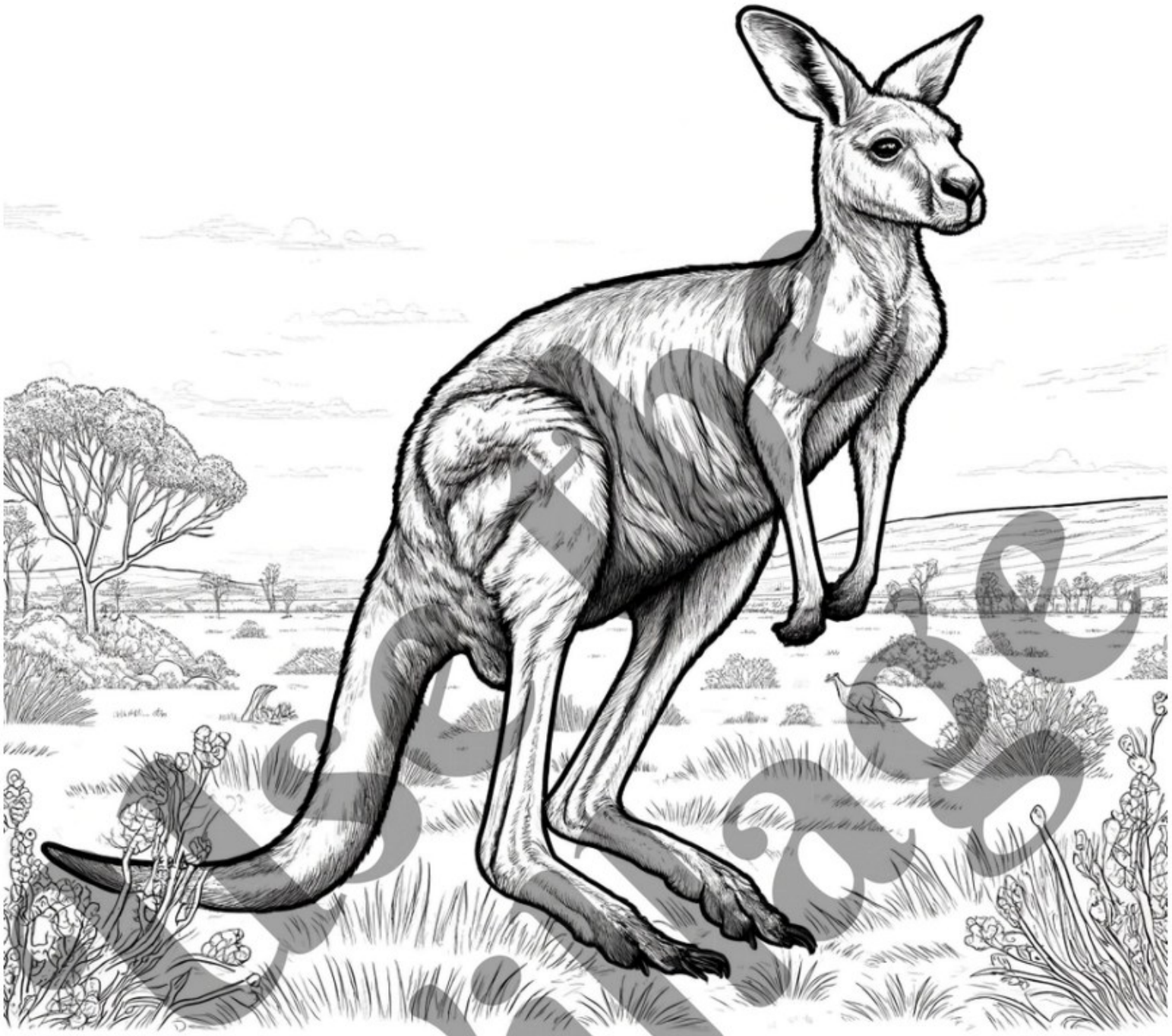


Koalas are marsupials that live in Australia. They eat mainly eucalyptus leaves and spend much of their time resting in trees. A young koala, called a joey, develops in its mother's pouch.



Kangaroos use their powerful hind legs to hop and their long tails for balance. They can also swim. Like other marsupials, young kangaroos develop in their mothers' pouches.



Wombats are sturdy marsupials that dig burrows with strong claws. They eat grasses and other plants. Wombats are also known for producing cube-shaped droppings.



