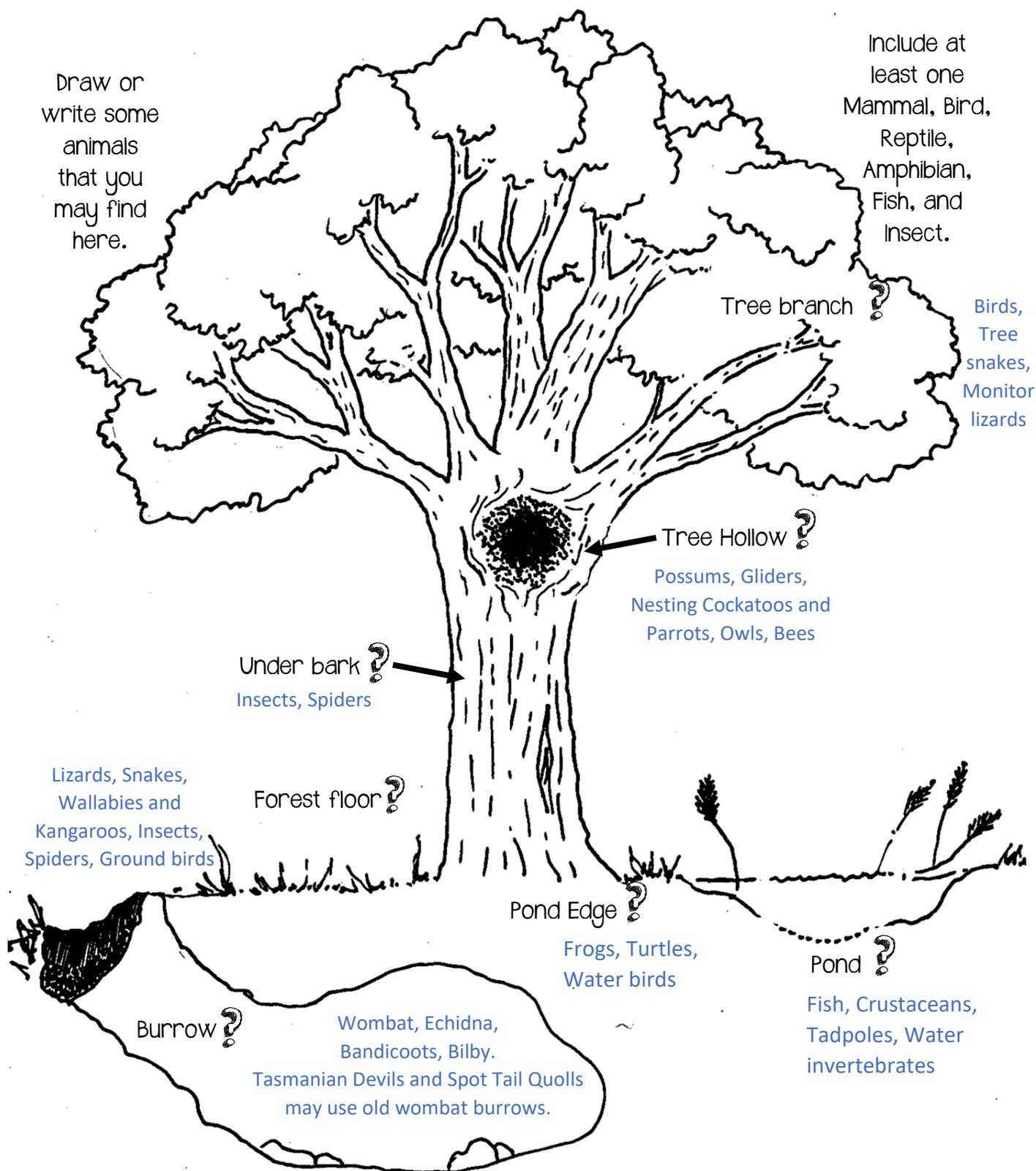


ONE HABITAT, MANY HOMES

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.

Include at least one Mammal, Bird, Reptile, Amphibian, Fish, and Insect.

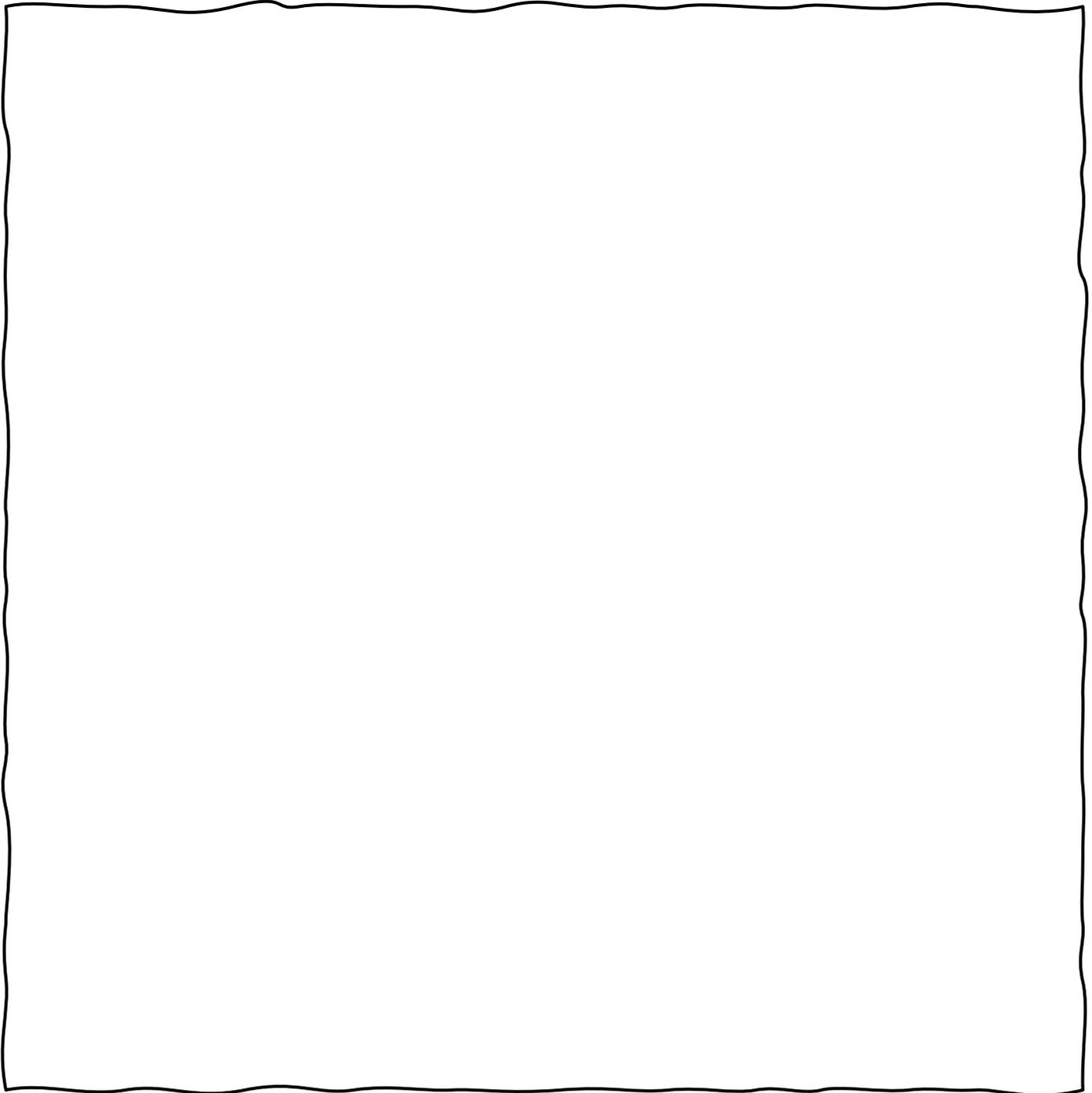


CREATING HABITATS IN ZOOS

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

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

www.worldatlas.com/articles/ecological-regions-of-australia.html

www.animaldiversity.org/accounts/Tiliqua_rugosa/

<https://australian.museum/learn/animals/reptiles/shingleback-lizard/>

Country	Australia
States	Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia
Ecoregions (or Biomes)	Desert and Xeric Shrublands, Mediterranean forests, woodlands and shrubs, Temperate grasslands, savannas and shrublands, Temperate broadleaf and mixed forests
Habitat characteristics - Climate - Natural features -Type of vegetation -Other	Dry to Arid climates. They live in areas with hot, dry summers and cold winters. Mallee woodlands, shrublands and coastal dunes, and also eucalypt forests. Deserts (sandy, stony, chenopod, saltbush), coastal heath, Grasslands.
Types of shelter needed Do they live with others or alone?	At night they shelter under leaf litter or rocks and logs. At the start of the day they will bask in sunny spots to raise body temperature. They will forage for food among all areas of their habitat. In winter they bury themselves deeper into shelters to brumate. They are solitary most of the year but not territorial. During breeding season, they will stay close to their mate.
Other wildlife in the habitat - interaction (predator-prey etc)	Feral foxes, cats and wild dogs are a threat to Shingleback Lizards. Native predators include birds of prey such as falcons and kookaburras, as well as snakes. Shinglebacks lizards eat slow moving insects and animals, such as snails, spiders. They can be useful in suburban areas to manage slugs and snails in backyard gardens.

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

Distribution Map:

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/109481513/109481530>

