The Wildlife Carers Dictionary



by Linda Dennis

Version one

2011

Your guide to using the Wildlife Carers Dictionary.

Each dictionary word is highlighted in **bold text**.

The phonetic pronunciation of a word is highlighted in *italic text*.

Diseases and illnesses are highlighted in **red text**.

Medications are highlighted in **green text**.

Scientific names of Australian native animals most regularly into care are highlighted in **purple text**.

Native animals often have more than one "common" name which are used in different areas of Australia. Some names can be quite quirky! You can find these names in blue text.

Nouns – a naming word are coded (n.).
Verbs – a doing word are coded (v.).
Adjectives – a describing word are coded (adj.).

Information on Australian habitats can be found in the green boxes.

Photographs of Australia's native animals can be found in the blue boxes. Please note: photos are not necessarily in alphabetical order.

Did you know? Quirky, interesting wildlife facts can be found in the orange boxes with red text.

Fauna First Aid is supported by the Wildlife Preservation Society of Australia and the Australian Geographic Society.

Fourth Crossing Wildlife

FAUNA FIRST AID

With thanks...

This dictionary has been a labour of love and has taken me quite some time to write. I've loved each and every challenging minute of it!

I'm excited to bring you this wildlife resource as it's so very new, to my knowledge nothing like it has been done in the wildlife community in the past. I truly hope that many wildlife carers, vets, vet nurses and just those who love Australian animals find this dictionary to be very useful and a valuable addition to their wildlife resources.

I could not have written this guide without the help of a few people, my "test readers". Many heart felt thanks go to:

Annette Colling, Fiona Saxton and Cheyne Flanagan – my wonderful editors.

Marny Bonner for reviewing the dictionary.

Alistair Brown (A.K.A Dr Fish!) who gave invaluable assistance with all things veterinary. Alistair also categorised all words into nouns, verbs or adjectives - which I truly appreciate because I gave it a go and got so many wrong! Thank you a million times over Dr Fish.

Huge thanks to those who allowed me to use their fantastic photography in this guide. The full listing can be found on the next page. Photographs not acknowledged are my own.

Please note! I encourage you NOT to print this document. It is written with the intention of it being an e-resource. One, because it is kinder to our environment and saves trees! And two, because this is by no means all the words used within the wildlife caring community – this is just the first version!

And lastly thanks to my ever patient husband and handyman Todd. This work is dedicated to you.

Cheers for now,

Linda.

About Linda Dennis...

My passion for Australian native animals started nearly 20 years ago with my very first raptor experience at Eagle Heritage near Margaret River in Western Australia. After an up close and personal experience with a Black Kite perching on my gloved hand I vowed that I would soon work closely with these magnificent creatures.

Some years later I held true to the vow and I become licensed to raise and rehabilitate native animals that had been injured, were sick or orphaned. And, with the help of my husband Todd, I have now been experiencing the joy of wildlife care for around 12 years.

In 2003 I created **Fourth Crossing Wildlife** which started out as a place to share my care knowledge, photos and stories on of native animals. It has since grown to become the wildlife carers best friend with quality care guides and short term care tips easily accessible by people (and critters!) in need. Many highly experienced wildlife carers contribute to FCW, including veterinarians and zoo keepers.

I have cared for many Australian native animals including several species of macropod and possum, various reptiles and many species of bird including my beloved Birds of Prey, of which I specialised in for 3 years. I had the immense pleasure of successfully rehabilitating and releasing many Birds of Prey including the awesome Wedge-Tailed Eagle, Nankeen Kestrel, Collared Sparrowhawk, Peregrine Falcon, Whistling Kite, Black-Shouldered Kite and more.

I have had the enormous delight of raising Bare-Nosed Wombats, my all time favourite critter! These short and stocky bundles of energy and bravado have become my ultimate passion in life! Our first wombat Tici - with very little effort - took over a large part of my heart and I have been hooked on wombats ever since.

