

STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF A THORNY DEVIL

Discover its physical features!

SPINY SCALES

Sharp spines help protect it from predators.

FALSE HEAD

A bump on its neck can confuse predators.

EYES

Help it see food and danger around it.

WATER CHANNELS

Tiny grooves in the skin collect and move water to the mouth.

MOUTH

Small mouth used to eat ants.

FRONT LEGS

Strong legs help it walk and dig.

WIDE BODY

Its body shape helps it stay low and protected.

CLAWED FEET

Claws help with gripping and digging in sand.

HIND LEGS

Strong back legs help it move over the ground.

CAMOUFLAGE COLOUR

Brown and sandy colours help it blend into the desert.

TAIL

Helps with balance and stores energy.

DID YOU KNOW?

Thorny Devils can drink water through tiny channels in their skin!



TOES

Spread-out toes help it walk on hot, sandy ground.

STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF A WATER HOLDING FROG

Discover its physical features!



CAMOUFLAGE COLOUR

Brown and grey colours help it blend into its environment.



NOSTRILS

Small openings help the frog breathe.



EYES

Large eyes help the frog see in low light.



SMOOTH SKIN

Smooth skin helps the frog absorb water and stay moist.



MOUTH

A wide mouth helps the frog catch food.



WIDE BODY

Its rounded body helps it store water.



FRONT LEGS

Front legs help support the body and dig.



STRONG HIND LEGS

Powerful back legs help the frog jump and move.



WEBBED FEET

Webbing helps the frog swim and move on wet ground.



TOES

Long toes help with gripping and movement.

DID YOU KNOW?



Water holding frogs can store water in their bodies to help them survive in dry places.



Amazing frogs, brighter tomorrows!



STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF A SPINIFEX

Discover its physical features!



SEED HEADS

Hold the seeds and help the plant reproduce.



STEMS

Strong stems help support the leaves and seed heads.



LEAVES

Long, narrow and tough. They reduce water loss and cope with heat and wind.



GROWTH POINT

The part where new leaves grow from.



LEAF BASE

Leaves grow tightly together at the base to protect the plant.



OLD LEAVES

Dry old leaves around the base help protect and insulate the plant.



ROOTS

Deep and spreading roots absorb water quickly after rain.



SPIKY LEAF TIPS

Sharp tips help protect the plant from animals.



CLUMPED SHAPE

Growing in a tight clump helps the plant save water and survive harsh conditions.

DID YOU KNOW?



Spinifex is well suited to dry places. Its narrow leaves and deep roots help it survive with very little water.



SURVIVES HEAT

Tough leaves help it cope with extreme heat.



SAVES WATER

Narrow leaves and deep roots help it survive with very little water.



BEATS THE WIND

Strong, flexible leaves help it stay strong in harsh winds.



HOLDS SOIL

Its roots help hold the soil together and prevent erosion.

STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF AN ARCTIC FOX

Discover its physical features!



EYES

Sharp eyes help the fox spot movement and find food.



POINTED EARS

Ears help the fox hear prey moving under the snow.



THICK FUR

Thick fur keeps the fox warm in freezing weather.



CAMOUFLAGE COLOUR

White winter fur helps the fox blend into snowy surroundings.



NOSE

A short nose helps warm cold air before it reaches the lungs.



TEETH

Sharp teeth help the fox catch and eat food.



WHISKERS

Whiskers help the fox sense nearby objects.



PAWS

Wide furry paws help the fox walk on snow without sinking.



CLAWS

Claws help the fox dig in snow and grip the ground.



STRONG LEGS

Strong legs help the fox run fast and leap across the tundra.



THICK, BUSHY TAIL

The tail helps with balance and wraps around the body for warmth.



DID YOU KNOW?



Arctic foxes change colour with the seasons. In winter they are white to blend in with snow.



BUILT FOR THE ARCTIC



STAYS WARM

Thick fur keeps body heat in.



WALKS ON SNOW

Wide paws spread weight on snow.



HEARS PREY

Sensitive ears help find animals under snow.



BLENDS IN

White fur helps it hide in the Arctic.

STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF A MOOSE

Discover its physical features!



