

Year 7 Science
Fascinating Fact Sheets
on
Invasive and Endangered
Animals or Plants
of
Australia

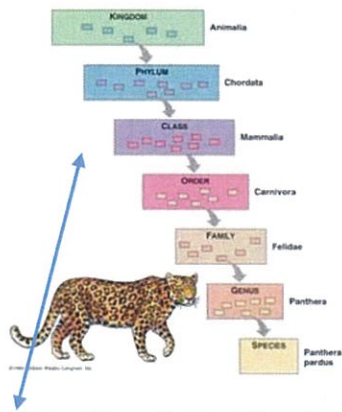


Class: 7.4

Tasmanian devil the endangered species

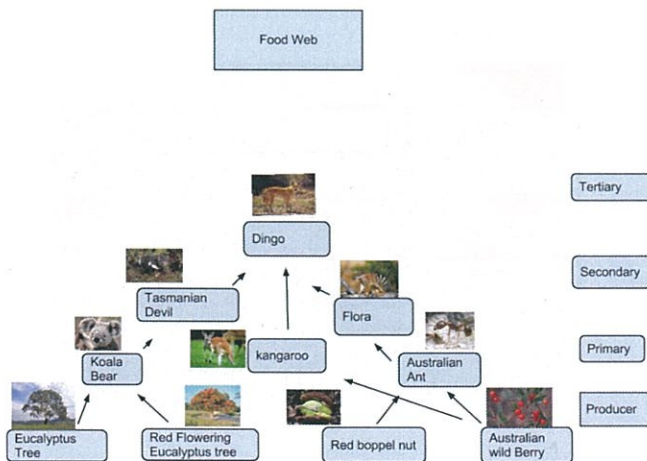
Background

The Tasmanian devil is a carnivorous marsupial of the family Dasyuridae, now found in the wild only in Tasmania and a small island called maria island where there is conservation project with disease free animals. The scientific name for the Tasmanian devil is called *sarcophilus harrisii*.



Classification The Tasmanian devil food chain

Tasmanian devil food chain




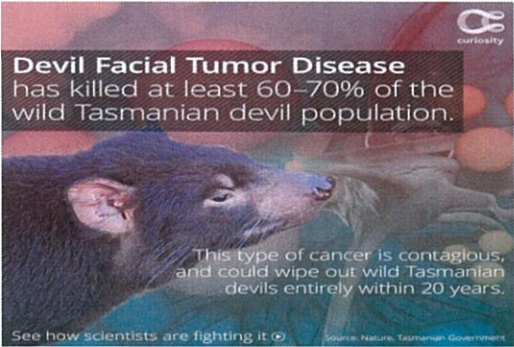
Why is the Tasmanian Devil endangered?

The Tasmanian devil is endangered because of the facial tumor disease which spreads to every Tasmanian devil if they get this disease they can die.

What are scientist doing to help?

Scientist are trying to find a vaccine for this disease.

ADVANTAGES AND DISAVANTAGES

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> .can live longer .healthier lifestyle .more freedom .More growth population of Tasmanian devil [Which means less chance of extinction] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> .cant eat properly .Leads to death .More chance of extinction .body Is weak .Spreads to other Tasmanian devils [which is bad for their population] . Starvation 

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Invasive Rabbit Fact Sheet (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)

History



Rabbits are non indigenous animals. The first rabbits in Australia were introduced by the First Fleet and since then they have been multiplying becoming a pest.

In 1788 Rabbits were brought to Australia for food and later in 1859 for hunting. To begin there were not many and as time passed the population grew and spread.

By 1920 it was believed that there were 10 billion rabbits and today around 200 million.

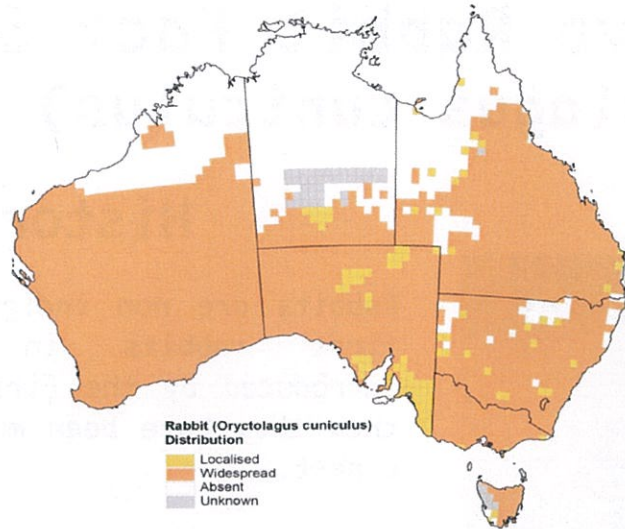
Various efforts have been made to control the rabbit population over time. For example 1893 a Rabbit Proof Fence was started and by 1997 it was joined with the Dingo Fence. It goes from Mt. Gipps to Goombi.

Nutrition



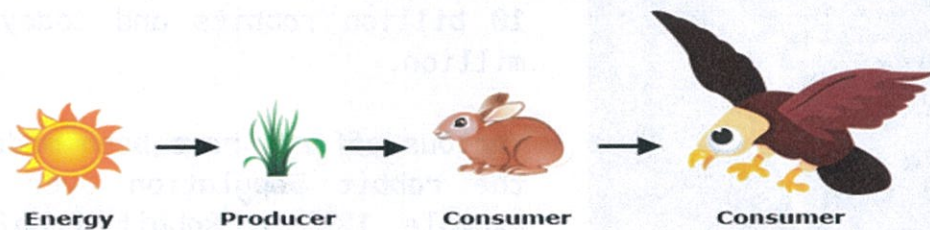
A wild rabbits diet is lettuce, grass, herbs, clover, bark and buds they also eat weeds and search farms and gardens for food to eat. In the winter the rabbit's diet is limited to bark because most of the plants it usually eats are not in season. In spring rabbits do not eat bark as the plants it prefers are back in season. The preferred foods for rabbit are tender and easily damaged plants. A rabbit can stomach many different types of plants and will eat a shrub if they have to. Rabbits are herbivores so they only eat plants.

Places Rabbits Inhabit



Food chain

Virtual Ecosystem Food Chain



Control

The two most humane ways to control rabbits are:

1. putting them down, even though this is one of the most humane ways to control rabbits its not very effective and of fast.
2. Poisoning, poisoning has its own flaws as well even though it is more effective it is very cruel because while it is in process the rabbit suffers a great deal because of the amount of pain.

Level of Classificaiton	Invasive Rabbit
Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Mammalia
Order	Lagomorpha
Family	Leporidae
Genus	Oryctolagus
Species	Cuniculus

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PLANNING SHEET

1 The Feral Pig



2 Level of classification Invasive non-native species

Kingdom = animal/plant

Phylum = Chordate

Class = Mammal

Order = Even-toed ungulate

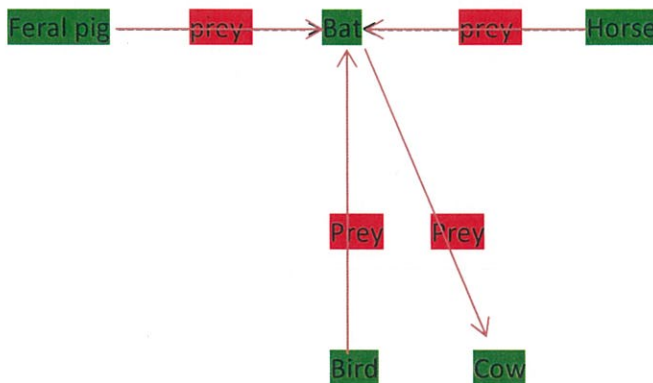
Family = Hogs and Pigs

Genus =  Pig

Species = Wild Boar

3 Scientific name: *Sus Scrofa*

4 Food Chain:



5 They cause damage to the environment. They destroy crops , as well as habitat for plants and animals. They spread diseases that could kill lots of living things.

6 Research is continuing into techniques that will control feral pigs and minimise the damage they cause to native plants and animals. THEY TRAPPED THEM TO!

7 Disadvantages They are smart and could behave. Caged is better then hunted.

Advantages they are smart and could escape. They could kill each other.

bibliography

*Q5 website:

<https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive-species/publications/factsheet-feral-pig-sus-scrofa>

Date: 27/02/17

*Q6 website:

<https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive-species/publications/factsheet-feral-pig-sus-scrofa>

Date: 28/02/17

The Asian Gecko By Lyanna Chan

Chan

7.4, Somerset College, March 2017

Where it's found

"Initially confined to the urban coastal regions of the Northern Territory and Far North Queensland". The Asian Gecko has outstanding adaptability and is the most successful reptiles and is also the only invasive species of Gecko

Queensland museum, 2010-2017).



Asian Gecko

The Asian Gecko is a pale pinkish brown to dark grey gecko with mottled patterns. Its scientific name is '**Hemidactylus frenatus**'. Its total average length is 11cm. When exposed to light it has a dark pattern shape, is not than it is no pattern, the pattern varied depending on the amount of sun. To better identify the Asian Gecko they make a 'chuck, chuck' noise.

Queensland museum, 2010-2017).

All Geckos are nocturnal reptiles that have no eyelids. They have fragile tails that can come off and easily grow back. (Queensland Museum, 2011, pg.1).

Diet

"Asian House Geckos are generalist predators, eating a large variety of prey, including insects, spiders and other small lizards."

(Queensland museum, 2010-2017).

'Impact'

The Asian Gecko was thought to be restricted to inhabited (human) areas, though research (Queensland museum, 2010-2017) proves that they have become well populated (considering they can lay 2 eggs every 4/6 weeks and have a lifespan of about 5 years) (Wikipedia.org, 2/3/17) in bush-lands that are in the Northern Territory and, for example, places like Mon Repos Conservation Park in Queensland. (Queensland museum, 2010-2017).

Besides being a nuisance or a child's temporary pet, the Asian Gecko does not particularly affect any fauna or flora in Australia. Though they have spread, their main population still lingers around urban areas. (ABC Science, 2017 Pg. 1/1).





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RABBITS - THEIR CUTENESS IS A DISGUISE....

Rabbits, or otherwise scientifically known as *Oryctolagus Cuniculus*, have become pests after destroying multiple farms, causing economical drops around Australia. This also led to the extinction of lots of plant species. Loss of vegetation leads to soil erosion as the exposed soil is washed or blown away, removing valuable nutrients required for new plants to grow.

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Mammalia
Order	Lagomorpha
Family	Leporidae
Genus	Oryctolagus
Species	Cuniculus

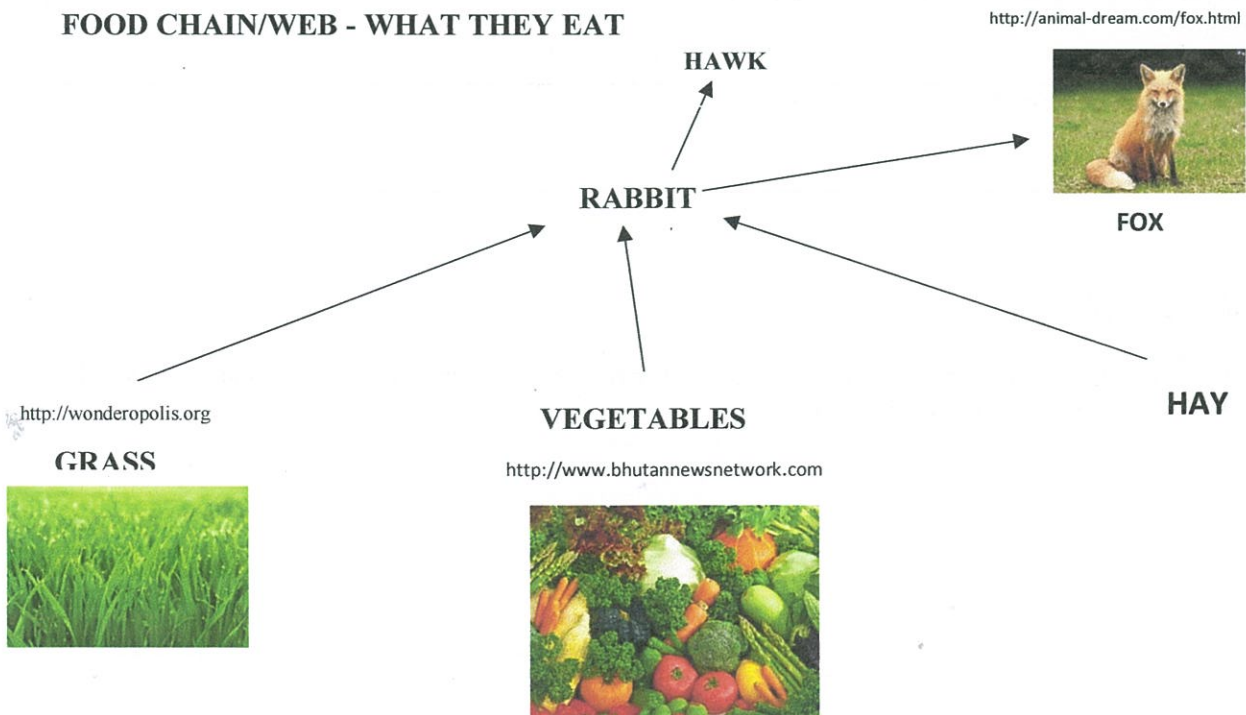


<https://www.reference.com>

HISTORY

Rabbits were found in Europe, Central and Southern Africa, the Indian subcontinent and Japan. They were introduced to Australia on the First Fleet, spreading out, eventually reaching every state. They were bred in food cages to be eaten. By 1827, rabbits were running around by the thousands on large estates. They were then introduced to hunting and also domesticated.