In 2004 I recognised that there was a gaping hole in the area of public education relating to Australian wildlife and so I

established **Fauna First Aid**, a program teaching vet nurse students at Orange TAFE how to properly care for native animals in a veterinary care situation. In 2005 I extended the program to include school age students - highlighting the dangers involved in handling wild animals and to show what Mum & Dad could do during short term care periods.

In June 2005 Fauna First Aid became a project sponsored by the Australian Geographic Society - a very humbling and proud moment. With such high profile backing I decided to take the plunge and move my wildlife seminars to the next level and so became **A Guide to the Care of Bare-Nosed Wombats**. I also teach **Wildlife Awareness**, a general introductory to wildlife care, and **Macropology** with the approval and support of Cheryl Dooley, author.

Other institutions such as IFAW and the Wildlife Preservation Society of Australia have also recognised my wildlife work, which I am eternally grateful for.

Wildlife care and conservation is my world. Helping to save both individual animals and species alike – and also their precious habitat - is what I was born for. I take enormous pleasure in my volunteer work and am so proud that I have made a difference (no matter how big or small) in the protection and conservation of Australian native animals.

For more information on me, please check out Fourth Crossing Wildlife at www.fourthcrossingwildlife.com.

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Photographs...

Australian Magpie Kay Muddiman.

Arid Shrubland Peta Clarke.

Bearded Dragon Emma Cash.

Black Flying-Fox Dave Pinson.

Cygnet Kirsa Veal.

Grey Headed Flying-Fox Dave Pinson.

Hatching (emu egg) Kerry Cranney.

Keratosis Pam Turner.

Northern Hairy-Nosed Wombat David & Ann Howard.

Ultrasound Cheyne Flanagan.

Western Quoll Margaret Larner.

A

Abdomen (n.)– *ab doh men* – an internal cavity which houses the stomach, intestines, etc.

Abrasion (n.) – *ab ray shun* – an area of flesh where the skin has been rubbed off or worn away.

Abrasive (adj.) – *ab ray siv* - material that can rub or wear away skin.

Abundant (adj.) – *a buhn dant* – plentiful, present in great quantities.

Achilles tendon (n.) – the tendon running down the back of the lower leg, that attaches the calf muscles to the hock joint.

Acidophilus Powder – *aa sid of oh lus* **-** - Probiotic used to increase gut flora.

Acrobates pygmaeus – (pygmy acrobat), Feathertail Glider.

Adapted (v.) – *a dapt ed* - modified to fit the conditions.

Ad-lib (n.) – *ad lib* - without restriction.

Did you know?

There are 8 different types of Antechinus, found throughout Australia. Many confuse these small mammals with mice or rats. Antechinus can be identified by their long conical noses.

Aggregation (n.) – *ag ri gey shun* - a group of individuals – same or different species – living in close proximity to each other.



an aggregation of seabirds

Aggressive (adj.) – *ag ress iv* - angry, tending toward attack.

Alert (adj.) – *a lurt* – fully aware of surroundings.

Alisterus scapularis – Australian King-Parrot.

Alopecia (n.)– *al oh pee sha* – loss of hair or fur.

Alpine Complex

Alpine Complex includes heathlands, grasslands and wetlands dominated by small leaved shrubs, herbs and tussock grasses that have adapted to alpine conditions such as seasonal dormancy and snow tolerance. This type of habitat occurs above the treeline at 1830 metres above sea level and supports animals such as the Mountain Pygmy-Possum, Corroborree Frog, Dusky Antechinus, and the Bush Rat.



Altricial (adj.) – *al trish al* - a chick, born with eyes closed, no feathers and totally dependent on its parents.

Ambient Temperature (n.) – the air temperature.

Amphibian (n.) **–** *am fib ee an* **-** a class of animal including frogs and toads (cold blooded vertebrates).

Amoxil - *a mocks ill* – (trade name) a veterinary prescribed antibiotic. Active ingredient: penicillin.

Amputate (v.) – *am pew tate* – to cut off via surgery, eg: limb.

