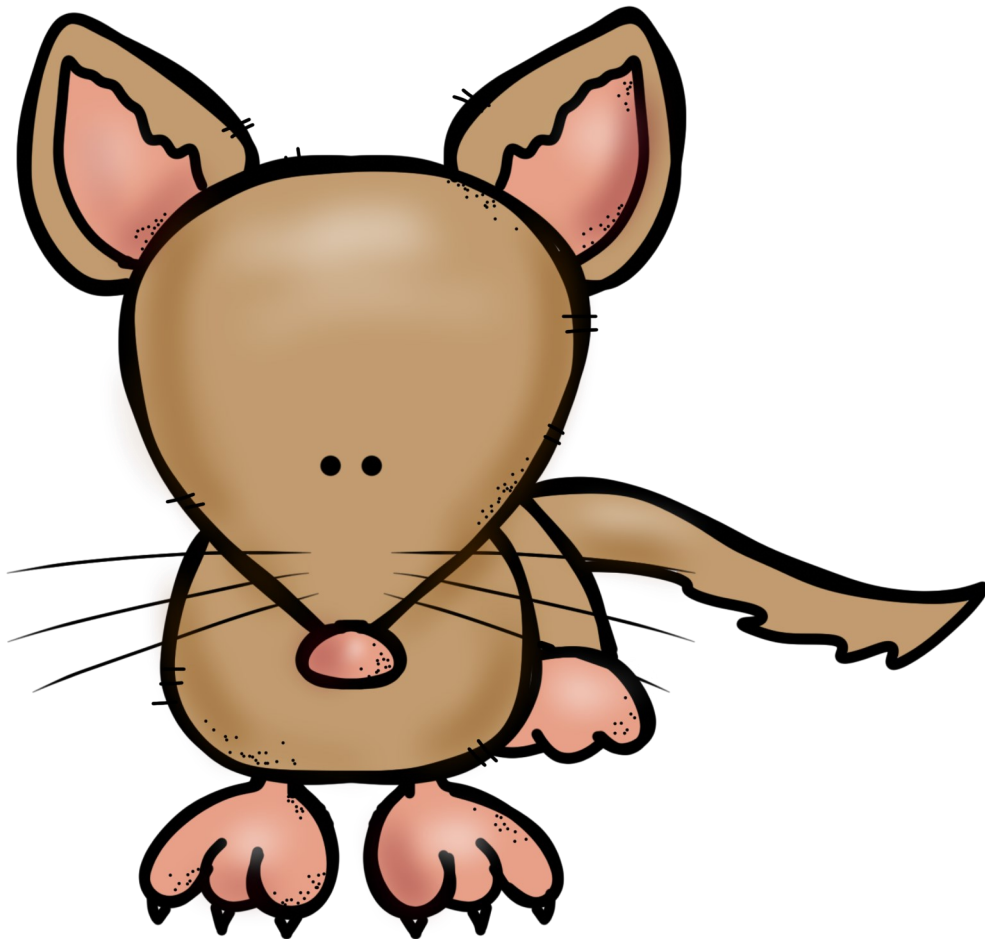
Welcome to Australian Animal Facts Color & Copy! In this book, you'll find information about fifteen animals that make Australia their home. Each animal unit begins with a short description of the animal that can be read aloud or independently. Next, students can practice handwriting by tracing key facts about the animal or by copying the facts onto the lined paper that follows. A page is included for students to record additional information about the animal if they wish. Each animal unit concludes with a picture of the animal to color. I hope you enjoy discovering the animals of Australia!

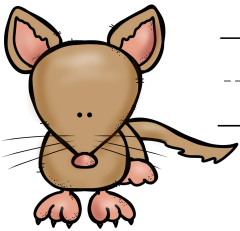


Bandicoot

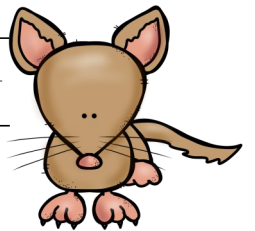
The bandicoot is a small animal that lives in Australia and New Guinea. There are many different kinds of bandicoots, but many types weigh less than two pounds. A bandicoot looks a lot like a rat. It is a marsupial, which is a kind of animal whose baby lives for a while in its mother's pouch until it gets big and strong enough to live on its own. A bandicoot's pouch opens toward the back. This is very helpful when the mother is digging for food, because it doesn't let the dirt get into the pouch where the baby is.

Bandicoots have very coarse hair. Their back legs are longer than their front legs and are very strong. They live in many different habitats, such as forests, woodlands, grasslands, swamps, and rainforests. They are nocturnal, which means they like to come out at night. They eat insects, spiders, worms, tubers, and fruit. Their two main enemies are foxes and snakes.





Bandicoot Facts



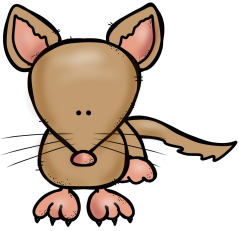
1. Marsupial that lives
in Australia and New
Guinea

2. Nocturnal

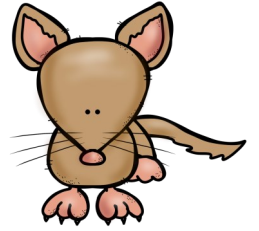
3. Back legs longer
than front legs

4. Eats insects,
spiders, worms, tubers,
and fruit

5. Foxes and snakes
are its two main
enemies



Bandicoot Facts



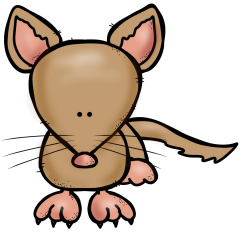
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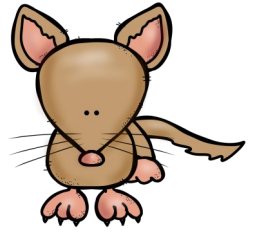
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Bandicoot Facts



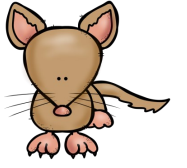
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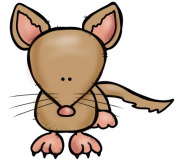
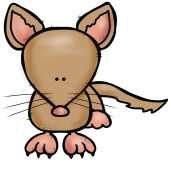
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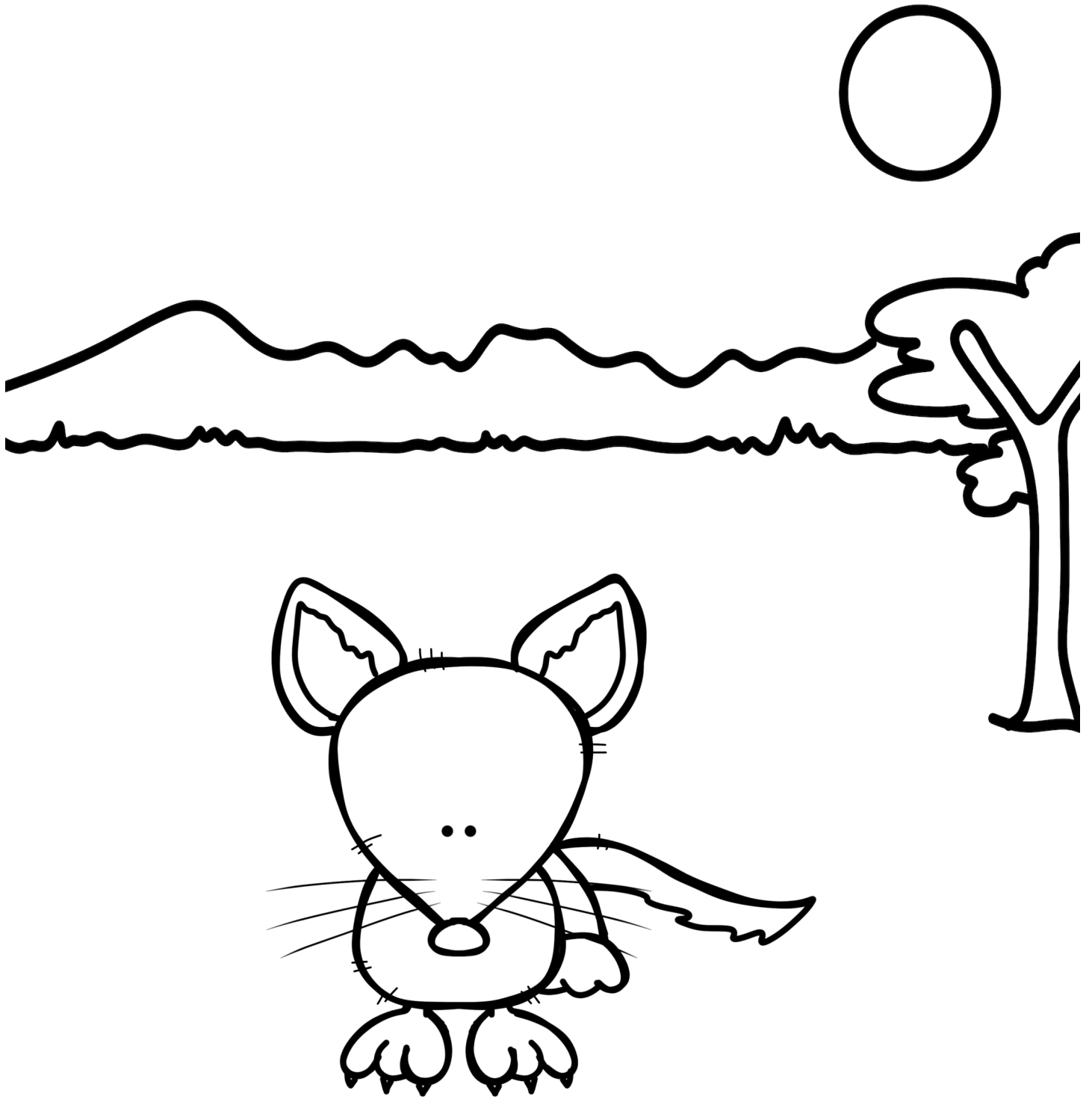
5. Foxes and snakes are its two main enemies



Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for writing practice.



A series of 15 horizontal lines for writing, starting from the line below the mouse illustrations and extending to the bottom of the page.