FOOD CHAIN/WEB - WHAT THEY EAT



ARE THERE ANY SOLUTIONS?

Scientists have been releasing viruses and diseases into countries that kill rabbits and rabbits only. An example of this is Rabbit haemorrhagic disease (RHD). Australia held a test and put the virus in quarantine to see if the disease would solve Australia's rabbit problem, as well as New Zealand's. The virus then escaped quarantine, and within 8 weeks, it had killed 10 million rabbits. Another example is myxomatosis, which was released in 1950 and was devastatingly effective, although some rabbits were basically immune.

WHAT EFFECTS WOULD THIS SOLUTION HAVE?

If scientists release a virus, some domestic rabbits would die, not being very moral and ethical – this would be quite inhumane, although it would save people heaps of money and the economics would definitely go up, considering farms would no longer be destroyed by this invasive species.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THIS SOLUTION

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Boosts economy	Not moral or ethical to just kill all rabbits
Keeps native plants (destroyed along with farms)	Kills domestic rabbits as well as wild ones
Stops erosion	
Keeps more required nutrients for animals and plants	
Stops destruction of farms	

OPINION

Scientists should release this virus, but only into Queensland where rabbits are not allowed and it would not be killing any domestic ones.

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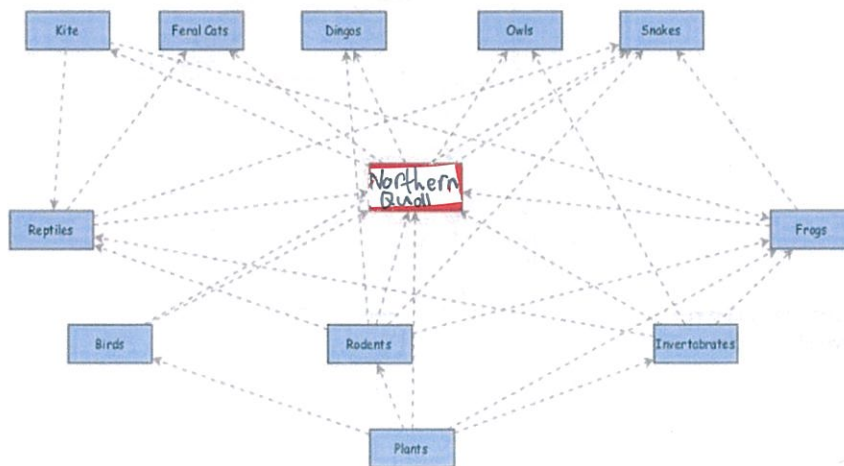
Northern Quoll

By Isabel Charnley 7.4



The northern quoll is an endangered Australian species. Its scientific name is 'Dasyurus Hallucatus'. These are its classification species:

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Mammalia
Order	Dasyuromorphia
Family	Dasyuridae
Genus	Dasyurus
Species	D. Hallucatus



Why are northern quolls endangered?

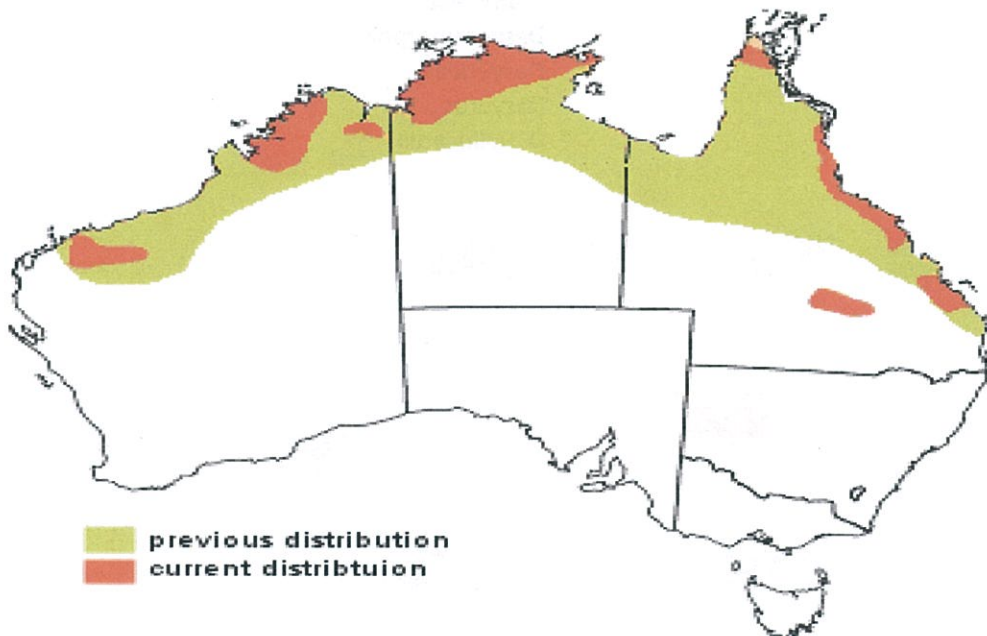
Northern quolls started to go down in population in 1990 at Kakadu national park, the cane toads were responsible for poisoning them since frogs are part of the quoll's diet. There are still a lot of causes for the quolls to decrease in population. They suffer from habitat loss, which can be caused by fires or human constructions. Feral animals such as cats and foxes are key

predators that have been introduced to Australia, these animals have been killing other native wildlife as well.

Scientific ways we are protecting the species.

1. Scientists are researching about cane toads and are trying to work out if there is a cure for their toxins to give to the quolls.
2. Scientists have researched into the loss of quolls and are coming up with solutions. One of the solutions were to train the quolls to avoid the cane toad, another was to trap feral animals.

The main cause of the decaying of quolls were environmental. One of the contributing factors are the cane toads which were brought into Australia to protect the cane crops but then they started to become a pest. Scientists are studying the population of quolls and are looking into the difference in numbers over time, then trying to discover a resolution to the problem. Another contributing factor is the trapping or hunting of feral animals which comes under political.



Let's talk about the Northern Hairy Nosed Wombat

My topic is the Northern Hairy Nosed Wombat. In my fact sheet I will be covering the seven levels of classifications, food chain, history, what is causing the endangerment, what science is doing to help the Wombats, the implications of managing this Australian endangered species and finally disadvantages and advantages.



(FactZoo.com, 2015)

(Anon., 2017)



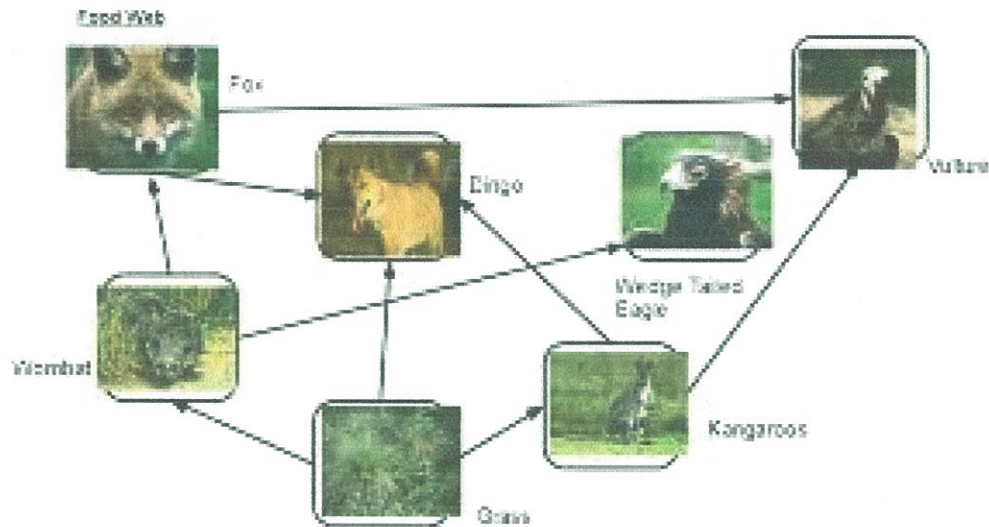
(Anon., 2017)



Scientific Name: *Lasiorhinus krefftii*

7 levels of Classifications

Level of Classification	Invasive non-native species
Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Mammalia
Orders	Diprotodontia
Family	Vombatidae
Genus	<i>Lasiorhinus</i>
Species	<i>Lasiorhinus krefftii</i>



As you can see in the food chain the Northern Hairy Nosed wombats only food source is grass and it is eaten by the eagle and fox.

History of the Hairy Nosed wombat:

Early in the 20th Century it was thought that the Hairy Nosed wombat was extinct. There are only 138 Northern Hairy Nosed Wombats left alive. They can only be found in a small area of Central Queensland. Before European settlement they could be found in Victoria, New South Whales and Queensland.

What's causing the Endangerment of the Northern Hairy Nosed Wombat?

Small population size, Predation, Competition for food, disease, floods, drought and loss of habitat.

What is science doing to help the endangerment of the Northern Hairy nosed wombat?

- research and monitoring of the wombats
- fire management
- maintenance of the predator-proof fence
- control of predators and competitors
- Weed control.

These are all really helping keep the Northern Hairy nosed Wombat an Australian Native animal.

What implications is science giving to this species?

Environmental:

One of the environmental implications of weed control is that the Northern Hairy Nosed Wombat does not have access to the weed that is Poisonous to the wombat which is taking part in their endangerment. A majority of what science is doing to help the wombats is in an environmental implication.