Anaemia (n.) – *an ee mee ah* - a reduced number of red blood cells causing paleness of the skin, weakness in the body, lethargy and breathlessness.

Anaesthesia (n.) – *an es thee sha* – loss of body sensation, especially pain, provided by medication. General anaesthesia is when consciousness is lost and local anaesthesia is when sensation is lost to a particular area.

Anaesthetic (n.) **–** *an aes the tic* **-** a substance that produces anaesthesia.

Analgesic (n. adj.) – *an al gee sic* – a drug that relieves pain.

Anatomy (n.) **–** *an at oh me* - the structure of an animal (or plant).

Anterior (n.) – *ant eer ee or* – the front rather than the back (posterior).

Anthropozoonosis (n.) – *an throp oh zoo noh sis* - a disease of humans transmissible to animals, eg: Tuberculosis, Ross River Virus, Mycotic Dermatitis.

Anthropomorphism (n.) – *an throp oh morf is em* – to attribute a human behaviour to an animal.

Antibodies (n.) **–** *ant ee bod ees* - cells in the body that are the primary immune defence.

Antibiotics (n.) – *ant ee bye oh ticks* – medications used to kill (bacteriocidal antibiotics) or inhibit the growth (bacteriostatic antibiotics) of bacteria.

Anticoagulant (n.) – *ant ee co ag u lant* – thins the blood.

Antigen (n) – *an tee juhn* **-** a substance that stimulates the production of antibodies.

Antivenom (n.) – *an tee ven uhm* - a product used to counter the poison in venom, eg: for a snake bite.

Apex – *a pecks* **–** (trade name) an agent that cleans maggots out of wounds.

Aquila audux – Wedged-Tailed Eagle.

Aranta – Bilby

Arboreal (n.) - *ar·bor ee al* - adapted for living in trees.

Arid (adj.) – *ar id* –dry or parched land, minimal water.

Arid Shrubland



Arid Shrublands are dominated by small shrubs and trees such as the Acacia, Curly Mallee and Silver Honeysuckle. This type of habitat supports animals like the Knob-Tailed Gecko, Thorny Devil, Corella, Bilby, Perentie (one of the world's largest lizards), Marsupial Mole, Rufous Hare-Wallaby and the Budgerigar.

Arnica Montana – a homeopathic remedy for the treatment of deep distress.

Arthritis (n.) – *arth rye tis* – inflammation of a joint.

Artificial (adj.) – *art ee fish uhl* – made by human skill, eg: an artificial bird nest or drey.



a cardboard box can be used as an artificial nest

Aspergillosis (n.) – *as per jill oh sis* – a fungal disease of the respiratory system.

Aspiration (n.) – *asp ee ray shun* - the act of inhaling fluid or a foreign body into the lungs. Milk formula can be inhaled into the lungs in marsupials that are being hand reared.

Aspro – *ass proh* – (trade name) a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory pain relief. Active ingredient: aspirin.

Assess (v.) – *a ses* - to determine the value, amount or health status of.

Australian Kestrel – Nankeen Kestrel.

Did you know?

Pelicans have the biggest beaks in the entire bird kingdom. The Australian Pelican is the largest pelican in the world. They can live from 10 to 25 years in the wild!

Australian Magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen*



Atrophy (n.) – *at troh fee* – when parts of the body waste away, eg: a muscle. This can be due to nutrient deficiency or damage to nerves.

Did you know?

The collective nouns for the alligator are - "bull" for a male, "cow" for a female, "hatchling" for a baby, "congregation" for a group of adults and "pod" for a group of young.

Autopsy (n.) – *aw top see* – examination of a deceased human to determine the cause of death. The word autopsy should not be used for the examination after death of an animal. See necropsy and post mortem.

Avian (adj.) – *ai vee an* – pertaining to birds, eg: avian flu.

B

Bach Flower Rescue Remedy – a herbal remedy used to help control distress.

Banded Anteater – Numbat.

Banga – Ringtail Possum.

