



Year 6

Balancing Act

Six Pillars of Conservation at Hobart Zoo and Aquarium



Pillar One

Supporting *ex-situ* animal populations



Pillar Two

Educate and inspiring positive change for wildlife



Pillar Three

Protecting wild species and habitats

Cotton Top Exhibit



Pillar Four

Enhancing the value of zoos for nature and society

Conservation Talk Photo



Pillar Five

Sustaining and caring for our local ecosystems



Pillar Six

Maintaining environmental sustainability



Wild Transformations: Life Cycles

We are going to learn about life cycles of different animal species. A life cycle shows how animals grow and change through their life.



Proud owner, Stuart Webster with one of our residents.

Soon, we will go on an excursion to Hobart Zoo and Aquarium! There, you will meet your Conservation Educator and discover wombats, echidnas, seahorses and many amazing species. You will join in a hands-on encounter and learn about different life cycles of these animals.



Balancing Act

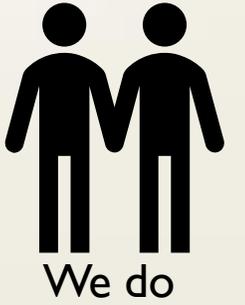
Learning Intention

We are learning to describe physical habitat conditions explain how these conditions affect survival.

Success Criteria

We will be successful when we list the physical conditions of a habitat that affect a species survival and describe how Swift Parrots have been affected.





How does the
physical condition
of a species habitat
affect it's survival?



KNOW - WANT TO KNOW - LEARNED



Topic:

How does the physical condition of a species habitat affect it's survival?



Know

What do you know about the topic?



Want to know

What would you like to know about the topic?



Learned

What have you learned about the topic?



Swift Parrots – Bruny Island



food source

plants for
oxygen



shelter

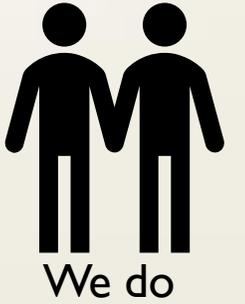


water

Hobart Zoo and Aquarium - 2026



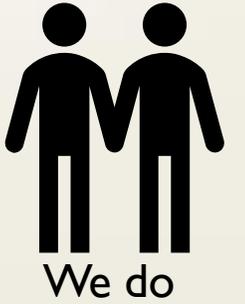
Physical Habitat Conditions



Animals can only survive if the physical conditions in their habitat meet their needs, such as food, shelter and safety. For example, Swift Parrots need old blue gum trees that produce nectar and have hollows for nesting, but scientists have found that more than half of their breeding habitat has been destroyed or damaged, which means there are fewer places for them to live and feed. They are also preyed upon by nocturnal animals such as sugar gliders and owls.

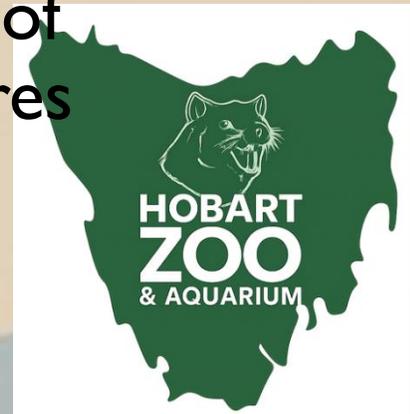


Physical Habitat Conditions



Humans help to improve the physical conditions of the swift parrot by planting 1,600 trees (Department of Natural Resources Tasmania) and installing nesting boxes on established trees. Blue gums are found on Bruny Island. Here humans have installed nesting boxes high up in trees. The boxes have mechanisms that automatically close at night and open in the morning so that Swift Parrots are protected from nocturnal predators.

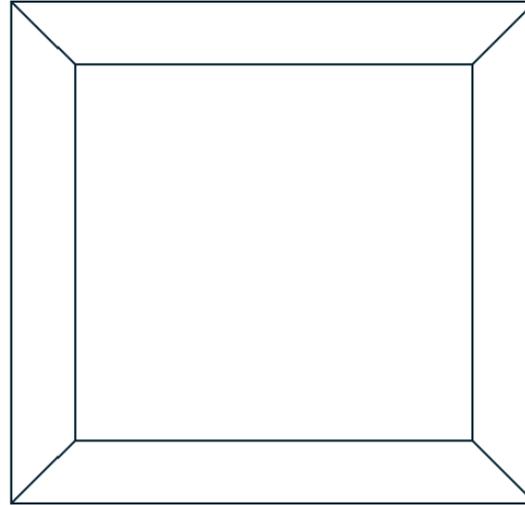
Humans have also helped protect their habitat through the work of the Tasmanian Government where they have protected 260 hectares of breeding ground.