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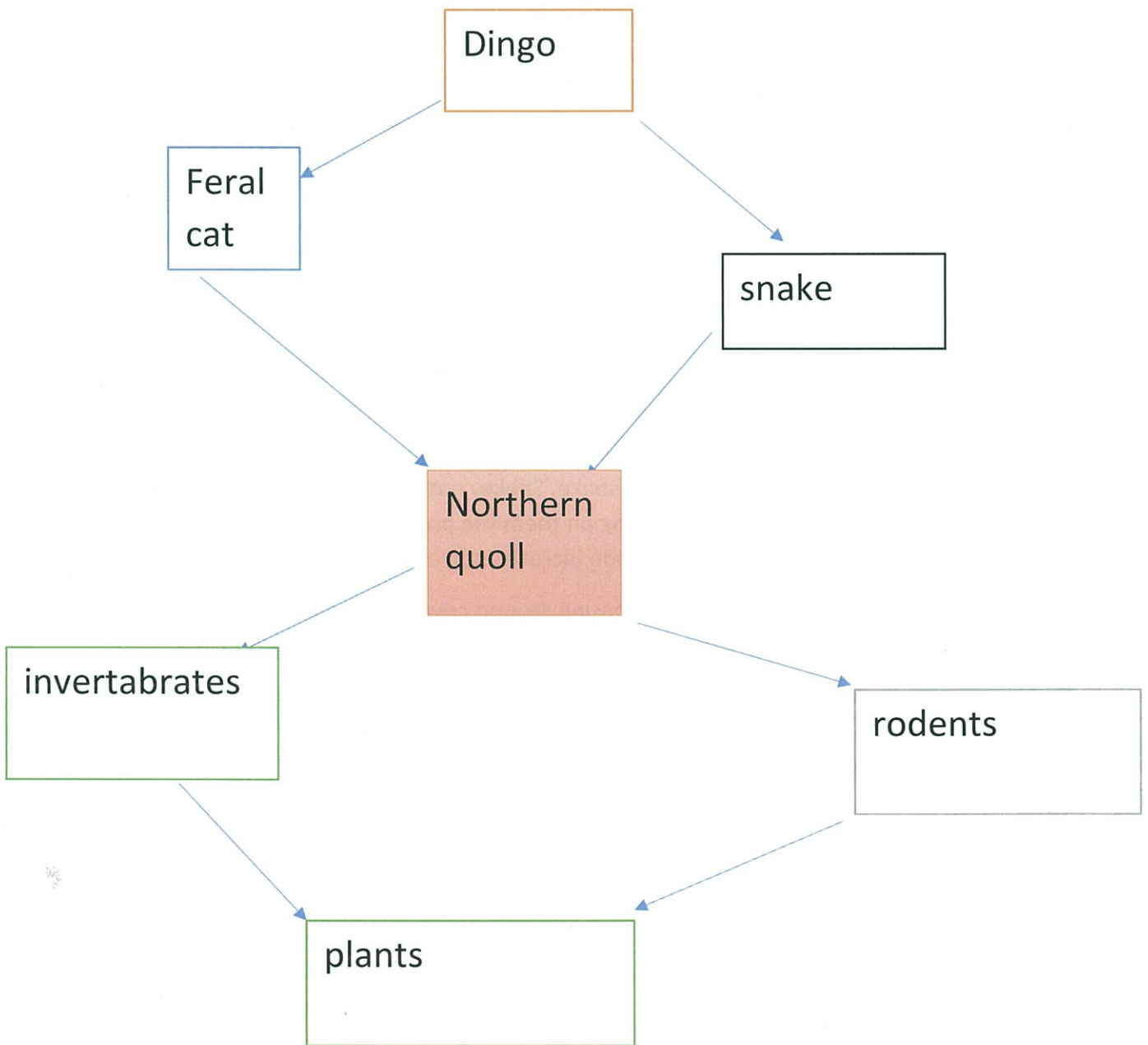
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Northern quoll

Kingdom	animal
Phylum	chordate
Class	Mammalia
Order	dasyuromorphia
Family	dasyuridae
Genus	dasyurus
Species	D.hallacatus



Why is the Northern Quoll endangered?

The Northern Quoll is mainly found in the northern parts of Australia as it is shown in the name Northern Quoll. The numbers are declining fast of the Northern Quoll because of the release of cane toads. This is because the Northern Quoll dies when trying to eat cane toads. The population of the Northern Quoll is estimated to be around about 100,000, but rapidly declining. www.australianwildlife.org/wildlife.org/wildlife/northern-quoll.aspx

How scientists is dealing with this problem?

In 2008-2010 wildlife parks are trying to train the northern quolls to not consume cane toads. The AWC protects three population of the northern quolls and their habitats of a number of Australian northern sanctuaries. AWC works to reduce the impacts of feral cat predation by improving ground cover, by implementing fire management to reduce the frequency of extension late season fires and by control of feral herbivores. Scientists are reducing cane toad numbers by collecting eggs and humanly disposing of adult cane toads. environment.gov.au The Australian Government provided over \$1million for control activities and research.

Implications of the solution?

By reducing the population of feral cats their natural predator, the dingo, will then rely on mostly on another food source. This is the snake. Snakes naturally prey on The Northern Quoll. Therefore with less predators hunting on them the population of The Northern Quoll will stabilise. This will result in the population increasing over time.

Also by reducing late season fires and increasing ground cover Northern Quolls have an improved habitat. This allows them to have shelter from predators and reproduce.

The cane toad population will decrease because of taking their eggs and disposing of adult cane toads. Finally by providing money to for control activities and research we can learn what is working and what is

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Viewed 27 February 2017

Info on the Spotted hand fish

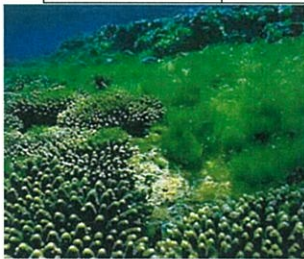


Scientific Name: *Brachionichthys hisutus* (Arkive, 2017)
 Conservation Status: critically endangered (Wikipedia, 2017)
 Habitat: marine habitat (Wikipedia, 2017)
 Wild Diet: small shellfish, shrimp, and Polychaeta worms
 Captivity Diet: Mysis shrimp, amphipods, and small live fish. (Wikipedia, 2017)
 Predators

Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Chordata
Class:	Actinopterygii
Order:	Anglerfish (Lophiiformes)
Family:	Brachionichthyidea
Genus:	Brachionichthys
Species:	<i>B. hirsutus</i>

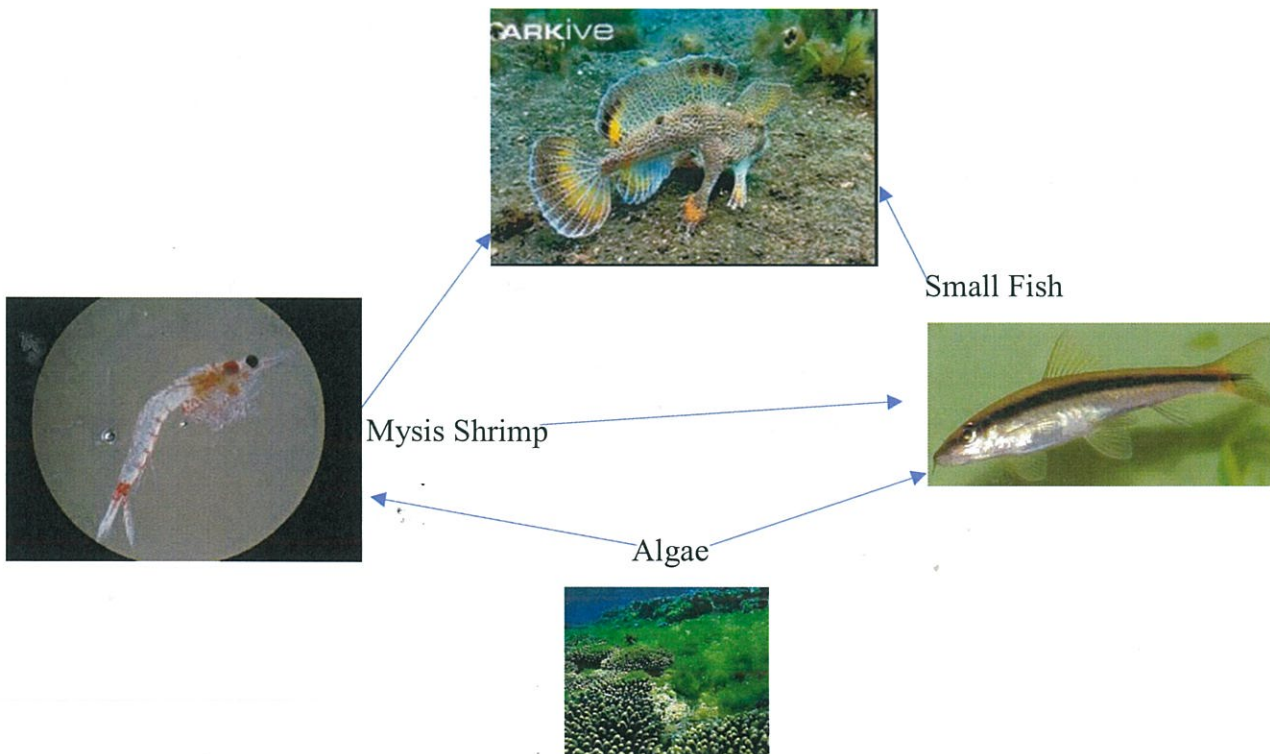
Food Chain

Algae (*Prymnesium parvum*) – Mysis Shrimp (*Mysis diluviana*) – Spotted hand fish (*Brachionichthys hisutus*)



Food Web

key: = is eaten by.



Info on the Spotted hand fish

Why is the spotted hand fish endangered?

Many threats include fishing practices that are known to have significant impacts on benthic habitat and are effective at catching small, slow-moving benthic fish, habitat loss as well as changing of seas and climate change.



Analysis of survey data in 2009 suggested a total abundance of 1500–2700 adult spotted hand fish

2 ways that science is used to protect the spotted hand fish-

- 1) One of the first strategies to maintain the population of the spotted hand fish was to give them complete protection under fisheries legislation, preventing gathering for aquariums.
- 2) Fake sticks for attaching eggs have been established by CSIRO and lodged throughout the creek. There is some confirmation that the hand fish are now using the sticks, though it is unidentified whether the eggs survive to hatching.

It is very costly to maintain the population of the Spotted hand fish for you need the machinery, maps of habitats, recruits etc.

Total Costs: \$1 086 000.3

Advantages 	Disadvantages 
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They are trying to keep up the numbers/ population of the species• They made sticks for the spotted hand fish to lay eggs• they are no longer allowed to be fished• where the spotted hand fish live, it is not allowed to fish there	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What if it affects other species numbers to drop?• If they spend too much money what happens to the other endangered species and invasive species?• They do not know if the eggs survive• What if the sticks are in the open and some marine life animal comes by and eats it? Is it helping or is it making the numbers decrease• Less fish for marketing

Info on the Spotted hand fish

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Camels: A hump in Australian Nature

By Rory Fenelon 7.4 Science Somerset

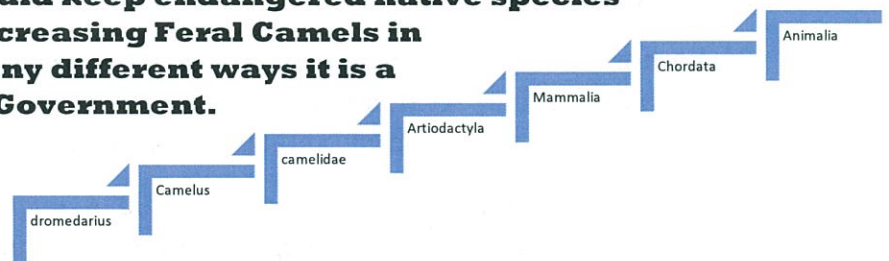
Mrs. Walker Date due: Thu 8 Feb

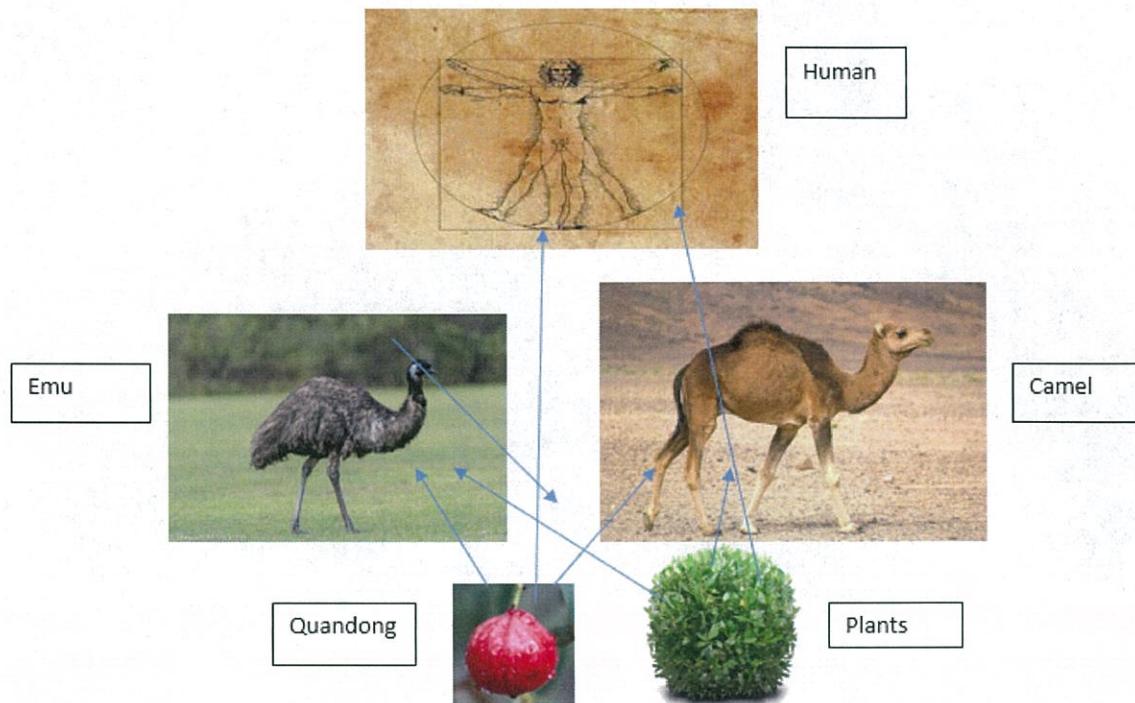
For this assessment task we have been asked by Mrs. Walker to choose an endangered or invasive species of plant or animal to research and how science is either trying to protect it or trying to control it. I have chosen the Camel as an invasive species to study.