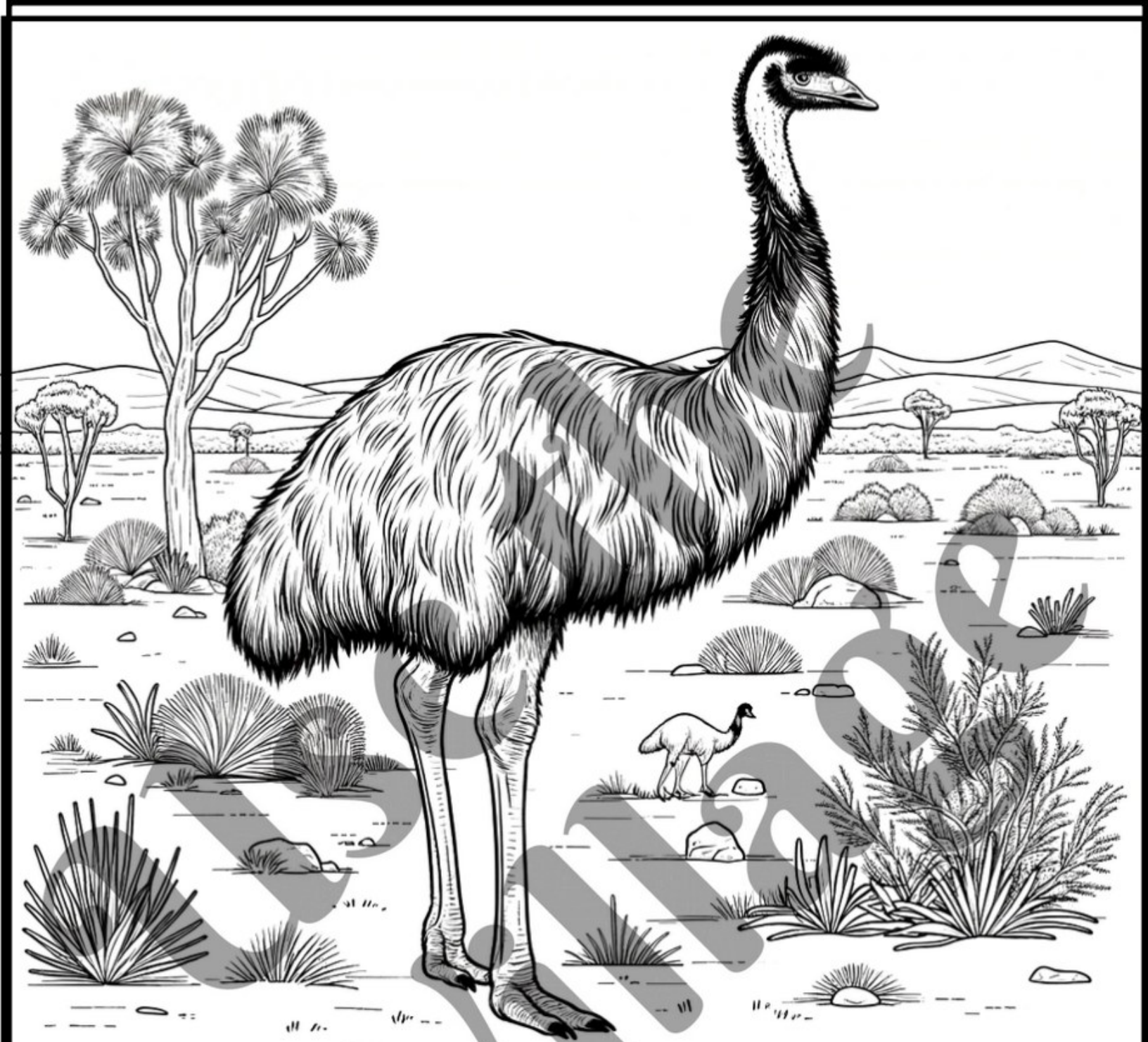
Despite their ferocious reputation and name, **Tasmanian Devils** are primarily scavengers, and their loud screeches are mostly for communication within the species.



