

WILD!

Woolly Bunnycorpus Glider (Woolly Bunnycorpus Conservation Society)

A Greater Blue Mountains Alphabet

The Greater Blue Mountains is unique. It is one of the most beautiful and most unusual places in the entire world. It is made up of seven national parks. Follow the alphabet and learn about the many interesting creatures that make the Greater Blue Mountains their home.

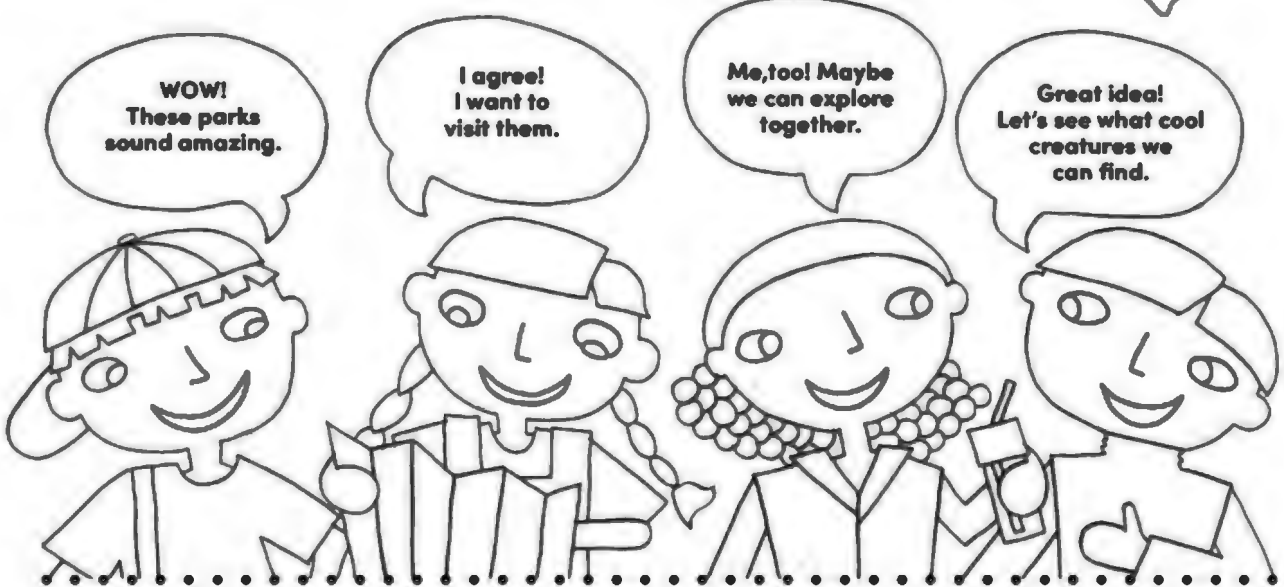


WOW!
These parks sound amazing.

I agree!
I want to visit them.

Me, too! Maybe we can explore together.

Great idea!
Let's see what cool creatures we can find.