Camel (*Camelus dromedarius*)

The Camel, it may look innocent but it is destroying our native wildlife. With no natural predators in Australia Camels are reproducing fast. Some of the invasive camel's diet include native plants and shrubs. During droughts camels can degrade water holes leaving animals with no water source. If this behavior continues it will lead to the extinction of many plants and animals. Camels can also ruin local aboriginal sites losing lots of artefacts and losing more of our countries history.

From 1940 -1966 the Australian Camel population was not managed at all. Harvesting and Culling are used to control Camels these days. Economically this is great as Camel meat can be eaten and exported to other countries, Camels can easily be tamed and can also be used for tourist purposes. This can help culturally as these camel damage aboriginal sites and reducing their numbers could preserve these natural treasures for longer. Environmentally, lessening the numbers of the camel population could keep endangered native species from becoming extinct. Decreasing Feral Camels in Australia can help in so many different ways it is a must do for the Australian Government.





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Mandarin fish

FOOD DIET

Their diet has been observed from the gut. They have found that they eat small worms they also eat copepods and smaller fish. This is a fish that is small and can release poisons gas what can kill other fish for defense

INFORMATION

This fish is critically endangered species of animal the location of the mandarin fish is in the reefs of the Pacific Ocean. One of the popular rainbow fishes is Australian rainbow, which is originated from Australia. This fish type is part of Melanotaeniid family and can grow up to 4 inches in length, Australian rainbow fish is plant substance, live foods, and flake foods. The definition of the Mandarin fish is *Callionymus splendidus* this was named in 1927

Breeding

You will find more breeds coming from the Green Mandarin they make a column of eggs. They breed better in captivity.

Kingdom; Animalia

Phylum; Chordata

Class; Actinopterygii

Order; Perciformes

Suborder; Callionymoidei

Family; Callionymidae

Genus; *Synchiropus*



The Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*)

Introduction

The tasmanian devil is a native Australian species. It's population is decreasing and it is currently rated 'endangered' by the IUCN Red List Organization. According to the Tasmanian Government, the tasmanian devil population has dropped by 80% since the 1990s. Interestingly, they were once considered to be a pest as they preyed on chickens and even sheep!



<https://tasmaniandevilunzoo.com.au/>

Threats

In the 1990s, the population of the wild Tasmanian Devils was 130,000-150,000. Now there are only about 15,000-50,000 left in the wild! Devil Facial Tumour Disease, also known as DFTD for short, is a major threat to this species. In fact, DFTD has killed off at least 65% of this species! This cancer-like disease is transferred from creature to creature when an infected devil bites an uninfected devil, usually while mating or fighting. The affected devils will show lumps (tumours) around the face and neck area. These lumps eventually grow into larger tumours which lets the cancer spread through the body. Once a devil starts showing symptoms, it usually dies within months due to starvation which is caused when the tumour covering the tongue and mouth prevent it from eating. Road-kill is another problem for the tasmanian devil. A 3 year study which was held recently shows that a shocking average of 2,205 devils are killed on Tasmania's main roads annually. Other smaller threats towards the devil include habitat loss and introduced species like foxes and dogs.



<http://www.tassiedevil.com.au/tasdevil.nsf/Mapping-the-disease/A140AACCA1B1F6B0CA2576CB0011BD2C>

Classification

This is the tasmanian devil classified using the 'Seven Levels or Classification'.

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Dasyuromorphia	Dasyuridae	Sarcophilus	<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>

Food chain

This is an example of a food chain of a tasmanian devil that I made up:

Grass > Grasshopper > Mouse > Snake > Tasmanian Devil



<https://pixabay.com/en/photos/grass/>

<https://clipartfox.com/categories/view/9c9dad384bee19fbc46694cd722df2e41acd0958/grasshopper-clip-art.html>

<http://scicurious.scientopia.org/2013/07/19/friday-w/erd-science-mopey-mice-pee-their-feelings/>

<http://www.australlangeographic.com.au/topics/science-environment/2012/07/australias-10-most-dangerous-snakes>

<http://zoo.sandiegozoo.org/animals/tasmanian-devil>

How we are using science to protect this species

Scientists are now studying the disease to hopefully find a vaccine that could prevent, fight or even cure the disease! The discoveries that the scientists are uncovering are helping us and them understand more about this terrible disease. With this new information, we could treat the disease and save the tasmanian devil from extinction. Another way we are saving the devils are by saving them from the wild to learn more about their behaviour. This helps us understand the animals more. In addition, there are groups helping to create a suitable habitat for these creatures. They do this by planting more trees and controlling weeds and planting native plants.

Advantages and Disadvantages of the solution science gives to the problem

An advantage of scientists researching the disease is that they could hopefully find a treatment to slow or even get rid of the disease. On the other hand, these projects and researches can cost a lot of money and take a long time. Also, saving the animals and using them for research is good, but it takes them away from their natural habitat and puts them in an unfamiliar, unnatural environment.

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<http://dpiw.tas.gov.au/wildlife-management/animals-of-tasmania/mammals/carnivorous-marsupials-and-bandicoots/tasmanian-devil/tasmanian-devil-information-for-kids/tasmanian-devils-under-threat> (Tasmanian Government,

<http://devilsindangerfoundation.org.au/about-devil/threats/> (Devil's Danger Foundation, 2017)

<http://www.tassiedevil.com.au/tasdevil.nsf/TheProgram/DC584AB65E636856CA2578E200052638?OpenDocument> (Tasmanian Devil Program, 2017)

BLOBFISH

The Blobfish is a strange fish that lives in the deep seas of Australia and New Zealand. The Blobfish is a light pink creature that has a blobby like figure. Blobfish look like a regular fish when in the water but when it is outside the water it collapses into a blob.

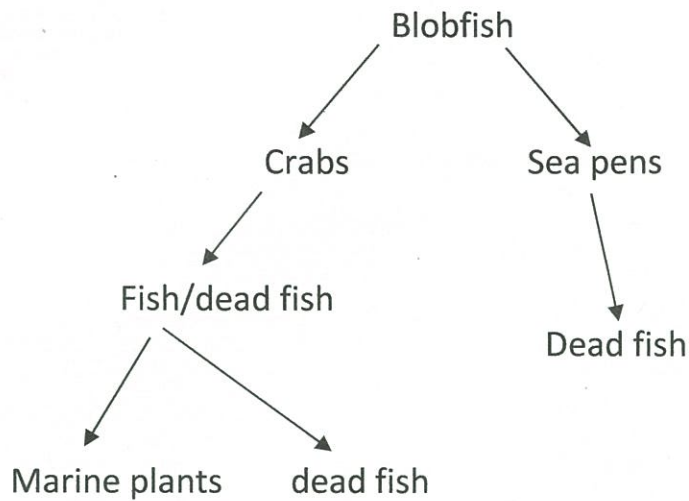
Blobfish live 600m to 1,200m underneath the water where the pressure levels are more than 60 times as greater than the part of the sea we swim in! Blobfish are usually smaller than 30cm in length. The Blobfish floats just above the sea floor because it barely has any muscles and so it doesn't waste any energy swimming or trying to eat.

No one has ever filmed the Blobfish in their natural habitat so some of the Blobfish actions are secret. The reason Blobfish are endangered (nearly extinct) is because of bottom-trawling nets, which go across the ocean floor, pick up deep sea creatures.



Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Actinopterygii
Order: Scorpaeniformes
Family: Psychrolutidae
Genus: Psychrolutes
Species: P. Microporosus

Blobfish food web



How can we stop the Blobfish from extinction?

Solution 1: A way to save the Blobfish is to make a petition to stop bottom trawling nets. You could write a persuasive letter about saving the Blobfish and get people to sign your petition. You could also tell people from school, work, your neighborhood, etc., to make a petition themselves and get more people to sign it!

Solution 2: Blobfish basically eat anything that floats into their mouth, which can be very dangerous. If a piece of trash or other things that animals aren't meant to eat, the Blobfish could choke and die. A way to stop this from happening is to stop using plastic bags, plastic bottles, ect. We also have to put our rubbish in the bin, and if we see any rubbish floating around, pick it up and put it in the bin.



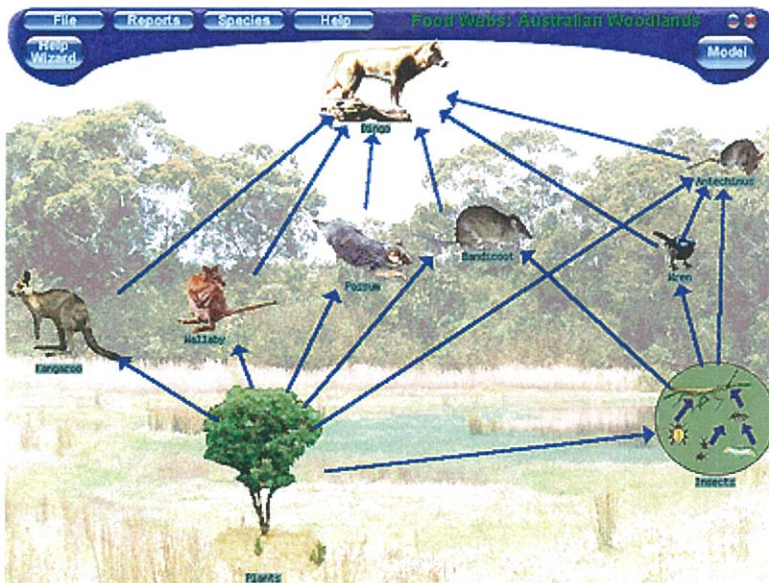
Red Fox (*Vulpes Vulpes*) by Samuel Rigby

The Red Fox or its scientific name *Vulpes Vulpes* was first brought into Australia for hunting in the 1800's. They play a major role in the decline of domesticated animals like sheep and cows, they usually prey on infants of Sheep, Cows and they kill adult chickens along with baby chickens. The growth rate of the Red Fox is increasing every year by 6% even with protective measures and farmers killing them. Over 20 species have died since the Red Fox was introduced to Australia which is more than any species introduced to Australia.

Impact

The Impact of the introduction of the Red Fox has been devastating. It has destroyed many species and some think it is worse than the Cane Toad. The Red Fox has had a major effect on native animals to Australia like bilby's and hare-kangaroos. It has destroyed the Agricultural areas of Australia by killing sheep and other farm animals. There are some positive affects though, the rabbit is hunted by the Red Fox so the numbers of rabbits has slightly decreased over the years but rabbits populate to fast. It also brings diseases like rabies which cause Australia to spend over \$200 million dollars a year on pest control.

