



# ClimateWatch

an initiative of Earthwatch Institute

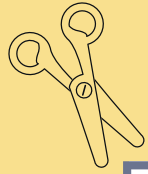






















## Memory / Snap



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### CUT THESE CARDS OUT & LEARN ABOUT THE CLIMATEWATCH SPECIES YOU CAN MONITOR!



<p><b>FUN FACT</b> Cherry Ballart <i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i></p>  <p>Its name comes from Greek words <i>exo</i>, outside and <i>carpos</i>, a fruit, referring to the location of the Cherry Ballart's seed outside of its fruit.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACT</b> Cherry Ballart <i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i></p>  <p>Its name comes from Greek words <i>exo</i>, outside and <i>carpos</i>, a fruit, referring to the location of the Cherry Ballart's seed outside of its fruit.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Golden Wattle <i>Acacia pycnantha</i></p>  <p>It was made the official floral emblem of Australia in 1988. Flowers usually appear in late winter and into early summer (Jul-Nov).</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Golden Wattle <i>Acacia pycnantha</i></p>  <p>It was made the official floral emblem of Australia in 1988. Flowers usually appear in late winter and into early summer (Jul-Nov).</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>
<p><b>FUN FACT</b> Firewheel Tree <i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i></p>  <p>Its species name, <i>sinuatus</i>, means wavy, referring to the edges of the leaves.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACT</b> Firewheel Tree <i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i></p>  <p>Its species name, <i>sinuatus</i>, means wavy, referring to the edges of the leaves.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i></p>  <p>Acorns usually appear in autumn. Leaves change colour in autumn before falling in winter.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i></p>  <p>Acorns usually appear in autumn. Leaves change colour in autumn before falling in winter.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>
<p><b>FUN FACT</b> Jacaranda <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i></p>  <p>Leaves are feathery and fern-like, turning yellow in autumn before falling from the tree.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACT</b> Jacaranda <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i></p>  <p>Leaves are feathery and fern-like, turning yellow in autumn before falling from the tree.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Christmas or Jewel Spider <i>Austracantha minax</i></p>  <p>Spiders may start appearing earlier in the year as a result of climate change. They may also start breeding earlier and may appear in areas that were previously too cold.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Christmas or Jewel Spider <i>Austracantha minax</i></p>  <p>Spiders may start appearing earlier in the year as a result of climate change. They may also start breeding earlier and may appear in areas that were previously too cold.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>
<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> St Andrew's Cross Spider <i>Argiope keyserlingii</i></p>  <p>Distinctive feature: the zigzag patterns it weaves into its web to form an 'X' - after which it is named.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> St Andrew's Cross Spider <i>Argiope keyserlingii</i></p>  <p>Distinctive feature: the zigzag patterns it weaves into its web to form an 'X' - after which it is named.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Giant Golden Orb Spider <i>Nephila pilipes</i></p>  <p>The female maintains the web continuously, usually sitting in the middle. Males sit on the outskirts of the web.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Giant Golden Orb Spider <i>Nephila pilipes</i></p>  <p>The female maintains the web continuously, usually sitting in the middle. Males sit on the outskirts of the web.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>
<p><b>FUN FACT</b> Cabbage White Butterfly <i>Pieris rapae</i></p>  <p>It is an introduced species from Europe. It has become a pest, feeding on cabbages and other vegetables.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACT</b> Cabbage White Butterfly <i>Pieris rapae</i></p>  <p>It is an introduced species from Europe. It has become a pest, feeding on cabbages and other vegetables.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Honey Bee <i>Apis mellifera</i></p>  <p>Warming temperatures may increase the amount of time bees can forage. It may also affect the amount of nectar and pollen available from food plants.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Honey Bee <i>Apis mellifera</i></p>  <p>Warming temperatures may increase the amount of time bees can forage. It may also affect the amount of nectar and pollen available from food plants.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>



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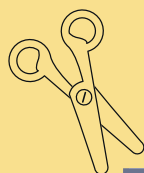






















## Memory / Snap



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### CUT THESE CARDS OUT & LEARN ABOUT THE CLIMATEWATCH SPECIES YOU CAN MONITOR!



