



WINTER TREE

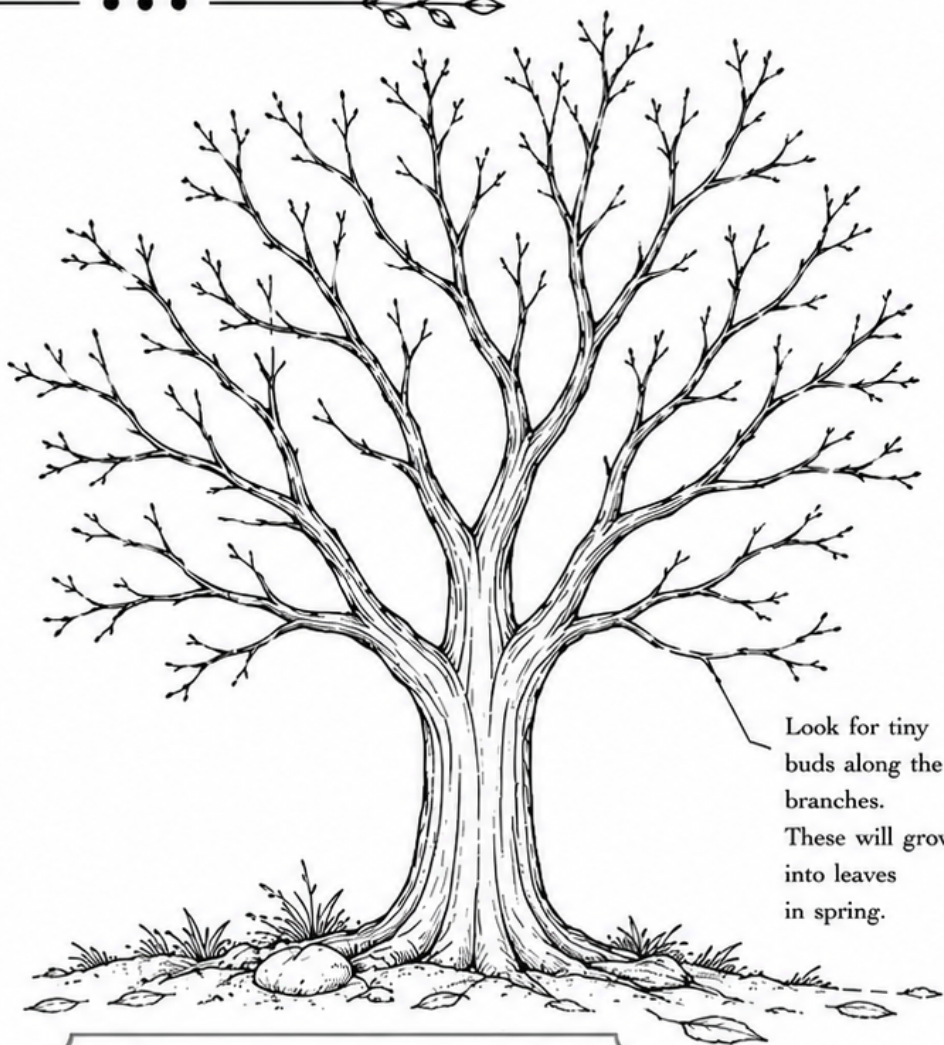


In winter, many deciduous trees lose their leaves.
This helps the tree rest and save energy
during the cold season.

The bare branches may look simple,
but they are strong and full of life,
waiting for spring to come.

Look closely at the shape of the branches,
the bark and the tiny buds.

Every tree is amazing!



COLOUR KEY

- Trunk / Bark
- Branches
- Buds
- Ground
- Rocks
- Sky

Look for tiny
buds along the
branches.
These will grow
into leaves
in spring.

IMAGE ACCREDITATION

Main illustration: Winter Tree (deciduous tree)
Original line art by Nature Study Australia
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BANKSIA

An Australian Native

Banksias are an important part of Australia's unique plants and wildlife. Their beautiful flower spikes are filled with sweet nectar that feeds many birds and insects. Banksias also provide seeds and shelter for animals. They are strong plants that can grow in many different places across Australia.