Bandicoot

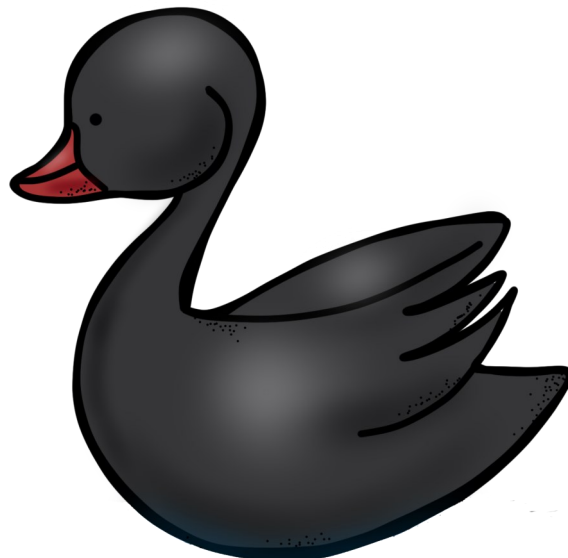
Black Swan

The black swan is one of only three types of swans found in the southern hemisphere. It is a large bird. The black feathers have a little gray on the edges. There are some white feathers on the black swan mainly on the wings. You cannot see them very well when the wings are folded, but you can when they are flying. Before becoming an adult, the black swan's feathers are more brown and gray, instead of black and gray.

Compared to its size, the neck of the black swan is the longest of any type of swan. It is a very strong flier, and a group of black swans usually form a "V" shape when they fly. They are also known for the many types of musical, trumpet-like calls they make.

Black swans live in wetlands such as large lakes or swamps, mainly in southeastern or southwestern Australia. When a group of black swans is on the ground, it is called a "bank." When the group is in the air, it is called a "wedge." The black swan eats mainly plants, such as algae and sea grasses. It usually eats from the surface of the water, but sometimes it will eat in dry or flooded fields.

A black swan lays four to six eggs at a time. The baby swans are called chicks. When the chicks are small, they sometimes ride on the backs of the parents when the parents go into deep water. After about six months, the chick is able to be on its own.





Black Swan Facts



1. One of only three types of swans in the southern hemisphere

2. Very long neck

3. Groups often fly in "V" shape

4. Groups are called

"banks" if on the

ground or "wedges" if

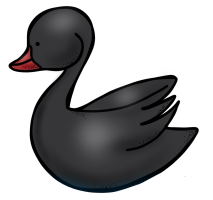
in the air

5. Babies are called

chicks



Black Swan Facts



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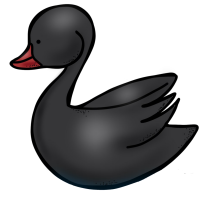
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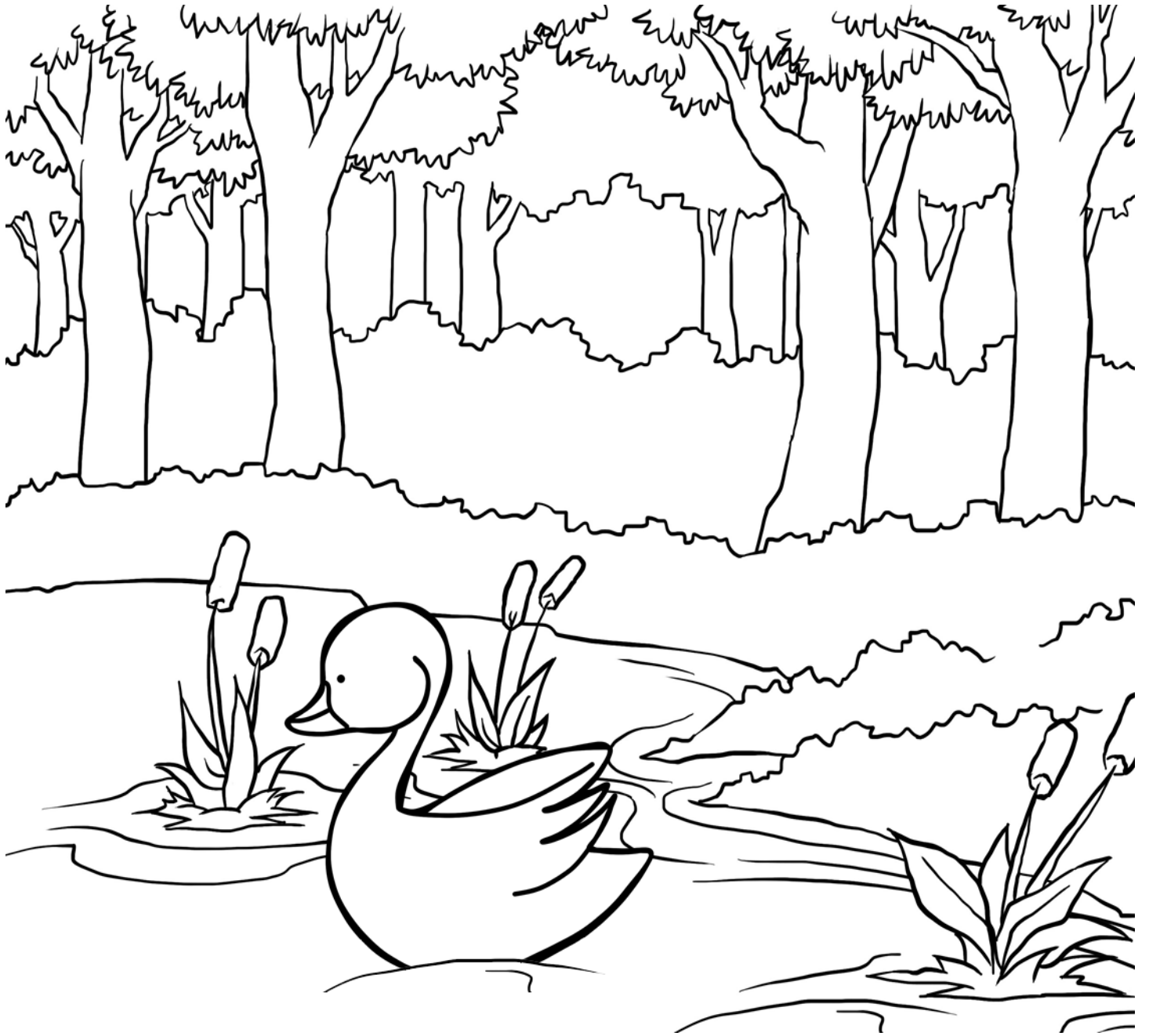
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Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for writing practice.





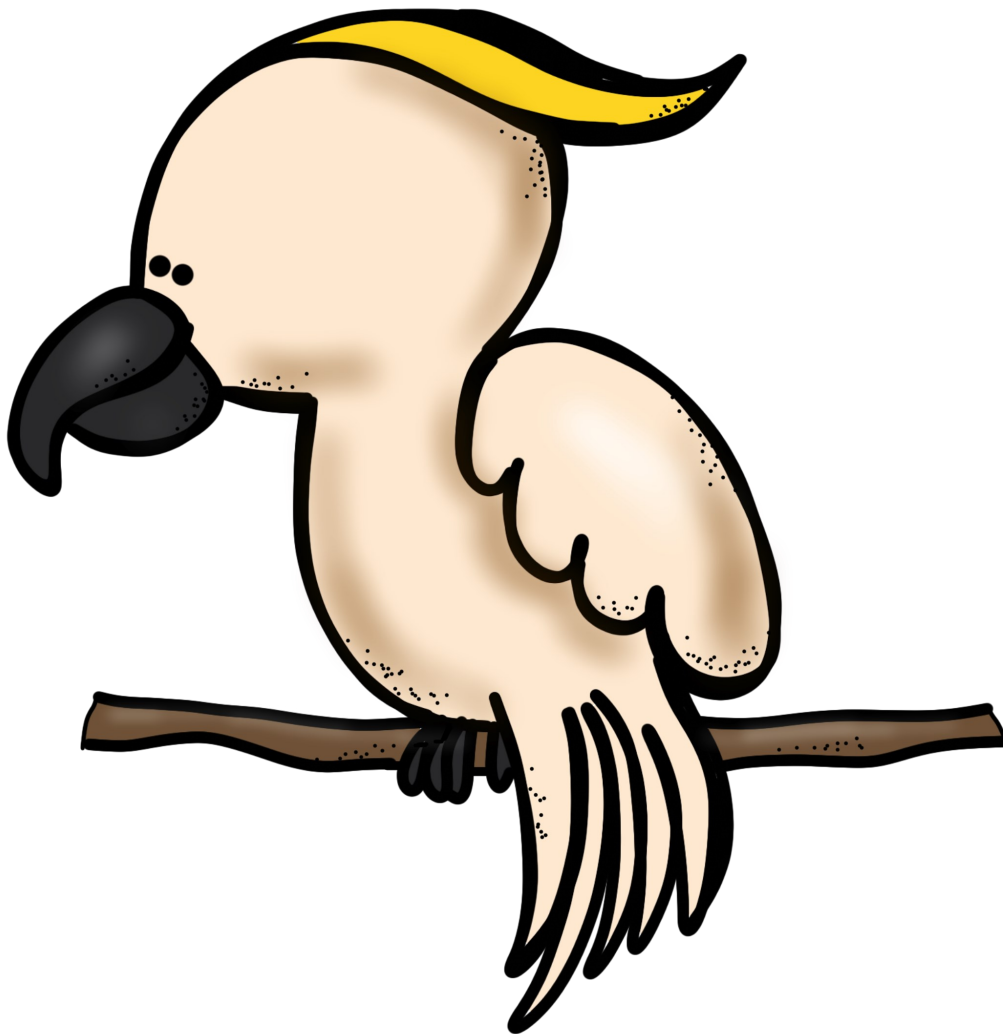
Black Swan

Cockatoo

Cockatoo is the name given to many different types of large parrots. They live in Australia, New Guinea, and some other islands in that area.

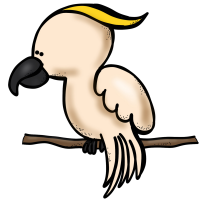
A cockatoo can be a combination of colors, but most are white with a little red or yellow. Some are black, and others have a little rose or gray color. The tuft of feathers on its head can be moved up or down, which is different from most other types of parrots.

Cockatoos like to be near water. They eat seeds, nuts, and fruit. They have very strong, curved beaks that can crack nuts or dig up roots. They build nests high in hollow trees. You can find them in woodlands, forests, and even city parks.





