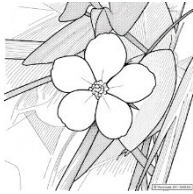




Wombats SA / Natural History Society of SA Colouring Set #1

We hope you enjoy it!

Most animals and plants photographed on our reserves. Thanks Photographers!



We hope you enjoy colouring the images on the next pages in and learn some more about them from the info we have supplied. Lots more to learn about them in books or on-line if you wish to.



Let your friends know about the colouring in document by [sharing this link](#) or scanning the QR Code on the left.

Consider [making a donation](#) to reward us for this document & help do our work, or scan the QR Code on the right.

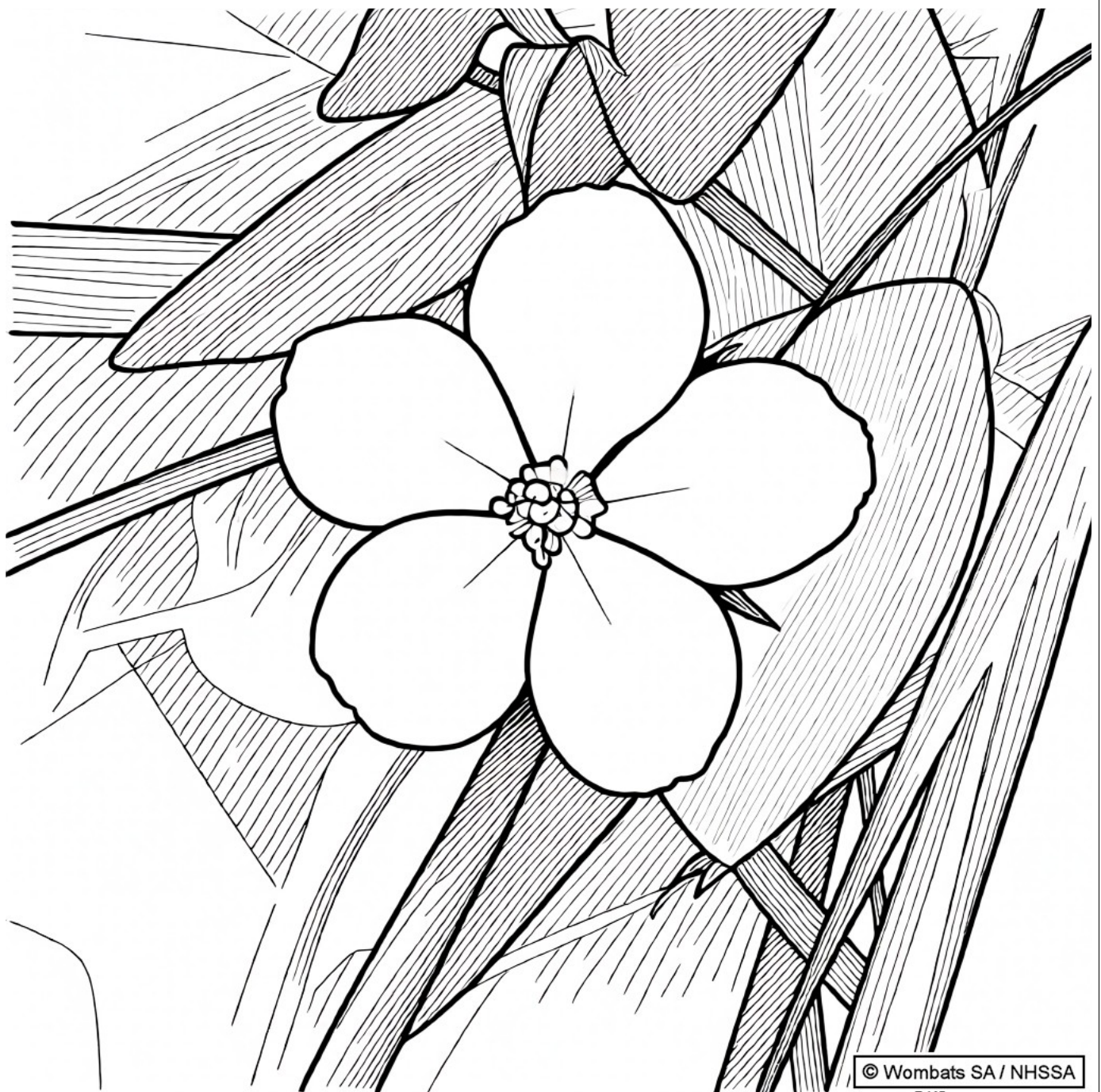




Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat

Scientific Name: *Lasiorhinus latifrons*.

It is one of three living species of wombat.
