

Handwriting
Booklet
Australian
Animals



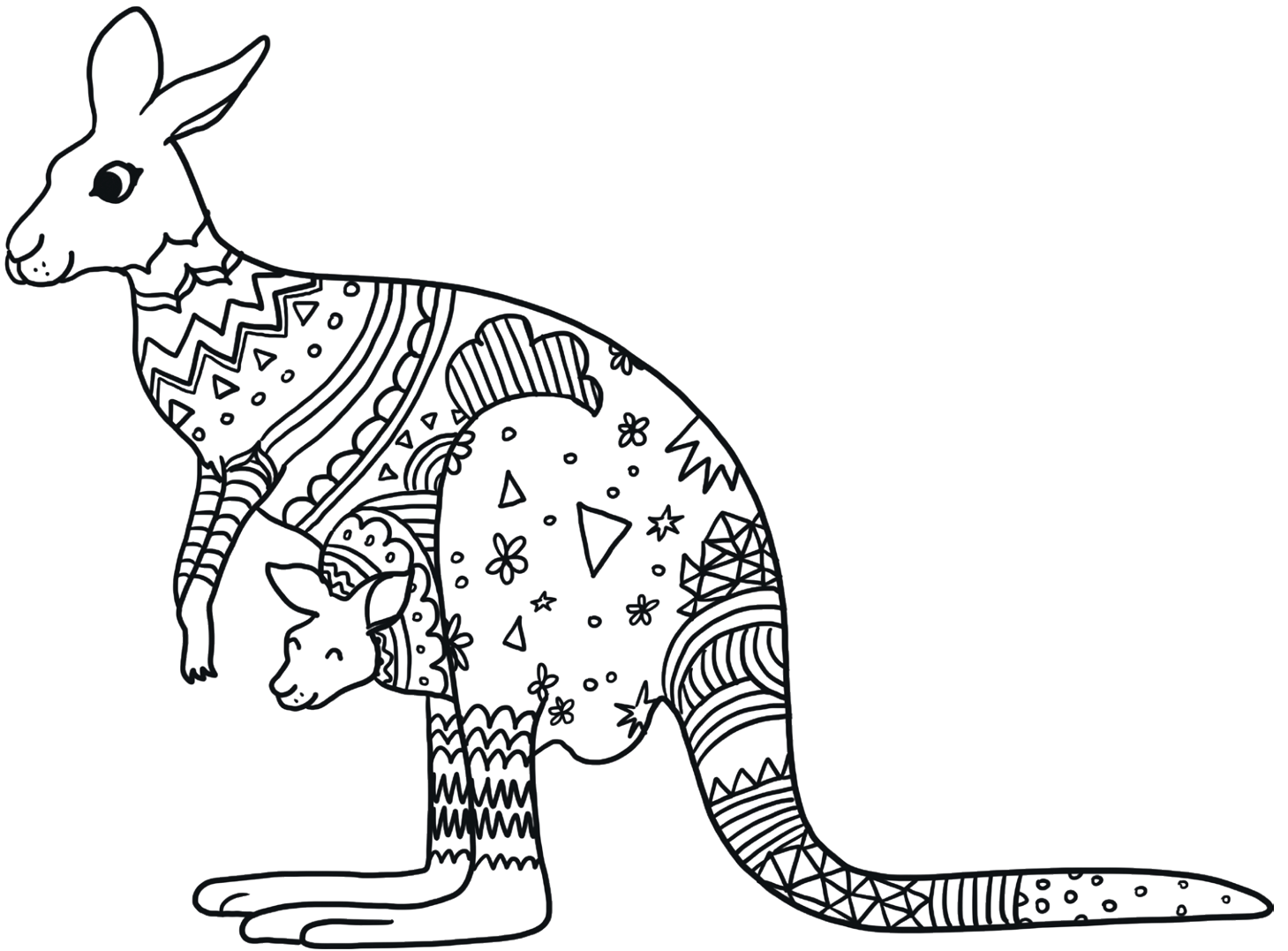
Koalas

Koalas are native to the east coast of Australia, throughout Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. Although koalas are marsupials, early European settlers thought they were bears and named them 'koala bears'. Koalas mainly eat eucalyptus leaves. They can eat up to 1kg of leaves a day and they are fussy about which leaves they eat, choosing only the tastiest. When they are not eating, koalas love to sleep, sometimes for up to 18 hours a day!



Koalas

A series of 20 horizontal handwriting practice lines. Each line set consists of a solid red top line, a dashed blue middle line, and a solid red bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement.