Cockatoo Facts



1. Name given to many different types of large parrots

2. Tuft of feathers on its head can be moved up or down

3. Likes to be near water

4. Eats seeds, fruit, and nuts

5. Builds nests high in hollow trees



Cockatoo Facts



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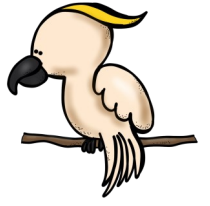
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Cockatoo Facts



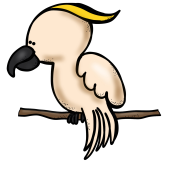
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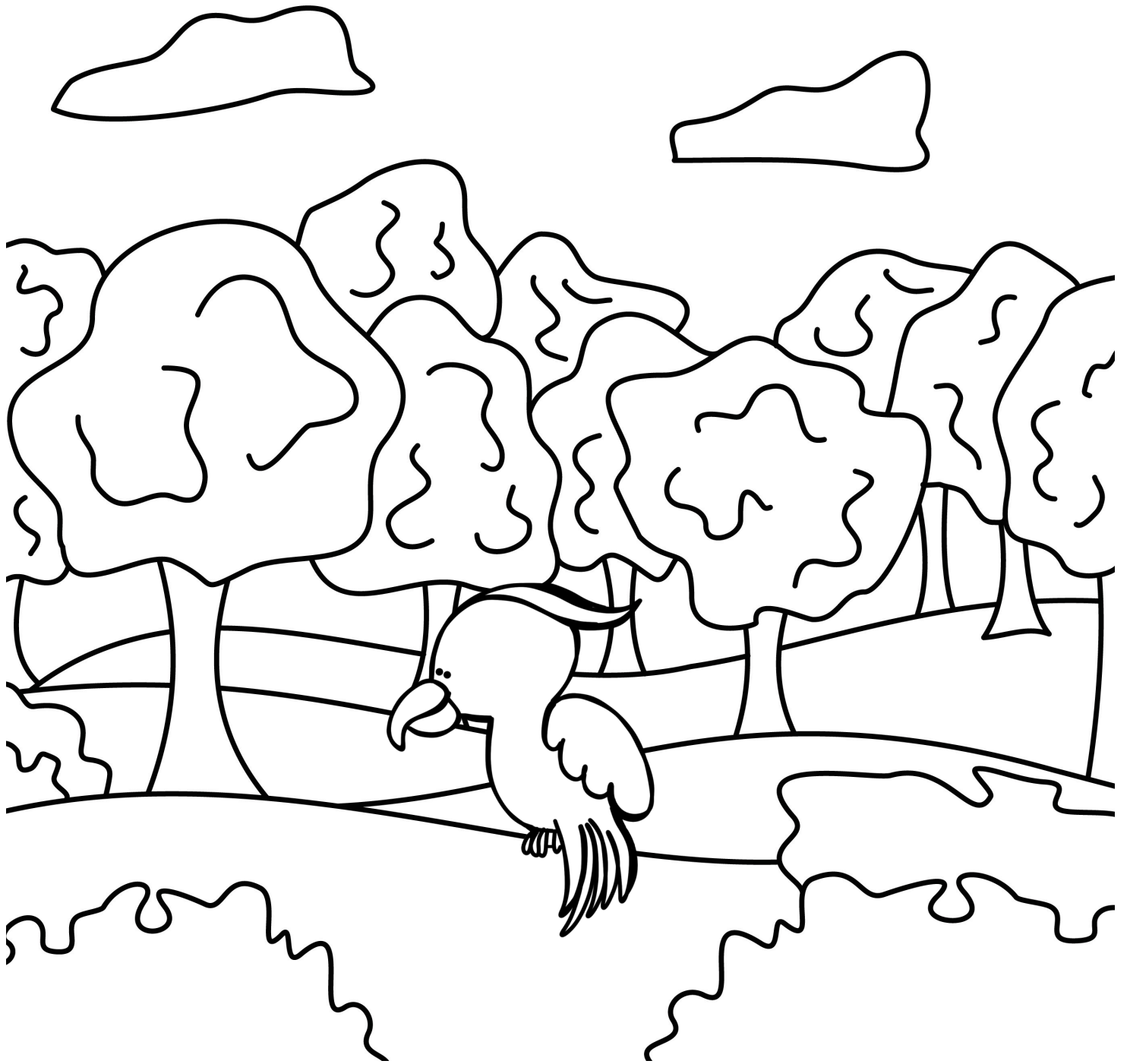
5. Builds nests high in hollow trees



Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for text entry.



A series of 15 horizontal lines for writing, arranged in a vertical column below the main line.



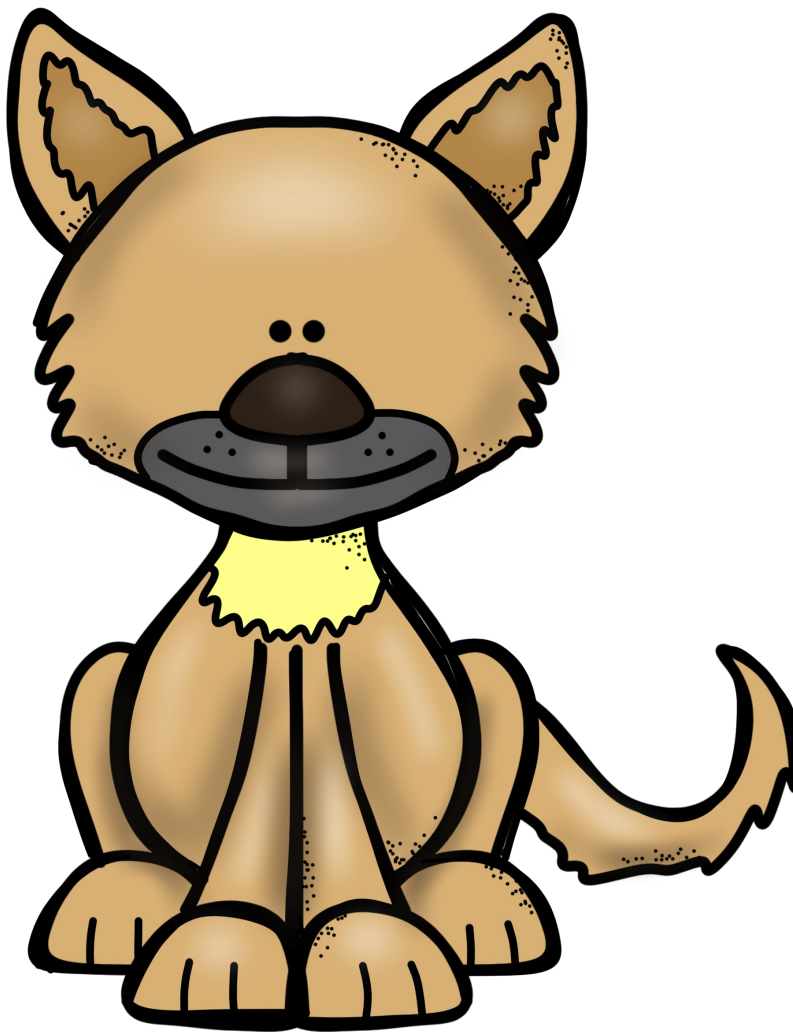
Cockatoo

Dingo

Dingoes are a kind of wild dog that lives in Australia. Even though they look like dogs, they are also like wolves in many ways. Many dingoes are a golden color with white fur at their feet and on the tips of their tails, but they can also be light yellow, red, or black.

Dingoes live in many different areas of Australia, but they like to stay near drinking water. They eat animals like rabbits, birds, lizards, or wild pigs. Some dingoes hunt during the day, and some hunt at night.

Dingo babies are called pups. They often live with their parents and help raise the next pups that are born.





Dingo Facts



1. Wild dogs

2. Many are a golden color

3. Look like dogs, but are also like wolves

4. Like to stay near drinking water

5. Babies are called pups

6. Some hunt during the day; some hunt at night



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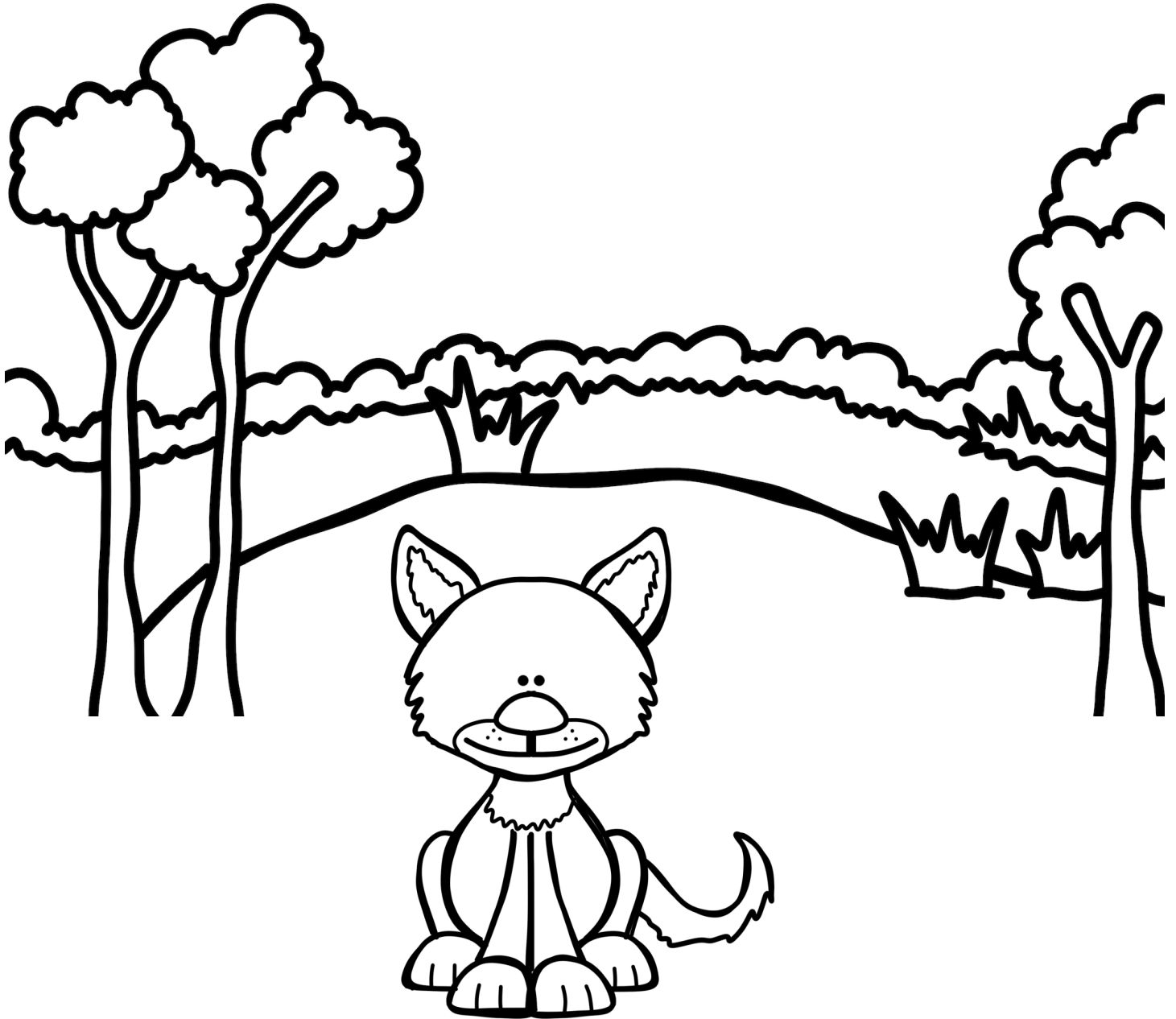
5. Babies are called pups

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Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple rows of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline.





