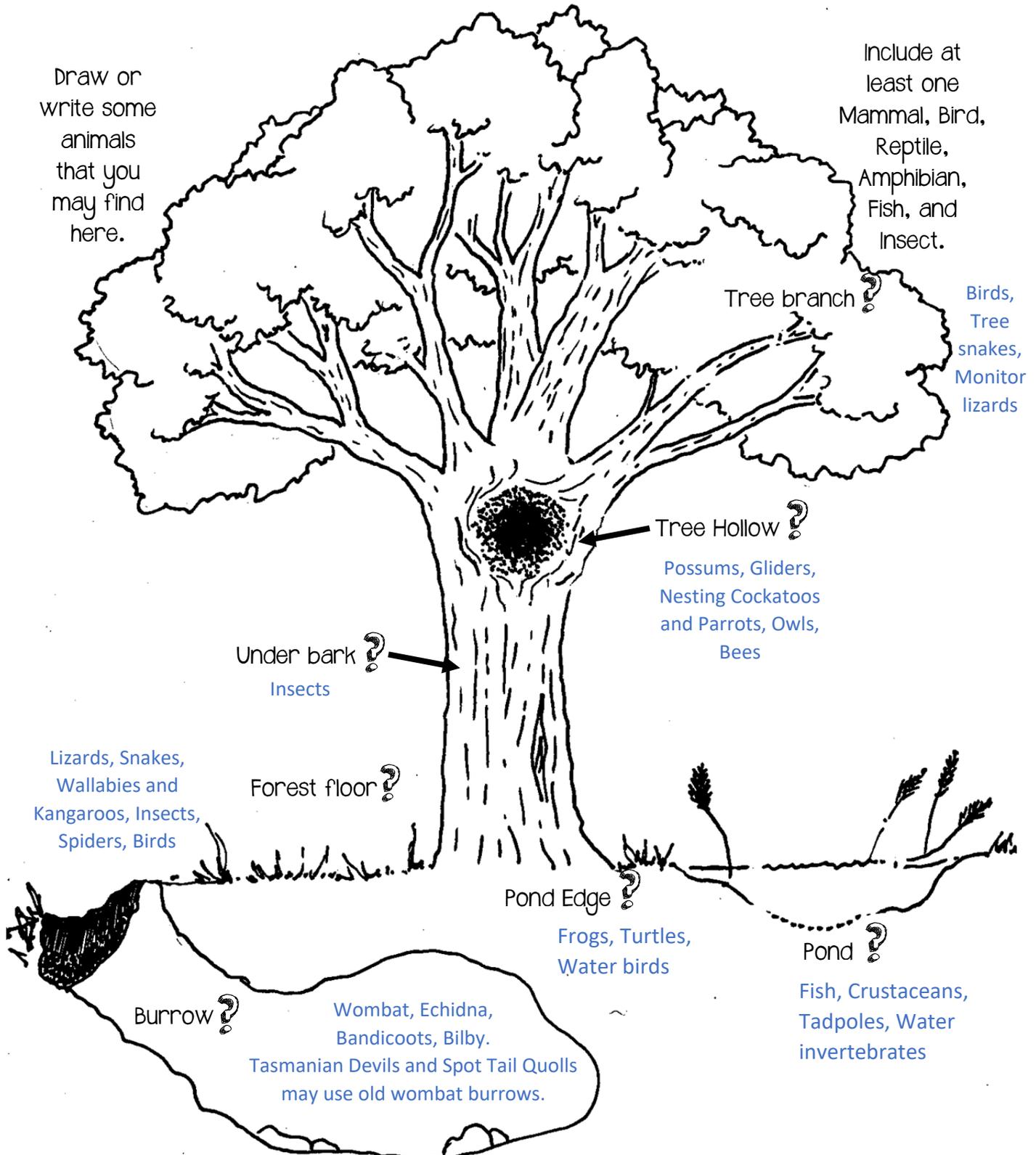


# ONE HABITAT, MANY HOMES

A habitat is an area where many living and non-living things interact and rely on each other to survive. In a forest habitat, there are many places where animals might live very different lives, although they are close to each other. Each animal needs their individual homes, the whole habitat and the other animals that live there to survive.

Draw or write some animals that you may find here.