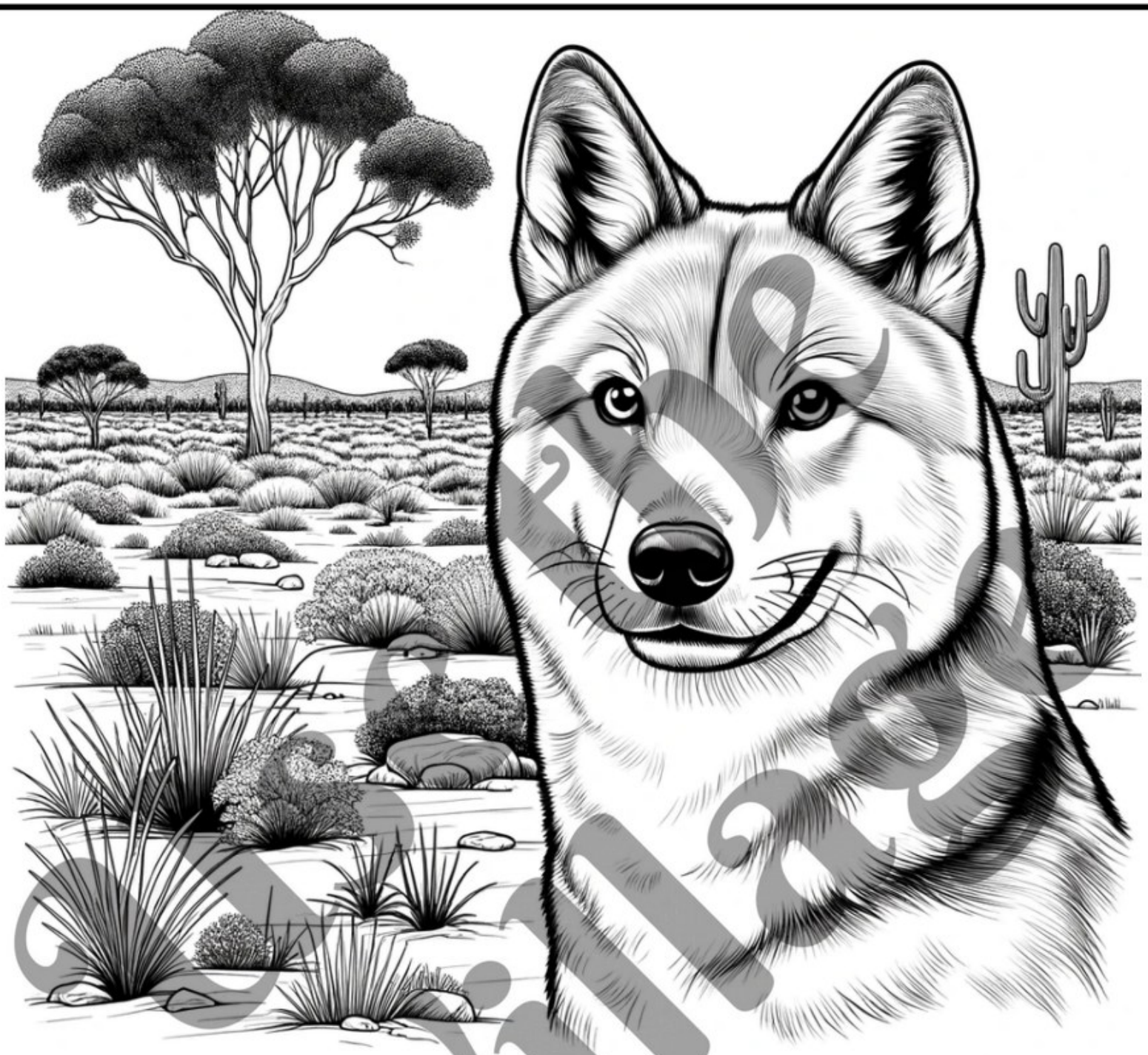
Echidnas, along with the platypus, are the only mammals that lay eggs. They're part of a group of egg-laying mammals known as monotremes.



The **platypus** is one of the few mammals that lay eggs. Despite its duck-like bill, the platypus is a skilled predator, using electrolocation to detect its prey underwater.



Emus are large, flightless birds native to Australia. Their long legs help them run quickly. They eat a variety of plants and insects, and males incubate the eggs and care for the chicks.



Dingoes are wild dogs that live in Australia. They communicate with howls and other sounds, and they can bark, although they do so less often than many domestic dogs. They hunt animals and also scavenge.