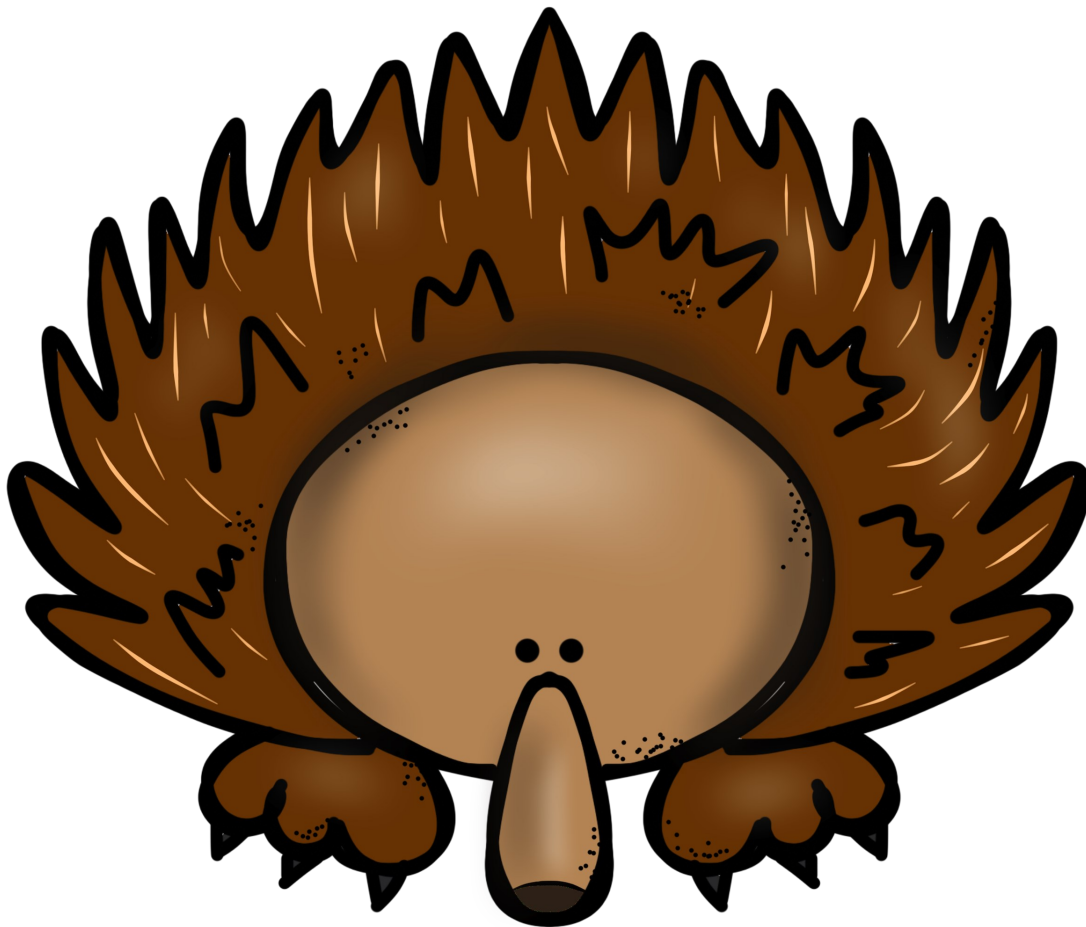
Dingo

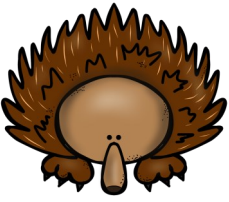
Echidna

An echidna is a mammal that lives in many different areas of Australia and New Guinea. Most mammals give birth to live babies, but the echidna lays eggs. The baby hatches in a pouch on the mother and lives there for several weeks. A baby echidna is called a puggle.

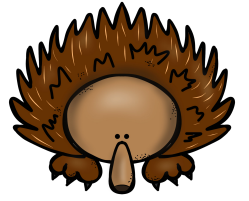
The echidna has a very long, thin snout with a long tongue. The tongue has sticky saliva that it uses to lick up insects, which is the main thing it eats. It especially like ants and termites. It does not have teeth, but it has plates in its mouths to crush food.

The echidna has strong claws it uses to dig burrows to live in or tunnels so it can hide from its enemies. The color of the echidna depends on where it lives. If it lives in a hotter area, it is usually a light brown. In other climates, the echidna may have darker, thicker hair and may even be all black. It has sharp spines covering its back that it uses to protect itself.





Echidna Facts



1. Mammal that lays
eggs

2. Babies are puggles

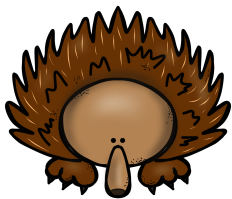
3. Tongues have
sticky saliva

4. Eats insects

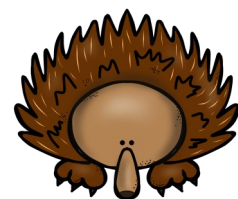
5. Has no teeth, but
has plates in its

mouth to crush food

6. Has sharp spines
on its back



Echidna Facts



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eggs

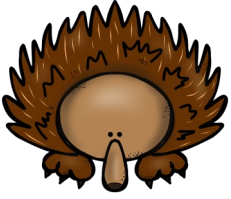
2. Babies are puggles

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saliva

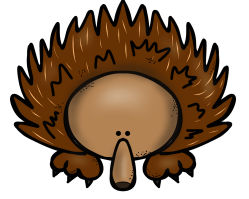
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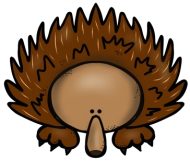
5. Has no teeth, but has

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Three horizontal lines for writing: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Multiple sets of horizontal lines for writing, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.



Handwriting practice lines consisting of 15 horizontal black lines.



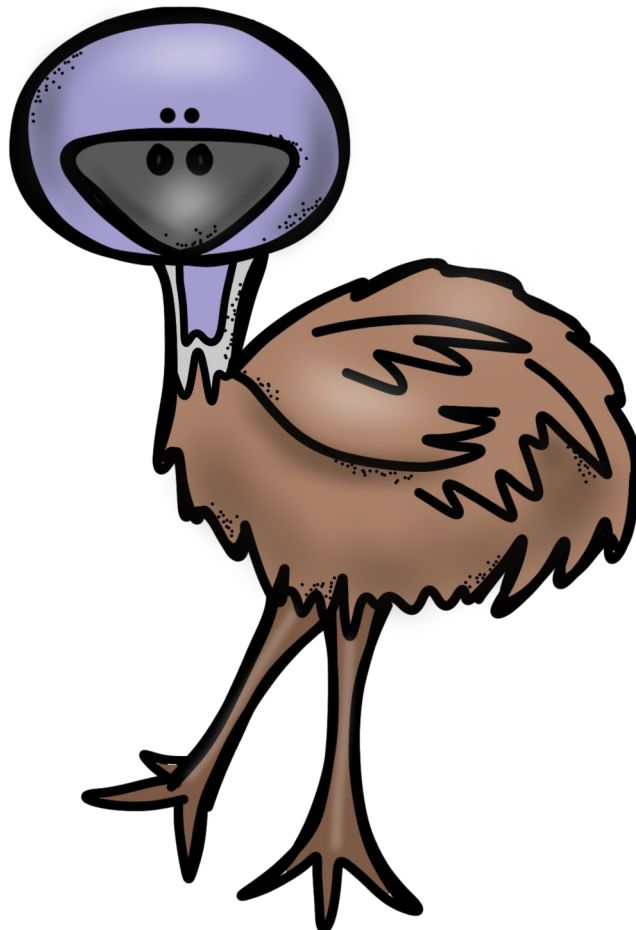
Echidna

Emu

Emus are very large birds that live in Australia. The only birds taller than emus are ostriches. Their bodies are usually a shade of brown, and their heads and necks are a shade of blue-gray. Emus cannot fly, but they can run very fast. If they have to, they can run almost thirty miles per hour. They are also able to see very well.

Emus have long legs and large feet with three toes on each foot. They like to eat fruit and insects, but sometimes they can get into someone's crops and cause damage.

Emus live in different kinds of habitats, but they don't like places that are very wet, like tropical forests. They love dry places like savannas, grasslands, and some forests.





Emu Facts



1. Tallest bird except for the ostrich

2. Body is brown

3. Can run almost 30 miles per hour

4. Can see very well

5. Has three toes on each foot

6. Lives in dry places like savannas, grasslands, and some forests



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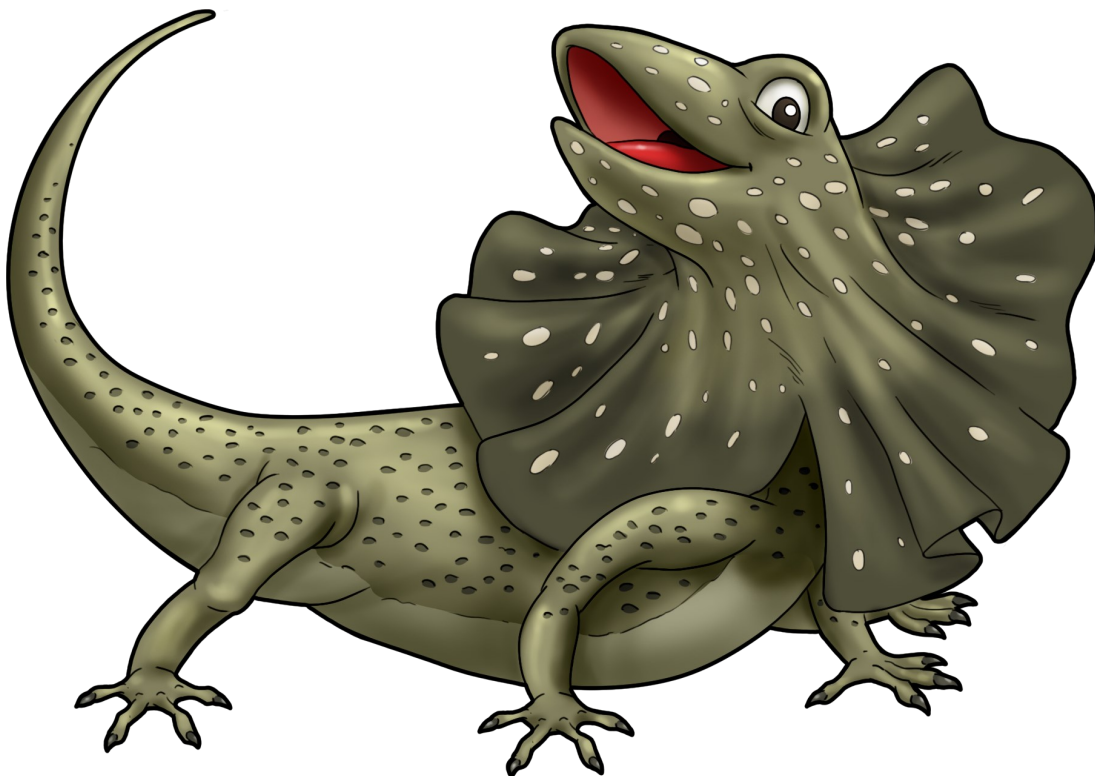
Emu

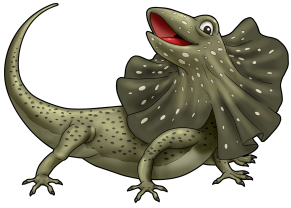
Frill-Necked Lizard

The frill-necked lizard is a reptile known for the large flap of skin around its neck. The lizard causes this flap of skin to stick out to make itself look larger, especially when it feels threatened. It is found in northern Australia and southern New Guinea. It can be about 3 feet long, with its tail being about half the length of its body. It is usually a green-yellow or a gray-brown color. The flap of skin around its neck can be many bright colors. It can change the color of its skin, often being black in the morning when it wants to absorb the heat and warm up. Then, it will turn red when it gets hot. The frill-necked lizard can actually run standing on its hind legs, with its front legs and tail held in the air.