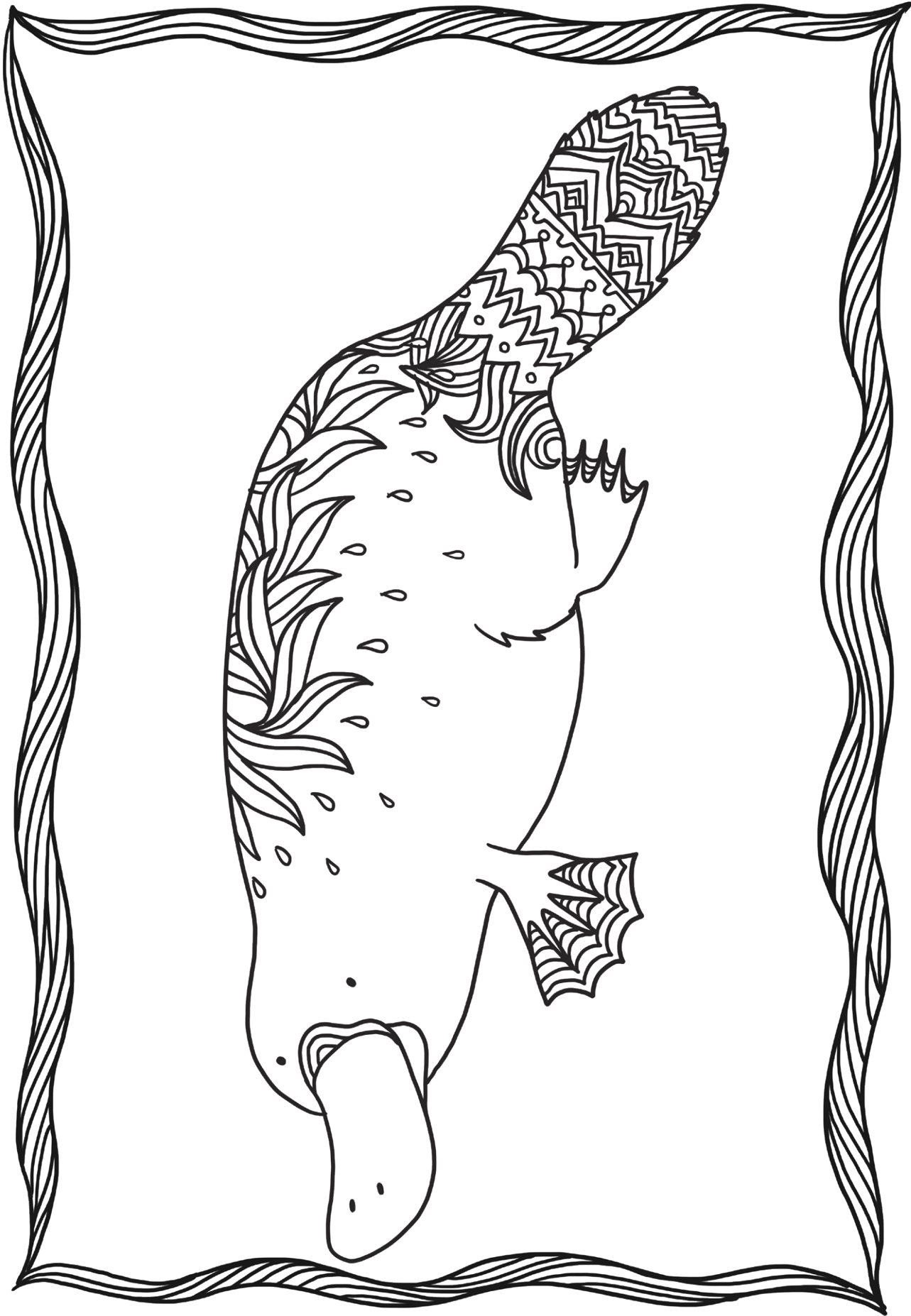
Kangaroos

Kangaroos are found all across Australia, living in social groups called mobs of up to 100 kangaroos. Kangaroos are marsupials who carry their young in a pouch. The red kangaroo is the largest marsupial in the world. Male kangaroos are known as bucks, boomers or jacks and female kangaroos are called does, flyers or jills. Kangaroos are great swimmers but they are unable to walk backwards!



