



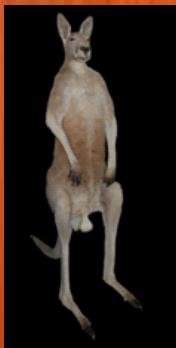
## Stony desert

1. How does rain affect the life of the Australian Bustard?
2. In what way is the colouring of the Shingleback Lizard useful in its environment?



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## Desert grasses

1. Red Kangaroos move easily over rough ground.  
Find one reason why they are so good at leaping over obstacles.
2. Animals number 6 and 7 in this display lie in the sun to get warm. They do not use food to heat themselves up. What kind of animals are they and why would it be useful in this environment not to need much food?



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## Desert

1. Find the Shield Shrimp in the drying puddle.  
These water-loving animals live in the desert.  
How do they survive when all the water dries up?
2. There are four Dragon Lizards in this display.  
What are two things that they have in common?



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## Desert shelter

1. Spiders die if they dry out. Find out how the Whistling Spider avoids drying out in the desert.
2. Look for the ant nest in the display. Its builders are called Dome Ants, for obvious reasons. The dome is part of the entrance to the many underground tunnels of the ants' home. What is the dome made of and in what ways might it be useful to the ants?



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## Desert pools and springs

1. Lake Eyre Callop live in waterholes in the desert.  
So why are floods important for their survival?
2. The Little Eagle is a hunting bird. List three adaptations it has for this way of life.



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## Desert night-life

1. Most parrots need old hollow trees to nest in, but the Night Parrot is unusual. What does it need to raise its young?
2. The Centralian Blind Snake needs loose soil for its survival. It spends most of its time burrowing. What adaptations does it have for this way of life?



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## Sand and rock

1. Animals use things from their environment for many purposes. What does a Western Bowerbird use to help attract a girlfriend?
2. Burton's Legless Lizard uses leaf litter to hide in and find food. How would its body shape be useful in this environment?



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## Rocky Slope

1. Yellow-footed rock-wallabies depend on their rocky homes to escape from enemies, but they sometimes stray from the rocks looking for food. What happens when there is not enough food?
2. The fish near the rock-wallaby lives in only a few streams. Its name indicates where these streams are. Where is it found, and what problem is caused by it being found in so few places?



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## Rocky slope

1. The Red-tailed Worm-lizard needs particular insects in its environment. What are they and why does the Worm-lizard need them?
2. What is the name of the largest reptile in this exhibit and what advantages or disadvantages would such a large size be to this hunter?



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## Desert grasslands

1. The Mallee Fowl is on a huge mound of leaves and dirt. Why has he built such a pile?
2. The Sleepy Lizard gets its name from its slow movements. If it cannot run quickly, what defence does it have when predators attack?



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## Hillside at night

1. Coral Snakes have poison fangs, but do not use them to get food. How do they feed?
2. Carpet Pythons have eyes to see their prey, but this is not the only way they find food. In the dark they can detect the heat given off by warm animals. Their heat detectors are under their mouth. What do the detectors look like?



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## Woods at night

1. An event that people often think of as a disaster can actually be good for Silky Mouse families. What is the disaster and how does it help the mice?
2. All the lizards in the display with the Silky Mouse have special adaptations that make them good at climbing (some can even climb up window glass). What is special about their feet that might help them climb?



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## Coastal wetland

1. Swamp Rats use plants for food. How else do they use the vegetation where they live?
2. The Glossy Ibis is a large bird that depends on burrowing animals in its environment. How? Look at its beak and guess how.



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## Mangroves

1. Do Mud Shore Crabs suffer badly in polluted water? Do you think this would be true for all crabs?
2. Ribbed Top Shells are marine snails that scrape tiny plants (algae) off rocks. How might pollution affect them?



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## Beach

1. Heath Goannas need termites living in their environment. Why?
2. On top of the sand mound there is a Masked Lapwing nest, with the yellow-beaked mother standing beside it. In what way are the eggs suited to this sandy environment?



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## Cliff edge or Rocky beach

1. Australian Pelicans use the warm air in their environment. How do they use it?
2. Little Penguins are birds that depend on their ability to swim. Write down two ways they are adapted to a watery habitat.



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## Temperate forest

1. The Laughing Kookaburra is a hunter. It even eats snakes. However, its beak is not hooked for tearing flesh and its claws are not strong for killing. So how does it kill the animals it eats?
2. On the ground is a Spiny Crayfish. It lives in rivers and ponds, but it can crawl overland if necessary. Suggest a reason why this animal might find it useful to leave the water sometimes.



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## Forest at night

1. Common ringtail possums rest during the day.  
Where do they rest?
2. The small, furry Yellow-footed Antechinus has sharp teeth well adapted to catching insects (see number 3). Look at its head. How might its shape help it get this food?



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## Woodland

1. Platypuses have an unusual way to find food underwater. How do they find it?
2. A few birds make their nests at the end of tunnels in the ground such as the Spotted Pardalote (see numbers 22 and 23). However, most birds build a nest. Find the Scarlet Robin and its nest. What did the robin use to make its nest?



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## Temperate forest

1. The Diamond Firetail is a small, spotted bird with a red tail. Like most finches it mainly eats seeds. But seeds do not give it enough energy when raising its chicks. What does it do then?
2. A Sleepy Lizard is slow, but well protected from predators. In what ways is it protected?



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## Wetland

1. An Australasian Bittern is more at home standing in reeds than standing in the open, or amongst gum trees. Why?
2. An Australian Maned Duck and an Australasian Swamp Hen are both in this display. One is good at swimming, the other can run quickly along soggy ground without sinking very far. Which one is which, and how do you know?



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## Around the house

1. One of the many ways people can change animals' habitats is by bringing a new predator into their environment. Make notes about the importance of one of the introduced predators in this display.
2. Little Corellas usually feed on the ground, but they rip bark off trees and snap small branches around their perches. Does it look like the Corella would use its feet or its beak to do this?



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## Rocky Reef

1. Lampreys have a mouth hole, but no jaw bone. They use their mouth for eating and moving. How?
2. Gummy Sharks are often called “Flake” when sold in fish shops. Estimate how many people could get a serve of Flake from the Gummy Shark in the display.



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## Sand and seagrass

1. A Coffin Ray is sometimes called a Numbfish.  
Why?
2. The Common Stargazer often buries itself with only its eyes and mouth above the sand (see number 18). Look carefully at its head. What adaptations does it have that enable it to do this well?



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## Seagrass and sand

1. What is the largest shell in this display? What does the animal that lives in this shell eat and how does it get its food?
2. Seahorses are fish, although they look different to most other fish. They are well adapted to living in seaweed. What do they have that makes them good at living in this habitat?



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## Open ocean

1. Southern Frostfish do not hide in weed or behind rocks to avoid predators. How do they use their environment for protection?
2. The Whalesucker has a large sucker which it uses to attach itself to larger fish and hitch a ride. It may also help itself to some of the food the larger fish finds. Is the sucker on the top of its head or under its chin?



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