The frill-necked lizard likes tropical savannas. It spends most of its time in trees, but it comes down to eat. It eats mostly ants, spiders, and termites. It also eats smaller lizards and rodents.

Frill-necked lizards lay five to twenty-five eggs at one time. The babies have patterns of black, gray, and white on their skin.





Fri-Necked



Lizard Facts

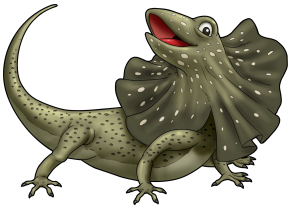
1. Is a reptile

2. Known for the
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around its neck

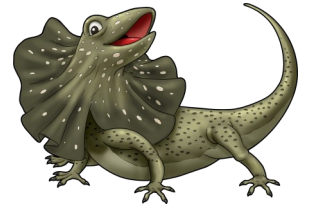
3. Can change color

4. Spends most of its
time in trees

5. Eats ants, spiders,
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*Frill-Necked
Lizard Facts*



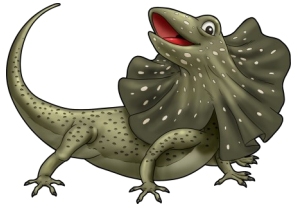
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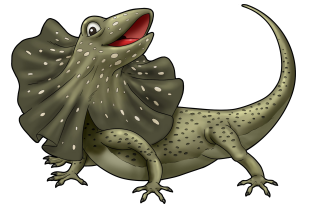
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Frill-Necked
Lizard Facts



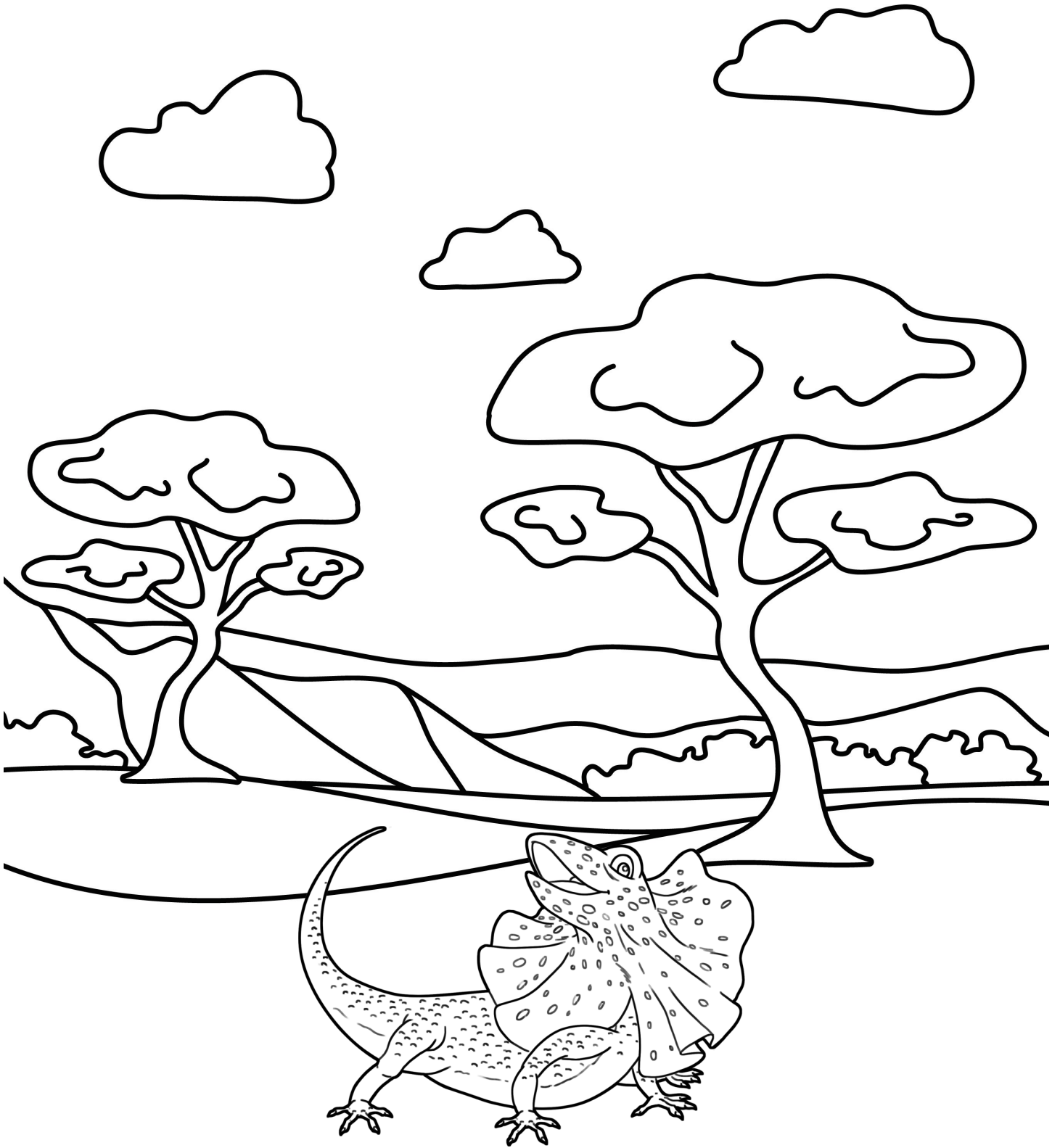
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Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple rows of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline.



A series of 15 horizontal lines for writing, arranged in a vertical column.



Frit-Necked Lizard

Kangaroo

Kangaroos are large animals that live mostly in the forests and grasslands of Australia and New Guinea and also on some of the other islands in the area. There are even a few types of kangaroos in New Zealand. Kangaroos like to eat grass and small plants. They like to eat at night or early in the morning and then rest during the day.

A kangaroo is a marsupial, which is a kind of animal whose baby lives for a while in its mother's pouch until it gets big and strong enough to live on its own. A baby kangaroo is called a joey.

The red kangaroo is the largest marsupial alive; it is usually about five feet tall. Other types are the eastern gray kangaroo and the western gray kangaroo. These two types of kangaroos are usually gray or brown.

The head of a kangaroo looks a little like the head of a deer. Kangaroos have short front legs and very strong back legs that help them move around by hopping. They can hop as high as seven feet and as fast as thirty miles an hour if it is only for a short time. Their large tails help them stay balanced, even when they use their strong back legs to fight.





Kangaroo Facts



1. A large marsupial

2. Largest marsupial

alive is the red

kangaroo

3. Has short front

legs

4. Moves by hopping

5. Baby is called a

joeey

6. Lives in forests and

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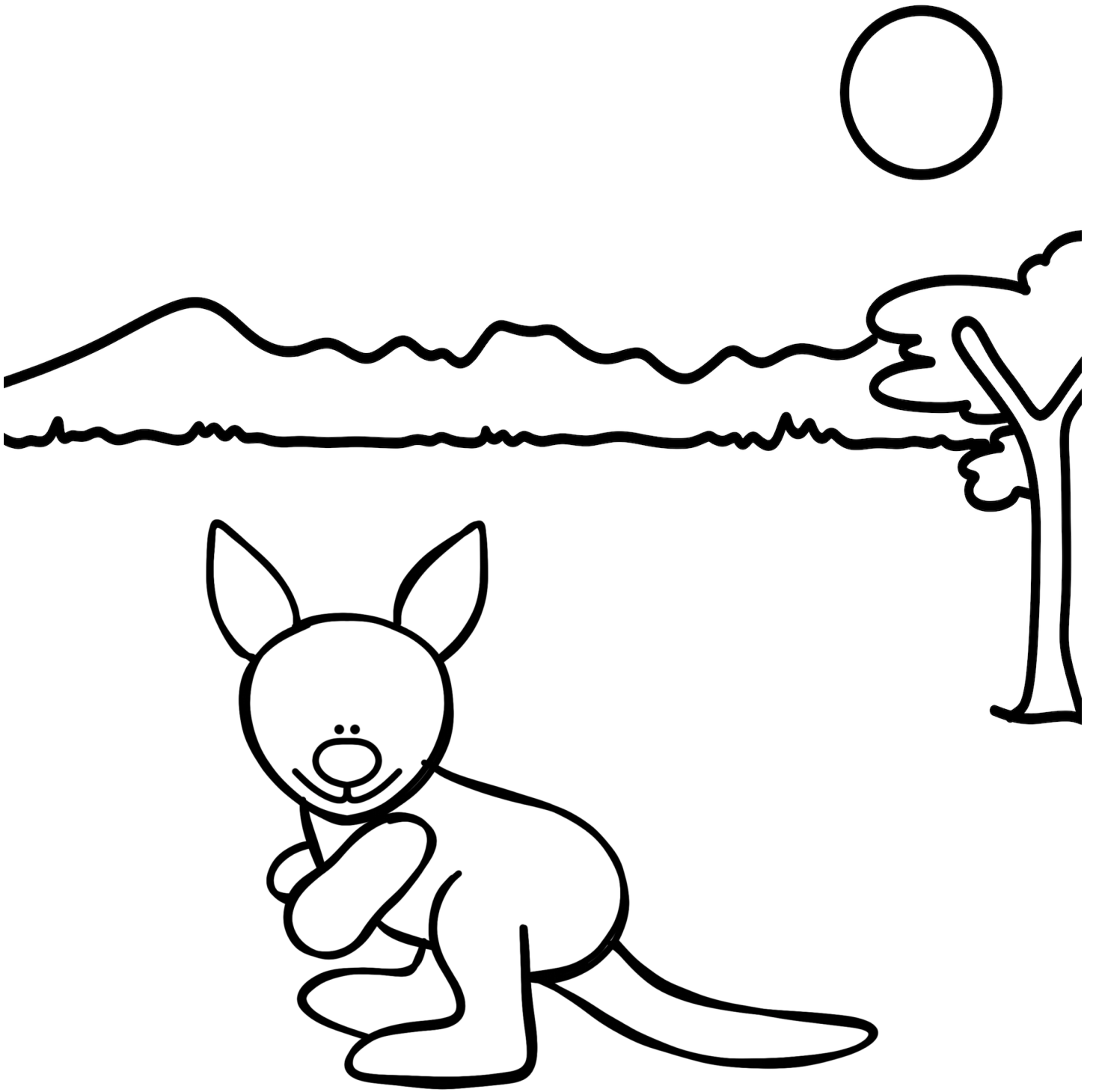


Three horizontal lines for writing: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Multiple sets of horizontal lines for writing, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.