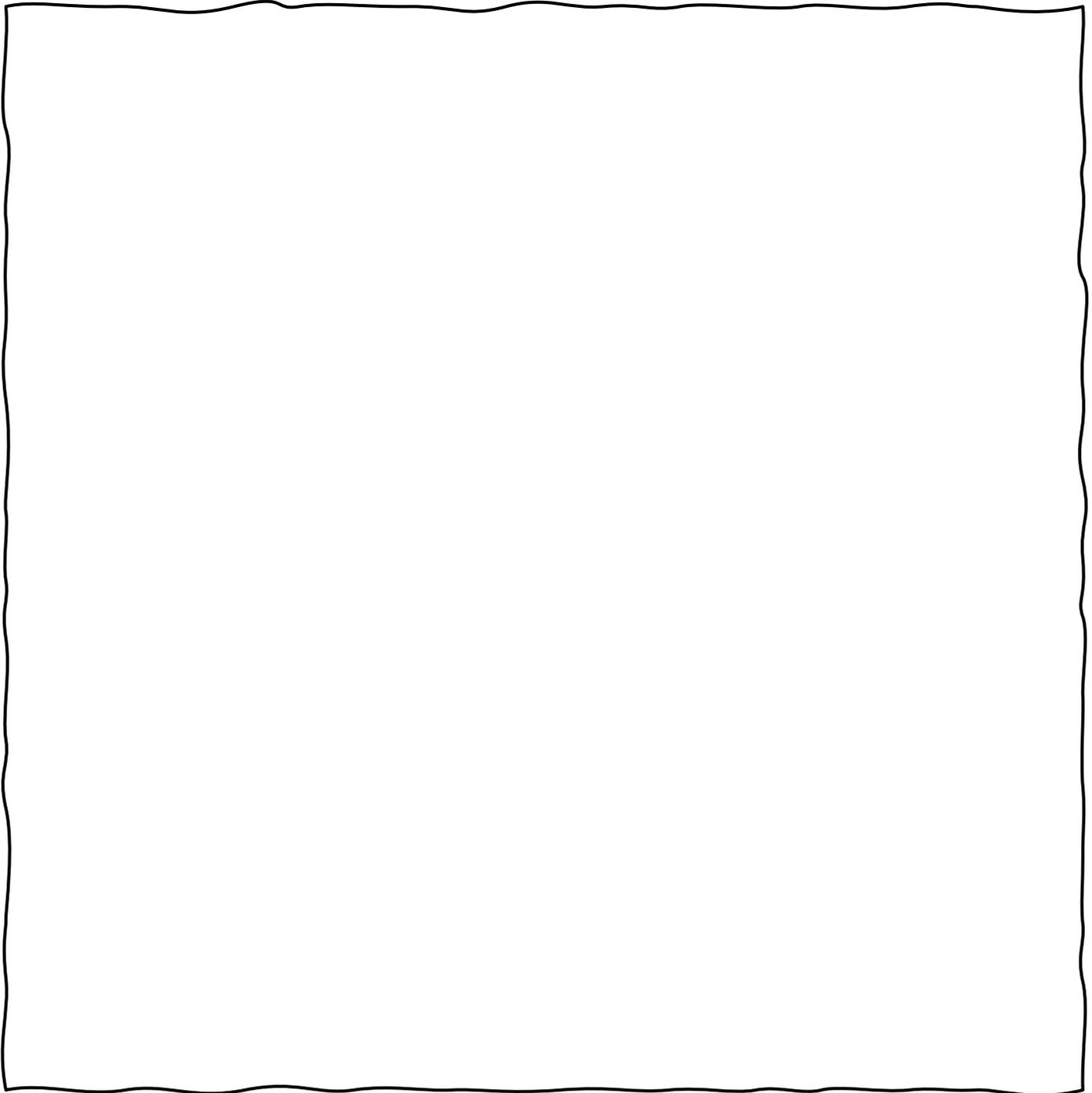


# CREATING HABITATS IN ZOOS

Watch the video showing the enclosure of your Animal Ambassador at Moonlit Sanctuary.

Draw your own design for a zoo enclosure or wild habitat that has everything your animal ambassador needs to survive. Label each important feature.

Remember they also need things to help them have an enjoyable life.



# WILD HABITATS

Use the fact sheet and do some research to learn about the kinds of habitats you will find your animal ambassador living in.

**Fill in the table below.**

## Useful resources

[www.animaldiversity.org](http://www.animaldiversity.org)

[www.environment.vic.gov.au](http://www.environment.vic.gov.au)

[www.birdlife.org.au](http://www.birdlife.org.au)

<http://animalia.bio/major-mitchells-cockatoo>

<b>Country</b>	Australia
<b>States</b>	Inland Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory, Western Australia, South Australia
<b>Ecoregion</b> (or Biome)	Desert and Xeric Shrublands Temperate grasslands, savannas and shrublands <b>For nesting:</b> Mediterranean forests, woodlands and shrubs Temperate broadleaf and mixed forests
<b>Habitat Characteristics</b> - Climate - Natural features - Type of vegetation - Other	Arid and Semi-Arid Climate Zones Grasslands and scrubby bushes with seeds pods as a food source. Eucalyptus, She-oak and Callitris trees with seed pods and native fruits as a food source. Large and old eucalyptus trees with large and deep hollows to nest in. Nearby water source.
<b>Types of shelter needed</b> Do they live with others or alone?	Roost on tree branches overnight. Hollows needed in breeding season.  A communal bird, they live in family groups until the young are mature. Mature birds without a mate will form large flocks.
<b>Other wildlife in the habitat</b> - interaction (predator-prey etc)	May forage together with Galahs and Corellas. Can be predated upon by feral cats and foxes, especially when on the ground. Native predators include eagles and falcons. They eat insects and grubs. Other wildlife in the area include marsupials, lizards, snakes, birds and insects that are adapted to arid climates. All these animals being present keeps the environment healthy.

# MAPPING DISTRIBUTION

The **range** of a species tells us where you can find that animal in the wild today.

Potential habitat are places where a species *could* survive. It suits most of their needs. Potential habitat is usually larger than actual range. An entire biome or Ecoregion may be suitable to live in, but a species cannot get to all parts of it.

Complete the Map below

1. Shade in the actual **range** of your animal ambassador with a solid colour.
2. Outline the **Ecoregions** (or Biome) your animal ambassador is found in with a dotted line.
3. Include a **map key**.
4. Write a **title**.
5. Draw a **North point** (**scale, source and border** are already included).

**Ecoregions map of Australia:**

<http://www.environment.gov.au/land/nrs/science/ibra/australias-ecoregions>

**Ecological regions and Biomes:** [www.worldatlas.com](http://www.worldatlas.com)

**Distribution Map:**

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/22684767/131914793>