Bare-Nosed Wombat *Vombatus ursinus*



Barred (ajd.) – *bar ed* - stripes on fur or feather.

Baycox – *bay cox* – (trade name) an anticoccidial parasiticide, usually used to treat coccidiosis in macropods. Active ingredient: Toltrazurill.

Baytril – *bay tril* – (trade name) a veterinary prescribed antibiotic. Active ingredient: enrofloxacin.

Bearded Dragon *Amphibolurus barbatus*



Did you know?

A male Brush Turkey will scrape between 2 and 4 tonnes of leaf litter and soil to make a mound where a female will then lay her eggs. The eggs are incubated by the heat within the mound and guarded by the male.

Beg (adj.) – to sit up and reach for food, eg: bird chicks "beg" for food.

Behaviour (n.) – *be haiv your* - the action or reaction of an individual.

Bennett's Wallaby – Red-Necked Wallaby (Tasmanian variation only).

Betadine – *bet ah deen* – (trade name) a solution for cleaning wounds and surgical sites. Active ingredient: povidone-iodine.

Biodiversity (n.) – *bio die ver sity* – the variety of life including plant and animal.

Biggada – Wallaroo (Eastern Wallaroo and Euro).

Biolac – *bi oh lack* – (trade name) milk replacers for native animals.

Biology (n.) – *bye ol oh gee* – the science of all living matter.

Black-Faced Kangaroo – Western Grey Kangaroo.

Black Fruit-Bat – Black Flying-Fox.

Black-Gloved Wallaby – Parma Wallaby.

Black Pademelon – Swamp Wallaby.

Black-Necked Stork – Jabiru.

Black Stinker – Swamp Wallaby.

Black-Tailed Wallaby – Swamp Wallaby.

Black Wallaby – Swamp Wallaby.

Blastocyst (n.) – *blast oh cist* - the very early stage of a mammal embryo, basically a mass of cells.

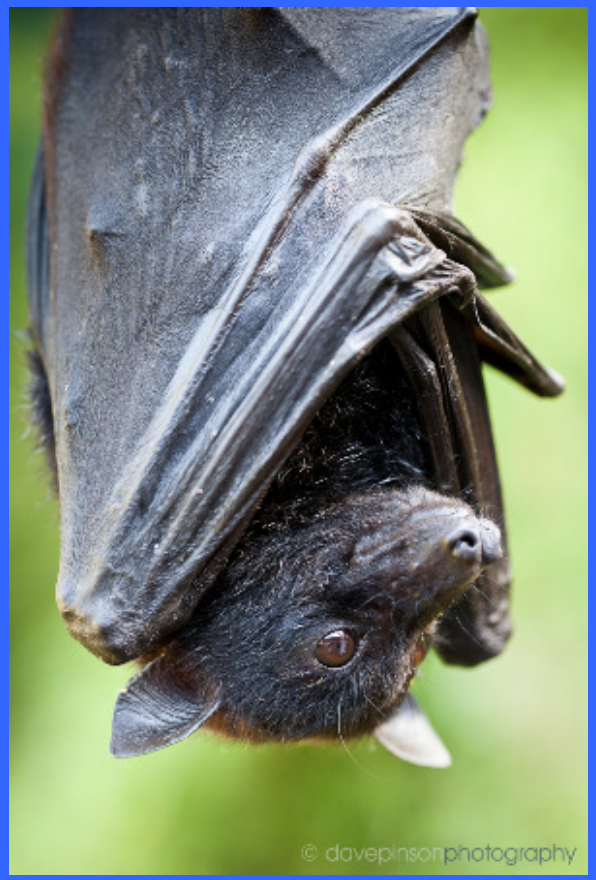
Bloat (n. v.) – *bloh t* – expanded or distended with air.

Blue Crane – White-Faced Heron.

Blue Flyer –Red Kangaroo.

Bobtail – Shingleback Lizard.

Black Flying-Fox *Pteropus alecto*



Bobuck – Mountain Brushtail Possum.