A series of 15 horizontal lines for writing, arranged in a vertical column below the first line.



Kangaroo

Koala

The koala of Australia is often called a bear, but it is not really a bear. It is a marsupial, which is a kind of animal whose baby lives for a while in its mother's pouch until it gets big and strong enough to live on its own. A baby koala is called a joey. Koalas are gray in color, except for a few places where they have a little pale yellow coloring.

Koalas do not have a tail, but they have strong feet with claws that help them hold on to trees for climbing and resting. They live in forests and woodlands. They only eat the leaves of certain kinds of eucalyptus trees, so they live in forests where they can find them.

Koalas don't get many nutrients in what they eat, so they do not have a lot of energy. They spend lots of time just sitting or sleeping in the trees. They like to be out mostly at night.





Koala Facts



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5. Lives in forests and
woodlands

6. Eats the leaves of
certain kinds of
eucalyptus trees



Koala Facts



1. A marsupial

2. Babies are called joeys

3. Gray in color

4. Has strong feet with

claws

5. Lives in forests and

woodlands

6. Eats the leaves of

certain kinds of eucalyptus

trees



Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Multiple sets of handwriting practice lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, for writing practice.





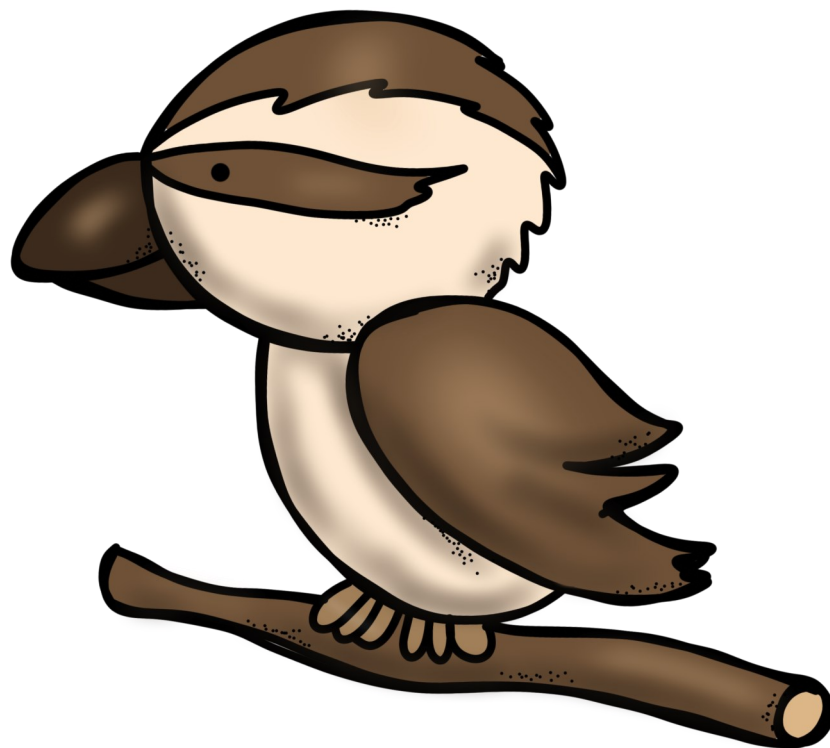
Koala

Kookaburra

The kookaburra is an Australian bird often called the “laughing kookaburra” because its call sounds like different kinds of laughing. It is very plain colored and is mostly brown and beige. The kookaburra looks like it has a mask over its eyes. It lives in the woodlands and open forests. It has a beak that is three to four inches long and is very heavy. It lives in the woodlands and open forests of Australia.

When the kookaburra hatches its eggs, the young often stay with the parents to help raise the next babies that are hatched.

The kookaburra is part of the kingfisher family, but while most kingfishers like to eat fish, the kookaburra almost never eats fish. It eats small animals and poisonous snakes. If kookaburras live in areas where people live, they can cause problems because they eat small farm animals like chickens and ducks.





Kookaburra



Facts

1. Often called the

“laughing kookaburra”

2. Mostly brown and

beige or white in

color

3. Lives in woodlands

and open forests

4. Part of the

kingfisher family

5. Eats small animals

and poisonous snakes



Kookaburra



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5. Eats small animals

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Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Multiple sets of handwriting practice lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, extending across the page.



Handwriting practice lines consisting of 14 horizontal black lines spaced evenly down the page.



Kookaburra

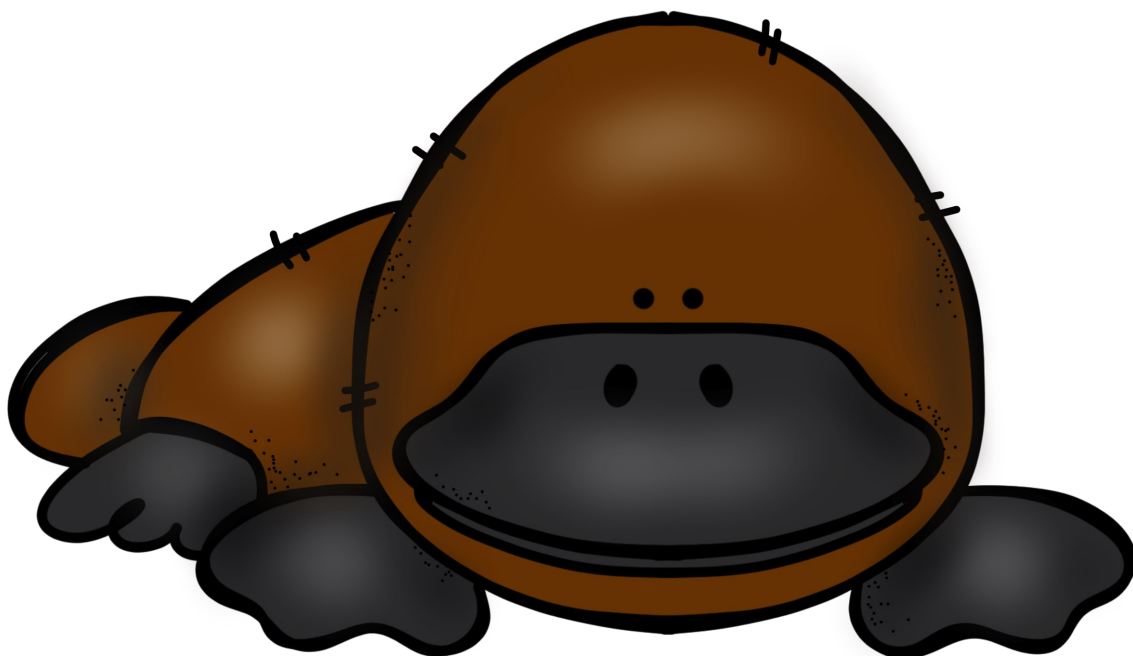
Platypus

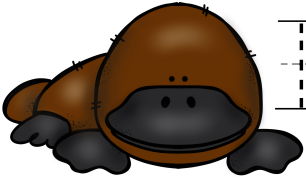
The platypus is a mammal from Australia. Most mammals give birth to live babies. The platypus is one of the few mammals that lay eggs.

The platypus has webbed feet, like a duck, and even a large snout that looks like a duck's bill. It also has a large, flat tail that helps it swim. It has claws on its feet that help it dig in the ground. The platypus looks a lot heavier than it is because it has so much fur. It is mostly either dark or light brown.

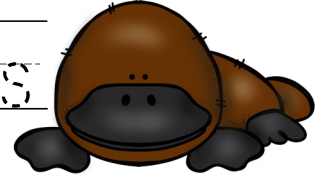
The platypus lives near streams in Australia and makes its home along the side of streams. It digs into the side of the stream to make a burrow. The opening to the burrow is very small, and when the platypus squeezes into the burrow, the small opening squeezes a lot of the water out of its fur. Only one platypus lives in a burrow unless it is a mother taking care of her babies.

A platypus eats worms and very small animals from the bottom of streams. An adult platypus does not have teeth, so sometimes when it is eating, it scoops up gravel from the bottom of the stream to help it grind up its food.