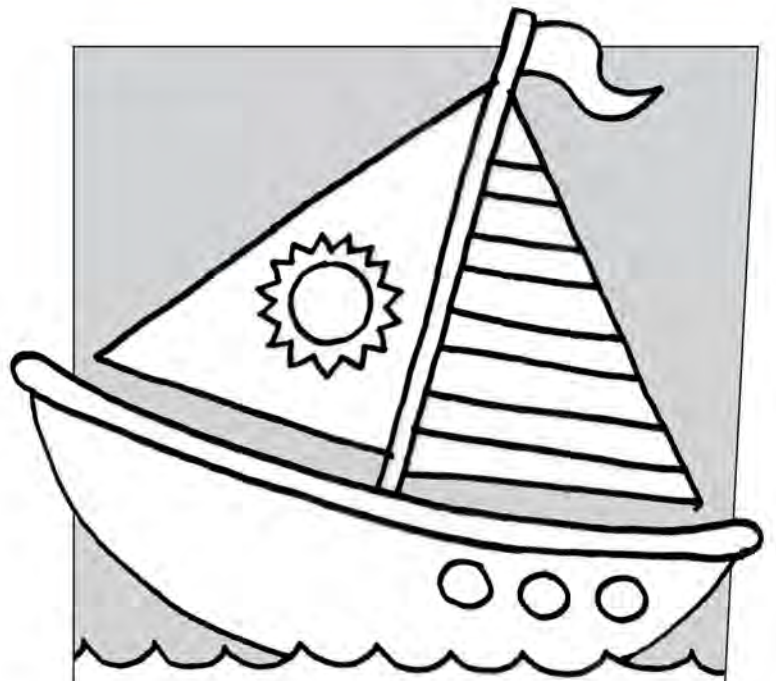
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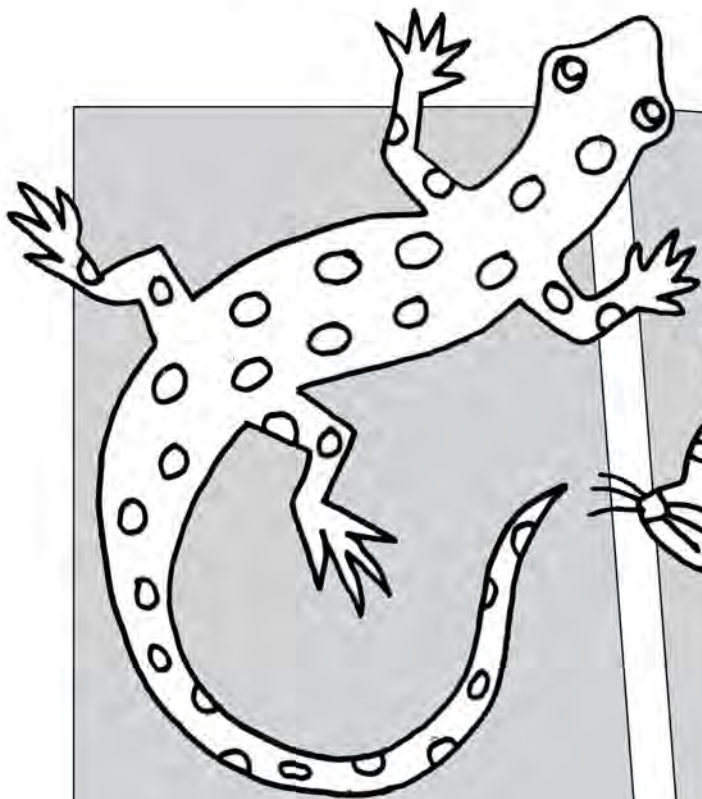
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A

AUSTRALIA



Because **AUSTRALIA** is an island, many animals that inhabit other countries aren't found here. 80% of mammals and reptiles found in Australia don't live anywhere else.



Australia has no native **SALAMANDERS**. Squirrels, porcupines, and beavers are also not native to Australia.