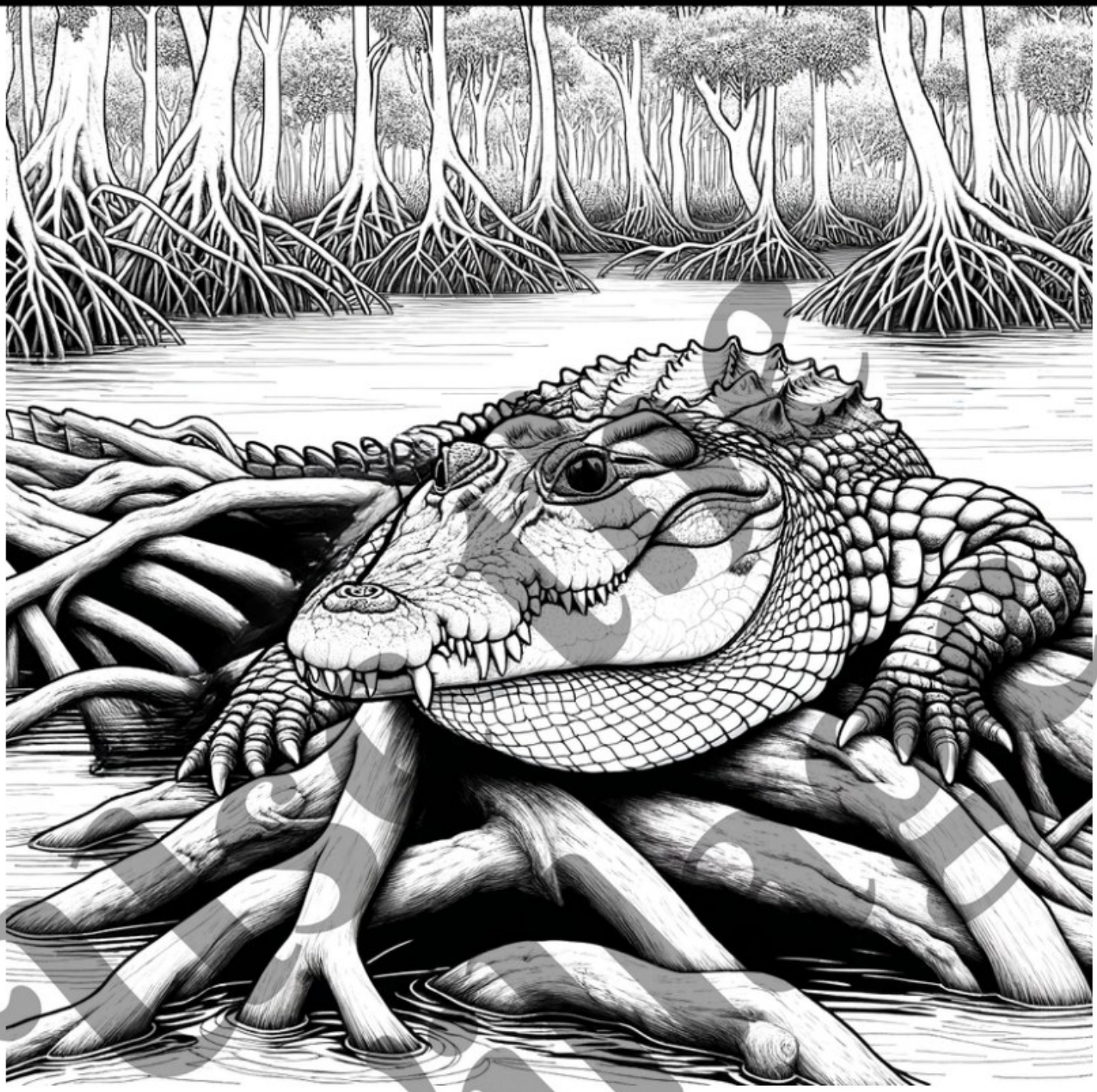
Quokkas are small plant-eating marsupials from south-western Western Australia. Their faces can look as though they are smiling, but that does not tell us how they feel. Like other wild animals, they should be observed from a respectful distance.