Platypus Facts



1. A mammal that lays
eggs

2. Has webbed feet

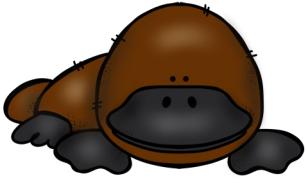
3. Has a large, flat
tail

4. Lives near streams

5. Eats worms and
very small animals

from the bottom of
streams

6. Adult does not
have teeth



Platypus Facts



1. A mammal that lays eggs

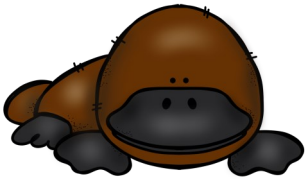
2. Has webbed feet

3. Has a large, flat tail

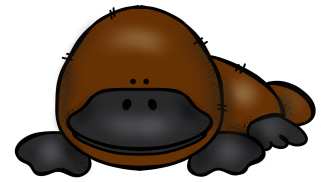
4. Lives near streams

5. Eats worms and very small animals from the bottom of streams

6. Adult does not have teeth



Platypus Facts



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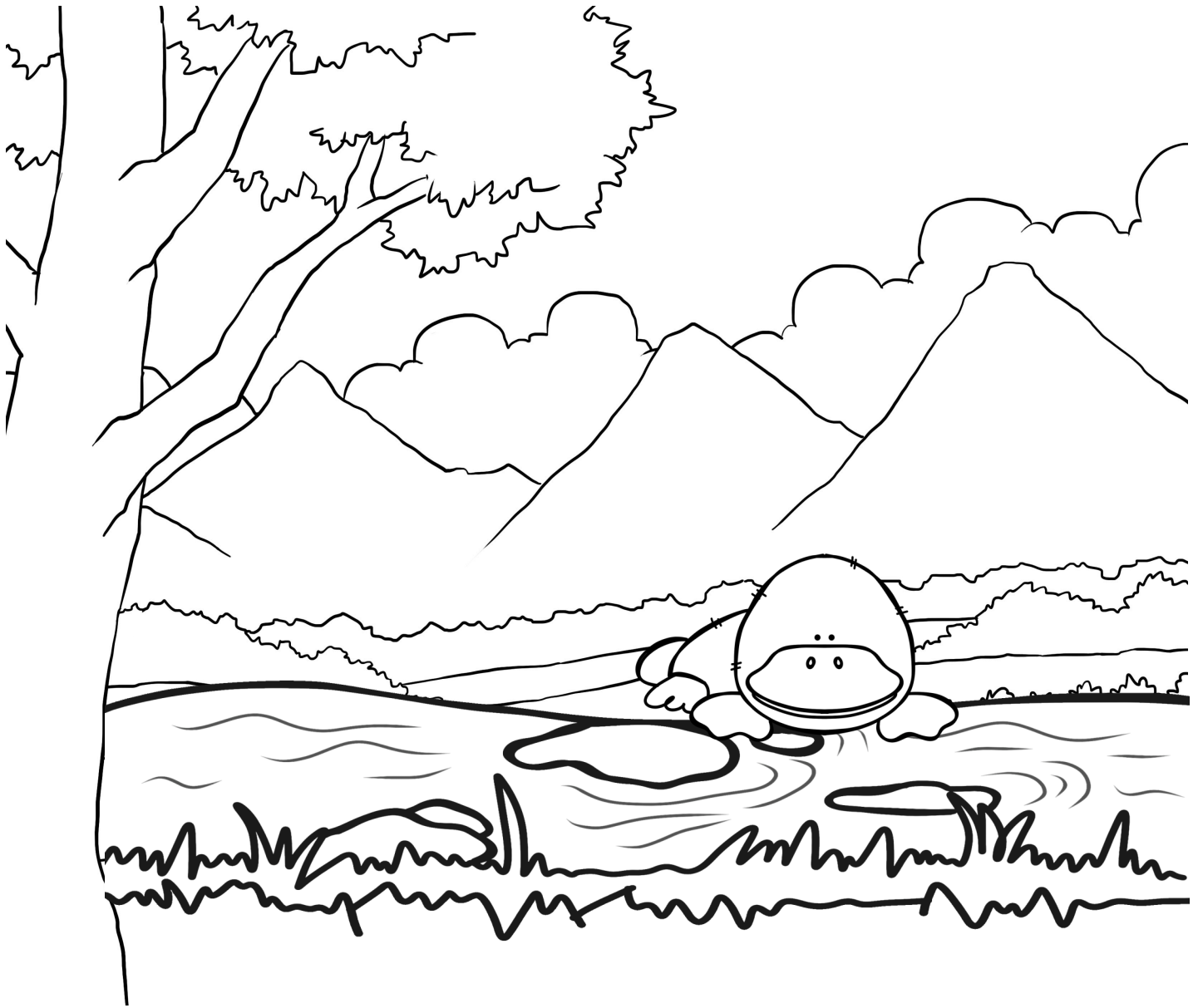
bottom of streams

6. Adult does not have

teeth



Handwriting practice lines consisting of 10 rows. Each row has a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.



Platypus

Quokka

The quokka is a marsupial, which is a kind of animal whose baby lives for a while in its mother's pouch until it gets big and strong enough to live on its own. Even though it looks a little like a rat, it is very soft, almost like a cat. Its head is small and usually has a dark stripe on the forehead. A quokka has short, rounded ears. Its back legs are very strong so it can hop like a kangaroo, but it can also climb trees.

The quokka prefers thick vegetation, so it likes to live in swamps and thickets. It prefers the ones on the islands off the coast of West Australia, mainly Rottnest Island and Bald Island. It can also be found in the eucalyptus forests and on the banks of rivers on the mainland of Australia.

Quokkas like to live in groups. They eat plants and store fat in their tails for times when there is not as much food. Sometimes, they even go through trash looking for food.

They like to dig tunnels to use at times when they nap or hide from enemies. They sleep a lot during the day and come out to eat at night. Quokkas in the wild usually have one baby a year, called a joey.





Quokka Facts



1. Is a marsupial

2. Looks a little like a rat

3. Has a small head

4. Lives in groups in thick vegetation

5. Comes out to eat at night

6. Babies are called joeys

7. Hops like a kangaroo



Quokka Facts



1. Is a marsupial

2. Looks a little like a rat

3. Has a small head

4. Lives in groups in thick vegetation

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Quokka Facts



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5. Comes out to eat at
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6. Babies are called joeys

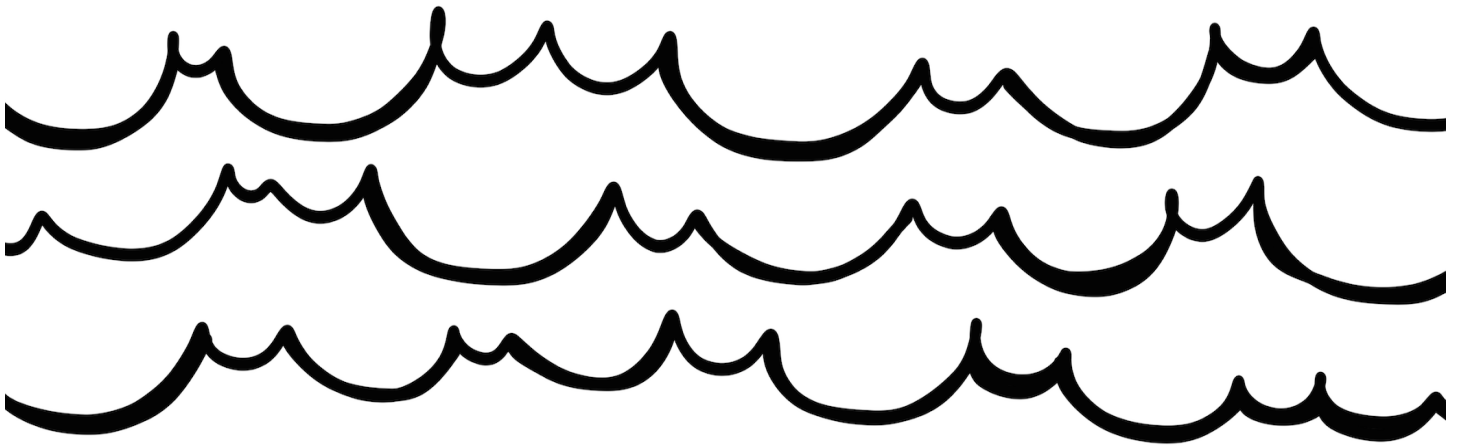
7. Hops like a kangaroo



Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Multiple sets of handwriting practice lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, for writing practice.





Quokka

Tasmanian Devil

The Tasmanian devil is a marsupial that lives on the island of Tasmania, a part of Australia. A marsupial is a kind of animal whose baby lives for a while in its mother's pouch until it gets big and strong enough to live on its own. The Tasmanian devil got its name because it looks very fierce. It often has a very bad temper and makes loud screeching and snarling sounds. It likes to show its strong, sharp teeth.

Tasmanian devils sleep during the day in places where they are hidden, like burrows, logs, or caves. They come out at night to hunt. They like to eat meat, such as insects, snakes, birds, and other animals. They like to live in forests and some areas along the coast, but they will live anywhere they can stay hidden during the day and find places to hunt at night.

Tasmanian devils are mostly black or brown, with some white marks in their fur. They have strong front legs, with shorter, weaker back legs. They have large heads that are sort of square-shaped, with long whiskers. They have long, bushy tails. They live between five and eight years.





Tasmanian Devil Facts



1. A marsupial that
lives on the island of
Tasmania

2. Makes screeching
and snarling sounds
that are very loud

3. Hunts at night

4. Has a long, bushy
tail

5. Lives between five
and eight years



Tasmanian

Devil Facts



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Tasmanian



Devil Facts

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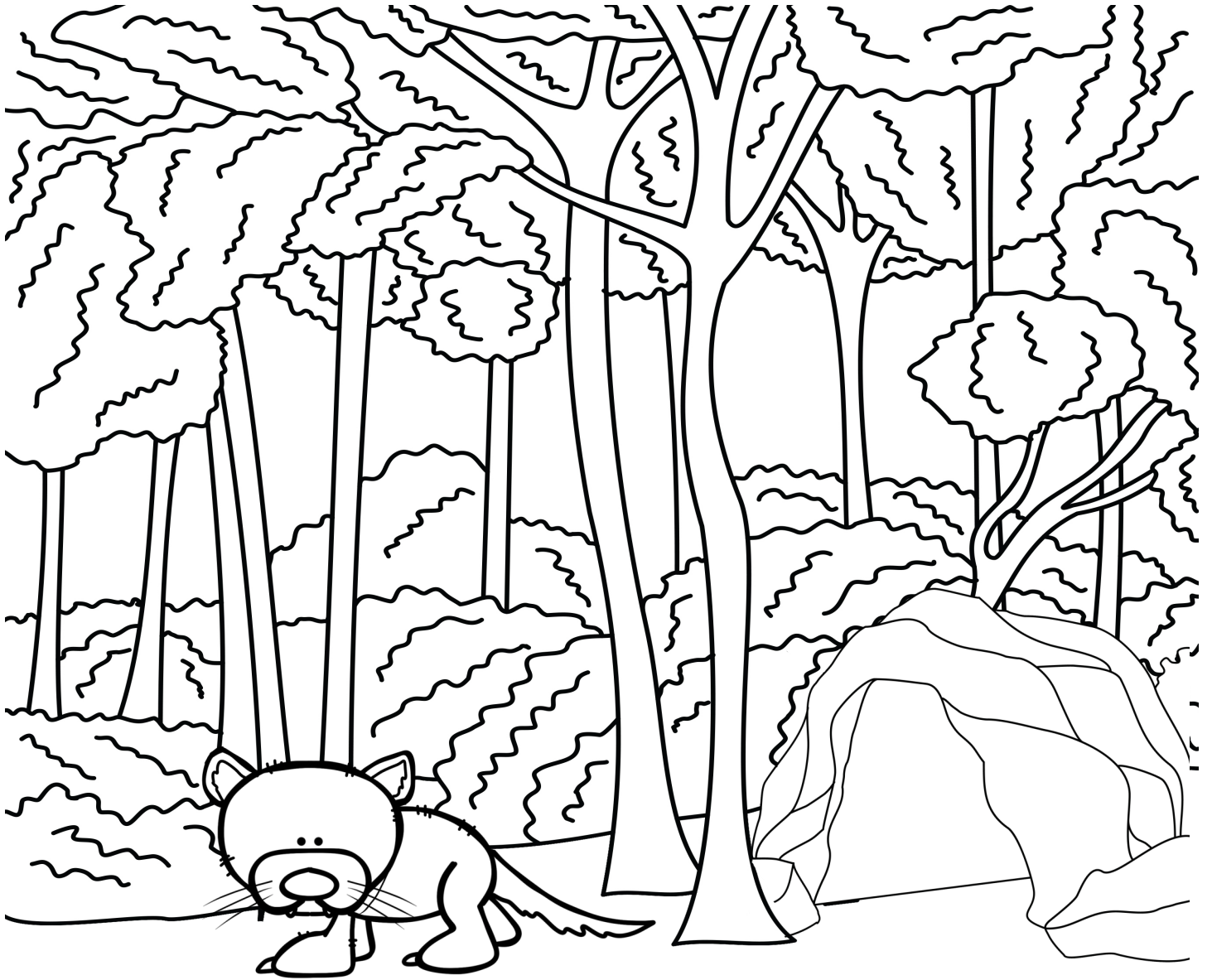
5. Lives between five and eight years



Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple rows of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed middle line.