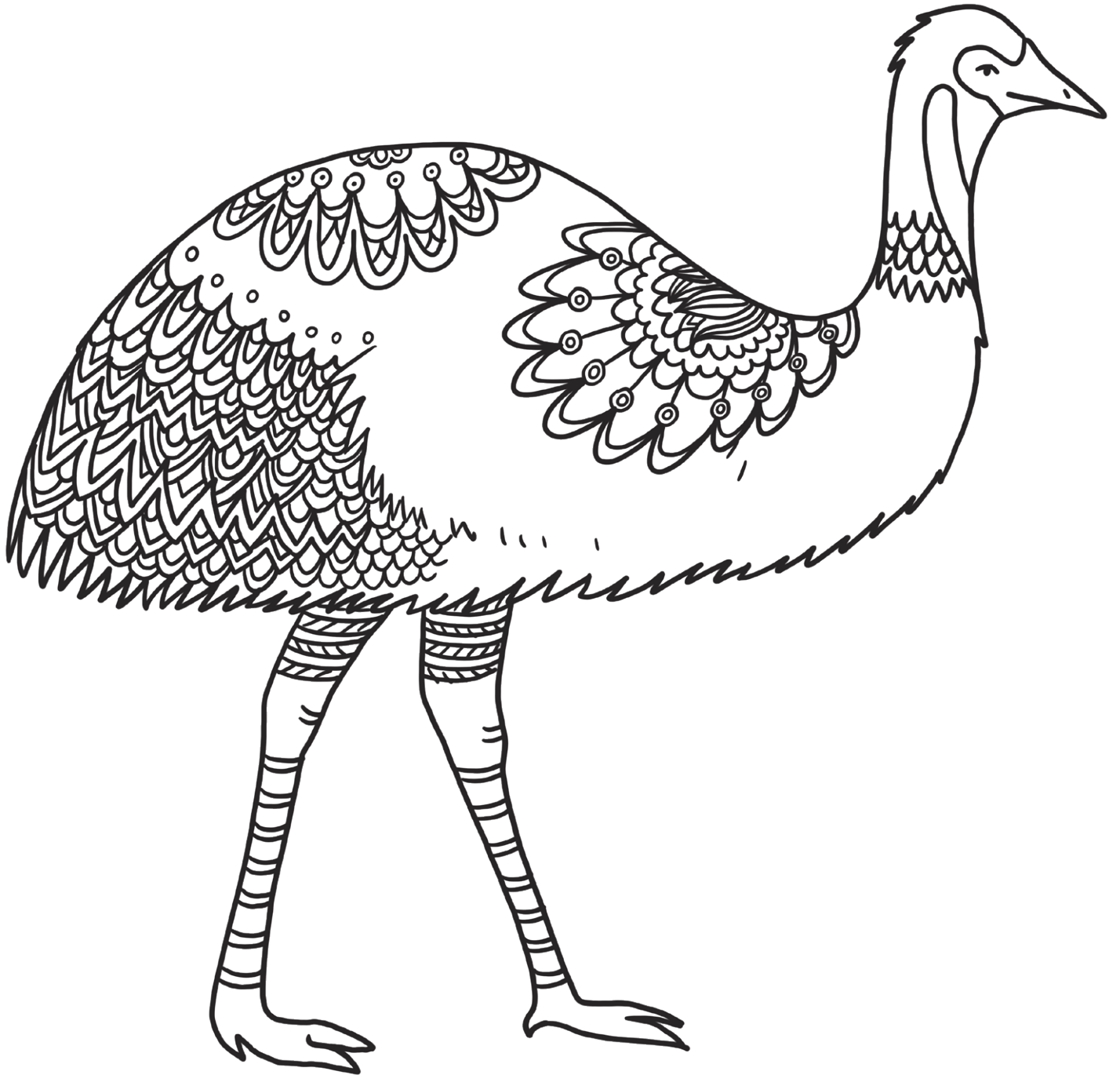
Wombat

Wombats are native to Australia and can be found in the coastal areas of South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales. They are extremely good diggers and live in burrows. Wombats are nocturnal animals and they mainly eat grass, roots and shrubs.



Platypus

The platypus is native to the eastern states of Australia, including Tasmania. It is an unusual animal with a bizarre appearance. When the first platypus specimen was seen at the British Museum in London, people thought it was a hoax! The platypus is a monotreme, a rare type of mammal that lays eggs, and it has a bill like a duck. They are also one of the few mammals that are venomous.