Food Web



This is a food web indicating where the Red Fox sits in the food chain in Australia, it is a primary consumer but where it is native (Eurasia, America and Europe) it is a tertiary consumer because there are predators like bears and tigers that will pick on a Red Fox.

Controlling the Red Fox

There are a few ways to prevent or temporarily stop them inhabiting an area a few being hunting, scaring them away and trapping them. Some people that have livestock on a property go hunting with guns to see if they can find foxes or fox dens eliminating both is a very effective way of stopping them coming back to that area. If you have foxes living on your property some set up strobe lights or rotating beacons, because these bright moving lights either recreate hunters shining torches on them and because they don't like big bright lights. You can also trap foxes when they come to your property. It is a very effective way of repelling foxes but it could backfire so that the foxes learn from what you did wrong and can easily escape, to set up a trap you put small holes so that the fox's legs fall in the holes - easy to fall into but hard to escape – and some good places to put these traps are in ditches, near carcasses and on the entrance to pens where animals can go.

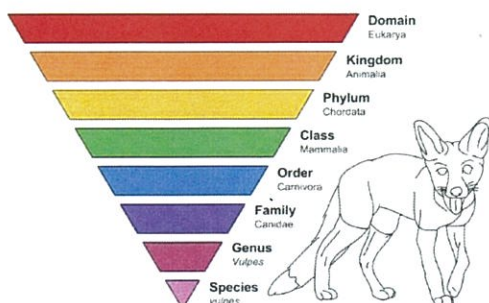
Ecology

The Red Fox has a very diverse ecology. It can live basically anywhere ranging all the way from deserts to cities. A few areas where they can thrive is the desert, forests and farms. Their diet consists a lot of small mammals like mice and shrews but if it is fast enough to catch a bird or rabbit. The Red Fox is known for its resourcefulness and cunning so it knows the best strategy's for catching different animals. The Red Fox also likes berries and fruits so it is an omnivore.



History

The Red Fox was first introduced to Australia in 1871. The reason they were brought into Australia was because some people wanted to use the fox for sports hunting and shooting but they got out of hand and started to reproduce very, very quickly. The Red Fox isn't even native to England. It came from Asia over to England then the Red Fox was brought to America when Christopher Columbus went there but they got out of hand just like it did in Australia. There is no state or territory in Australia where the Red Fox lives, they breed almost as quickly as the rabbit.



This is what the Red Fox is classified as

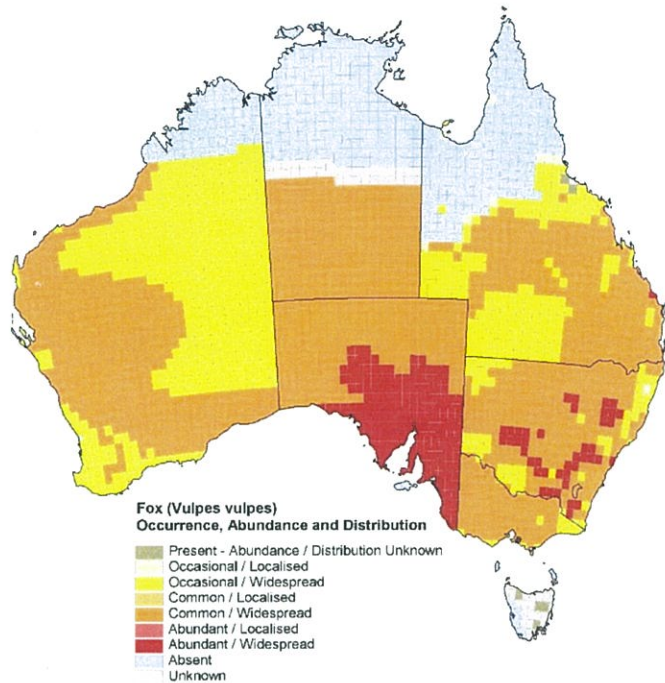


Where the Red Fox lives

The Red Fox lives predominantly in South Australia where it is red that means that there is a lot of Red Fox inhabitancy. It is uncommon in places like Darwin and Tasmania but it is not unseen or un heard of.

Conclusion

The Red Fox has inhabited many continents including Asia, Europe Australia and America but introducing the Red Fox into Australia for hunting and shooting was a mistake. It shouldn't have been done but now it has been so we must try our hardest to minimize or remove the Red Fox from Australia because it is calcified as a pest and they ruin a lot of things, they kill livestock, steal food and disturb farmers when growing things likes berries.



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Year 7 Science, Semester One Formative Research Assignment Ethan Robinson

The Grey Nurse Tiger Shark/ the Sand Tiger Shark

FAST FACTS

Type: FISH

Diet: CARNIVORE

Life Span: 15 YEARS

Length: FULL GROWTH – 6 to 10 ft.

Weight: 200 – 350 lbs

KINGDOM: Animalia

PHYLUM: Chordata

CLASS: Chondrichthcyes

ORDER: Lamniformes

FAMILY: Odontaspidae

GENUS: *Carcharias*

SPECIES: *c. Taurus*

The beast that you see below is scary, large and looks like it will end your life in seconds, but the truth is that it's not a killer. There has been a very small amount of attacks from this shark but overall it's not really an incredibly threatening species. It can be found all around the coast of Australia but the largest concentration of its population is located in Northern Territory.





(This shark's particular food diet was very hard to find so I broadened it out a little bit.)

This king of the Northern Australian sea looks threatening, to be quite honest, sometimes can be. With the result of minimum attacks, some humans believe that this species should be terminated to prevent any more attacks. This species has no recorded fatalities (the shark has not killed anyone yet), but people still consider them a major threat to people on the northern beaches of Australia.

Another reason for the species depopulation is because of shark nets. Sharks are always harmed by these nets but 400 Sand Tiger sharks have been caught and only 40% have been found alive, that's means that 80/400 sharks have survived and encounter with a net. That is an abnormally large number when you're referring to an endangered species. Scientists are trying to create different types of shark nets that won't injure them. If they can't find a solution on how to make a shark net that won't injure the shark but still keep them out, then they will try a make an alternative to shark nets all together. Who knows, shark repellent might become an actual thing?

This next point is mainly a problem in Argentina but it's still a problem in the Bass Strait, anyway the problem is the competition for food between Sand Tiger sharks and humans. When humans fish around the shark's habitat, the humans catch most of the Sand Tiger sharks diet. Which upsets the oceans food chain. In turn that can cause extinction.

When scuba divers observe sea life for research, the Sand Tiger shark is at the top of their 'to do' list, (especially because it's an endangered species). A study near Sydney in Australia found that the behaviour of the sharks is affected by the proximity of scuba divers, (Parker, 1999). When a scuba diver occurs around a shark, it can easily effect the arrogation, swimming and respiratory behaviour, but this only happens at short time scales. When a diver enters a range of 3 meters within the shark it's behaviour changes only to be reverted to its normal ways once the diver has retreated.

All of these are big threats to the existence of Sand Tiger Sharks, especially since they reproduce so little. Every 2-3 years a Sand Tiger shark only produces two pups, so it's important to keep this species alive as long as possible. Their fins are worth a lot it Japan and South Africa, so they are hunted often.

What Scientists Are Doing to Save the Sand Tiger Shark.

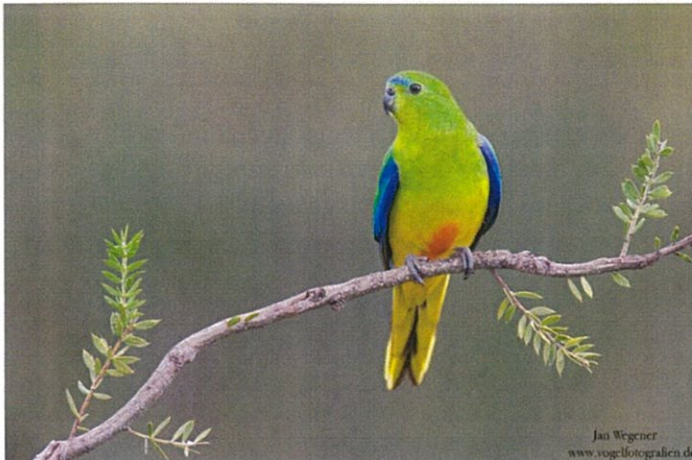
The NMFS (National Marines Fisheries Surface) are the main organisation that are protecting the Sand Tiger shark and other endangered sea life. They are concerned about the amount of remaining Sand Tigers and are trying to take action on it. Some examples of their commitments are: setting a law. The NMFS have created their own law that if this species is caught will fishing it must be released immediately, the shark is a prohibited species.

An environmental impact that scientists are doing to save Sand Tigers is making (some of) their habitats a no fish zone, (only particular areas). These areas are concentrated Northern Africa, Eastern Asia and Northern Australia. This helps because in these particular areas, are

even more endangered sea life. This has been a worldwide discussion, (mainly between scientists) for the past two years. So far it has not happened yet but it looks like it's going to.

The orange bellied parrot (*Neophema Chrysogaster*)

The orange bellied parrot is a native Australian endangered species. The parrots live generally in West Tasmania and South Victoria. These animals are on the brink of extinction with around 200 birds left in the wild. They generally breed in months around October and only lay 6 eggs per year.



The seven levels of classification for this bird.

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata

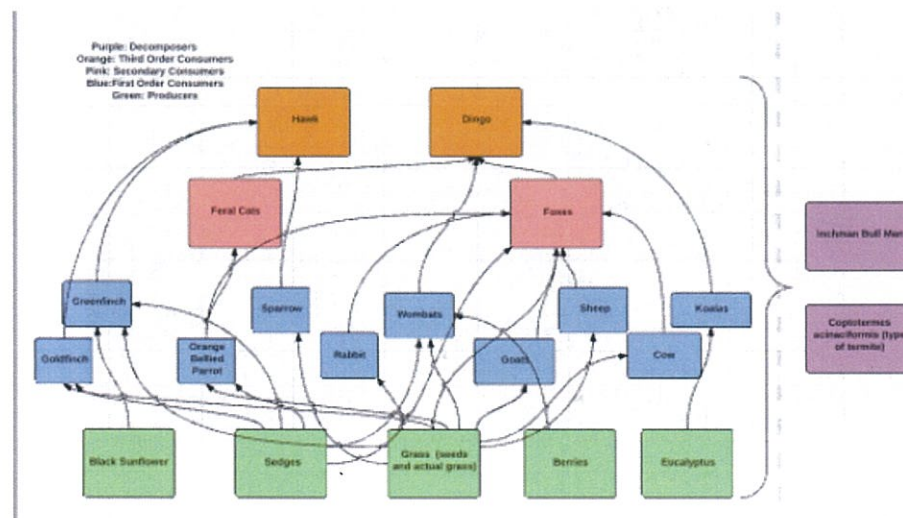
Class: Aves

Order: Psittaciformes

Family: Psittacidae

Genus: *Neophema*

Species: *Neophema Chrysogaster*



By Sydney Surie 7.4

The scientific name of this bird is *Neophema Chrysogaster*

The orange bellied parrot is endangered. This is due to the habitat disappearing. The button grass is slowly as well disappearing. This is their main source of food. Without this they have to rely on other things that may be a bit harder to find. As well as all of this finding the new source of food the orange bellied parrot only has 50 mating pairs for the whole year. With that amount each pair produces 6 eggs. Which is 300 eggs, not much because not all of them will survive so probably only 150 of them will survive.

Scientists have been working with farmers and acreage owners in the orange bellied parrots' habitats both in Victoria and west Tasmania. They have also been looking after the nesting habitat at Melaleuca and Birch's Inlet at the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage area. They did one more thing, they are improving the important migratory environment and controlling the numbers of predators in North-West Tasmania and on King Island.

Advantages	Disadvantages
To help the number of the endangered species	Could become a pest if too much protection
Make sure future generations get to experience it	Lack of predators could make awareness of danger for the birds decrease – more likely to get eaten



By Sydney Surie 7.4



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By Sydney Surie 7.4

The Pygmy Possum (*Burramys parvus*)

Nico Verin.