Found mainly in South Australia: in the Murraylands, scattered in Yorke Peninsula and in the Nullabor Plains in the west of SA, and in Eastern Western Australia.



Scarlet Pimpernel

Scientific Name: *Lysimachia arvensis*

This common European plant is generally considered to be a weed and is found in cooler, wetter regions, including our Cullen Reserve near Robe.

We also see blue versions.



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Female Red Kangaroo with her female joey

Scientific Name: *Osphranter rufus*

These are the largest of all kangaroos and the largest terrestrial mammal native to Australia, and the largest living marsupial.

Males are red-brown in colour and females are mostly blue-grey in colour.

Joey's grow in her pouch & once furred will look out, gradually spending more time out and learning to hop around.



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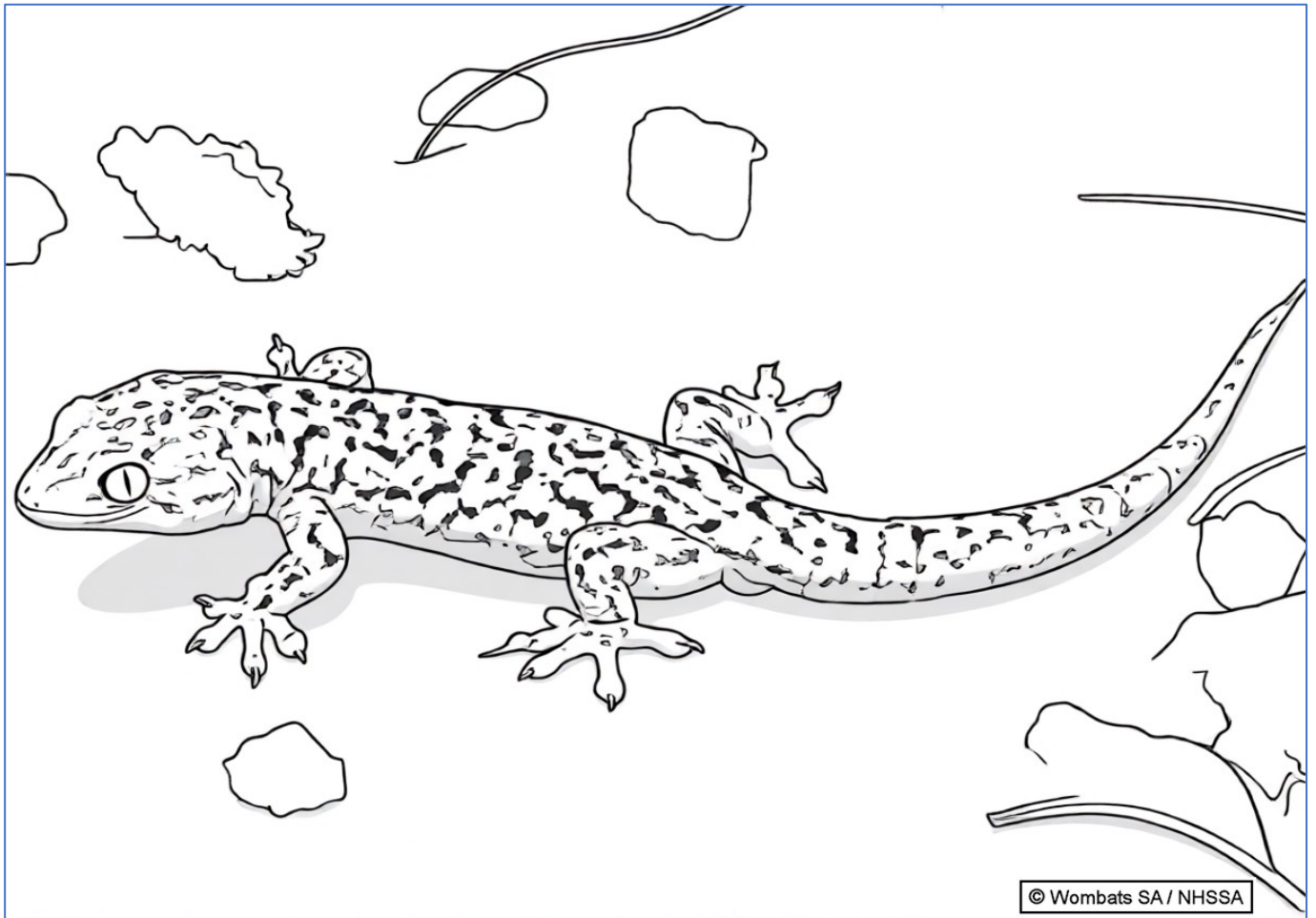
Male and Female Galah

Scientific Name: *Eolophus roseicapilla*

An Australian species of cockatoo, the galah is adapted to a wide variety of modified and unmodified habitats and is one of Australia's most abundant and widespread bird species.

Can you tell which is the female?

We see them on all our reserves and they use holes in trees for their nests.



Southern Rock Dtella

Scientific Name: *Gehyra lazelli*

It is found in the drier areas of SA, Victoria and NSW. Its variegated appearance acts as a form of camouflage from predators. It feeds on small arthropods as big as it can fit inside its mouth. Most fingers and toes are webbed together with pads on their surface for climbing grip.



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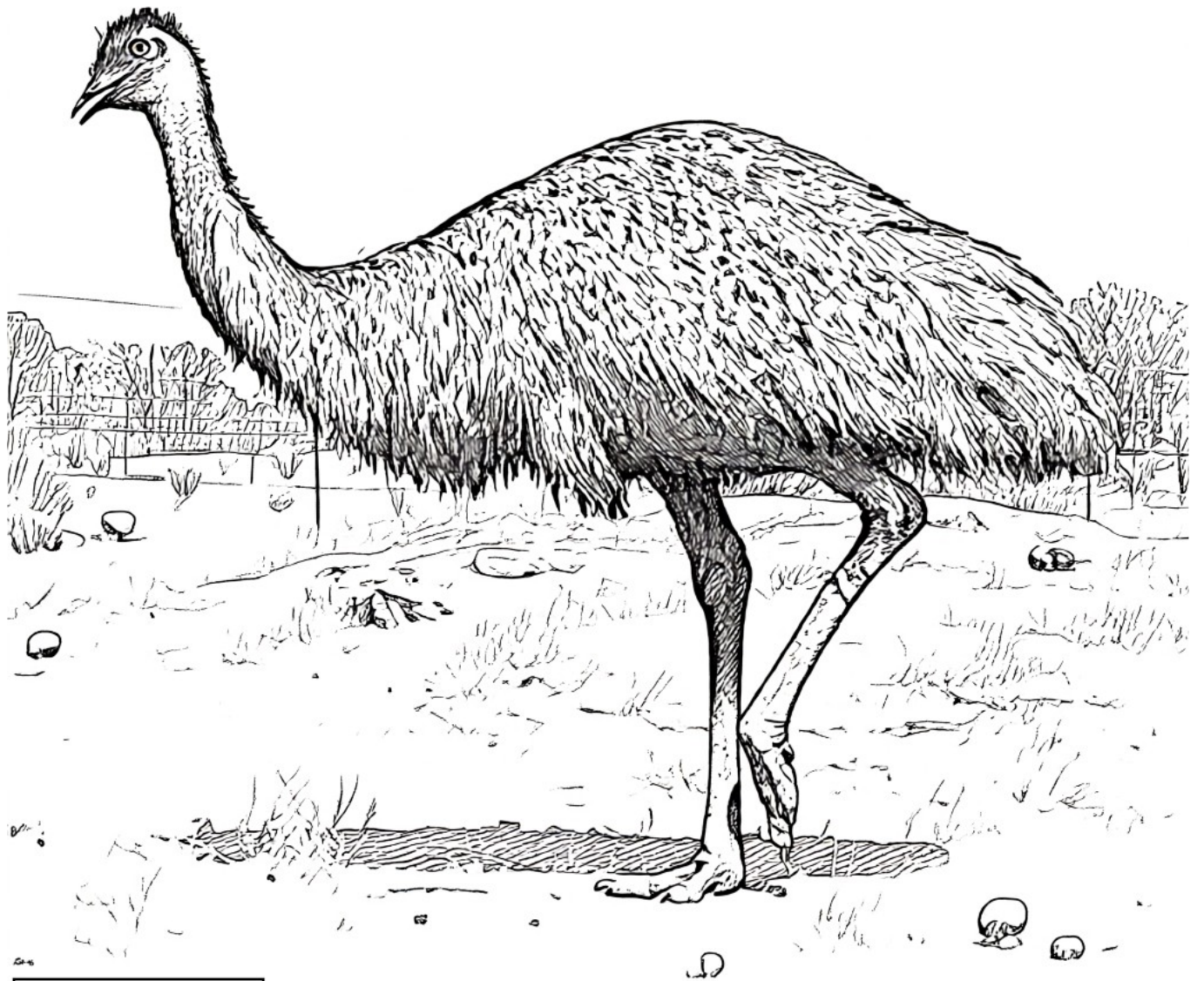
Short-beaked Echidna

Scientific Name: *Tachyglossus aculeatus*

Also Common or Short-nosed Echidna. One of 4 living species of echidna, and the only member of the genus *Tachyglossus*.

Scientific Name means "fast tongue".

It is Australia's most widespread native animal!. Using its pointed snout & sharp claws, the Echidna breaks into ant & termite nests & catches prey by flicking its long sticky tongue in & out. Seen on all of our reserves.



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Emu

Scientific Name: *Dromaius novaehollandiae*

The emu is a flightless bird endemic to Australia, & the tallest native bird. It is the only living member of genus *Dromaius* and the third-tallest living bird after African relatives, the Common & Somali ostriches. It eats a variety of plants and insects, and cope with no food for long times. It drinks rarely & then lots of water when available. Males protect eggs and raise the young.



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Yellow Paper Daisy

Scientific name: *Xerochrysum viscosum*

Also called Sticky Everlasting.

A small, clumping perennial plant with intense yellow flowers on tall stems.

It can be found in many places in SA.

Profuse flowering, attracts nectar eating birds and butterflies.

This one was in Cullen Reserve, near Robe.



Bare-nosed Wombat

Scientific Name: *Vombatus ursinus*

Also known as the common wombat, it's a marsupial, one of three living species of wombats & the only genus *Vombatus* one. They use sense of smell to find food & locate other wombats. They also leave scent trails to mark their feeding territory.

It's eating good grass on the Coorong and lots of flies liked it!

Thanks **Colin Cock** for your original photo!



© Wombats SA / NHSSA



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Male Mulga Parrot

Scientific Name: *Psephotus varius*

This parrot is endemic to arid scrublands (e.g. mallee) & lightly timbered grasslands in the interior of southern Australia. The male mulga parrot is multicolored. Female has various greens. They feed in pairs or small family parties, it mostly feeds on seed on the ground or in low shrubs. They nest high in a tree hollow, lay 4 to 6 white eggs. Photo on Moorunde Wildlife Reserve.