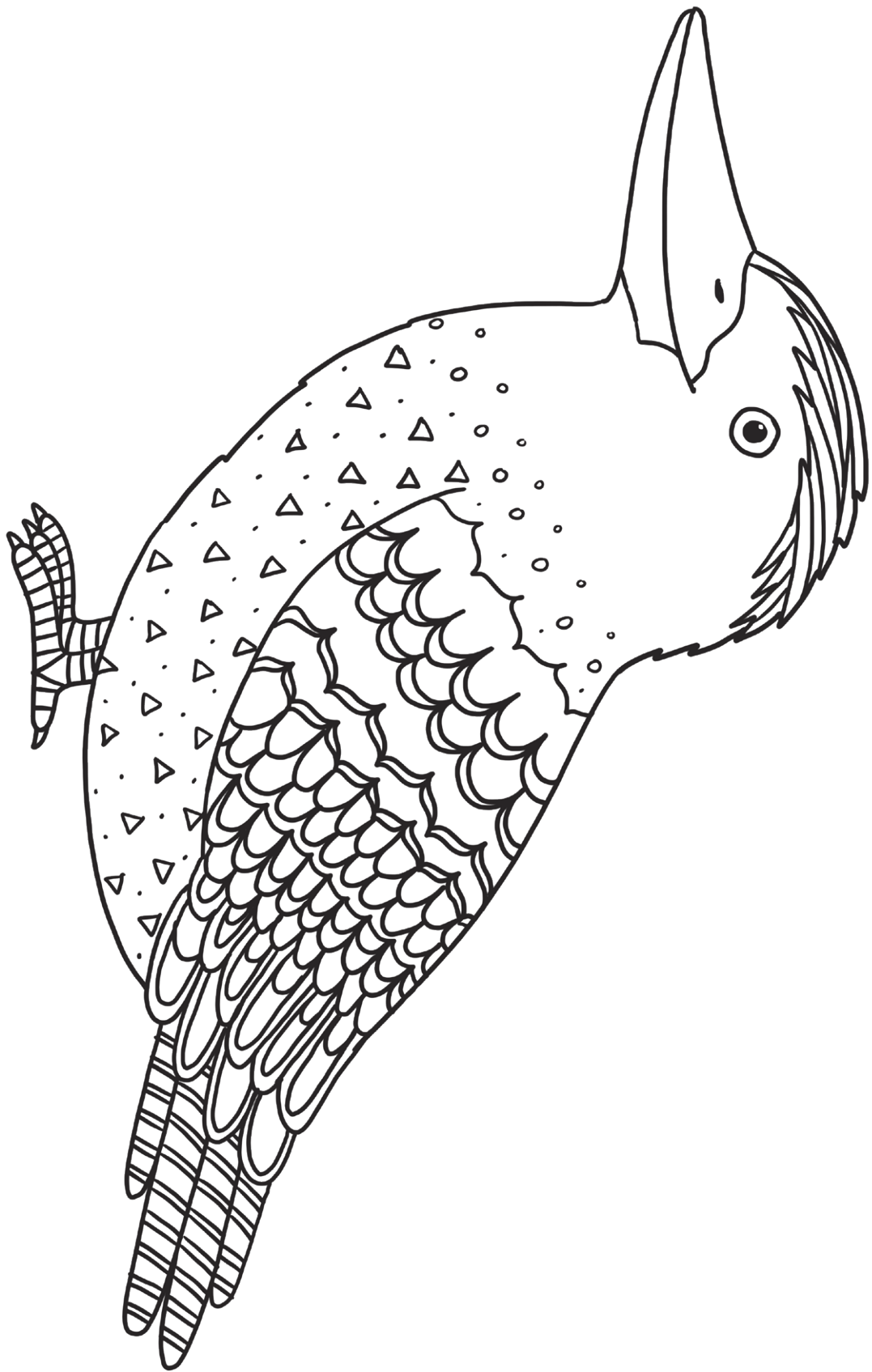


Emu

Emus are fairly common and can be found all across Australia, except Tasmania.

They have been in Australia for thousands of years and their ancestors are believed to have coexisted with the dinosaurs.

Although emus are birds, they cannot fly; however, they can run at speeds of up to 50km per hour. When running quickly, they use their wings to steer.



