

X-RAY OF A THORNY DEVIL

Discover what's inside!

SKULL

Strong and bony. Protects the brain and senses.

EYE SOCKET

The eyes are inside the skull and protected by bone.

JAW

Strong jaw helps catch and eat ants.

RIBS

Protect the heart, lungs and other internal organs.

SHOULDER BLADE

Helps the front legs move.

HEART

Pumps blood around the body.

FRONT LEG

Five toes with claws for grip and digging.

SPINY SCALES

Made of keratin. Protects from predators and heat.

VERTEBRAL COLUMN

The backbone. Supports the body and protects the spinal cord.

LUNGS

Help the Thorny Devil breathe.

INTESTINES

Digest food and absorb nutrients.

PELVIS

Connects the spine to the powerful hind legs.

HIND LEG

Strong and muscular. Used for running and digging.

TAIL

Long tail stores fat for energy and helps with balance.

DID YOU KNOW?

Thorny Devils collect water through tiny channels in their skin and drink it through their mouths!



X-RAY OF A WATER HOLDING FROG

Discover what's inside!



SKULL

Protects the brain and senses.



EYES

Large eyes help the frog see in low light.



NOSTRILS

Small openings for breathing.



LUNGS

Help the frog take in oxygen.



HEART

Pumps blood around the body.



LIVER

Stores energy and helps clean the blood.



INTESTINES

Absorbs nutrients and water from food.

WATER STORAGE TISSUE

Special tissue in the back and thighs stores water.



STOMACH

Breaks down food.



SPINE

The backbone protects the spinal cord and supports the body.



STRONG HIND LEGS

Powerful legs help the frog jump and escape.



WEBBED FEET

Webbing between toes helps the frog swim and grip wet surfaces.

DID YOU KNOW?



Water Holding Frogs can soak up water through their skin and store it in special tissue! This helps them survive in dry environments.



X-RAY OF A SPINIFEX

Discover what's inside!



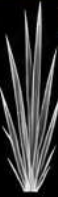
SEED HEADS

Protect the seeds and help them catch the wind when they are ready to spread.



LEAVES

Long, narrow and tough. Reduce water loss and protect the plant from harsh sun and wind.



LEAF BASE

Leaves grow in a tight clump to protect the heart of the plant.



ROOTS

Deep and wide root system. Absorb water from rain deep underground and spread out to catch every drop.



STEMS

Strong and flexible. Hold up the leaves and seed heads in hot, dry and windy conditions.



GROWTH POINT

The heart of the plant. New leaves grow from here.



OLD LEAVES

Dry, dead leaves form a protective layer around the base. They reduce evaporation and insulate the plant.



DID YOU KNOW?

Spinifex can survive in some of Australia's harshest places with very little water!



SURVIVES HEAT

Tough leaves and clumped growth help spinifex survive extreme heat.



BEATS THE WIND

Flexible leaves and strong roots help it stay strong in strong winds.



SAVES WATER

Tight clumps, tough leaves and deep roots help save and store water.



PROTECTS SOIL

Roots hold the soil together and help prevent erosion in dry places.

X-RAY OF AN ARCTIC FOX

Discover what's inside!



SKULL

Light but strong skull protects the brain and senses.



EARS

Large ears help the Arctic Fox hear prey under the snow and stay aware of danger.



SPINE

A flexible spine helps the Arctic Fox run fast, jump high and twist quickly.



THICK FUR

A double layer of thick fur traps warm air close to the body and keeps the cold Arctic air out.



LUNGS

Strong lungs take in cold, dry air and supply oxygen to keep the body energised.

EYES

Sharp eyes with a special layer help them see in low light and spot movement.



TEETH

Sharp teeth help catch and eat meat.



HEART

A strong heart pumps warm blood around the body to keep it going in freezing weather.



STOMACH

Stomach breaks down meat and stores energy from food.



PAWS

Furry paws act like snowshoes, spreading weight so the fox can walk on top of snow.

THICK, BUSHY TAIL

The tail keeps the fox balanced when running and acts like a warm blanket when curled up to sleep.



STRONG LEGS

Powerful legs help the Arctic Fox run fast, leap across distance and dig into snow.



DID YOU KNOW?



Arctic Foxes have the warmest fur of any mammal! It changes colour with the seasons – **white** in winter to blend in with snow, and **grey-brown** in summer to match the tundra.

BUILT FOR THE ARCTIC



Thick fur and fat keep them warm in extreme cold.



Wide paws help them walk on snow and ice without sinking.



A short nose warms the air before it reaches the lungs.



Excellent hunters and survivors in one of Earth's harshest places.

X-RAY OF A MOOSE

Discover what's inside!



ANTLERS

Made of bone covered in velvet. Used for display, attracting mates and fighting.



SKULL

Protects the brain, eyes, ears and other important senses.



NOSE

A huge nose warms up cold air in winter and helps smell food and danger.



HOOVES

Wide hooves spread weight so the moose can walk on soft or muddy ground.



HEART

A strong heart pumps blood through the body.



SPINE

A strong backbone that supports the body and protects the spinal cord.



