

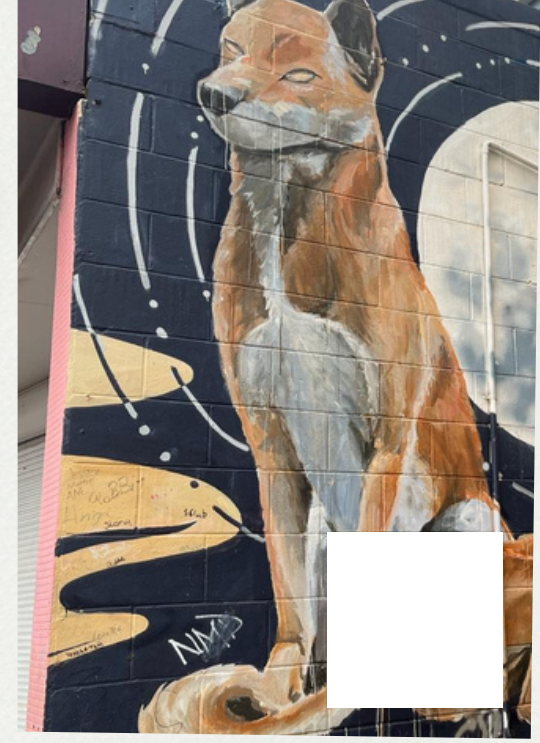
SPOT THE SPECIES SCAVENGER HUNT

DISCOVER THE STORIES, HABITATS + ARRERNTE NAMES

1. FIND AS MANY ANIMALS AS YOU CAN IN OUR PUBLIC ART!
 2. WRITE DOWN HOW MANY YOU FIND ON THE WORKSHEET
 3. TAKE SELFIES WITH THE ANIMALS AND TAG US @ALICESTREETART OR #MSAF2024
 4. ALL ENTRIES GO IN THE DRAW TO WIN A GROUP PASS TO ALICE SPRINGS DESERT PARK!
- MORE TAGS MEAN MORE ENTRIES!**

**HOW MANY
CAN
YOU FIND?**





Dingo
Canis lupus dingo
Artnwere

Dingoes most likely arrived in northern Australia with Asian seafarers several thousand years ago. Here they now play an important role as apex predator. In the central deserts dingoes are still common, although they generally avoid people!



Australian Bustard
Ardeotis australis
Artewe

Known locally as bush turkeys, these birds stand over 1m tall with a wingspan over 2m. They are nomadic birds and move around to find food which includes small animals, seeds, fruit and plants. Their meat is highly prized for its flavour by central desert people.

Galah
Eolophus roseicapilla
Ilentye

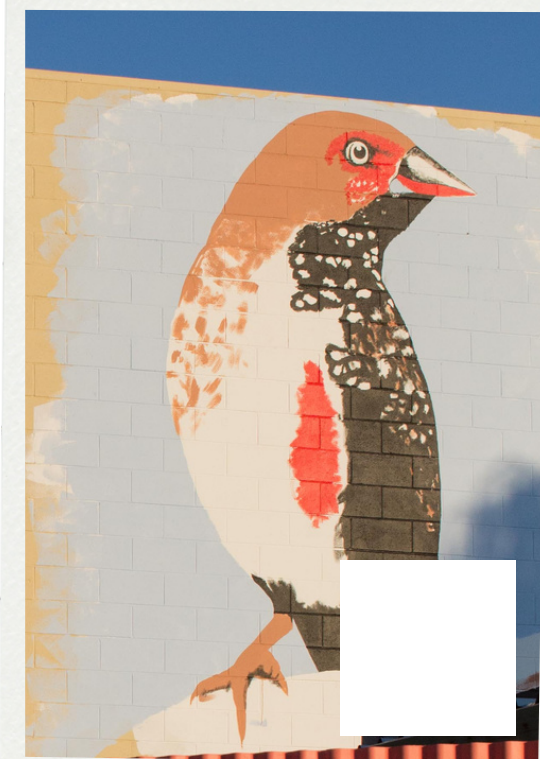
Galahs are an iconic Australian bird that have spread and now live all over the country.