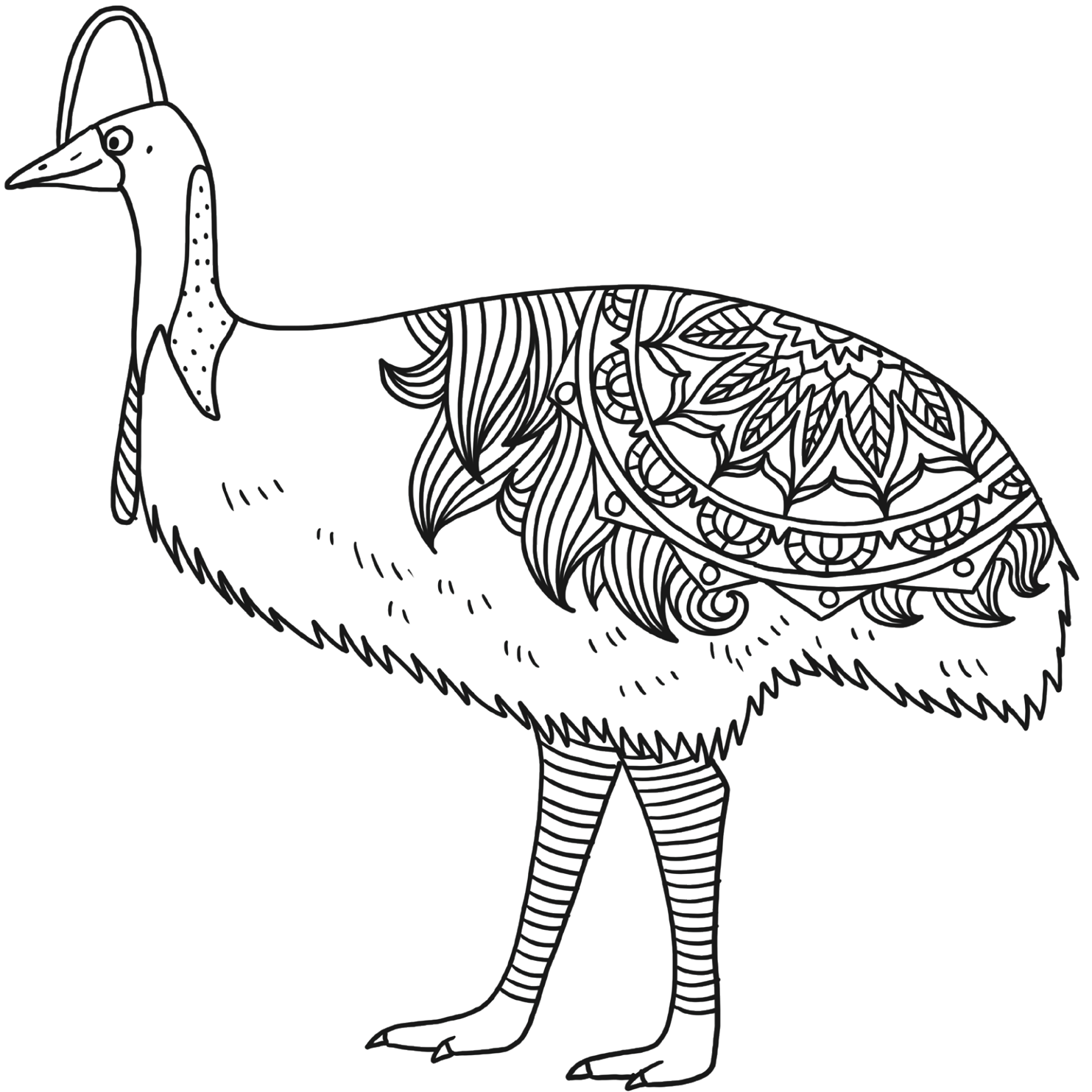
Kookaburra

Kookaburras can be found in the coastal areas of eastern Australia and the south-west region of Western Australia. They are the largest member of the kingfisher family but generally eat snakes, lizards, mice and smaller birds rather than fish. Kookaburras live in small family groups with older siblings helping to raise new chicks. It has a very distinctive call that sounds like someone laughing and it can usually be heard at dawn and dusk.