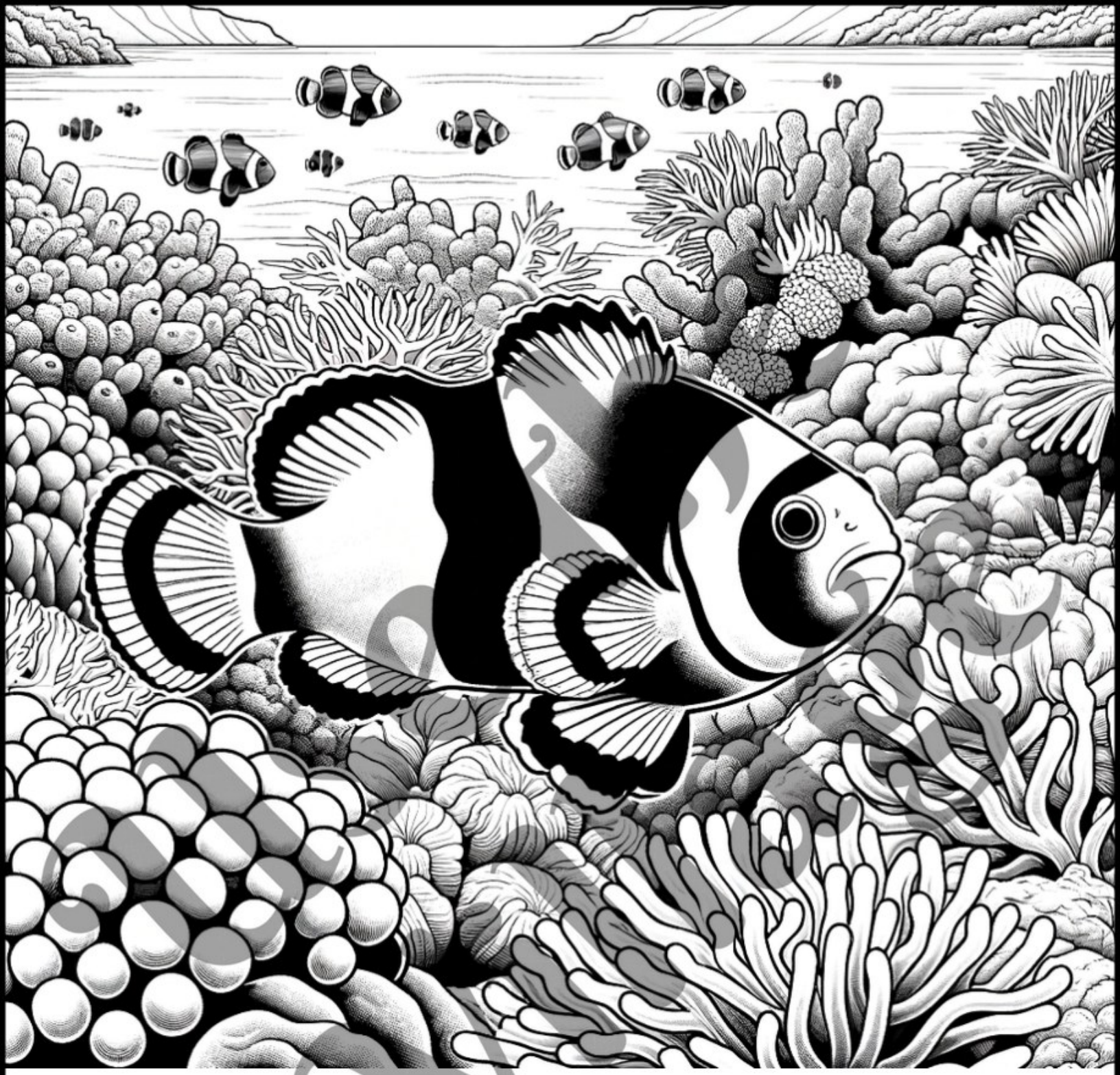
Cassowaries are large, flightless birds with dark body feathers, a colorful bare neck, and a helmet-like casque on the head. They eat mainly fruit and help spread seeds through the forest.



This small marsupial can glide for distances of over 50 meters (160 feet) between trees. **Sugar gliders** are social animals that live in groups and communicate with a variety of vocalizations and scents.



The **saltwater crocodile** is the largest of all living reptiles and can grow up to 7 meters (23 feet) in length. They are known for their incredible jaw strength, which is among the most powerful in the animal kingdom.



Clownfish are famous for their symbiotic relationship with sea anemones, living among their tentacles for protection from predators. They are also known for their bright orange coloration with white bands.



Australian fur seals are marine mammals with thick fur and whiskers. They swim using their flippers and hunt fish, squid, and other sea animals. They also come ashore to rest and breed.



Lyrebirds are Australian birds known for copying sounds. Their calls can include imitations of other birds and noises from their surroundings. Males use their long, impressive tail feathers in courtship displays.