While the sexes look similar, males have dark brown eyes while the eyes of females are red.



Budgerigar
Melopsittacus undulatus
Atetherre

Famous as the world's most popular pet bird, budgerigars all have their ancestry in arid Australia, the only place this species is found in the wild. Unlike their caged cousins which have been bred in many different colour mutations, wild budgies are all green and yellow.



Painted Finch
Emblema pictum
Ntyerrankwe*

Painted Finches are found in the rocky ranges of central and western Australia. They commonly nest in spinifex and rarely venture down onto the flat country. Since much of their diet is made up of dry seed they need to drink frequently.



Red-tailed Black Cockatoo
Calyptorhynchus banksii
Irrarnte

These birds are Australia's most widespread black cockatoo and the only one found in arid Australia. In the late afternoon they can often be seen flying to roost along the river corridors, calling loudly. Males have a solid red panel in the tail while in females and young it is barred orange/yellow.

Australian Striped Hawk Moth
Hyles livornicoides
Ayepere-arenye

Known locally as Yeperenyas, the caterpillars of this species are an important Altyerre creation figure of Mparntwe. They occur in a variety of colour patterns and grow quickly feeding on the tar-vine, a sticky groundcover plant that grows after rain



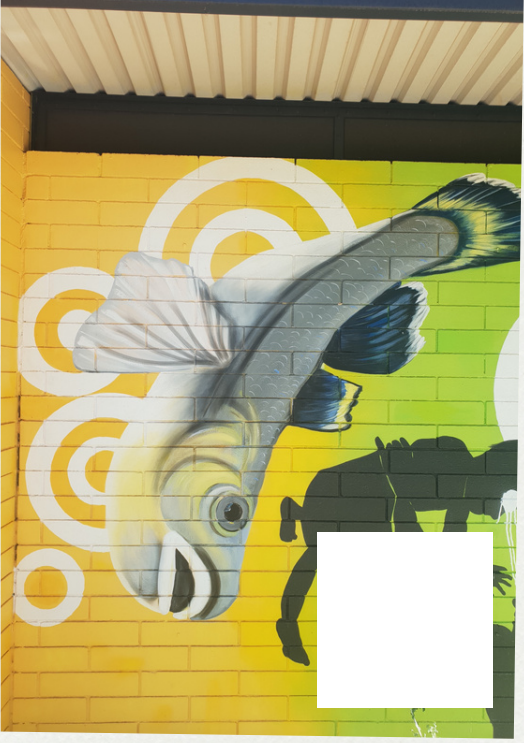
Honey ant
Camponotus inflatus
Yerrampe

Honey ants are named this because they essentially act as living honey pots. Hanging upside-down underground they are brought and fed nectar and honeydew by other ants and store it in their abdomen to be consumed in times of drought. This sweet honey makes them a favourite food source for central desert people



Finke Goby
Chlamydogobius japaipa
Irrpenngē (fish)

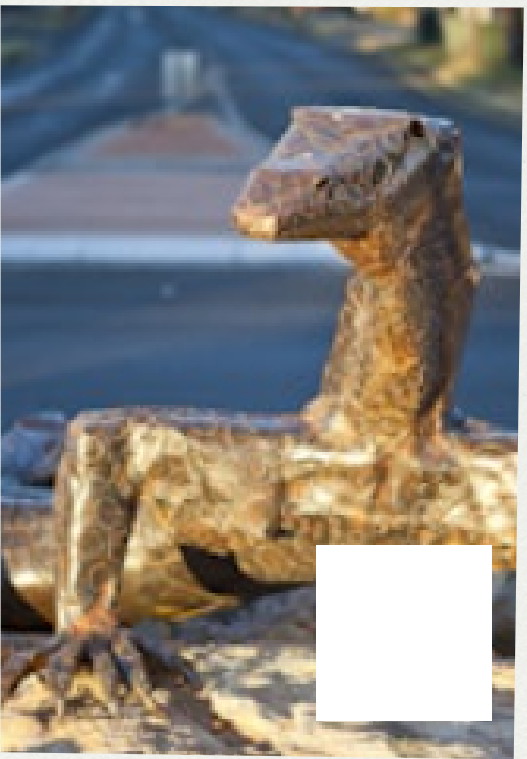
Finke Gobys are found only in the Finke River system of Central Australia. They can endure a range of water conditions, including salinity levels higher than seawater, which allows them to persist in drying pools. They do not have the swim bladder that enables most fish to float easily, so they spend most of their time resting on the bottom of waterholes.