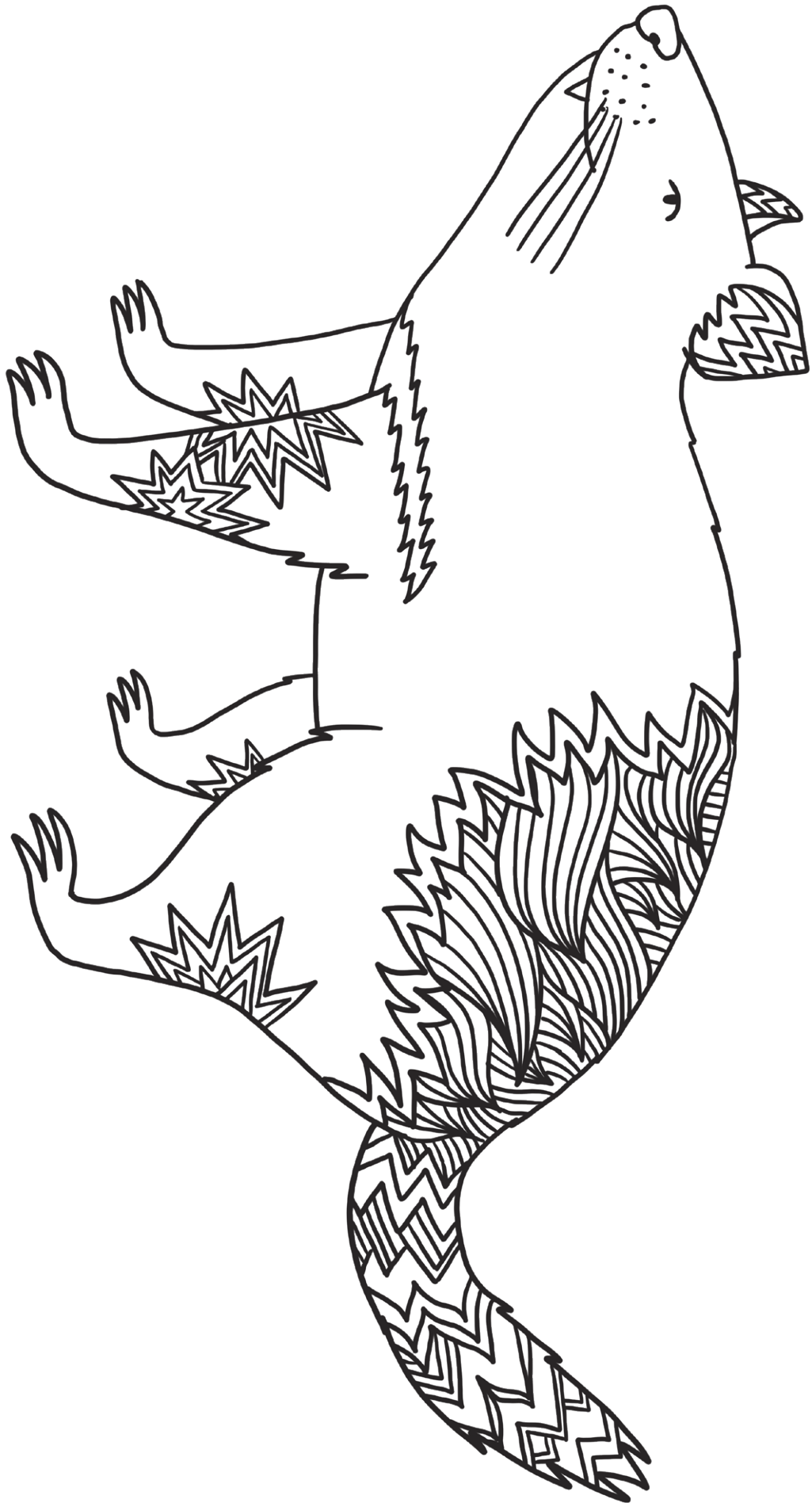
Kookaburra

A series of 15 horizontal handwriting practice lines. Each line set consists of a solid red top line, a dashed blue middle line, and a solid red bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement.



Southern Cassowary

The southern cassowary is an endangered species in Australia and can now only be found in the rainforests of north-east Queensland. They have a distinctive appearance with a bright blue neck and red wattles. They can grow up to two metres tall and, like the emu, the cassowary is a flightless bird. Cassowaries can be aggressive and can inflict injuries on people and pets with their long claws.



Tasmanian Devil

Tasmanian devils originally existed across Australia but are now only found in Tasmania. They may look fierce but they are not dangerous to humans. They are quite small (about 30cm in height and 14kg in weight). Like many animals native to Australia, the Tasmanian devil is a marsupial and they carry their young in a pouch. Tasmanian devils are carnivorous scavengers but they will also eat small lizards, frogs and insects.



Tasmanian Devil

A series of horizontal writing lines for a worksheet. Each line set consists of a solid red top line, a dashed blue middle line, and a solid red bottom line. There are 15 such sets of lines filling the page.