ANTLERS

Large antlers are used for display, defence and competing with other males.



EARS

Large ears help the moose hear danger and sounds in the forest.



BROWN COAT

Its brown coat helps it blend into forests and woodland habitats.



LONG NOSE

Its long nose helps it smell food and warm cold air before it reaches the lungs.



SHORT TAIL

A short tail is a small external feature at the back of the body.



STRONG SHOULDERS

Strong shoulder muscles help support the heavy head and antlers.



BROAD BODY

A large body helps the moose store energy and stay warm.



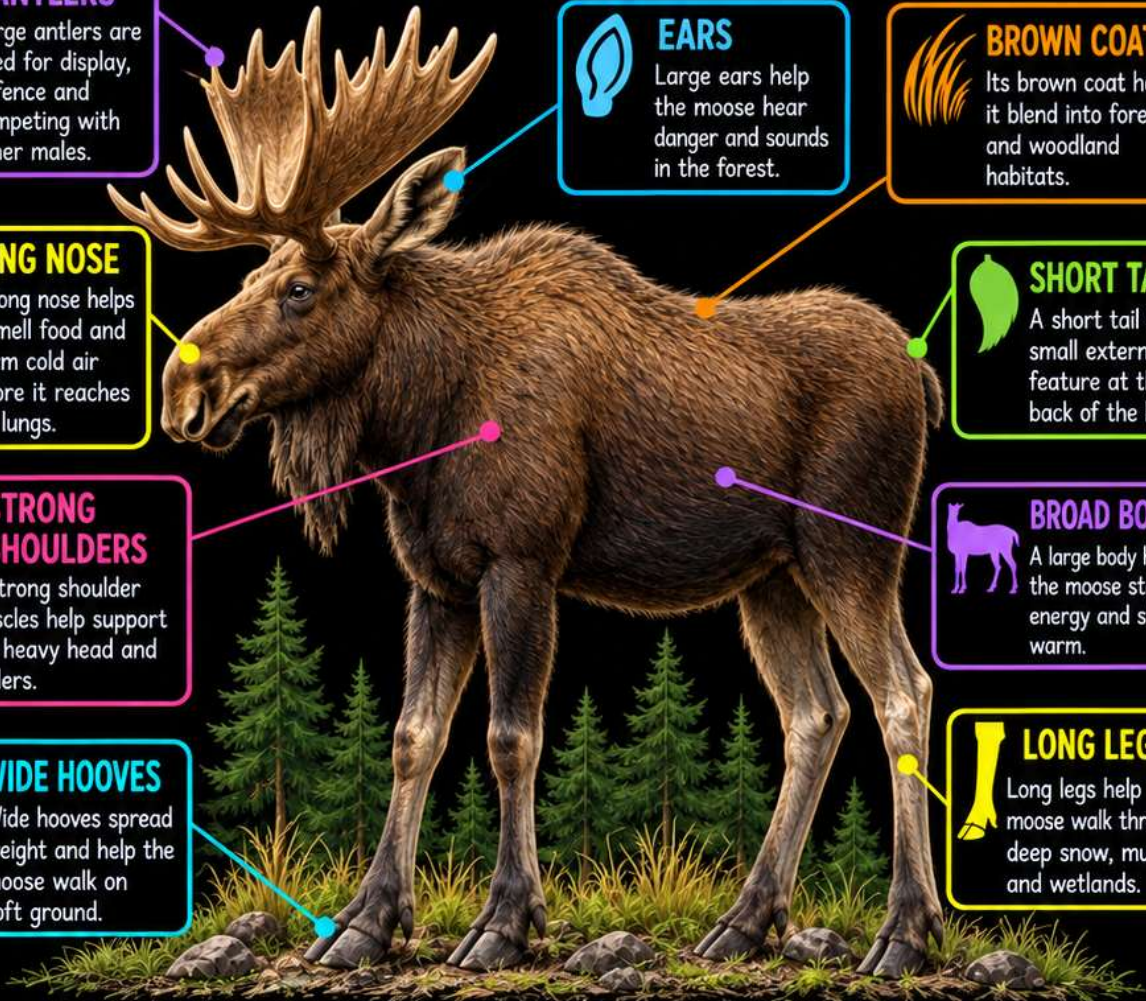
WIDE HOOVES

Wide hooves spread weight and help the moose walk on soft ground.



LONG LEGS

Long legs help the moose walk through deep snow, mud and wetlands.



DID YOU KNOW?



Moose are strong swimmers and can move through lakes and wetlands to find food.



BUILT FOR THE WILD



STAYS WARM

Thick fur helps keep body heat in.



WALKS ON SOFT GROUND

Wide hooves act a bit like snowshoes.



REACHES FOOD

Long legs and a tall body help it browse shrubs and trees.



HEARS DANGER

Large ears help it notice nearby movement and sounds.



AMAZING ANIMALS. WILD ADAPTATIONS. BRIGHTER MINDS.



STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF A NORWAY SPRUCE

Discover its physical features!

NEEDLES



Short, narrow needles help reduce water loss and stay green all year. Their sharp tips deter some herbivores.

CONICAL SHAPE



The tall, cone-shaped form helps snow slide off the branches and allows the tree to capture sunlight, even in winter.

BUDS



Buds protect new growth through winter. They open in spring to form new shoots, branches and needles.

WAXY SURFACE



A waxy coating on the needles helps reduce water loss and protects against cold, dry conditions.

CONES



Cones hold the seeds that can grow into new trees. When mature, the cones open to release seeds, which are spread by the wind.

BRANCHES



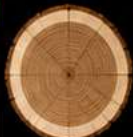
Branches grow in whorls, spreading out to hold needles and cones. This structure helps the tree capture more sunlight.

BARK



Thick, scaly bark protects the tree from cold temperatures, fire, insect damage and disease.

TRUNK



The strong, straight trunk holds the tree upright and supports the branches, allowing it to grow very tall.

ROOTS



Wide, shallow roots anchor the tree and absorb water and nutrients from the soil. They help the tree stay stable in windy conditions.

DID YOU KNOW?



Norway spruce trees can live for more than **250** years and can grow over **50** metres tall!

BUILT FOR COLD FORESTS



COLD TOLERANT

Survives freezing temperatures.



CAPTURES SUNLIGHT

Conical shape and branches help it get maximum light.



SAVES WATER

Waxy needles reduce water loss.



STRONG & STABLE

Deep trunk and wide roots keep it upright in wind, snow and rough conditions.



PRODUCES SEEDS

Cones release seeds to grow new trees and keep forests thriving.



TREES TODAY. HEALTHY FORESTS TOMORROW.



STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF A JAGUAR

Discover its physical features!



EYES

Sharp eyes help the jaguar spot prey, especially in dim light.



EARS

Sensitive ears help it hear movement and danger.



SPOTTED FUR

Rosette spots help camouflage the jaguar in forest shadows.



MUSCULAR BODY

A strong body helps it stalk, pounce and swim.



NOSE

A strong sense of smell helps it find prey and notice scents.



WHISKERS

Whiskers help the jaguar sense nearby objects and movement.



TEETH

Sharp teeth help tear meat.



POWERFUL JAWS

Strong jaws help the jaguar grip prey and crush hard food such as bone or shell.



FRONT PAWS

Large front paws help it grip, climb and stalk silently.



RETRACTABLE CLAWS

Sharp claws help it climb, grip and catch prey.



STRONG HIND LEGS

Powerful back legs help it leap, run and swim.



TAIL

The tail helps with balance when moving and turning.

DID YOU KNOW?



Jaguars are excellent swimmers and often hunt near water. Their strong bite helps them catch tough prey.

BUILT TO HUNT, BUILT TO SURVIVE



CAMOUFLAGE

Spotted fur helps it blend in.



NIGHT VISION

Sharp eyes help in low light.



STRONG BITE

Powerful jaws help it catch prey.



SWIMMER

Strong body and paws help in water.



CLIMBER

Claws and muscles help it climb.

STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF A POISON DART FROG

Discover its physical features!



EYES

Large eyes help the frog see movement.



NOSTRILS

Small nostrils help the frog breathe.



MOUTH

A small mouth helps the frog catch tiny food.



FRONT LEGS

Front legs help support the body and climb.



STICKY TOE PADS

Sticky toe pads help the frog climb leaves and branches.



LONG TOES

Long toes help the frog grip surfaces.



BRIGHT COLOURS

Bright colours warn predators to stay away.



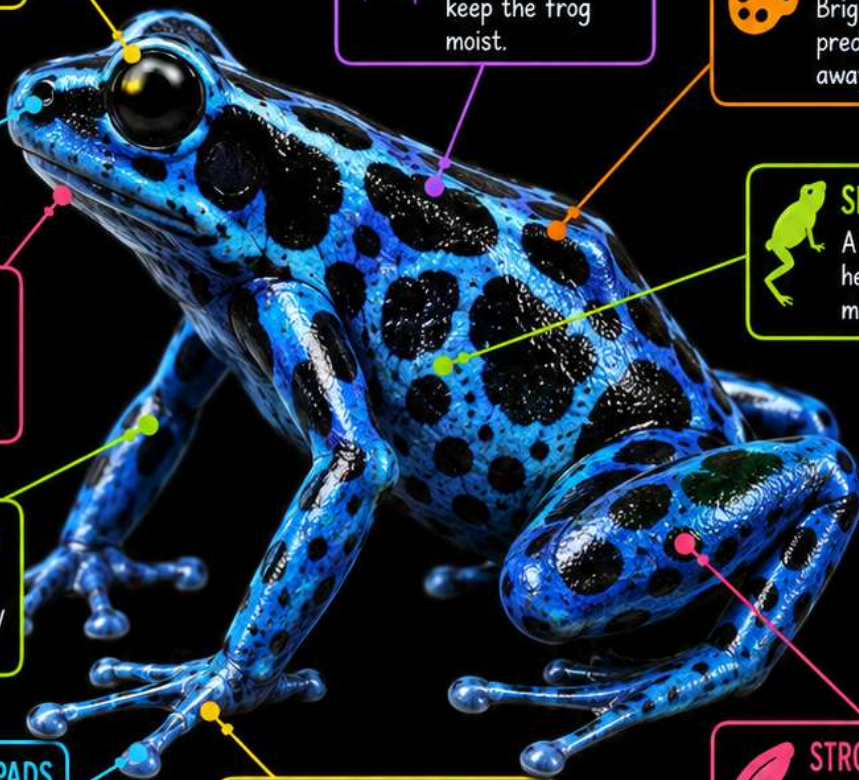
SLENDER BODY

A small, light body helps the frog move easily.



STRONG HIND LEGS

Powerful hind legs help the frog jump.



DID YOU KNOW?



Poison dart frogs have bright colours that warn predators. Their skin can be poisonous.



WARNING COLOURS

Bright colours help protect it.



CLIMBER

Sticky toe pads help it climb.



JUMPER

Strong hind legs help it leap.



RAINFOREST HOME

It lives in warm, wet forests.



TINY HUNTER

It catches small insects.

SMALL FROG, BIG SURVIVOR

STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF A CEIBA TREE

Discover its physical features!



FLOWERS

Large flowers help attract pollinators.



LEAVES

Palm-like leaves catch sunlight for making food.



SEED PODS

Large pods hold seeds surrounded by fluffy fibres.



BUTTRESS ROOTS

Wide, flared roots support the giant tree and help it stay stable.



BRANCHES

Strong branches spread out to hold leaves and flowers.



BARK

Thick bark helps protect the tree.



SPONGY TRUNK

The trunk can store water to help during dry times.



WOOD

Strong but lightweight wood helps the tree grow tall.



TALL TRUNK

A tall trunk helps lift the leaves toward sunlight.



ROOTS

Roots anchor the tree and absorb water and nutrients.

DID YOU KNOW?



Ceiba trees can grow very tall and provide food and shelter for many animals.

BUILT TO SURVIVE, BUILT TO SUPPORT LIFE



WATER STORAGE

Stores water in the trunk.



STRONG SUPPORT

Buttress roots help hold the tree up.



HABITAT HERO

Gives shelter to many animals.



SEED DISPERSER

Fluffy fibres help seeds travel.



SUNLIGHT CATCHER

Wide leaves help make food.