The Mountain Pygmy Possum was only introduced in 1966 at a ski cabin in Victoria, up to that everyone thought they were extinct. The mountain Pygmy Possum is the only hibernating marsupial and that's why we need it because without it there would be 0 hibernating marsupials. Today it is Critically endangered but don't worry because the population of the Pygmy Possum has been growing a lot since 2012 because scientists are finding better ways to populate more Pygmy Possums. They are vulnerable creatures so they have to be protected and repopulated.

History

The history of the Pygmy possum is quite interesting because when it was first discovered all there was were some bones from the jaw and were put in fossil record. After this everyone thought it had gone extinct but in 1966 a man at a ski lodge in Victoria found a Pygmy Possum. Since then the possum has been seen in 3 other locations that are near southern Australia. Mountain Pygmy Possums have always lived in Australia and haven't had to migrate although they have experienced some pretty big climate change.

Diet/Hibernation

Mountain Pygmy-possums mostly eat the Bogong Moth, It is affluent with protein and is very important to the mountain Pygmy possums because they have to eat a lot and gain fat before hibernation. This is not their only source of food as there are still insects that include spiders, caterpillars and beetles. Seeds from plants are also eaten occasionally. The Possums get ready for hibernation after they breed with the body weight doubling before the sleepy season. The hibernation period is quite long and can last up to 5 – 7 months. If they did not consume enough beforehand then the possum can likely starve.

Threats

The Mountain Pygmy Possum's threats are things Climate change, an increase in temperature can hurt the pygmy possum and force them out. Habitat destruction and degradation is another threat to the Possum. The possums receive some predation from feral animals like fox and cats and the Pygmy possum probably won't win in that fight. A threat that scares me is littering and

garbage, because cats and foxes are attracted to the areas from aromas etc. This would not be good for the Pygmy Possum. A surprising threat is rat poison and traps this is because the Bogong moth is threatened by it and without the Bogong moth the Possum would starve.

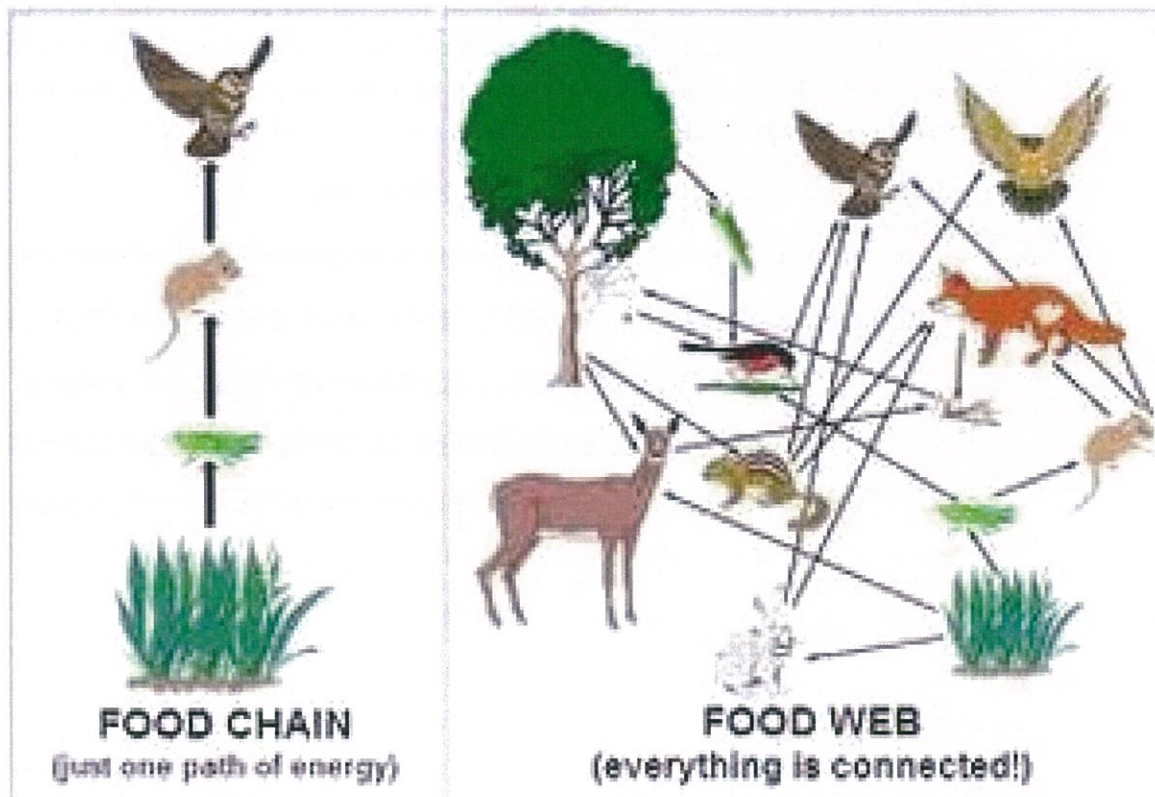


Behavior

Mountain pygmy possums are nocturnal creatures sleeping during the day and then scavenging at night. All other members from the Pygmy Possums are not nocturnal. The habitat of the Pygmy possums usually lies in boulder fields of south AUS. Male Mountain Pygmy Possums are solitary meaning they leave nesting sites to live in lower altitudes in the mountain. Child Pygmy possums tend to hibernate for only 5 months when their parents hibernate for 7. In the breeding season during spring and summer the older, heavier mountain pygmy possums usually have the better habitats. Males can act angrily and aggressively at others while the breeding season is underway. Aggression shown with females and males in a form of tail biting.

Food Web

In The Mountain Pygmy Possum Food Web its clear the Possum doesn't have much prey but instead he has 3 giant predators. Its important the Bongong moth is here to stay because looking at the food web the Pygmy possum would be doomed if the moth goes extinct. Luckily their primary source of food is grass so it will never run out.



Repopulation

Existing Civilizations of the Mountain Pygmy Possum are being monitored and watched, some vital possum habitat is being protected by national park boundaries, artificial corridors and tunnels linking fragmented populations, and other weed control work. Regular fox and cat control programs and public awareness campaigns are also conducted in alpine resorts.

Many wilderness saving groups are very happy to have supported this excellent project about cross breeding singles from separate populations. This salvage will show better genetic variation into the Mountain Pygmy Possums populations which will result in healthier possums and will increase the population size.

Only a few hundred Mountain Pygmy Possums abide in just 3 detached populations. FAME assist a groundbreaking plan endeavor at lengthening the viability of Mountain Pygmy Possum

population at Mt Buller by produce more genetic variety through cross breeding with Possums from a disconnect population. Within the first year a 50% enhance in the Mt Buller population was observed. The valuable result from this scheme has provided the essential proof that will permit this strategy to be used protect other endangered species.

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How Science is Protecting the Tasmanian Devil

Somerset College

Science

Mrs. Walker

By Joshua Yuan 7.4

The Tasmanian devil is an exclusive mammal to Tasmania. The devil is a scavenger because of its strong jaws and eats whatever is available. Most flying birds are its predators. A male Tasmanian devil weighs 7.7-13.0kg and a female one weighs 4.5-9kg.

The Tasmanian devil is an endangered specie. Rarely, they die due to road kills and most of others die for the Devil Facial Tumour Disease. This is a type of cancer that is likely to spread because devils mainly bite each other and the devil with the disease will pass it on to its mates. You are easily to see the cancer starting around their mouth.

The first sight of the DFTD was in 1996 with codename: DFT1. Scientists were then observing in 2014 using a devil that was infected with codename: DFT2. There is no cure for this disease for the moment. However, scientists are trying to protect the devils even though they are endangered.



(Tasmanian devil closeup)

The Tasmanian devil is listed as Endangered by the Federal and State Governments. It is also to be known on the Red List. It is now fully protected and bred. The population of the devil dropped from 150000 to 50000-20000.

We are using science to protect the endangered species. A solution is that scientists are trying to stop the DFTD disease from happening by using science. They also raise devils and breed them. They are even really rare to find and maybe the ones that you find contain the disease. It would be also really hard to breed because the devils really like to fight each other so it would be hard for them to even get along. They also need a lot of food to give to the devils to feed and that will be easy to find because there are a lot of road killed possums.

Scientists are trying to make a vaccine to inject into the devils. They will vaccinate 60 wild devils over the next three years and will then stop the disease. The disadvantage to this solution would be that this vaccine may not work and may even kill the devils. Even so, the vaccine will be hard and time consuming to create and even when you create the final product, it would be already too late.



(Scientists trying to test out their vaccine)

Here are the seven levels of classification:

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Mammalia
Order	Dasyuromorphia
Family	Dasyuridae
Genus	Sarcophilus
Species	harrisii

In conclusion, the Tasmanian devil will have a slight chance of it not becoming extinct and is researched by scientists. Many have died over that past years but science can save many lives.

<http://www.tassiedevil.com.au/tasdevil.nsf>

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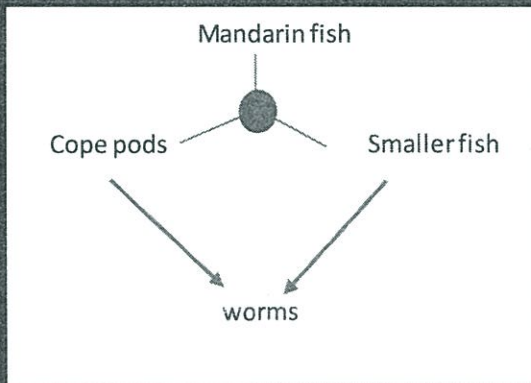
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Why are they endangered

They are hunted to go for action for aqua marine centres. Pollution with rubbish / plastic and tin.



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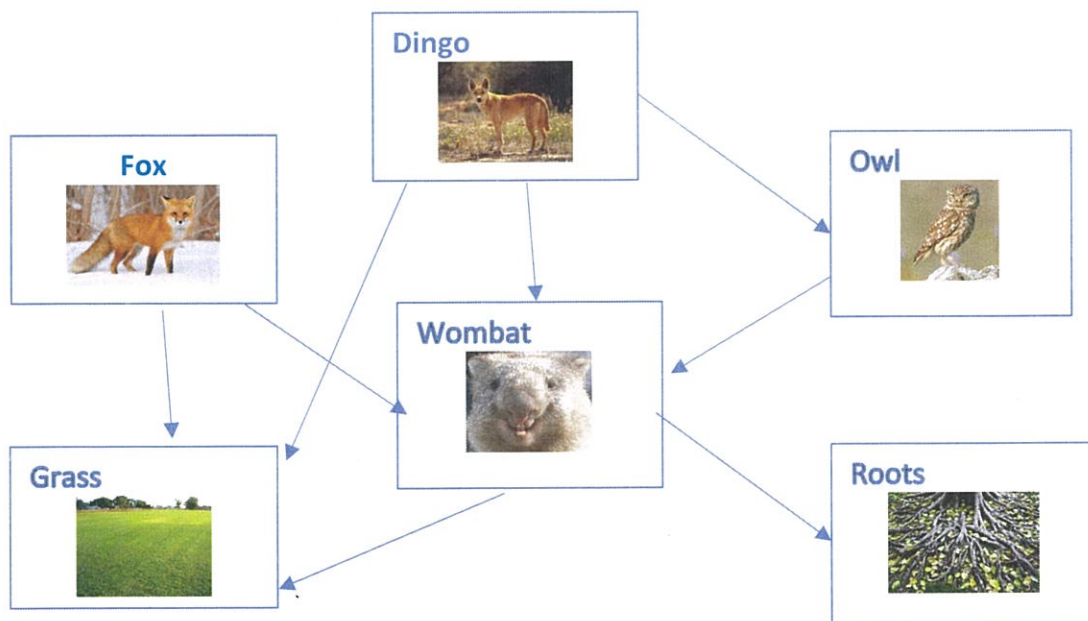
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Ben Gallagher – 7.4

The Hairy Nose Wombat



Level of classification	
Kingdom	Animal
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Mammalia
Order	Diprotodontia
Family	Vombatidae
Genus	Lasiorhinus
Species	L. krefftii



The reason for the wombat being endangered is because of domesticated animals like sheep and cattle taking up their habitat and creating food shortages. Another reason why the wombat is endangered is because of low breeding rate which means they don't produce a lot of young. Therefore, when an animal eats one of these wombats, the population does not recover. Also, natural disasters are a huge problem as they wipe out the local wombat population, these natural disasters are fire, flood and drought. However, the biggest problem for the hairy nosed wombat are dingoes, foxes and feral cats and dogs.

Science is protecting the Hairy Nose Wombat by:

- research and monitoring of the wombats
- fire management
- maintenance of the predator-proof fence
- control of predators and competitors
- weed control

The solution is environmental in nature and would involve reducing the number of predators such as feral cats and dogs, habitat protection and creation and increasing the food availability. This would allow numbers of wombats to increase over time and take them off the endangered species list. Upon reflection, this would require a lot of government funding and national parks in the rebreeding and habitat protection programme.

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The Kangaroo Island Dunnart

Is it endangered?

The Kangaroo Island Dunnart is listed as critically endangered by 'The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species' there could be as few as 500 left!

Why is it 'Critically Endangered'?

The Kangaroo Island Dunnart is endangered due to Habitat loss, also tree dieback caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, water mould has likewise affected the population of The Kangaroo Dunnart. Feral Cats have thought to be another reason of why the population decreased.



Where does it live?

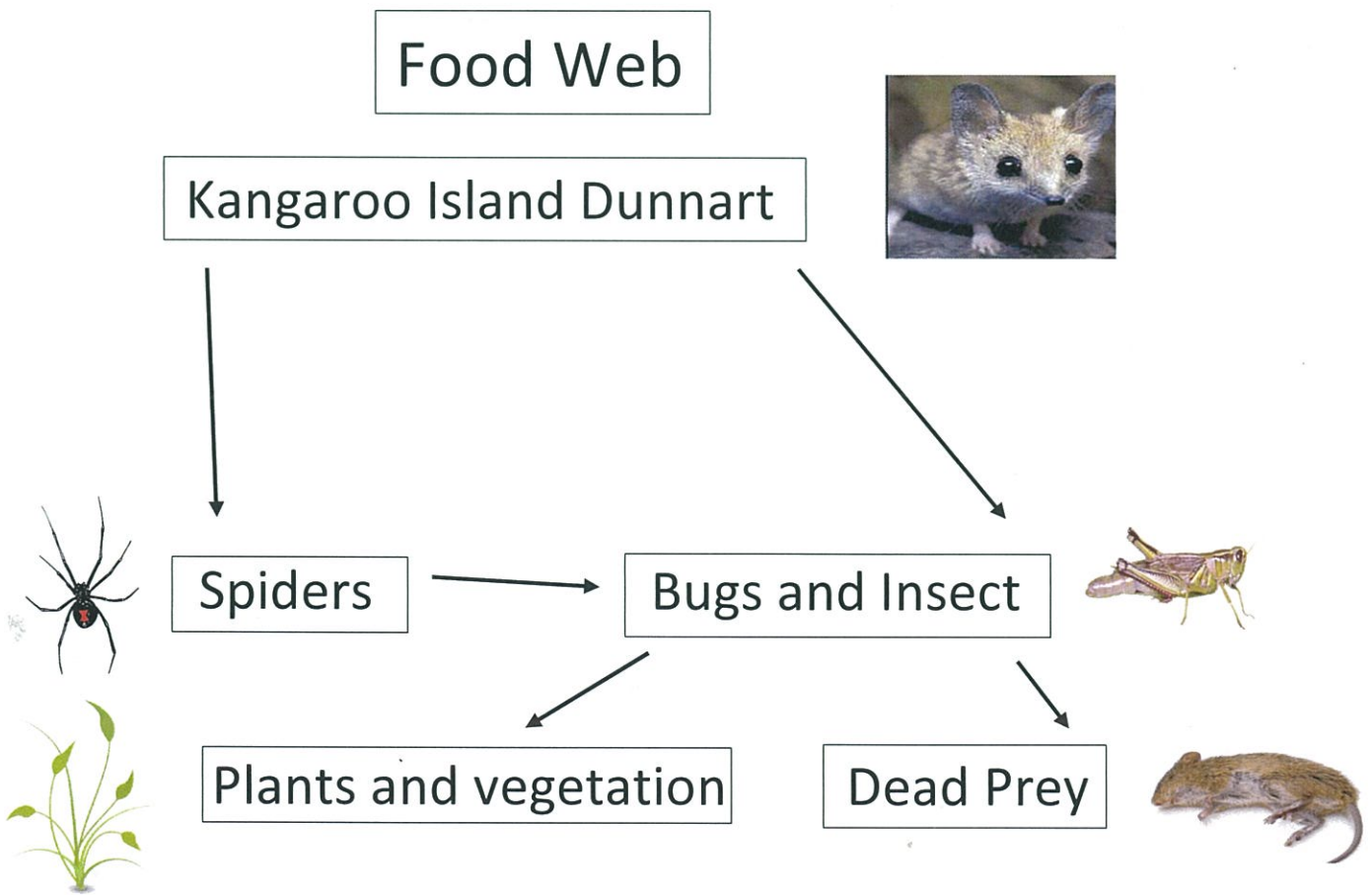
The Kangaroo Island Dunnart is a native Australian animal which lives in the Western half of Kangaroo Island in South Australia.

What is the protection plan to protect the KI Dunnart?

Some of the things being done to protect the KI Dunnart and its environment is fuel is reduced at strategic locations to minimize the extent of bushfires on an entire patch of suitable habitat for the KI Dunnart. In addition The KI Dunnart if captured will have a tracker placed on for 5 days to see where it goes and if it leads to more Dunnarts. Thirdly, there will be an assessment of the need to establish a captive colony

Advantages +	Disadvantages -
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimising the extent of Bush fires • trackers • establishing a captive colony means that the KI dunnart will most likely be able to have more offspring and increase their population ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimising bush fires means loss of nutrients for wildlife to regrow • they might have to catch them which can cause them trauma • establishing a captive colony means they will forget how to survive in the wild

Seven levels of classification + 1
Kingdom – Animalia
Phylum – Chordata
Class – Mammalia
Infraclass – Marsupialia (the + 1)
Order – Dasyuromorphia
Family – Dasyuridae
Genus – Sminthopsis
Species – Sminthopsis Aitkeni



(The conversation, 2017)

<http://theconversation.com/australian-endangered-species-kangaroo-island-dunnart-20841>

(Australia Gov Department of Environment, 2017)

<https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/bb9cf41b-a825-4f3a-8c2d-45c0933c13d4/files/ki-dunnart.pdf>

(Wikipedia, 2017)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kangaroo_Island_dunnart

Somerset college Lida Korina 7.4.

Mrs. Walker Sciences. Thursday 9th March

Blob fish

The blob fish is and endangered Australian specie.



Engelhaupt, E. (2013) 'World's ugliest animal' contest took a blobfish out of water. Available at: <https://www.sciencenews.org/blog/gory-details/worlds-ugliest-animal-contest-took-blobfish-out-water> (Accessed: 3 March 2017).**In-line Citation:**(Engelhaupt, 2013)

The blob fish lives in the ocean off the coasts of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania. The blob fish lives at 1189 meters where the pressure is 119 times higher. The blob fish under water is not a blob, it only turns into a blob if it gets to the surface because they are not used to the pressure. When they are at the surface they cant swim because they have very little muscle the they go with the flow.

Blob fish don't have a skeleton or bones so they don't have teeth and they cant bite. No one has ever seen a blob fish feed, but some scientist think they eat crab. Because the blob fish has no muscle it cant hunt it can only open their mouths and whatever gets in they will eat. If you want to have a blob fish as a pet as soon as you get it out of the water you have to keep it in some very strong alcohol such as vodka because they can only survive in high pressure.

The blob fishes scientific name is *Psychrolutes microporosus*. Their name comes from a Greek word psychrolouteo which means to have a cold bath. The blob fish is endangered because when it goes up to the surface they get caught in nets and when they get taken out they turn into a blob and die.

kingdom	Animalia
phylum	Chordata
class	Actinopterygii
order	Scorpaeniformes
family	Psychrolutidae
Genus	Psychrolutes

That is what scientists think what a blob fish looks like underwater.



Blobfish (2017) in Wikipedia.

Available at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blobfish> (Accessed: 3 March 2017). **In-line**

Citation:(*Blobfish*, 2017)

Political

The Australian and Tasmanian Government are trying to prevent the blob fish from dying by changing the way that they are trawling.

The blob fish doesn't have a food chain or a food web. It doesn't have it because the blob fish has never been seen eating.

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(Accessed: 3 March 2017). **In-line Citation:**(Larry and Factly, 2016)

The Endangered Tasmanian devil.



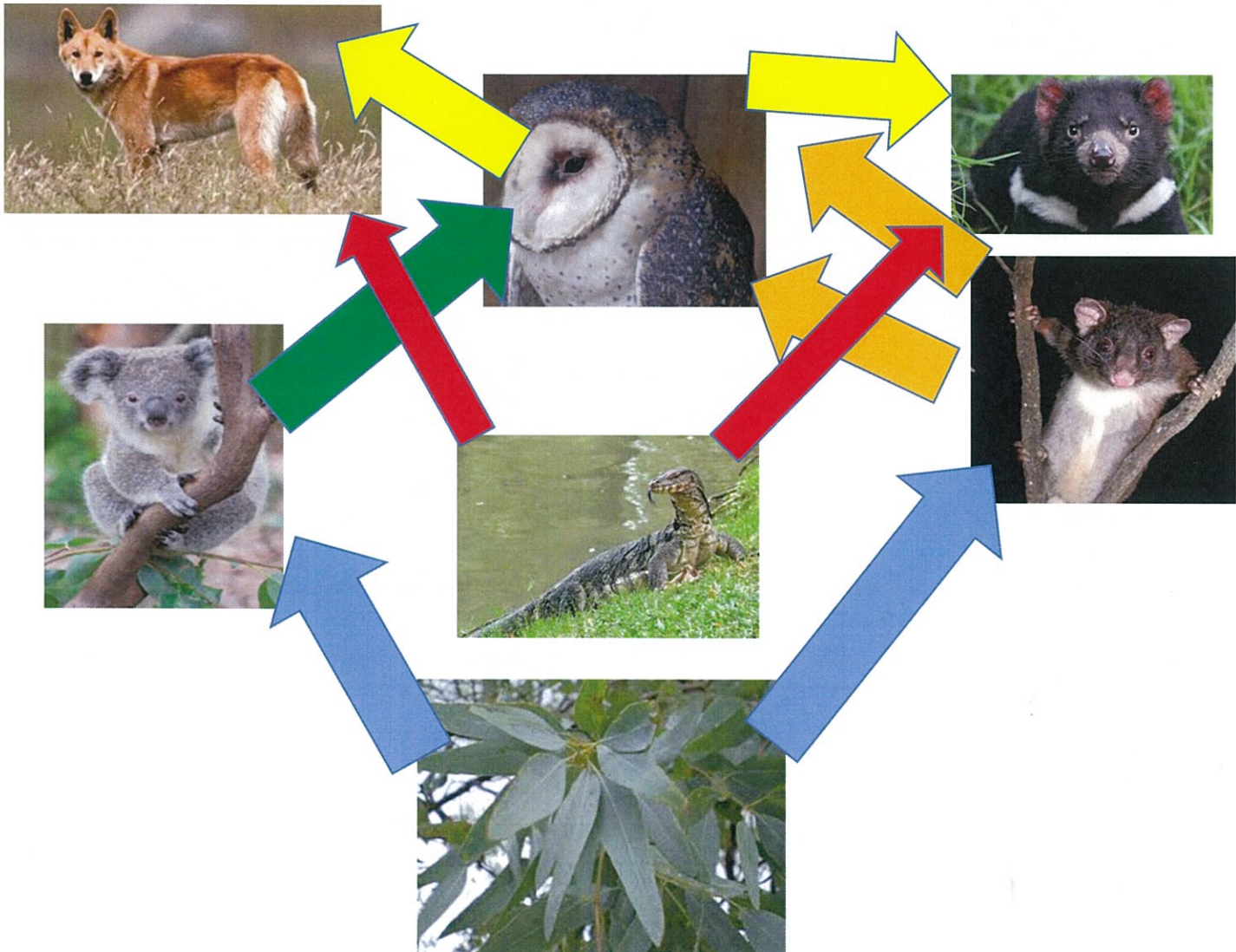
Background Information

The Tasmanian Devil is a marsupial that lives in Tasmania. The Tasmanian Devil is an animal with a horrible disease that they get called the tumor disease. The Tasmanian Devil's scientific name is called *Sarcophilus Harrisii*.

Level of Classification	Invasive non-native species
Kingdom	Tasmanian Devil
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Mammalia
Order	Dasyuromorphia
Family	Dasyurids
Genus	<i>Sarcophilus</i>
Species	<i>S.harrisii</i>

Scientific Name	<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>
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TASMANIAN DEVIL FOOD WEB



How are the Tasmanian Devils endangered and how are scientists trying to solve the tumor disease?

The Tasmanian devil population is decreasing because the Tasmanian devils very easily get this lumps on the Tasmanian devil skin. The first official tumor disease was first seen in Australia in 1996. Today the chance of Tasmanian devil's dying with it was 20% now it is 50%

today. That is a huge increase of percentage. The Scientists are capturing the animal and take a lot of research to see what the massive issue is because the devil is a massive tourist attraction I zoos so hope it stope very soon.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<p>It could be a tourist attraction to see what it looks like close up.</p> <p>The Tasmanian devil when captured cannot go back to its environment which is good because the Tasmanian devil is always looking for a prey for some food.</p>	<p>The Tasmanian Devils live in tree surrounded areas so there are many plants and bushes that could be giving them this horrible disease.</p> <p>It is really hard to catch the Tasmanian Devil to take research.</p> <p>Other animals can eat the Tassie Devil</p>

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Thankyou for listening

How to stop the invasion of European Rabbits

Background

European / feral rabbits arrived in Australia with the First Fleet. The first feral rabbit population was reported in Tasmania as early as 1827. On the mainland, a dozen feral rabbits were freed into the wild in Victoria in 1859. Their population expanded into Queensland by 1886. By 1910, they covered most of their present range today, with a population of around 6 000 000.

Kingdom - Animalia

Phylum - Chordate

Class - Mammal

Order - Lagomorph

Family - Leporidae

Genus - *Oryctolagus*

Species - *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

The problem

The European rabbit may look as innocent as a fly, however, their consumption in large numbers may have caused the extinction of several small, ground-dwelling mammals in Australia's arid lands, and have contributed to the decline in numbers of many native plants and animals.

Their sharpened sense of hearing can allow them to avoid predators while their large numbers make it almost impossible to kill off and their massive reproductive rate can refill a population in a matter of months. When native animals try to compete against the 9 000 000 European rabbits, a common result is them losing food and eventually becoming extinct.



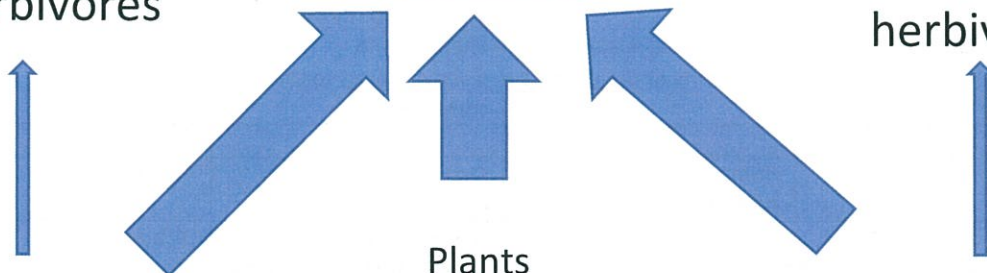
Feral rabbit



How it impacts the ecosystem

Australian herbivores

Australian herbivores



Plants

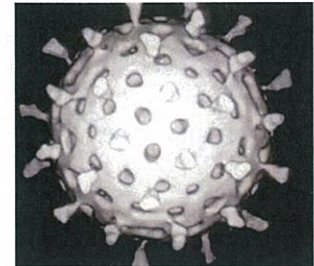


How science has the solution!

Current techniques available for controlling rabbits can be categorised broadly as biological, chemical and mechanical.

Solution 1:

Biological- Biological controls include the myxoma virus causing the disease myxomatosis, which only affects rabbits. Released in 1950, the virus initially killed over 90 per cent of all feral rabbits that contracted the disease, but some resistance to the disease developed, making the pathogen less effective. Despite this, the myxoma virus still keeps populations to an average of 5 per cent of the normal population without the myxoma virus in wetter areas, and 25 per cent in arid areas.



The other important biological control is the rabbit calicivirus disease (rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus) which has proved more effective in wetter parts of the country than in drier regions. Australia currently has only one strain of calicivirus which is relatively stable. However, rabbits are developing resistance to infection. But good news comes through. Research is being undertaken to identify new strains of pathogens targeting feral rabbits to release in Australia.

Solution 2:

Mechanical- Destruction of warrens and above-ground harbours (rabbit dens) is the most widely used mechanical method for feral rabbit control. Warren ripping can be a cost-effective and an efficient method for neutralising rabbit numbers and stopping reinvasion of the treated area because it deprives rabbits of a haven for breeding. Other methods used less widely are fencing, shooting, trapping and explosives to destroy warrens.



	Morally	Economically	
Warren ripping	Rabbits aren't usually harmed	Cheapest way to diminish rabbit density and to stop reinvasion	Advantages
Warren ripping	Destroys havens and can kill rabbits in the process	There are no disadvantages to the community	Disadvantages
Viruses	Human don't make the killing blow	There are no expenditures	Advantages
Viruses	Slow and painful for rabbits	New strands have to be engineered to prolonged effectiveness	Disadvantages

By far, the most effective way of keeping these invasive species at bay is the myxoma virus. Killing an average of 85 per cent of the population, this virus is extraordinary at diminishing feral rabbit populations.

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feb 21 2017

feb 24 2017

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FERAL EUROPEAN RABBIT (*ORYCTOLAGUS CUNICULUS*)

2011

feb 26 2017

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Is the Devil going to Heaven?!

Tasmanian devil classification groups

Rank	Name	
Kingdom	Animal	
Phylum	Chordate	
Class	Mammal	
Order	Dasyuromorphia	
Family	Dasyurids	
Genus	Sarcophilus	
Species	Sarcophilus Harrisii	



The Tasmanian devil eats birds, snakes, fish, insects and carrion.

What is making the Tasmanian devil endangered?

Devil facial tumor disease (DFTD) is a cancer that affects around the head and neck. DFTD is extremely rare, this cancer is one of four natural occurring transmissible cancers. This cancer can be transmitted through biting and other close contact. After a couple months of the cancer becoming visible the animal normally dies.

What are we doing to stop the Tasmanian devil from going extinct.

1. The Save the Tasmanian Devil program is an organization that raises funds and awareness about the Tasmanian devil. Other things that this organization do are recruiting volunteers and special Tasmanian devil themed events.
2. The BONORONG wildlife sanctuary informs people very well of the facial cancer that's wiping out the Tasmanian devil species. The BONORONG wildlife sanctuary also fund raises for the Tasmanian devil and owns a cancer free Tasmanian devil sanctuary in case of the Tasmanian devils almost going extinct.

What can we do to help the Tasmanian devil from extinction?

There are multiple things you can do to help the Tasmanian devil. Running a fundraiser, organizing a devil-themed event, volunteer at the save the Tasmanian devil program and just simply donate there to.

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What can you do to save the Hairy nosed wombat from extinction?

Name of school: Somerset College Name: Jayde McKinnon Class: 7.4
Subject: Science Teacher: Mrs. Walker

I have chosen to do the southern hairy nosed wombat which is an endangered species. This animal is endangered from grazing competition from other livestock and also being hit by other motor vehicle. The population of the southern hairy nosed wombat in 2012 was 200. The southern hairy nosed wombat lives at the bottom of South Australia.

KINGDOM: Animalia

PHYLUM: Chordata

SUBPHYLUM: Gnathostomata

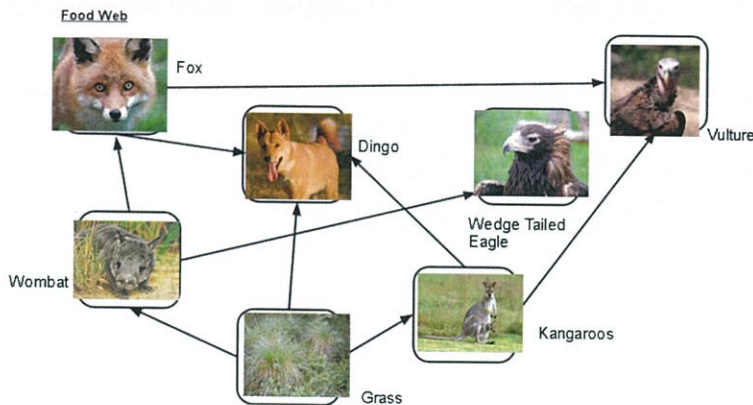
CLASS: Mammalia

SUBCLASS: Marsupialia

ORDER: Diprotodontia

FAMILY: Vombatidae. In older references the family was sometimes called phascolomyidae (also spelled Phascolomidae).

Lasiorhinus latifrons



2 WAYS WE ARE TRYING TO HELP THE HAIRY NOSED WOMBAT

- Zoo and wildlife keepers are trying to breed the southern hairy nosed wombat to get their population to increase
- Putting signs up to warn people to slow down around the area they live in and making people more aware about this animal

Advantages

- To tell people to slow down to reduce the deaths from motor vehicle incidents
- To breed animals in captivity can increase the amount of that species

Disadvantages

- Adding signs can cause pollution which is bad for the earth
- Breeding in captivity can be proven difficult and also if u raise the specie in captivity it can be weak in reality

I believe zoo/wildlife keepers are doing the right thing to breed the animal in captivity to reduce the chance of extinction. I also think it is a good thing to have signs to get people aware but I also think we should not have too many signs.

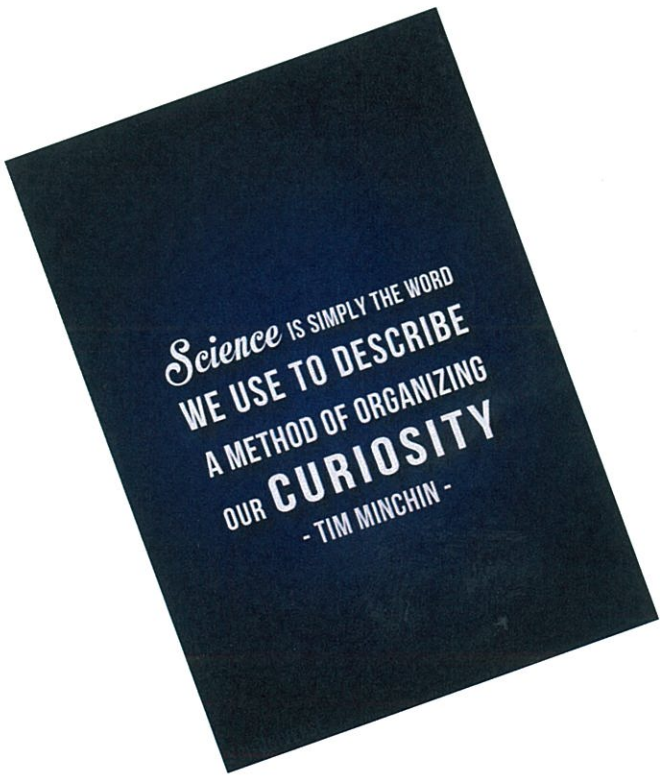
Wombat joey





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Science IS SIMPLY THE WORD
WE USE TO DESCRIBE
A METHOD OF ORGANIZING
OUR **CURIOSITY**
- TIM MINCHIN -