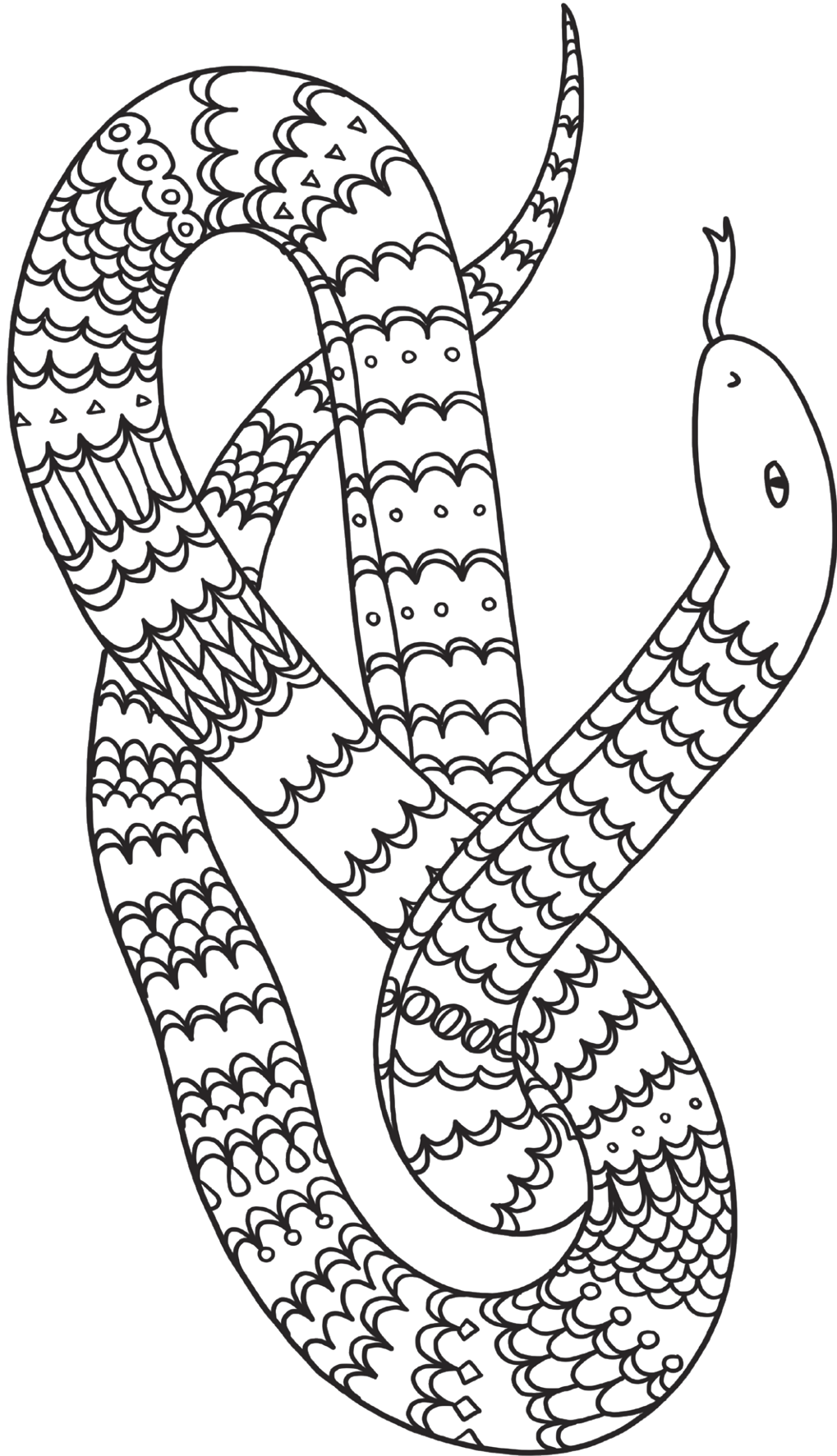
Bilby

The bilby is a small marsupial found in the desert areas of north-west Western Australia, the Northern Territory and south-western Queensland. They are expert diggers, making burrows up to two metres in depth. Bilbies are omnivores and eat a wide range of food; however, they don't drink water regularly as they get the moisture they need from their food. The number of bilbies has dropped dramatically due to their habitat being destroyed and hunting. They are listed as an endangered species.