COLOUR KEY



Flower Spike



Stem



Leaves



Old Flower Base

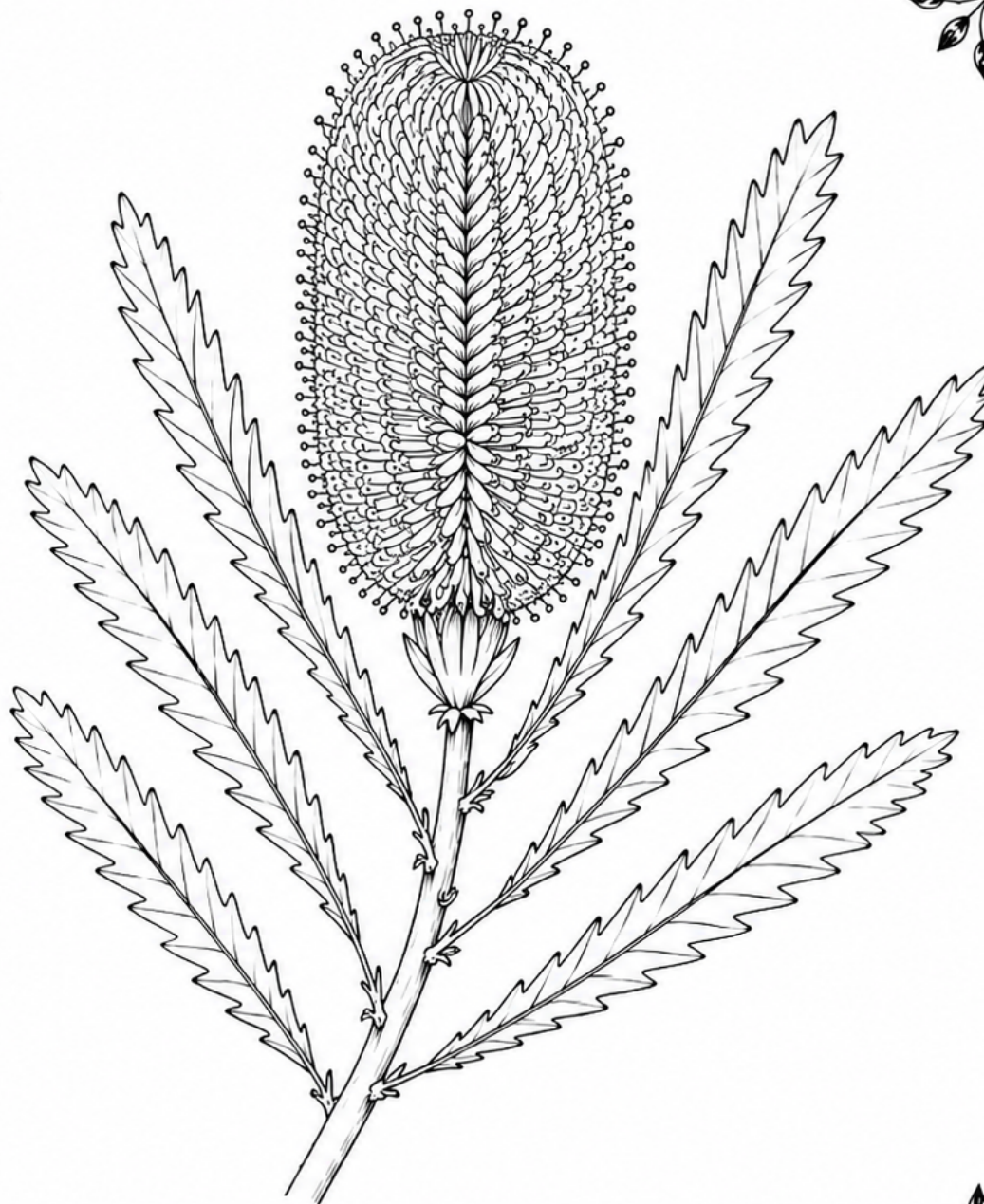
IMAGE ACCREDITATION

Watercolour by Margaret Flockton

Natural History Museum, London

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Source: The Banks Florilegium (1980–1990)





PLATYPUS

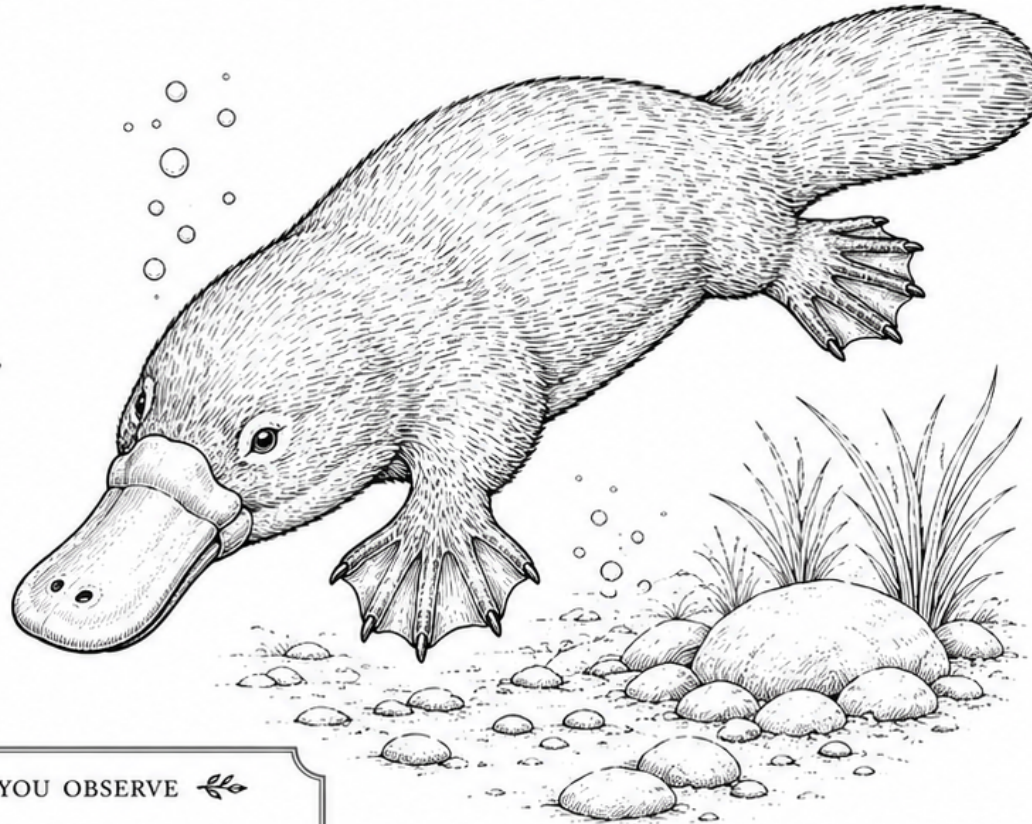


The Platypus is one of Australia's most unique and fascinating animals. It is a mammal, but it lays eggs!

Platypuses have a duck-like bill, webbed feet for swimming, and a flat tail that helps them steer in the water.

They live in freshwater creeks and rivers, where they dive and swim to find food. Their favourite food includes insects, shrimp, worms and small freshwater creatures.

Platypuses are shy and mostly active at dawn and dusk. They are a special part of Australia's amazing wildlife.



AUSTRALIAN PLATYPUS

Ornithorhynchus anatinus

Family: Ornithorhynchidae

Length: 30 – 45 cm

Habitat: Freshwater creeks, rivers and lakes

Diet: Insects, shrimp, worms

Active: Dawn and dusk

Conservation: Vulnerable

COLOUR KEY

- ☐ Fur
- ☐ Bill
- ☐ Webbed Feet
- ☐ Tail
- ☐ Water
- ☐ River Bed / Rocks
- ☐ Plants

DRAW SOMETHING YOU OBSERVE

Add labels and notes about what you see.

IMAGE ACCREDITATION

Main illustration: Australian Platypus
Based on original photograph provided by the user.
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ECHIDNA

Echidnas are unique, spiny mammals found across Australia and New Guinea.

They have long, sticky tongues that they use to eat ants and termites.

Echidnas have strong claws for digging and build burrows to rest and raise their young.

They are shy and mostly come out at night or in the early morning.

COLOUR KEY

- ☐ Spines
- ☐ Fur
- ☐ Snout
- ☐ Claws
- ☐ Eyes

IMAGE ACCREDITATION

Pencil sketch by J. Wolf

The Royal Zoological Society of Victoria (RZV)

Public Domain (CC0 1.0)

Source: The Mammals of Australia (1892)

作者: John Wolf (1834-1920)

Source Page: Plate XXIV





ORCHID



Orchids are remarkable plants with beautiful flowers that come in many shapes, sizes and colours.

Many Australian orchids rely on insects to carry pollen from one flower to another.

The labellum, or 'landing pad', helps attract and guide pollinators.

Orchids are found growing in trees, on rocks and on the ground in forests, woodlands and grasslands.

COLOUR KEY

- ☐ Petals
- ☐ Labellum (landing pad)
- ☐ Leaves
- ☐ Stem
- ☐ Bud
- ☐ Pollen

DRAW THE ORCHID YOU OBSERVE

Add labels and notes about what you see.

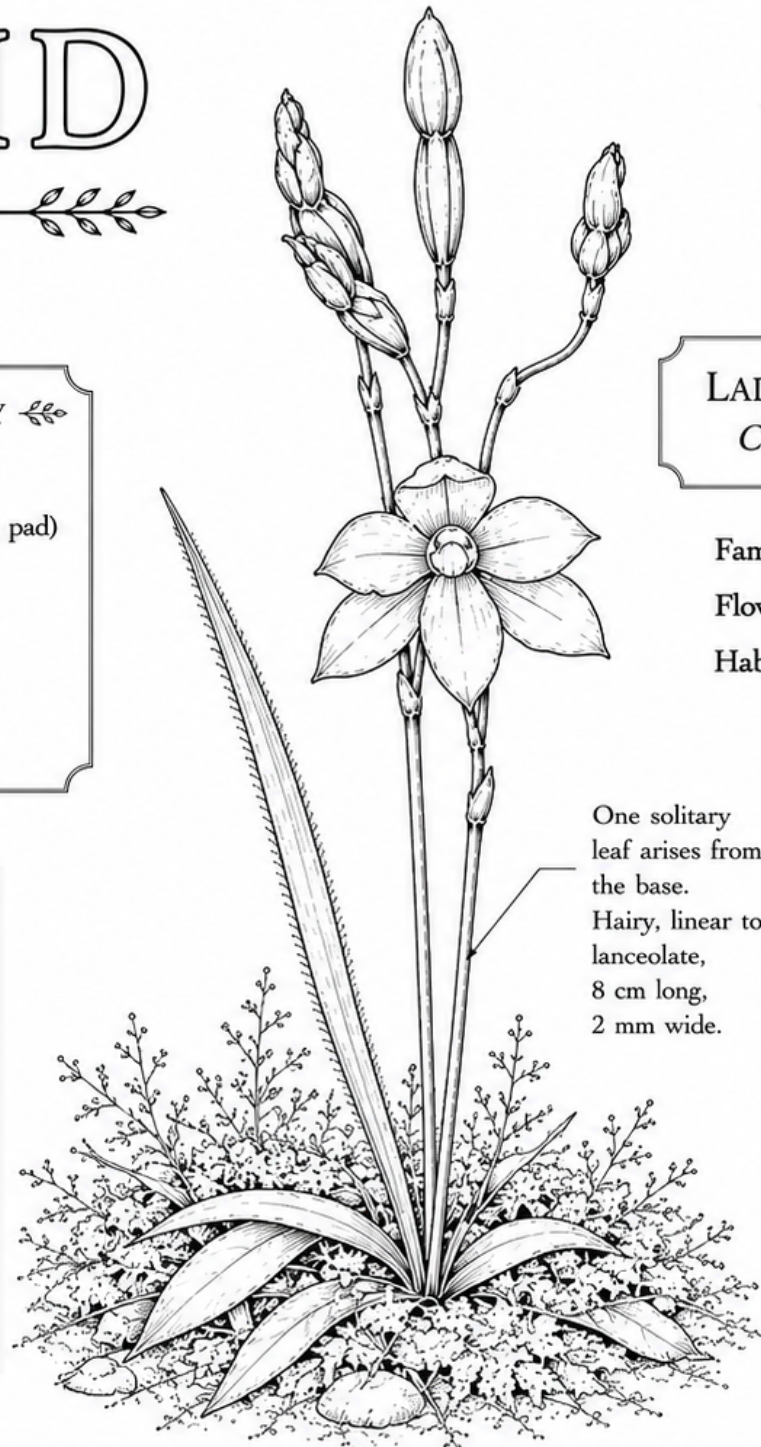


LADY FINGER ORCHID *Caladenia catenata*

Family: Orchidaceae

Flowering: Aug – Sept

Habitat: Open woodlands,
grassy areas



One solitary
leaf arises from
the base.
Hairy, linear to
lanceolate,
8 cm long,
2 mm wide.

IMAGE ACCREDITATION

Main illustration:
Lady Finger Orchid
(*Caladenia catenata*)

Based on original photograph
provided by the user.

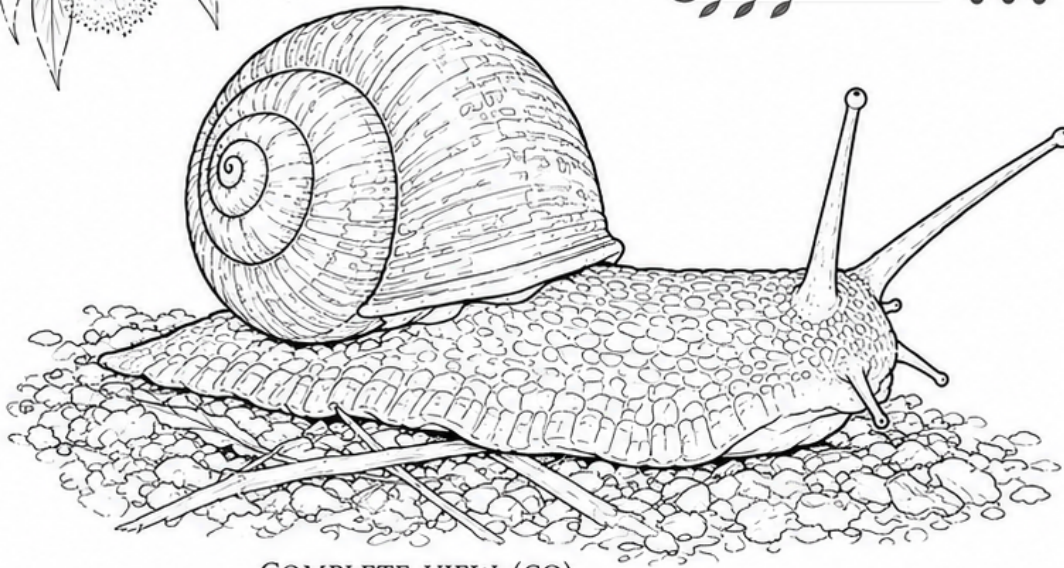
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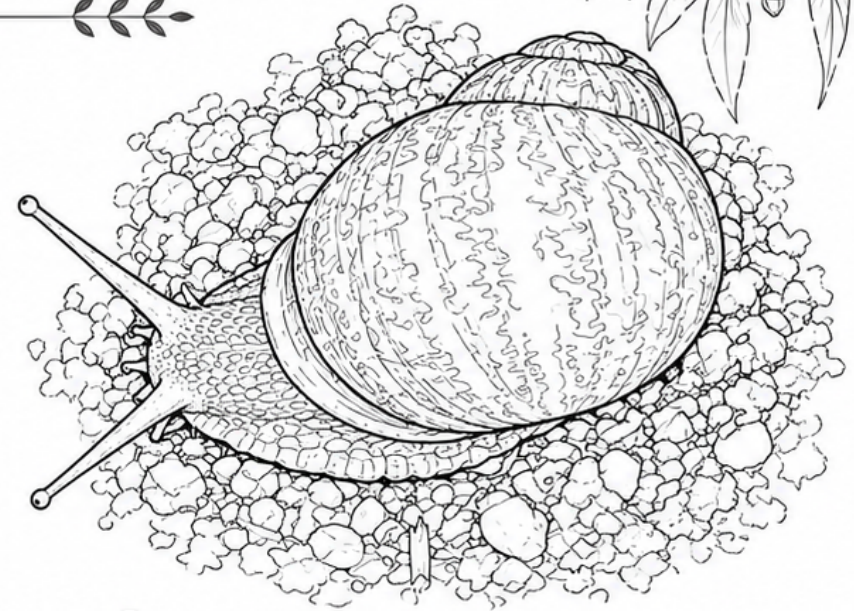


GARDEN SNAIL

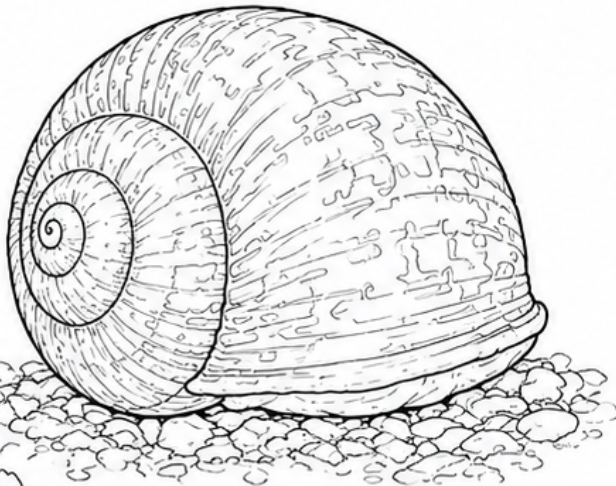
Cornu aspersum



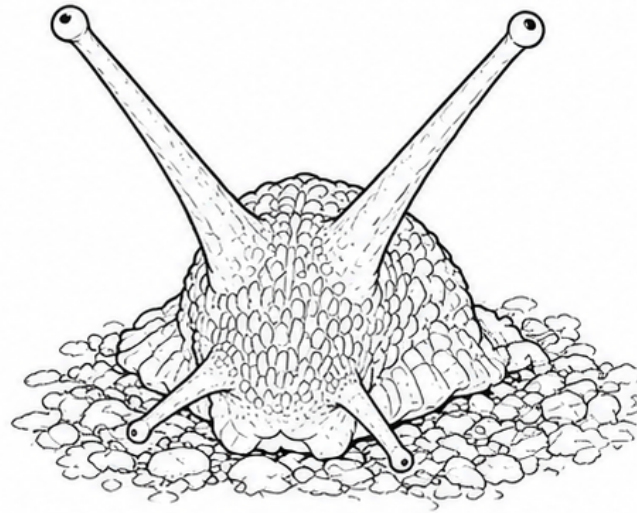
COMPLETE VIEW (CO)



PLAN VIEW (PD)



SHELL CLOSE-UP (CO)



HEAD & TENTACLES CLOSE-UP (CO)

IMAGE ACCREDITATION

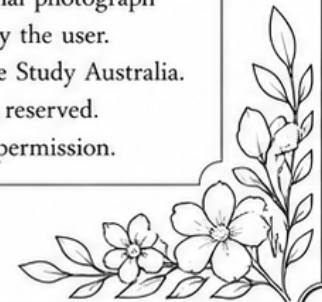
All illustrations: Garden Snail
(*Cornu aspersum*)

Based on original photograph
provided by the user.

Line art by Nature Study Australia.

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POWERFUL OWL



Powerful Owls are Australia's largest owl.
They are native to south-eastern and
eastern Australia.
They are powerful, silent hunters
of the night.
They live in tall forests and woodlands.
They have large eyes, strong talons
and amazing hearing.

COLOUR KEY

☐	Dark Brown
☐	Light Brown
☐	Cream
☐	Grey
☐	Black
☐	Yellow (Eyes)



POWERFUL OWL
Ninox strenua



WILDFLOWERS



Australia is home to more than 24,000 native plant species, with 85% found nowhere else in the world. Wildflowers are adapted to many environments and bring colour and life to our landscapes.

Wildflowers provide food and shelter for insects, birds and other animals. They play an important role in our ecosystems and remind us of the incredible beauty of nature.

COLOUR KEY

☐	Yellow
☐	Orange
☐	Red / Pink
☐	Purple
☐	Blue
☐	Green
☐	Brown
☐	Cream / White



Wildflowers are a treasure to discover and protect.

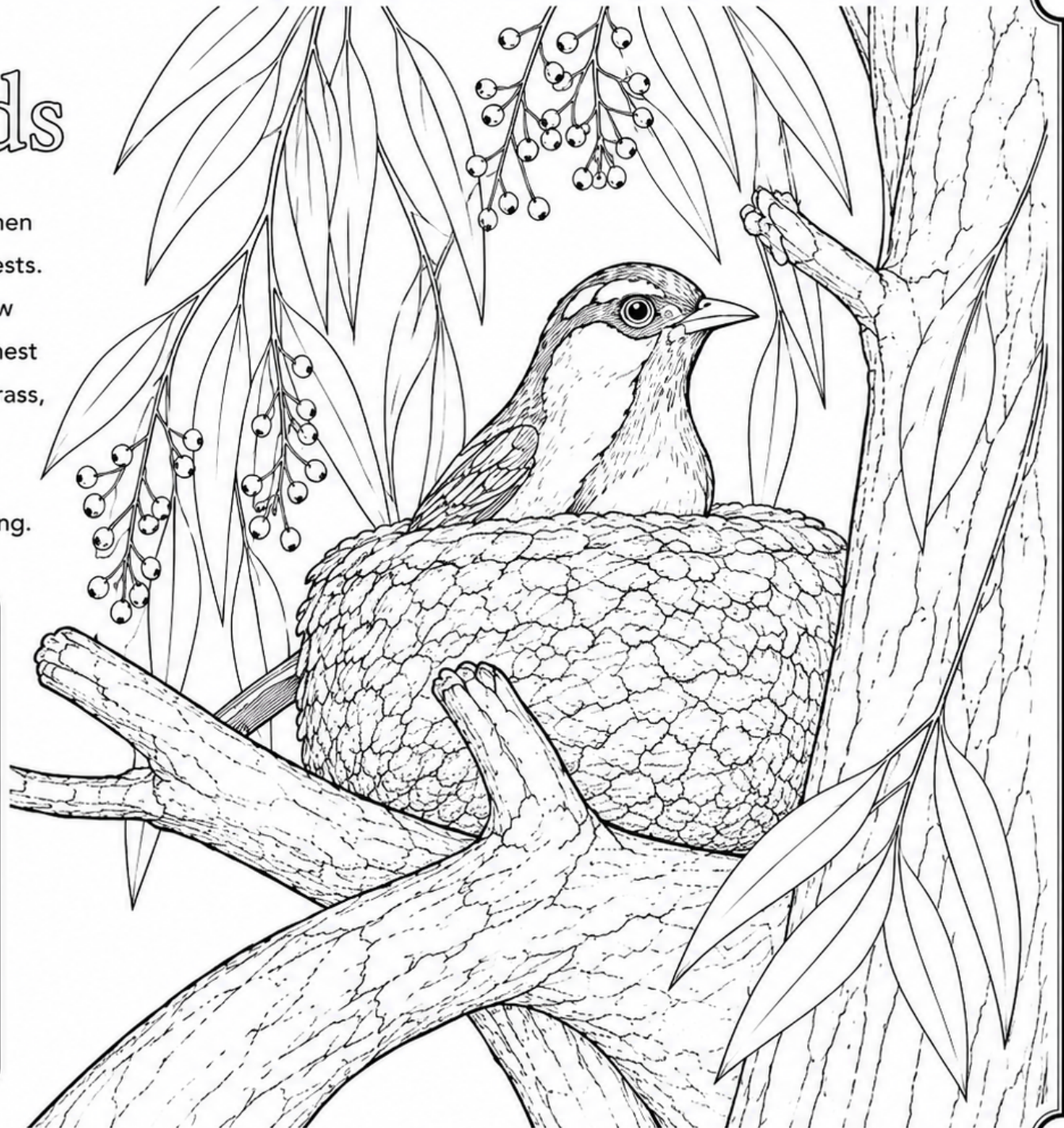


Nesting Birds

Birds know that when the days begin to lengthen and the weather is warmer, it's time to build nests. Nests keep eggs safe and help baby birds grow strong. Each species builds a different kind of nest using materials it can find, like twigs, leaves, grass, mud, feathers, flowers and even spider silk. Nesting is an amazing instinct that helps birds raise their young and keeps their species thriving.

COLOUR KEY

☐	BROWN	twigs, nest, branch
☐	GREEN	eucalyptus leaves
☐	GREY	tree trunk
☐	BLACK	bird's head and wings
☐	WHITE	bird's face and belly
☐	YELLOW	berries and eye
☐	BEIGE	bark and nest highlights



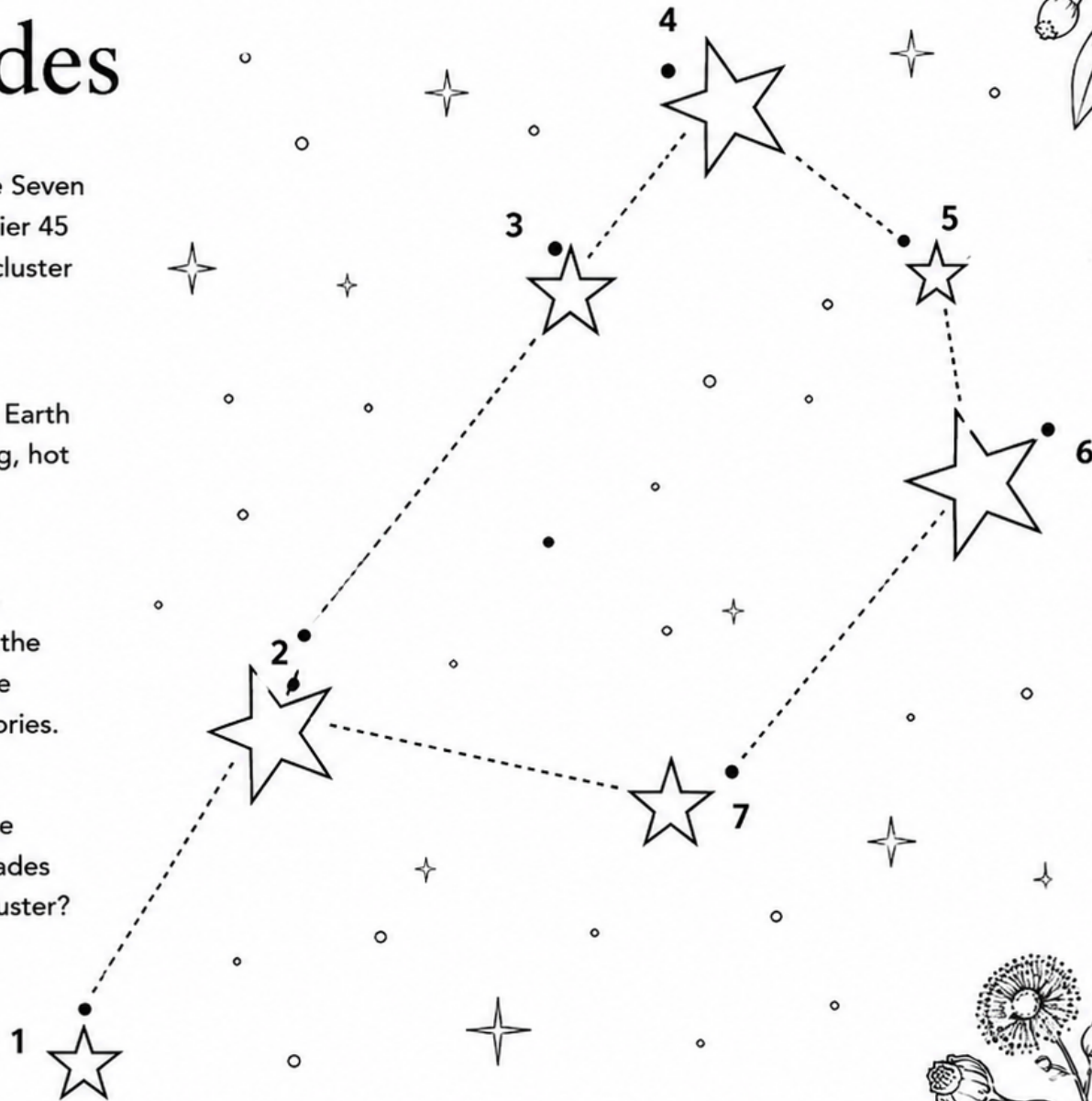
The Pleiades

The Pleiades, also known as the Seven Sisters and catalogued as Messier 45 (M45), is a beautiful open star cluster in the constellation Taurus.

It is about 444 light-years from Earth and contains hundreds of young, hot blue stars that shine together.

For thousands of years, people around the world have noticed the Pleiades and used it to mark the seasons, plant crops and tell stories.

Can you connect the stars in the correct order to reveal the Pleiades and colour this beautiful star cluster?



EUCALYPTUS LEAF BEETLE

• *Paropsisterna cloelia* •

The eucalyptus leaf beetle (*Paropsisterna cloelia*) is a native Australian beetle. It feeds on eucalyptus leaves. The larvae and adults both eat leaves, but the larvae can eat more and grow bigger. They help keep eucalyptus trees healthy by removing old or damaged leaves. Eucalyptus leaf beetles are an important part of Australia's natural environment.

COLOUR KEY

-  BROWN – spots and some areas of wing covers
-  BLACK – background colour, spots and head
-  CREAM / YELLOW – markings around head and edges
-  GREY – shading on body and legs
-  LIGHT BROWN – tree bark

Image accreditation: Jo Buijs