LUNGS

Large lungs help the moose take in oxygen and stay active.



STOMACH

One of four stomach chambers that helps break down tough plants.



INTESTINES

Long intestines absorb nutrients and water from the food.



THICK HIDE

A thick hide and hollow hairs help keep the moose warm in freezing weather.



STRONG LEGS

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



DID YOU KNOW?



Moose are excellent swimmers! They can hold their breath for up to **30 seconds** and swim for miles across lakes and rivers.

BUILT FOR THE WILD



Thick fur and hollow hairs insulate and keep them warm.



Wide hooves spread weight like snowshoes so they don't sink.



Strong digestion allows them to eat tough plants like willow, leaves and bark.



Moose can drink up to 20 litres of water in one sitting!

X-RAY OF A NORWAY SPRUCE

Discover what's inside!

NEEDLES



Short, sharp needles help reduce water loss and stay green year-round. They capture sunlight for food.

NEEDLE STRUCTURE



Waxy coating and sunken stomata help prevent water loss in cold, dry conditions.

BUDS



Protect new growth inside. Buds open in spring to form new shoots.

CONES



Female cones hold seeds. Mature cones release seeds that grow new trees.

BARK



Thick, scaly bark protects the tree from cold, fire, insects and disease.

XYLEM



Carries water and minerals from the roots up through the tree.

PHLOEM



Carries food (made in the needles) to the rest of the tree.

BRANCHES



Grow in whorls to spread out needles and capture more sunlight.

ROOTS



Shallow but wide roots anchor the tree and absorb water and nutrients.

DID YOU KNOW?



Norway Spruce trees can grow over **40 metres** tall and live for more than **250 years**! They are one of the world's most planted trees.

BUILT FOR COLD, BUILT TO SURVIVE



COLD TOLERANT

Needs cold winters to survive but can tolerate extreme cold and snow.



WIND RESISTANT

Flexible branches bend with the wind and return to shape.



WATER WISE

Waxy needles reduce water loss, helping the tree thrive in winter.



NATURAL DEFENCE

Resins in the bark protect against insects, fungi and disease.



EVERGREEN ADVANTAGE

Keeps needles all year to keep making food, even in the harshest seasons.

X-RAY OF A JAGUAR

Discover what's inside!



SKULL

Powerful jaws and a strong bite help the jaguar crush bone and take down prey.



RIBS

The rib cage protects vital organs like the heart and lungs while still allowing great flexibility.



SPINE

A strong and flexible spine helps the jaguar twist, turn and leap with incredible power.



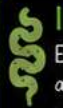
LUNGS

Large lungs take in oxygen to fuel the jaguar's powerful muscles and stamina.



STOMACH

A strong stomach breaks down meat and bone from prey.



INTESTINES

Extract nutrients and remove waste from the food eaten.



TEETH

Sharp canines and strong cheek teeth are perfect for hunting meat.



HEART

A strong heart pumps blood through the body to deliver oxygen and energy.



FRONT PAWS

Retractable claws and padded paws help the jaguar climb, grip and stalk silently.



POWERFUL MUSCLES

Strong shoulder and leg muscles give the jaguar explosive speed, strength and the ability to leap up to 3 metres!



HIND PAWS

Large back paws provide power for running, jumping and swimming.



TAIL

A long tail helps with balance when climbing trees, turning quickly and swimming.

DID YOU KNOW?



Jaguars are excellent swimmers! They can swim up to **10 km** and often hunt in the water. They have the strongest bite of any big cat relative to their size.

BUILT TO HUNT, BUILT TO SURVIVE



SOLITARY HUNTER

Jaguars hunt alone and use stealth to get close to their prey.



NIGHT VISION

Excellent night vision helps them see in low light when hunting.



GREAT SWIMMER

Powerful body and strong tail make them fast and agile in water.



CLIMBER

Strong limbs and claws allow them to climb trees to escape or rest.



CAMOUFLAGE

Their spotted coat blends into the environment, making them hard to see.



EXPLOSIVE POWER

Jaguars can leap up to 3 metres and sprint at high speeds.

X-RAY OF A POISON DART FROG

Discover what's inside!



SKULL

Light and strong skull protects the brain and houses powerful jaw muscles.



SPINE

A flexible spine lets the frog jump, climb and twist through rainforest plants.



LUNGS

Small lungs help with breathing, while moist skin absorbs oxygen too!



EYES

Excellent vision helps them spot movement, even in low light.



TONGUE

Long, sticky tongue shoots out to catch fast-moving insects.



HEART

A strong heart pumps blood through their small but active bodies.



STOMACH

Strong stomach breaks down insects and absorbs nutrients.



INTESTINES

Short intestines quickly absorb nutrients from the insects they eat.



TOXIC SKIN

Special glands in the skin produce toxins that protect the frog from predators.



STICKY TOE PADS

Sticky toe pads help the frog climb leaves and plants in the rainforest.



STRONG HIND LEGS

Powerful leg muscles help the frog jump far and fast to escape danger.



CLOACA

A multi-purpose opening used for waste, reproduction and laying eggs.

DID YOU KNOW?



Poison dart frogs are tiny but deadly! Their bright colours warn predators that their skin toxins can be harmful. Indigenous tribes once used these toxins on blow darts for hunting.

SMALL FROG, BIG SURVIVOR



RAINFOREST HOME

Live in warm, humid rainforests in Central and South America.



INSECT HUNTERS

Eat ants, termites, flies and other small insects.



WARNING COLOURS

Bright colours are nature's warning sign: "Do not eat me!"



MOISTURE LOVERS

Need humid environments to keep their skin healthy.



IMPORTANT ROLE

Help control insect numbers and keep the rainforest balanced.

X-RAY OF A CEIBA TREE

Discover what's inside!



FLOWERS

Large, white flowers bloom at night and are pollinated by bats.



LEAVES

Palm-like leaves form clusters at the ends of branches to catch sunlight.



SEED PODS

Large pods contain cottony fibres that surround seeds and help them float on the wind.



BUTTRESS ROOTS

Huge, flared roots stabilise the giant tree, providing support in shallow soils and helping store water.



BARK

Smooth green bark when young, becoming thicker and grey with cone-shaped spikes as it matures.



SPONGY TRUNK

The trunk is filled with soft, spongy fibres that store water and help the tree survive dry periods.



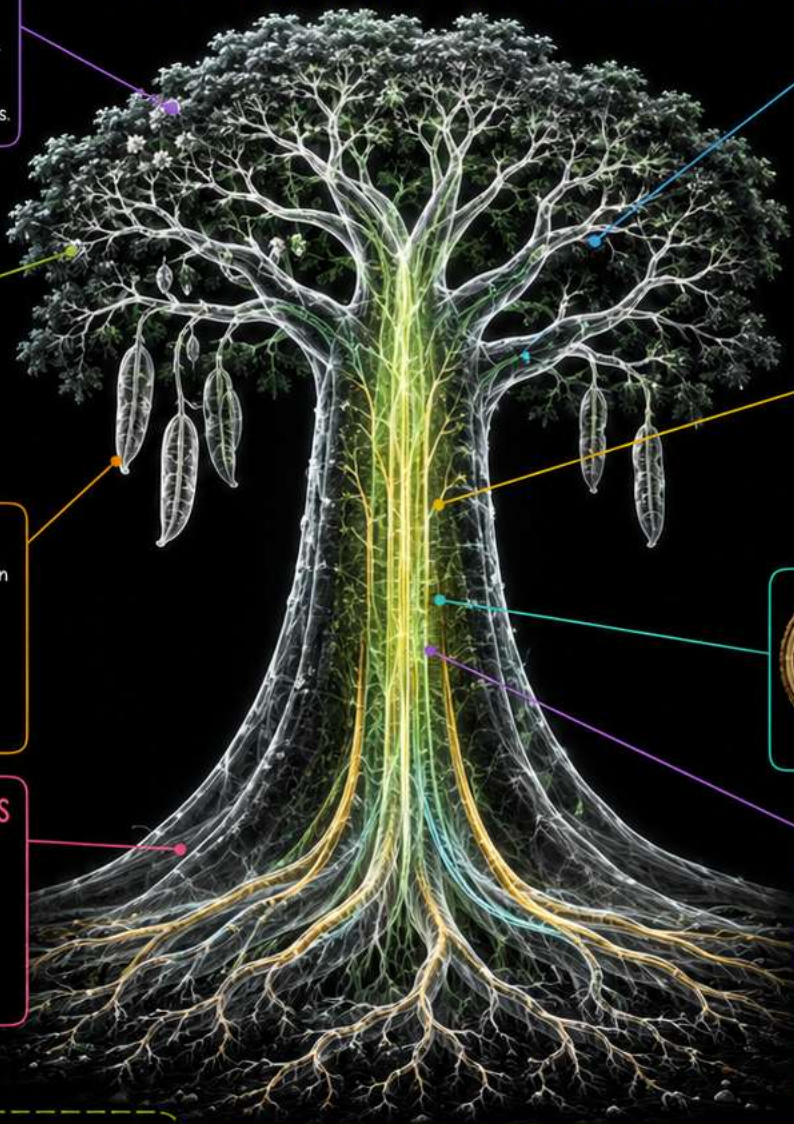
WOOD

Lightweight wood is strong yet soft, allowing the tree to grow tall and massive.



VASCULAR SYSTEM

Water and nutrients travel up through xylem vessels (green) and food moves through phloem (gold).



DID YOU KNOW?



Ceiba trees can grow over 60 metres tall and live for hundreds of years! They are sometimes called the "Tree of Life" because they support so many living things.

BUILT TO SURVIVE, BUILT TO SUPPORT LIFE



WATER STORAGE

Stores large amounts of water in its spongy trunk and roots.



DROUGHT RESISTANT

Designed to survive long dry seasons with its deep water stores.



HABITAT HERO

Provides food and shelter for birds, bats, insects and many animals.



SEED DISPERSER

Cottony fibres help seeds travel far and wide on the wind.



NATURAL DEFENCE

Thick bark and spikes deter animals from damaging the tree.