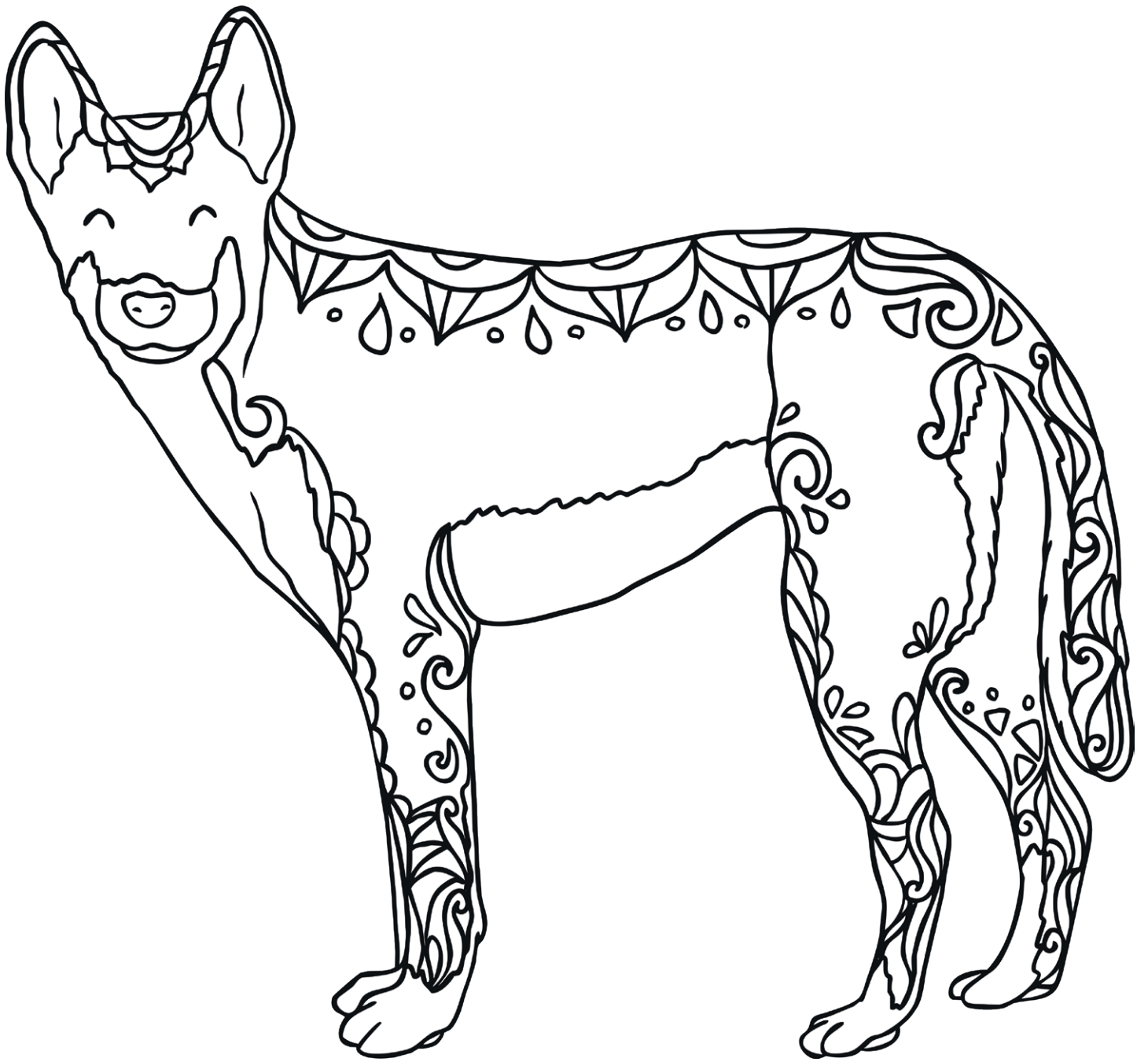
Bilby

A series of 20 horizontal lines for handwriting practice. Each line set consists of a solid red top line, a dashed blue middle line, and a solid red bottom line. The word 'Bilby' is written in a large, bold, black font at the top of the page, centered between the first two lines.



Red-Bellied Black Snake

The red-bellied black snake is just one of the many species of snake which are native to Australia. They are found in the coastal regions of the eastern states of Australia near water sources. The red-bellied black snake mostly eats frogs but will also eat lizards, small mammals and birds. Its bite is extremely venomous and people should seek immediate medical attention if they are bitten.



Dingo

Dingoes arrived in Australia around 5,000 years ago by Indonesian seafarers and are now found all across Australia, except Tasmania. After the arrival of domestic dogs, dingoes began to inter-breed and therefore pure-bred dingoes are rare, living mainly in more isolated desert regions. Dingoes live in small packs which are usually made up of family members. Dingoes do not bark, they howl like wolves instead.



Dingo

A series of 20 horizontal handwriting practice lines. Each line set consists of a solid red top line, a dashed blue middle line, and a solid red bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement.