

THE NATURE OF STRENGTHS




DIGITAL VERSION

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
Dainty Green Tree Frog 


*Frogs are our planet's 'pollution barometers'.
They are vulnerable to pollutants while in
water during their egg and tadpole stages,
and on land as adults because they breathe
primarily through their sensitive, moist skin.* 

Litoria gracilentia

BEING GREEN 



Platypus 

This burrowing, swimming, egg-laying mammal with webbed feet, a rubbery snout, and venomous ankle spurs so baffled early Europeans that many considered it an elaborate fraud. The unique features of the platypus make it a much-loved icon of Australia. 

Ornithorhynchus anatinus

BEING ME 

Australian Giant Cuttlefish 🗣️

Using spectacular reds, yellows, whites, and iridescent blues, the giant cuttlefish changes colour instantaneously to signal shifts in mood or blend in with background


textures. Males can also mimic 🗣️
female characteristics to fool other males into letting them approach a female they are guarding. 🗣️




Sepia apama

BLENDING IN 🗣️





Sunflower 

In a process called 'heliotropism', the leaves and buds of sunflowers turn to track the sun. The flower petals  create patterns of interconnected spirals; typically thirty-four in one direction and fifty-five in the other—successive Fibonacci numbers, and a very efficient way to pack the seeds.

Helianthus annuus

CHANGING DIRECTION 

Walrus 


By inflating two air sacs in its throat, a walrus can sleep while bobbing around in the water. Using its tusks, it can literally 'hang out' in the sea by suspending itself from the edges of ice floes, or haul itself onto land to rest and sunbathe. 




Odobenus rosmarus

CHILLING OUT 



Flamingo 


Using beaks that can separate out silt, flamingos filter-feed on brine shrimp and blue-green algae. The female chooses a suitable nesting spot and both parents produce crop milk for nursing their chick. Chicks join small groups which eventually merge to include thousands of juveniles. 

Phoenicopterus ruber

CHOOSING WISELY 



Boab Tree 


Boab trees can store up to one hundred thousand litres of water within the soft wood of their swollen trunks. 

As well as using these trees for moisture, Indigenous Australians also ate the seeds, carved the nuts, made nets from the fibres and used the trunks for storage.

Adansonia gregorii

FILLING UP 

Honeybee

Honeybees can locate food by interpreting the dance moves of bee scouts. If the food is nearby, the scout performs a 'round dance' with loops; if far away, it's a 'waggle dance' using their abdomen. The curves, straight lines, angles and speed of the movements indicate the direction, distance and quality of the food. 



Apis mellifera

FINDING A WAY



Hermit Crab 🗣️)

Hermit Crabs find suitable shelter by moving successively into empty shells as they grow. 🗣️)
Several species use 'vacancy chains' where the largest crab moves into a new shell, the second biggest crab moves into the newly vacated shell, and so on.

Pagurus bernhardus

FINDING SHELTER 🗣️)



Passionfruit



This vigorously growing vine produces beautiful flowers with cross-shaped stamens (named after the Passion of Christ). Its tangy fruit, with abundant small seeds, can be eaten alone or used in jams, juices, creams and liqueurs. Even the young vine shoots can be eaten in salads and curries.




Passiflora edulis

GIVING GENEROUSLY






Bottlenose Dolphin 

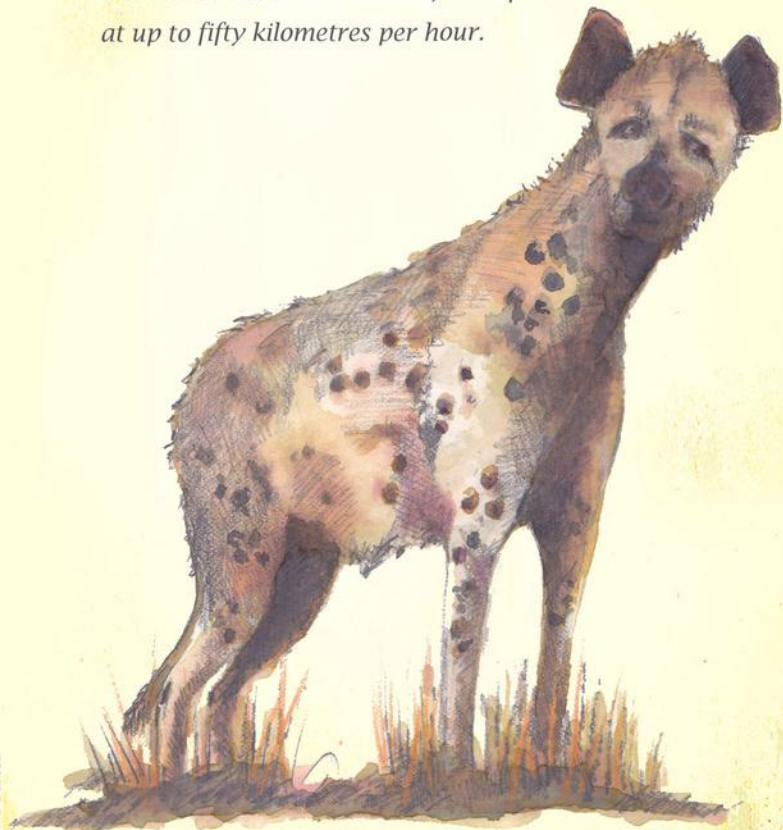
Play is an important part of dolphin culture. They play with seaweed, play-fight with other dolphins and tease other creatures like sea birds and turtles. Dolphins are enthusiastic surfers of coastal swells and the bow waves of boats. They have also been observed blowing and playing with bubble rings. 

Tursiops truncatus

HAVING FUN 


Spotted Hyena 

Hyenas are the endurance athletes of the animal kingdom. Their large hearts allow them to run at about ten kilometres per hour for more than three hours at a stretch, and sprint at up to fifty kilometres per hour.

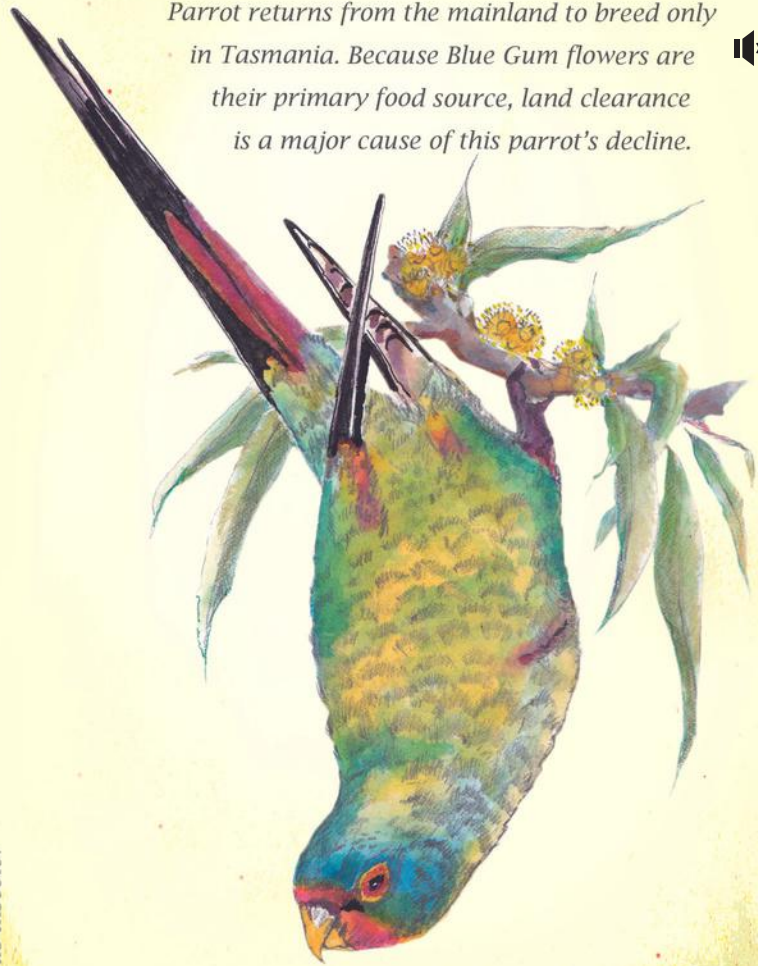


Crocuta crocuta

HAVING HEART 

Swift Parrot 

An endangered species with perhaps less than one thousand breeding pairs in Australia, the Swift Parrot returns from the mainland to breed only in Tasmania. Because Blue Gum flowers are their primary food source, land clearance is a major cause of this parrot's decline.



Lathamus discolor

HOLDING ON 



Australian Teak Fruit Capsules



Australian Teak is a rainforest tree from New South Wales and Queensland in Australia. It grows up to forty metres tall and has white flowers during spring. These are followed by woody fruit capsules which split open in a beautiful five-star pattern releasing the winged seeds.



Flindersia australis

LETTING GO



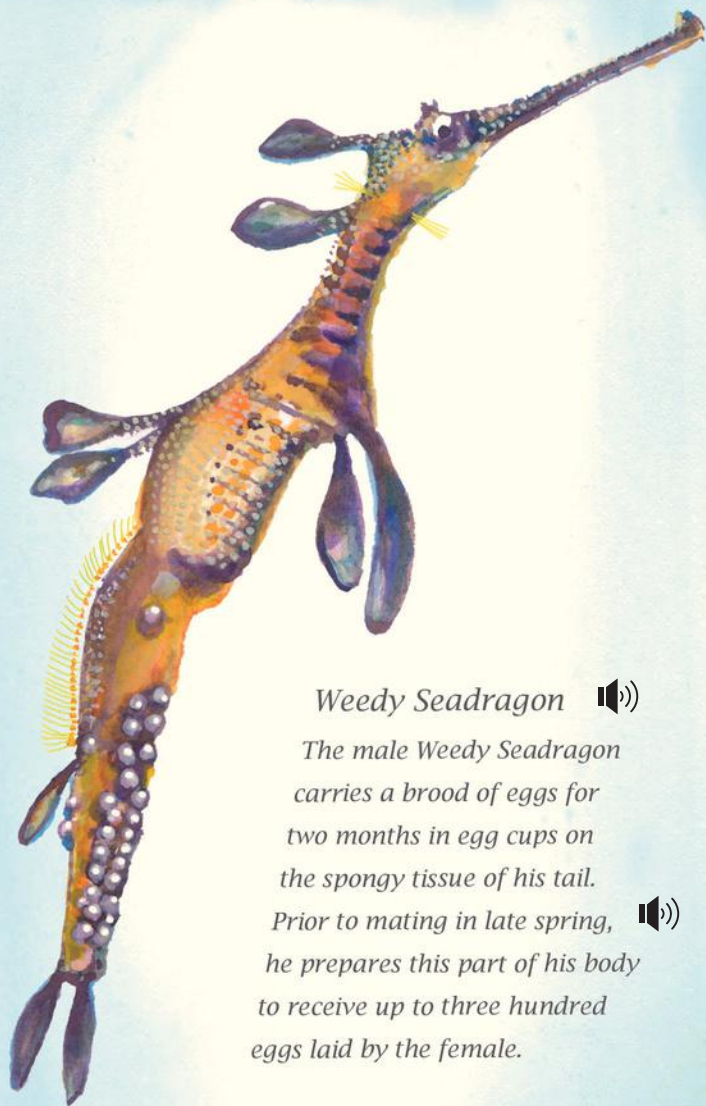


Lyrebird 

Lyrebirds are capable of imitating not only the sounds of other birds and animals but also chainsaws, engines, alarms, barking dogs, crying babies, music and even the human voice. It takes young birds about a year to perfect their repertoire.

Menura novaehollandiae


LISTENING WELL 



Phyllopteryx taeniolatus

Weedy Seadragon

The male Weedy Seadragon carries a brood of eggs for two months in egg cups on the spongy tissue of his tail.

Prior to mating in late spring,  he prepares this part of his body to receive up to three hundred eggs laid by the female.

NURTURING OTHERS

Australian Garden Orb Weaver Spider 🗣️


This spider reaches out across surprisingly wide gaps by releasing a fine silk thread from its spinnerets. The sticky thread drifts on the slightest breeze until it adheres to a surface across the gap. 🗣️

The spider then constructs its orb-shaped web.




Eriophora transmarina

REACHING OUT 🗣️

Indian Chameleon 

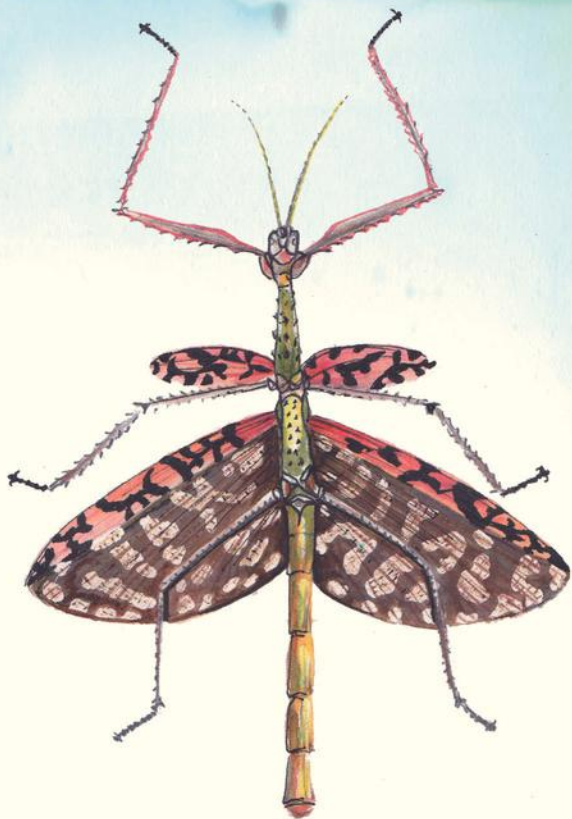
Chameleons can change colour rapidly to communicate shifts in mood such as fear or aggression.

When they sense changing temperatures in the environment, they can lighten or darken their colour, allowing them to absorb or reflect heat as needed. 



Chamaeleo zeylanicus

SENSING CHANGE 




Praying Mantis 

The mantis is a skilled hunter of many insects, including its own kind. But this predatory strength can be shared to great advantage; gardeners use mantises for pest control, purchasing thousands of egg cases each year.

Mantis religiosa

SHARING STRENGTHS 



Kookaburra 

No sound conjures up the Australian bush like the kookaburra's chorus of loud laughter. According to Aboriginal legend, the early morning cacophony tells the sky people to light the daily fire that illumines the earth. Science has it that the kookaburra's raucous call signals its territory.



Dacelo novaeguineae

SPEAKING UP 




Golden Pheasant 🔊

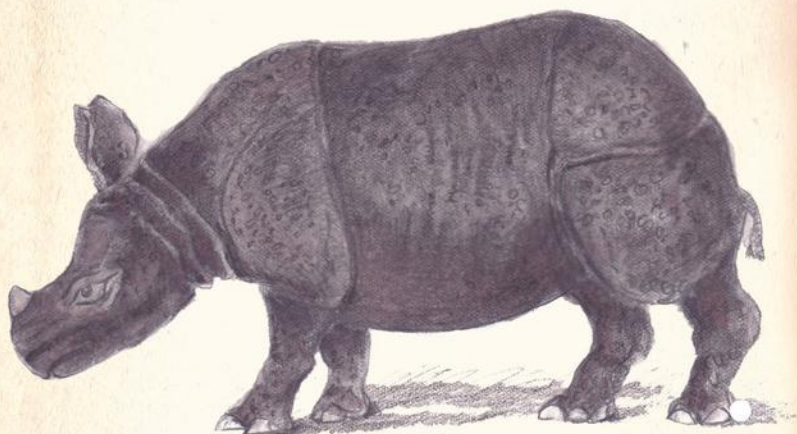
With his golden crest, scarlet body, iridescent green upper back and cinnamon-spotted tail feathers, the male is much admired for his showy plumage. His deep orange 'cape' can be spread in display, creating a spectacular fan of alternating black and orange. 🔊

Chrysolophus pictus

STANDING OUT 🔊

Indian Rhinoceros 

Weighing in at up to three thousand kilograms, the rhinoceros can use the weight of its body to bend a sapling by simply walking over it with its legs on either side—a very effective technique for making foliage available to calves.



Rhinoceros unicornis

STANDING SOLID 

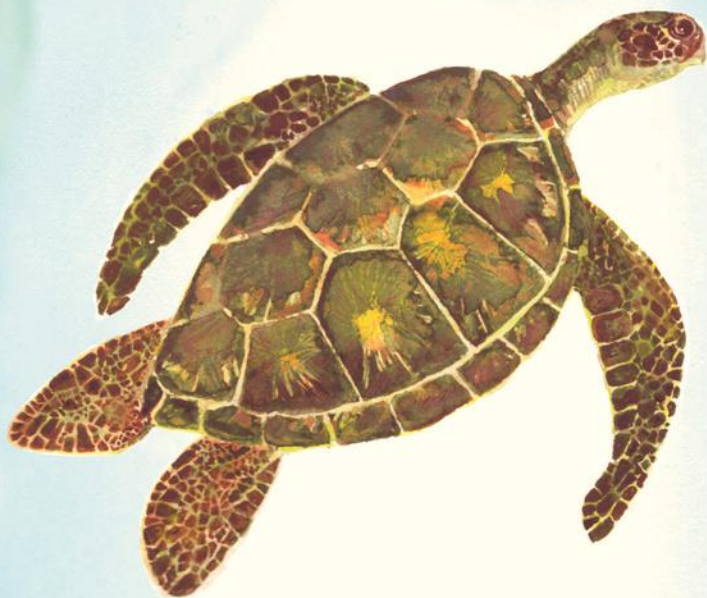


Nile Crocodile 🔊


The female guards her buried eggs for three months while the male often remains close by. At hatching time the parents sometimes roll the eggs between their tongue and upper palate to release the offspring, which the female then carries to the water in her mouth. 🔊

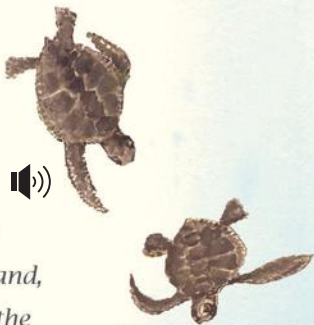
Crocodylus niloticus

TAKING CARE 🔊



Green Sea Turtle 

Using her hind flippers, the female buries up to two hundred eggs in the sand. After  about two months, the hatchlings emerge and scamper across the sand, taking their chances on reaching the ocean as gulls and crabs prey on them.



Chelonia mydas

TAKING CHANCES 



Bristlecone Pine 🔊


Imagine a living tree older than the Egyptian pyramids! A five thousand-year-old Bristle Pine is the world's oldest, single-living organism. Growing at less than 0.01 of an inch in girth per year, these trees have been used to track climate change over ten thousand years. 🔊

Pinus longaeva

TAKING TIME 🔊



Monarch Butterfly 

*The annual migration
of the monarch between
Canada, America and Mexico
spans thousands of kilometres.* 

*How do successive generations find
the very same place? They navigate by
tuning into the sun, the earth's magnetic field
and a circadian 'clock' located in their antennae.*

Danaus plexippus

TUNING IN 



Basilisk Lizard 🗣️

Nicknamed the 'Jesus Lizard', the Basilisk can sprint across water on its hind legs for up to twenty metres. It runs on pockets of air created by slapping its large feet, equipped with fringed toes, on the surface of the water.

Basiliscus basiliscus

WALKING ON AIR 🗣️



Diamond Python 🔊

This non-venomous snake hunts for warm-blooded vertebrates primarily at night. The female lays about twenty-five eggs, coiling around them and using muscular contractions to keep them warm. During incubation she leaves her eggs briefly to warm up in the sun. 🔊

Morelia spilota spilota

WARMING UP 🔊



Green Tree Frog

These cute and colorful amphibians have a special ability: they can breathe through their skin. This allows them to live in both water and on land.

BEING GREEN



Sloth

These slow-moving mammals are famous for their long, curved claws and their ability to stay motionless for long periods of time.

BEING ME

Blue Butterfly

This colorful insect is known for its vibrant blue and black wings. It is a common sight in many gardens.



BLENDING IN



Sunflower

This tall, bright yellow flower is a member of the Asteraceae family. It is known for its large, dark brown seeds.

CHANGING DIRECTION



Walrus

This large marine mammal is known for its long, curved tusks. It lives in the Arctic region.

CHILLING OUT



Flamingo

These elegant birds are known for their long, thin legs and their distinctive pink and black feathers.

CHOOSING WISELY



Baobab Tree

This large tree is known for its thick, swollen trunk, which stores water. It is native to the savannas of Africa.

FILLING UP



Honeybee

These small insects are known for their ability to produce honey. They play a vital role in pollination.

FINDING A WAY



Hermit Crab

These crustaceans are known for their habit of carrying a shell. They live in the ocean.

FINDING SHELTER



Butterfly

These colorful insects are known for their delicate wings. They are important pollinators.

GIVING GENEROUSLY



Dolphin

These intelligent marine mammals are known for their playful behavior and their ability to communicate.

HAVING FUN



Spotted Dingo

This wild dog is known for its distinctive spotted coat. It is native to Australia.

HAVING HEART



Parrot

These colorful birds are known for their ability to mimic sounds and their vibrant feathers.

HOLDING ON



Acacia Tree

This hardy tree is known for its ability to survive in arid conditions. It is a common sight in savannas.

LETTING GO



Turkey

This large bird is known for its fan-like tail feathers. It is a common sight in many farms.

LISTENING WELL



Giraffe

These tall mammals are known for their long necks and their ability to reach high into the trees.

NURTURING OTHERS



Tarantula Spider

This large spider is known for its hairy body and its powerful legs. It is found in many parts of the world.

REACHING OUT



Chameleon

This small lizard is known for its ability to change color. It is a fascinating creature.

SENSING CHANGE



Praying Mantis

This insect is known for its long, thin body and its ability to camouflage. It is a common sight in gardens.

SHARING STRENGTHS



Woodpecker

This bird is known for its ability to peck at wood. It is a common sight in many forests.

SPEAKING UP



Colorful Bird

This vibrant bird is known for its bright colors and its melodious song. It is a common sight in many habitats.

STANDING OUT



Pig

This omnivorous mammal is known for its intelligence and its ability to adapt to various environments.

STANDING SOLID



Crocodile

This large reptile is known for its strength and its ability to survive in both water and on land.

TAKING CARE



Sea Turtle

This large marine reptile is known for its long lifespan and its ability to travel long distances.

TAKING CHANCES



Tree

This large plant is known for its ability to provide shelter and food for many animals.

TAKING TIME



Monarch Butterfly
The monarch migration
of the monarch butterfly,
including monarch and queen,
over thousands of kilometers,
often following specific routes that
are well understood. They migrate in
response to the day, the weather, temperature, food,
and sometimes they fly toward to their destination.

TUNING IN



Aerial Artist
Aerobics or "Aerial Artist" are health and fitness
activities that use the body for the air to create motion,
it uses the power of air instead of stepping on
solid floor, sometimes with equipment, and
the use of the human body.

WALKING ON AIR



Chaperone/Prize
The chaperone is a term
for someone who is not a professional
or adult. The person has their own job
and, unless advised that such a job is not
recommended, it is not their work. The job is often
the same but may be to help up on the job.

WARMING UP