A series of 15 horizontal lines for writing, starting from the line below the bears and extending to the bottom of the page.



Tasmanian Devil

Wombat

The wombat is a marsupial that lives in Australia. A marsupial is a kind of animal whose baby lives for a while in its mother's pouch until it gets big and strong enough to live on its own. The pouch on the wombat opens to the back to help keep dirt away from the baby when the mother is digging. There are three main kinds of wombats, all of which have very short tempers. One kind has thick, brown fur and the other two kinds have gray fur, with some white hairs on their noses. Wombats with brown fur do not have hair on their noses. Their fur is rough and they have short, round ears. Gray wombats have very smooth fur, lots of hair on their noses, and larger ears.

Wombats have thick bodies, small eyes, and almost no tail. They have very strong legs and can run fast. Their teeth keep growing as they wear out, so they are always the right size.

Wombats like to sleep during the day and come out at night to eat. They love to eat grass, and the brown wombats also eat small bushes and roots. They live in the forests, mountains, and grasslands of Australia. They are very good at digging and sometimes dig in fields where farmers have planted crops or in pastures where animals are grazing.





Wombat Facts



1. Is a marsupial

2. Three types of
wombats

3. Teeth keep growing
as they wear out

4. Sleeps during the
day

5. Lives in the
forests, mountains,
and grasslands

6. Very good at
digging



Wombat Facts



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Wombat Facts



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Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Multiple sets of handwriting practice lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, for writing practice.





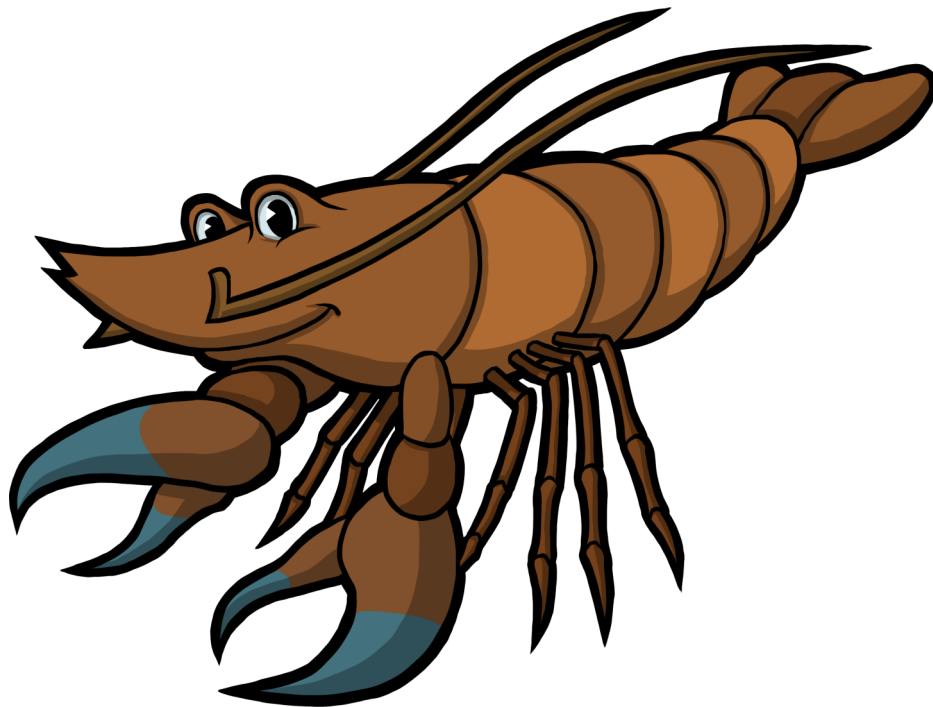
Wombat

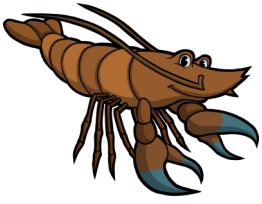
Yabby

The yabby is a kind of crayfish that lives in Australia. It likes muddy water, probably because the muddy water helps protect it from its enemies. If there is a drought, the yabby burrows into the ground below the level of the water. Then, it waits in a state that is something like hibernation, except the yabby can live for years like this. Then, when the drought is over, the yabby wakes up and goes on with its life. It can live in many different habitats, like the cold water in the mountains or the hot water in the center of Australia.

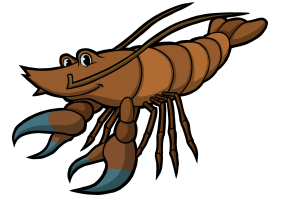
The yabby does not have to stay completely under the water to stay alive. As long as its gills are kept a little wet, it can take oxygen out of the air and live for many days out of the water. The yabby eats mostly plants, but sometimes it eats other things it finds on the bottom of streams.

The yabby sheds its shell as it grows and needs a new one. Very young yabbies shed their shell every few days, but by the time they are about one year old, they only shed their shells two or three times a year. As they get older, they only need to shed their shell one time a year.





Yabby Facts



1. A kind of crayfish

that lives in Australia

2. Can sometimes live

for days out of the

water

3. In a drought, can

live in a burrow for

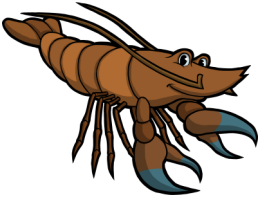
years if it has to

4. Sheds its old shell

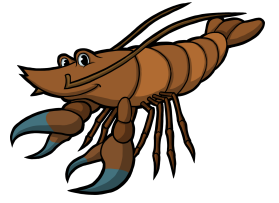
when it grows out of

it

5. Eats mostly plants



Yabby Facts



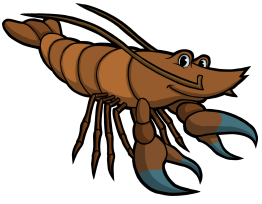
1. A kind of crayfish that lives in Australia.

2. Can sometimes live for days out of the water.

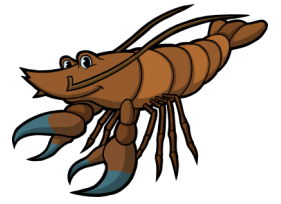
3. In a drought, can live in a burrow for years if it has to.

4. Sheds its old shell when it grows out of it.

5. Eats mostly plants.



Yabby Facts



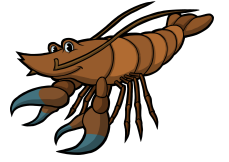
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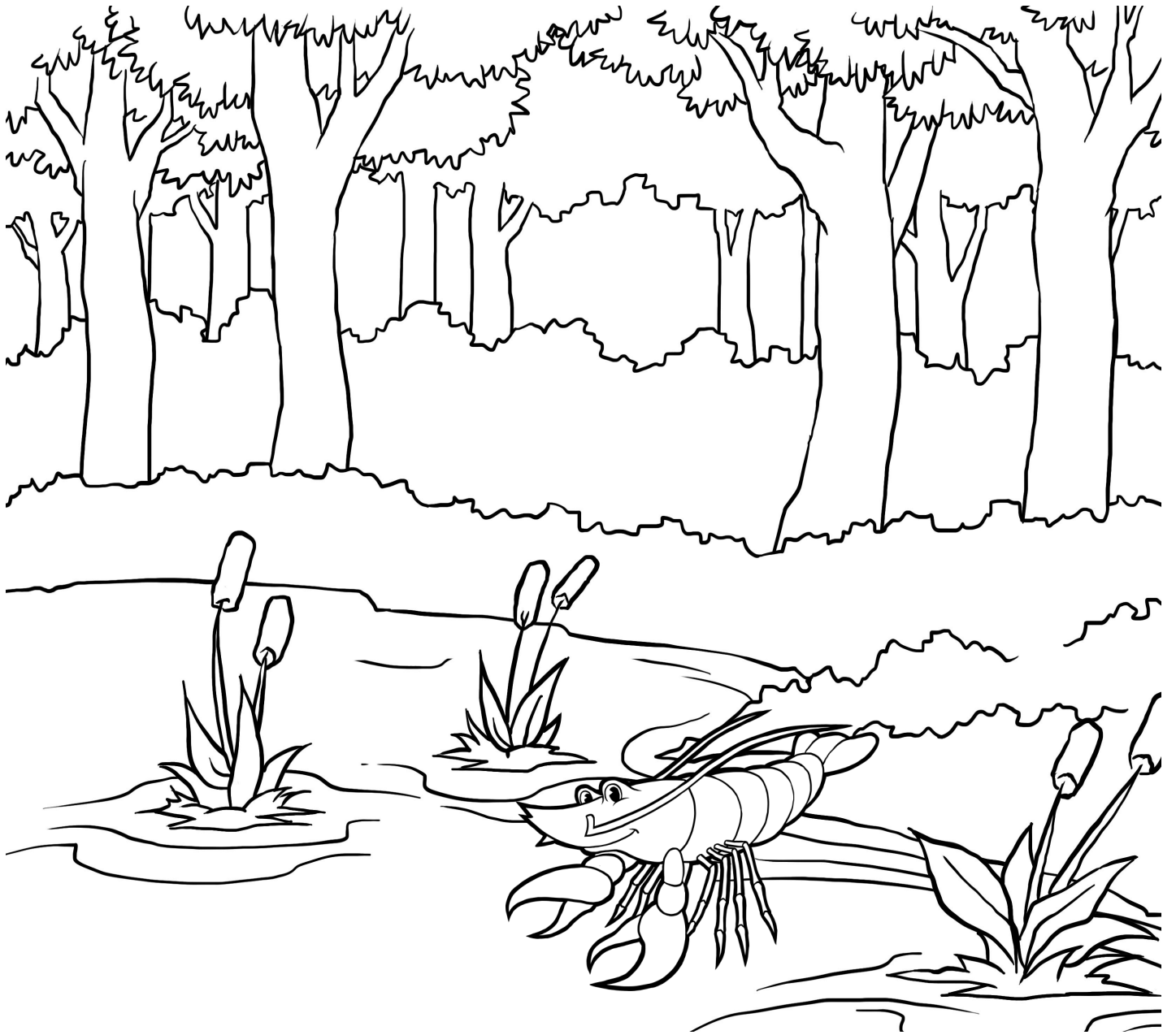
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Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Multiple sets of handwriting practice lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, for writing practice.





Yabby



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