Swift Parrot Profile

Physical Habitat Needs:



Physical Habitat Changes	Effect on Swift Parrots	Solution



KNOW - WANT TO KNOW - LEARNED



Topic:

How does the physical condition of a species habitat affect it's survival?



Know

What do you know about the topic?



Want to know

What would you like to know about the topic?



Learned

What have you learned about the topic?

Complete this section.

Share your new learning with a partner.



Balancing Act

Learning Intention

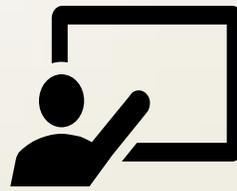
We are learning to describe how human behaviour impacts the survival of a species.

Success Criteria

We will be successful when we describe at least 3 physical conditions including the cause and effect link to survival.



conservation (adjective)



I do

Definition	The protection of plants, animals and natural areas.
-------------------	--

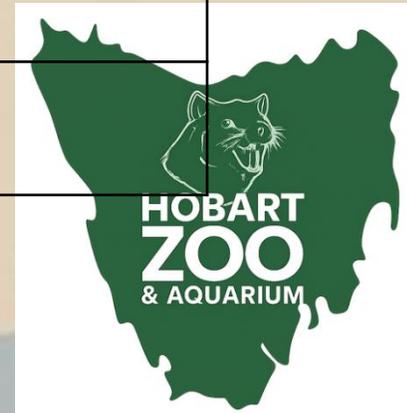
Example	At Hobart Zoo and Aquarium, we are helping the conservation of Lions by promoting the Zambian Carnivore Program.
----------------	--

Base Word	Origin	Meaning
serve from the word, <i>servae</i> .	Latin	To keep or save.

Pre-fix	Origin	Meaning
con	Latin	together

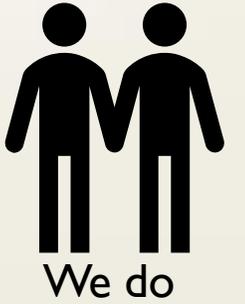
General Rule	drop the e + tion
--------------	-------------------

Suffix	Origin	Meaning
tion	Latin	action



Sentences – Read Aloud

Conservation of physical habitats is crucial to the survival of species like the Swift Parrot.



Humans need to take an active role in conservation to ensure the survival of plants and animals.

Swift Parrot Awareness day has been held on May 11th to educate Tasmanians on conservation efforts to protect the species.



Cause and Effect



Cause – the reason something has happened

Effect – what happened

Cause and effect explains why something happened.



Thylacines



Physical Condition	Why It Mattered	Human Impact – Cause	Effect
Food availability (prey animals)	Thylacines needed a steady supply of prey to survive.	Clearing forests for farms, towns and wood materials reduced prey.	Thylacines need to move closer to towns and hunt on farms for food.
Large territory	Thylacines were solitary hunters and required big spaces to move.	More farms meant more encounters with livestock.	<i>Humans blamed Thylacines for killing sheep so they hunted them</i>
Low human disturbance	They avoided humans and needed quiet habitats.	Government bounties and hunting increased to reduce the thylacines presence on farms and near towns.	Drastically reduced the numbers of Thylacines in the wild leading to extinction of the species.



Thylacines



Physical Condition	Why It Mattered	Human Impact – Cause	Effect	Cause and effect Summary
Food availability (prey animals)	Thylacines needed a steady supply of prey to survive.	Clearing forests for farms, towns and wood materials reduced prey.	Thylacines need to move closer to towns and hunt on farms for food.	Humans cleared forests in Tasmanian for farms, towns and wood materials, this meant that there was less prey for Thylacines to eat. They needed to move closer to towns hunt animals from farms so they wouldn't starve.



Thylacines

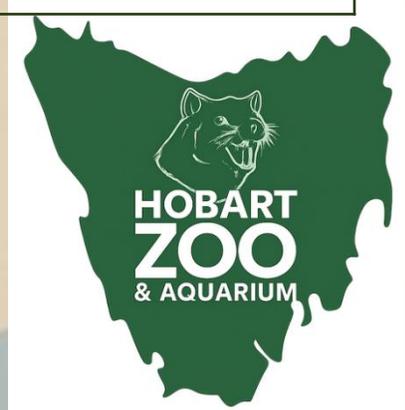


Physical Condition	Why It Mattered	Human Impact – Cause	Effect	Cause and Effect Summary
Large territory	Thylacines were solitary hunters and required big spaces to move.	More farms meant more encounters with livestock.	<i>Humans blamed Thylacines for killing sheep so they hunted them</i>	



Thylacines

Physical Condition	Why It Mattered	Human Impact – Cause	Effect	Cause and Effect Summary
Large territory	Thylacines were solitary hunters and required big spaces to move.	More farms meant more encounters with livestock.	<i>Humans blamed Thylacines for killing sheep so they hunted them</i>	Thylacines needed to eat and farms had an easy food source for them so they killed livestock. Farmers then hunted them to protect their sheep and cattle.



Choose an animal and investigate the cause and effect of human behaviour on their habitat.



Cause and Effect of Human Behaviour on Animal Species

Animal Species:

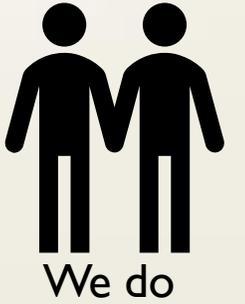
Habitat Location:

Physical Condition	Why It Mattered	Human Impact – Cause	Effect on Animal Species	Cause and Effect Summary

- cheetahs
- African lions
- koalas
- humpback whales
- cotton-top tamarins
- servals
- Tasmanian Devils
- spotted hand-fish
- orangutans



**Share your
cause and
effect
learning with
a partner.**



Communicate the positive impact that humans have to support the survival of species.

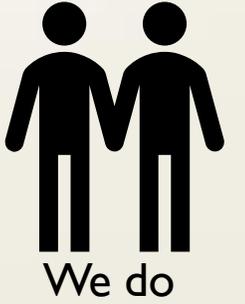
Learning Intention

We are learning how humans can have a positive impact on the physical conditions of the habitat of a species.

Success Criteria

We will be successful when we communicate the positive impacts humans have had to support the survival of a species through infographics and real-world examples.





How are Hobart Zoo and Aquarium having a positive impact on the conservation of animal species?



Replicating aquatic ecosystems to educate why it is important to take steps to protect our coral reefs like the Great Barrier Reef.



Providing enriching habitats for animal species from around the world so that humans can learn about them and make positive choices at home to protect the natural world.



Breeding animals like the Tasmanian devil that are free from facial tumour disease to contribute to the insurance population.

How are Hobart Zoo and Aquarium having a positive impact on the conservation of animal species?

Educating the public on endangered Tasmanian species like the Tasmanian Devils and African Lions with daily keeper talks.



Partner with worldwide organisations including the Zambian Carnivore Program and Proyecto Titi to raise funds and awareness about the plight of endangered animals on a global scale.



Infographics



- Draw the reader in with colour, images and not a lot of writing.
- Communicate a clear and concise message.

Tasmanian Devil

SARCOPHILUS HARRISII

Australia

RANGE & HABITAT

Tasmanian Devils once roamed across mainland Australia, but are now found only in Tasmania. They live in a variety of habitats, including dry forests and coastal shrubland. In 2020, 26 Tasmanian Devils were released into a protected area in New South Wales.

DIET

Tasmanian Devils are primarily scavengers and feed on any carcasses they come across, these are usually mammals, birds and reptiles. They have very strong jaws, allowing them to bite through bones, and can consume up to 40% of their bodyweight in one sitting.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Tasmanian Devils are usually solitary, only coming together to breed and to fight over food. Females give birth to up to 40 joeys at once, but can only rear four. Joeys stay in the pouch for around four months, and after exiting they will ride on their mother's backs.

DID YOU KNOW?

Tasmanian devils get the most scratches on their white markings when they fight. Scientists think the white spots act like targets, keeping their important organs safe!

EXTINCT - EXTINCT IN THE WILD - CRITICALLY ENDANGERED - **ENDANGERED** - VULNERABLE - NEAR THREATENED - LEAST CONCERN

This infographic is attached to our Tasmanian devil habitats to educate the public.



Infographic Task

Create an infographic to educate your school on what humans are doing to help animals.

You may research ideas or choose from the following:

Hobart Zoo and Aquarium

Zambian Carnivore Program

Proyecto Titi

Save the Tasmanian Devil

Great Barrier Reef and Coral Bleaching

Swift Parrots

Humpback Whales



You Do



You will need to include:

- Species name
- Location of species
- What is the cause and effect
- Facts and figures
- Photos/pictures
- How are humans helping/have helped the species
- What can people do to support conservation efforts of the species



You Do

CORROBOBREE TREE FROG



Location
South-eastern Australia

Cause and Effect
A deadly fungal disease has caused the frog's population from over 500 to less than 50.

How Humans Help
Scientists are breeding frogs in captivity and protecting their habitat.

What You Can Do
Watch a documentary to learn about them and share their story with your family.

FROG DOCUMENTARY