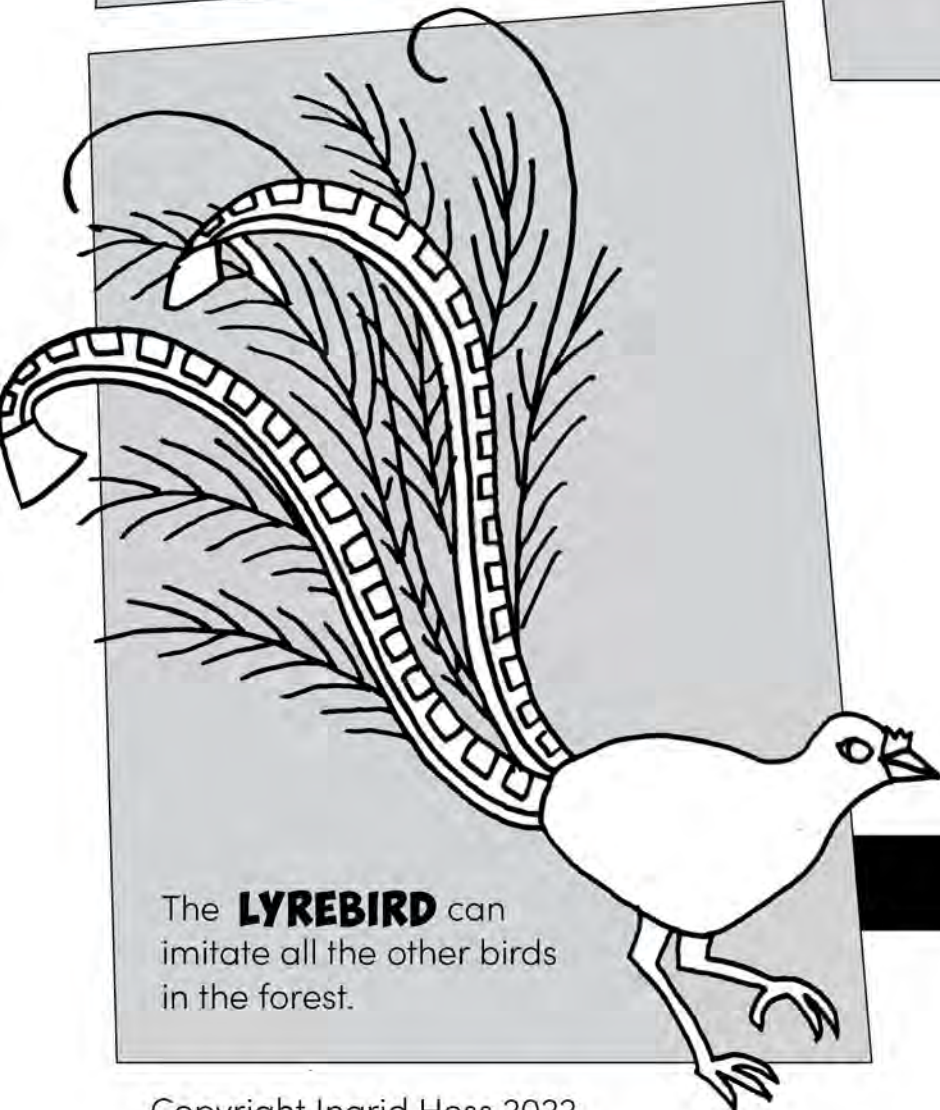
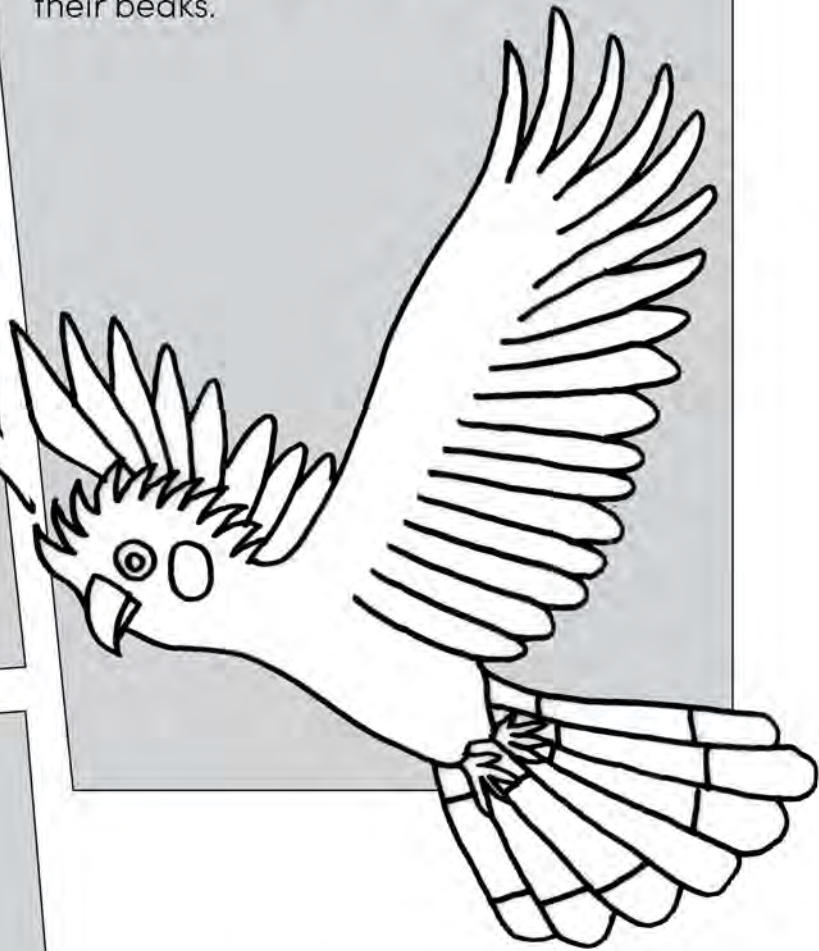


DINGOS and echidnas can each be found in one other country, but koalas and wombats are native only to Australia.



EASTERN ROSELLAS have many different colors of feathers. They use their blue feathers to fly.

COCKATOOS have very strong beaks. They can break open hard seeds with their beaks.



The **LYREBIRD** can imitate all the other birds in the forest.

B

BIRD

C

COLOR

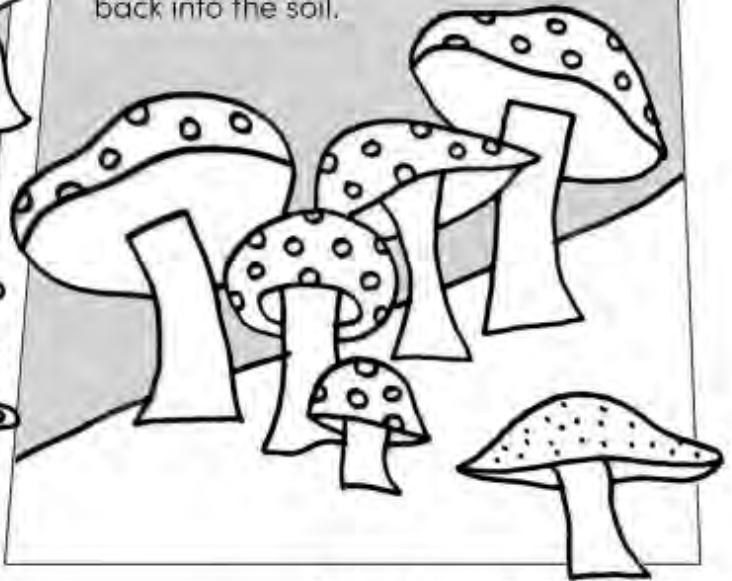


BUTTERFLYS help pollinate flowers. Did you know they taste with their feet?

Enjoy **WILDFLOWERS** by looking and smelling rather than picking.



MUSHROOMS are the recyclers of the forest. They break down organic matter into nutrients that get recycled back into the soil.



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63 **REPTILE** and more than 30 **FROG** species make the Greater Blue Mountain Area their home.



52 types of **MAMMALS** make the Greater Blue Mountain Area their home.



265 types of **BIRDS** make the Greater Blue Mountain Area their home.

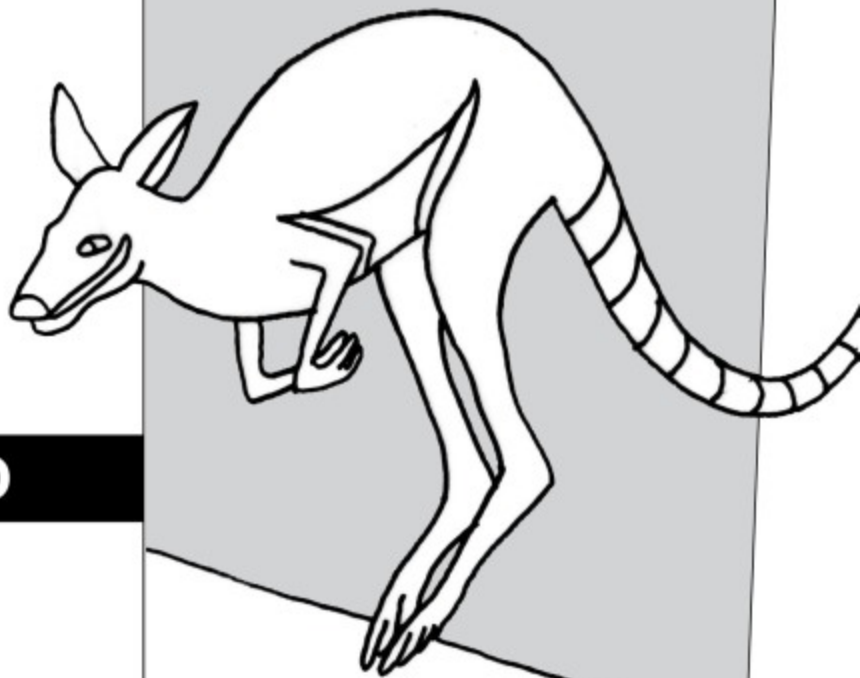
D

DIVERSITY

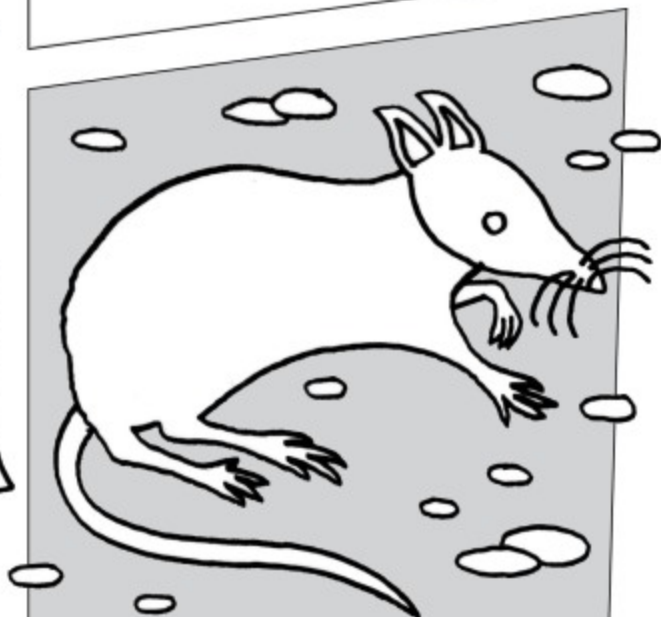
E

ENDANGERED

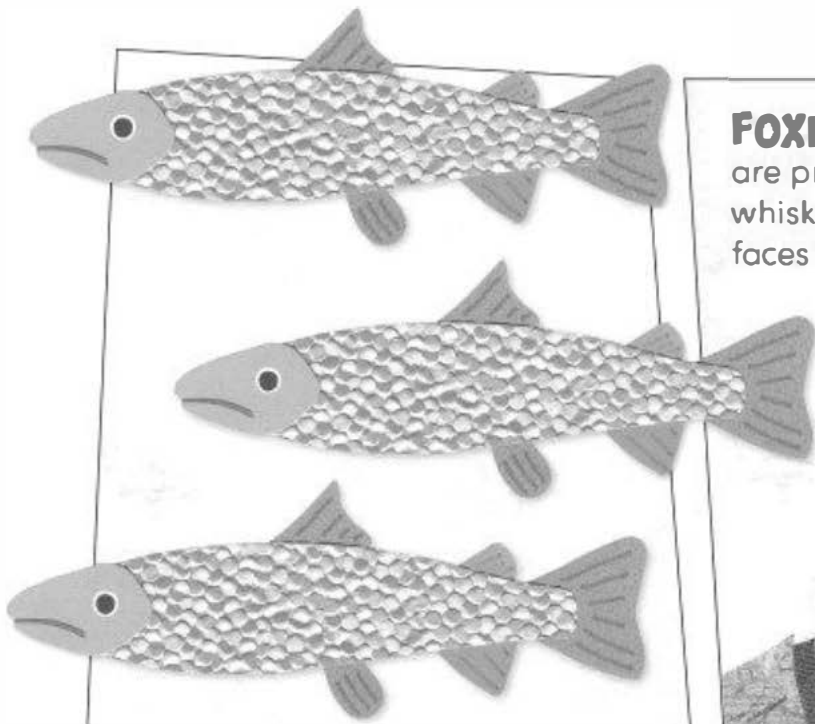
In 1992, the **ROCK WALLABY** was almost extinct. Only seven remained. Thanks to preservation efforts, the population is now growing.



REGENT HONEY EATERS are classified as critically endangered. 85% of the habitat of regent honey eaters has been destroyed.



BANDICOOTS have a shorter pregnancy than all other mammals. They are pregnant for only 12 days.

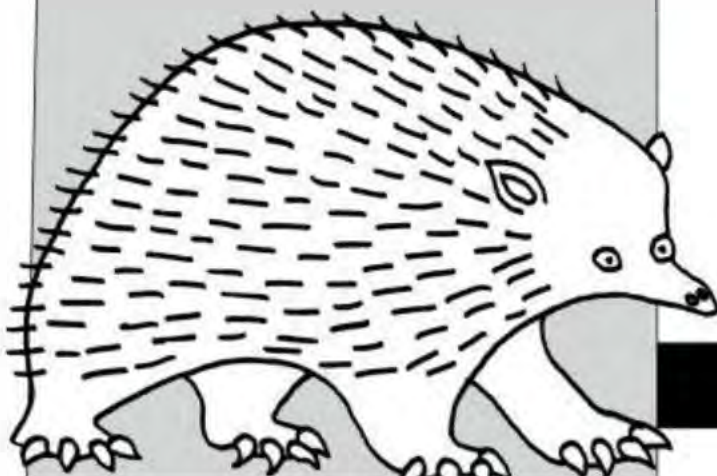


FISH play an important part in the food chain of the Greater Blue Mountains Area. Common fish include galaxia, trout, and eel.

FOXES are not native to Australia yet are present in the parks. Foxes have whiskers on their legs as well as their faces that help them find their way.



The **ECHIDNA** is an unusual creature. It has spines like a porcupine, a pouch like a kangaroo, and has a beak and lays eggs like a bird.



F

FAUNA

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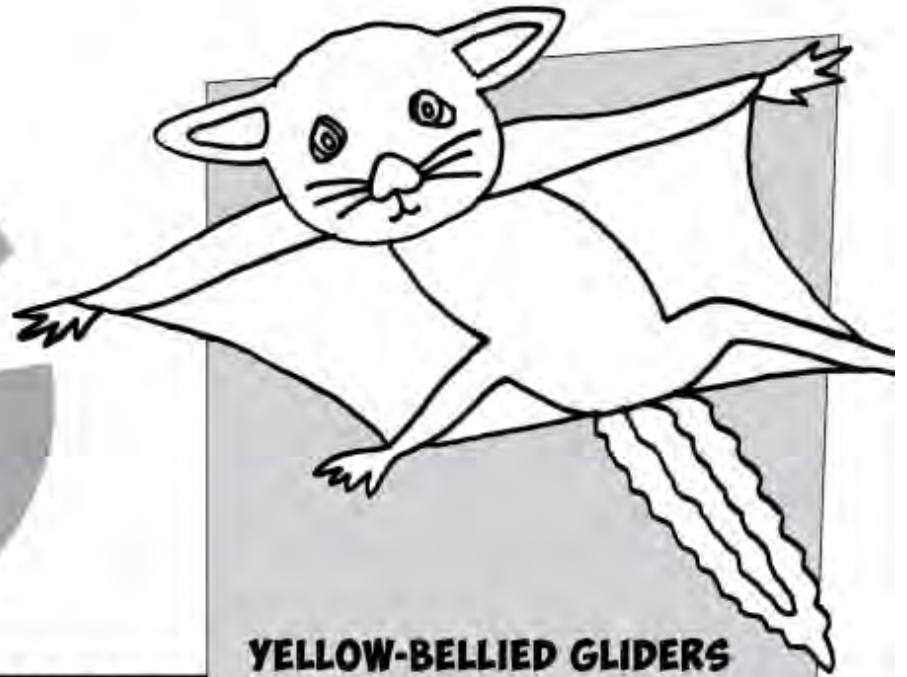
Ingrid Hess is a cut-paper artist. Download Ingrid's finished artwork (published in the online version of Hut News) and one to colour (published in the printed version of Hut News).

Collect the pages as they appear in Hut News.

<https://bluemountains.org.au/documents/hutnews/archive/wild-image-LETTER-F.pdf>



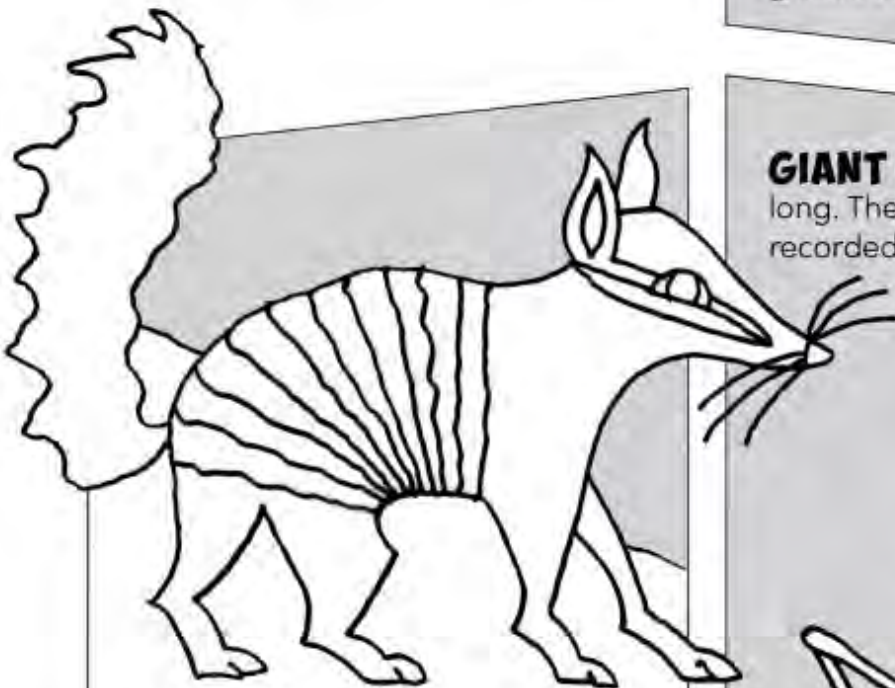
G



GRASSY WOODLAND

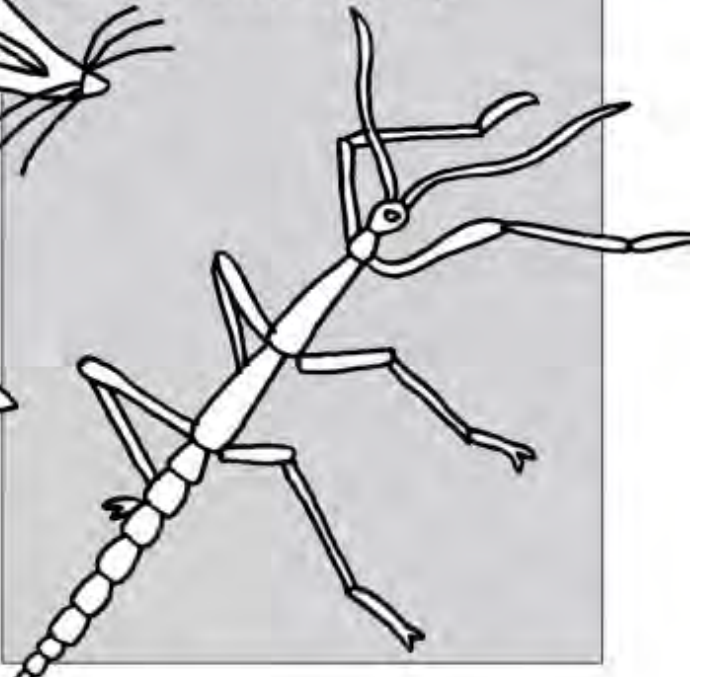
YELLOW-BELLIED GLIDERS

have a flap of skin that connects its front legs to its back legs. This flap is used for gliding. Yellow-bellied gliders can glide up to 114 meters.

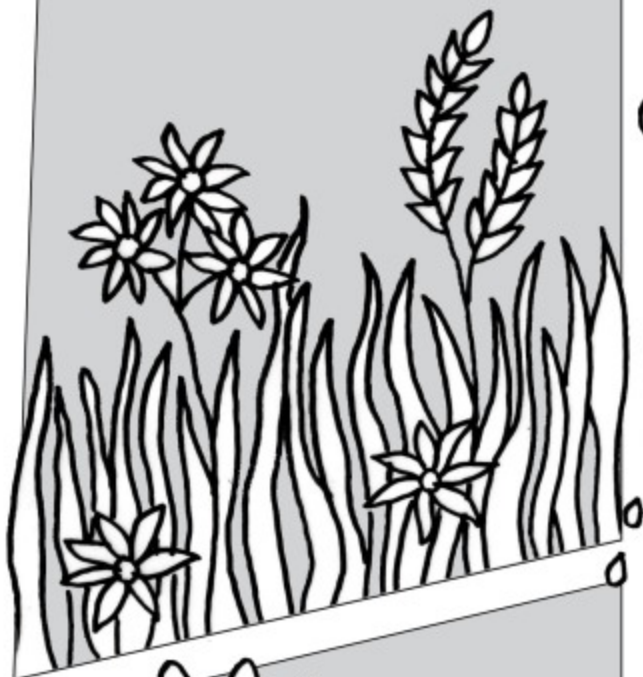


NUMBATS have an excellent sense of smell. They can smell termites on the ground and eat up to 20,000 each day.