Red Kangaroo
Osphanter rufus
Aherre

Red Kangaroos frequent the open plains of arid Australia. Males are usually red and the smaller females are usually blue-grey. Females have the ability to pause an embryo at an early stage of development, ready to resume growing as soon as its older sibling vacates the pouch so that the new joey can be born as soon as possible.

New
mural
being
Painted!



Perentie
Varanus giganteus
Atyunpe

The Perentie is Australia's largest lizard, with some growing to 2m long. It is a good hunter, capable of great bursts of speed, and is also an excellent digger and climber.



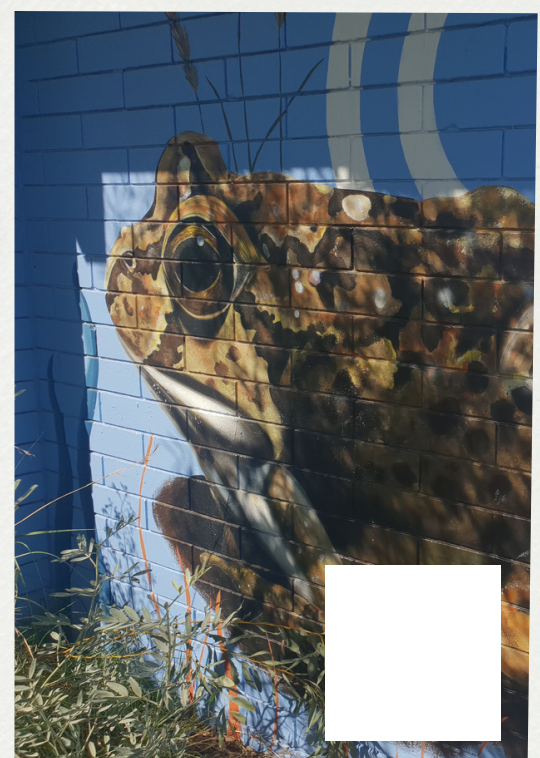
Crested Pigeon
Ocyphaps lophotes
Apelkere

These are a familiar sight in many Australian towns, thriving in the vicinity of people. They have iridescent wing patches, with pink eye rings, legs and feet. Their wings make a whistling noise when they fly.

How many can you
find?
Snap a selfie and
tag us!
@alicestreetart
#msaf2024

Spencer's Burrowing
Frog
Platyplectrum speceri
Mpwaltye

These frogs are common in the sandy riverbeds of Central Australia. They spend their days burrowed under the moist sand to avoid the heat. They can be found active at night near water or in wet weather.



Witchetty grubs/
Cossid moth Endoxyla
leucomochla
Atnyematye

Witchetty Grubs are the larval form of a large, grey moth and are most often found in the woody roots of the Witchetty Bush Acacia kempeana, one of the most common shrubs in Central Australia. They are very nutritious and a valued food source for central desert people, eaten cooked or raw.



Shield Shrimp
Triops australiensis

Shield shrimp are a primitive crustacean that can be abundant in the murky waters of claypans and other temporary waters that have filled after heavy rain. When the waters dry up the adults die, but their eggs survive the dry conditions, ready to hatch during the next big rains.