<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Eastern Koel (m) <i>Eudynamis orientalis</i></p>  <p>It arrives in Australia in late September or October each year from its winter home in south-east Asia. It appears to be becoming more common in towns and cities.</p> <p><small>Image: Earthwatch Inst. CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Eastern Koel (m) <i>Eudynamis orientalis</i></p>  <p>It arrives in Australia in late September or October each year from its winter home in south-east Asia. It appears to be becoming more common in towns and cities.</p> <p><small>Image: Earthwatch Inst. CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Black Swan <i>Cygnus atratus</i></p>  <p>Breeds April - October in southern parts of Australia. The only entirely black-coloured swan in the world.</p> <p><small>Image: Earthwatch Inst. CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Black Swan <i>Cygnus atratus</i></p>  <p>Breeds April - October in southern parts of Australia. The only entirely black-coloured swan in the world.</p> <p><small>Image: Earthwatch Inst. CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>
<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Golden Wattle <i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i></p>  <p>Builds nest amongst reeds or on floating platforms in open water. Can be distinguished from other waterbirds by its yellow-tipped red bill.</p> <p><small>Image: Earthwatch Inst. CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Golden Wattle <i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i></p>  <p>Builds nest amongst reeds or on floating platforms in open water. Can be distinguished from other waterbirds by its yellow-tipped red bill.</p> <p><small>Image: Earthwatch Inst. CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Fan-tailed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus frontalis</i></p>  <p>A distinctive feature is its yellow eye-ring which is tinged green in young birds. Its call is a mournful, descending trill.</p> <p><small>Image: Earthwatch Inst. CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Fan-tailed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus frontalis</i></p>  <p>A distinctive feature is its yellow eye-ring which is tinged green in young birds. Its call is a mournful, descending trill.</p> <p><small>Image: Earthwatch Inst. CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>
<p><b>FUN FACT</b> Australian Pied Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus longirostris</i></p>  <p>They nest on the upper parts of sandy beaches, making them vulnerable to the effects of sea level rise, storm surges and overuse by humans.</p> <p><small>Image: Earthwatch Inst. CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACT</b> Australian Pied Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus longirostris</i></p>  <p>They nest on the upper parts of sandy beaches, making them vulnerable to the effects of sea level rise, storm surges and overuse by humans.</p> <p><small>Image: Earthwatch Inst. CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACT</b> Grey Fantail <i>Rhipidura albicapa</i></p>  <p>In July-Dec it builds nests shaped like a wineglass, of fine grass, bark and spider webs.</p> <p><small>Image: Earthwatch Inst. CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACT</b> Grey Fantail <i>Rhipidura albicapa</i></p>  <p>In July-Dec it builds nests shaped like a wineglass, of fine grass, bark and spider webs.</p> <p><small>Image: Earthwatch Inst. CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>
<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Masked Lapwing <i>Vanellus miles</i></p>  <p>Its species name, miles, is Latin for soldier and refers to the spurs on its wings, which make it appear as though it is armed.</p> <p><small>Image: Earthwatch Inst. CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Masked Lapwing <i>Vanellus miles</i></p>  <p>Its species name, miles, is Latin for soldier and refers to the spurs on its wings, which make it appear as though it is armed.</p> <p><small>Image: Earthwatch Inst. CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Superb Lyrebird <i>Menura novaehollandiae</i></p>  <p>Research has revealed that this iconic songbird reduces the risk of bushfire by spreading dry leaf litter and digging safe havens that help other species survive.</p> <p><small>Image: Earthwatch Inst. CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Superb Lyrebird <i>Menura novaehollandiae</i></p>  <p>Research has revealed that this iconic songbird reduces the risk of bushfire by spreading dry leaf litter and digging safe havens that help other species survive.</p> <p><small>Image: Earthwatch Inst. CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>
<p><b>FUN FACT</b> Swift Parrot <i>Lathamus discolor</i></p>  <p>Breeds in Tasmania and migrates to mainland Australia in winter. Sadly, ANU research indicates that the species may face extinction by 2031 due to predation and habitat loss.</p> <p><small>Image: David Curry, Flickr CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACT</b> Swift Parrot <i>Lathamus discolor</i></p>  <p>Breeds in Tasmania and migrates to mainland Australia in winter. Sadly, ANU research indicates that the species may face extinction by 2031 due to predation and habitat loss.</p> <p><small>Image: David Curry, Flickr CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i></p>  <p>They visit Australia from September to May, after breeding at the edge of the Arctic!</p> <p><small>Image: Colin Ross, Flickr CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i></p>  <p>They visit Australia from September to May, after breeding at the edge of the Arctic!</p> <p><small>Image: Colin Ross, Flickr CC BY-NC-ND 3.0</small></p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>



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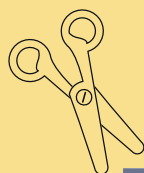












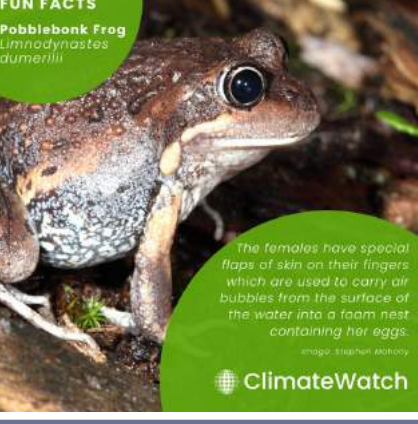







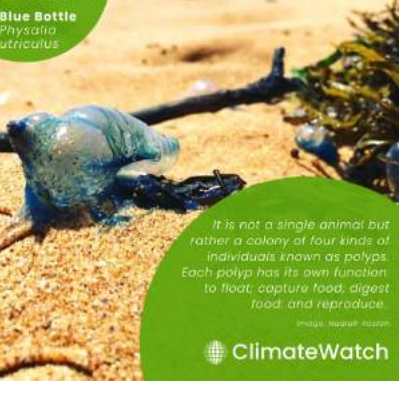
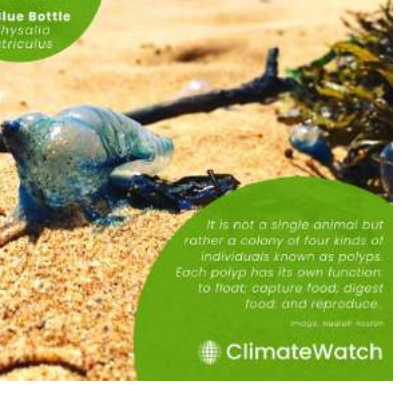
Memory / Snap



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<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Grey-headed Flying-fox <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i></p>  <p>They play a major role in the pollination of native and crop species. A single Flying-fox can disperse up to 80,000 seeds in one night.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Grey-headed Flying-fox <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i></p>  <p>They play a major role in the pollination of native and crop species. A single Flying-fox can disperse up to 80,000 seeds in one night.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Koala <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i></p>  <p>The only animals aside from humans to have the fingerprints are gorillas, chimpanzees and koalas!</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Koala <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i></p>  <p>The only animals aside from humans to have the fingerprints are gorillas, chimpanzees and koalas!</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>
<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Australian Water Dragon <i>Intellagama lesueurii</i></p>  <p>The temperature of the nest during egg incubation determines whether more males or females hatch from the eggs.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Australian Water Dragon <i>Intellagama lesueurii</i></p>  <p>The temperature of the nest during egg incubation determines whether more males or females hatch from the eggs.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Eastern Bearded Dragon <i>Pogona barbata</i></p>  <p>We expect lizards to start mating and laying eggs earlier in the year as a result of climate change warming the Earth.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Eastern Bearded Dragon <i>Pogona barbata</i></p>  <p>We expect lizards to start mating and laying eggs earlier in the year as a result of climate change warming the Earth.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>
<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Striped Marsh Frog <i>Limnodynastes peronii</i></p>  <p>It has a two-coloured iris that is golden brown above and dark brown below.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Striped Marsh Frog <i>Limnodynastes peronii</i></p>  <p>It has a two-coloured iris that is golden brown above and dark brown below.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Pobblebonk Frog <i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i></p>  <p>The females have special flaps of skin on their fingers which are used to carry air bubbles from the surface of the water into a foam nest containing her eggs.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Pobblebonk Frog <i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i></p>  <p>The females have special flaps of skin on their fingers which are used to carry air bubbles from the surface of the water into a foam nest containing her eggs.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>
<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Cane Toad <i>Rhinella marina</i></p>  <p>The species was introduced to Australia in 1935, to north tropical Queensland to control sugar cane pests.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Cane Toad <i>Rhinella marina</i></p>  <p>The species was introduced to Australia in 1935, to north tropical Queensland to control sugar cane pests.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Bull Kelp <i>Durvillaea potatorum</i></p>  <p>Bull Kelp can live up to 14 years and can grow at the rate of 10 - 14 cm a day.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Bull Kelp <i>Durvillaea potatorum</i></p>  <p>Bull Kelp can live up to 14 years and can grow at the rate of 10 - 14 cm a day.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>
<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Humpback Whale <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i></p>  <p>Humpback whales have one of the longest migrations of any mammal.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Humpback Whale <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i></p>  <p>Humpback whales have one of the longest migrations of any mammal.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Blue Bottle <i>Physalia utriculus</i></p>  <p>It is not a single animal but rather a colony of four kinds of individuals known as polyps. Each polyp has its own function to float, capture food, digest food and reproduce.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>	<p><b>FUN FACTS</b> Blue Bottle <i>Physalia utriculus</i></p>  <p>It is not a single animal but rather a colony of four kinds of individuals known as polyps. Each polyp has its own function to float, capture food, digest food and reproduce.</p> <p>ClimateWatch</p>



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