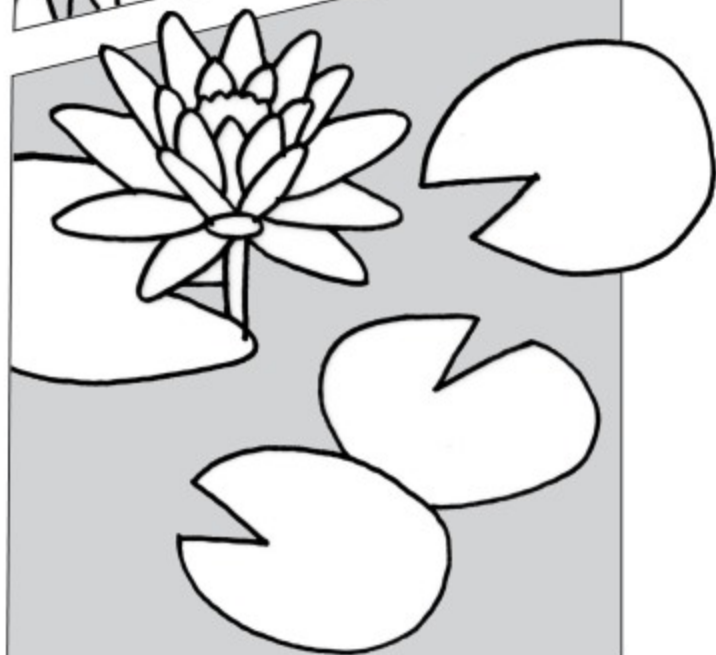
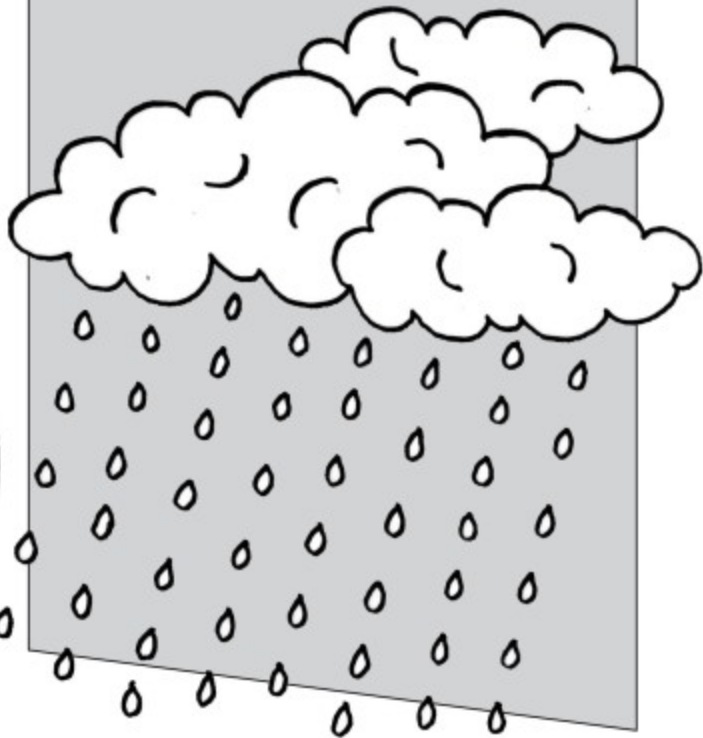
GIANT STICK INSECTS are long. The biggest stick insect ever recorded was 21 inches long.



HEATHLANDS are home to 5,000 species of invertebrates. These include many types of grasshoppers, beetles, moths, ants, and spiders.



More than 25% of our medicines come from plants from **RAINFORESTS**.



WETLANDS, like kidneys, clean the water that flows through them. They also provide a habitat for many plants and animals.

H

HABITAT