Body score – an index given to determine the health of an animal. 0 = death and 5 = 100% good physical condition.

Boggi – Shingleback Lizard.

Boodie – Burrowing Bettong.

Bucket Mouth – Australian Pelican.

Botulism (n.) – *bot u liz um* – a severe and sometimes fatal disease from food poisoning due to ingesting the toxin botulin, which is produced by the bacteria Clostridium botulinum and it affects the nervous system, symptoms include vomiting visual disturbances and respiratory paralysis.

Brooding (v.) – when an adult bird sits on eggs for the purpose of hatching (incubate) or when a parent warms or protects young by covering with wings.

Brumation (n.) – *bru may shun* - a hibernation like state that cold-blooded Australian animals (reptiles) utilise during very cold weather, not as deep a sleep as true hibernation that can last throughout the colder months of the year.

Brusher – Red-Necked Wallaby.

Brush Kangaroo – Red-Necked Wallaby.

Did you know?

The only two Birds of Prey that hover mid-air while hunting for prey are the Nankeen Kestrel and the Black-Shouldered Kite.

Buccal (adj.) – *buk al* - the cheek area of the mouth cavity.

Bumblefoot (n.) – *bum bel foot* - an ulcer like bacterial infection that affects the base of birds feet, predominantly in Birds of Prey and large seabirds, it is an infection found in captive or in-care birds due to incorrect care and use of branches.

Bung – Southern Brown Bandicoot.

Buscopan – *busk oh pan* – (trade name) a remedy providing relief from stomach aches, cramps and discomfort. Active ingredient: hyoscine butylbromide.

Bush Chook – White-Winged Chough or Australian Brush-Turkey.

Brushtail Possum *Trichosurus vulpecula*



C

Cacatua galerita – Sulphur Crested Cockatoo.

Cacatua roseicapilla – Galah.

Caecum (n.) – *see cum* – a pouch like portion of the large intestine. The caecum varies in size in different species. Koalas and Ringtail Possums have very large caecum's that are used to break down and ferment eucalypt leaf.

Did you know?

The koala caecum digests the fibre from toxic gum leaves – it contains millions of bacteria which break down the gum leaves for absorption. Koala joeys must have pap, a product from the caecum, to allow them to eat gum leaves.

Calcaneus (n.) – *cal cay nee us* - the heel bone.

Campsite (n.) – an area where flying-foxes roost during the day.

Candida (n.) – *can dee dah* – yeast like fungi from the genus *Candida* – also see thrush.

Canine (n.) – *cay nine* – the pointed teeth of the upper and lower jaw.

Cannula (n.) – *can u lah* – a tube that is inserted into the body for the removal of fluid or foreign matter or into a vein to administer fluids or medication.

Captivity (n.) – *cap tiv ee tee* – being confined and not living in the way nature intended.

Cardiac arrest (n.) – heart attack.

Carapace (n.) – *cara payce* - the upper section of an exoskeleton, eg: turtle shell.

Carnivore (n.) - *car·nee·vor* - flesh eating animal or plant.

Carpal (n.) **–** *car pul* - any of the eight small bones in the wrist or in the case of four-legged animals, where the foot joins the forelimb.

Carrion (n.) - *ca·ree on* - dead and rotting flesh. Animals that have already been killed by road accidents, etc.

Cast (n.) – *karst* - the pellet of fur and feathers of animals, regurgitated by a Raptor.

Castration (n.) – *cast ray shun* – to remove the testes.

Cataracts (n.) – *cat er acts* – an abnormality of the lens of the eye usually from an injury or over heating resulting in a cloudy appearance.



an Eastern Grey Kangaroo with a cataract

Catheter (n.) – *cath ee ter* – a flexible tube to drain fluid from the body: used in wildlife care to feed tiny marsupials (in place of a teat).

Cat-lax – *cat lacks* – (trade name) a laxative prescribed for cats but which may be used on wildlife. Active ingredients: soft white paraffin, cod-liver oil, malt syrup, lecithin, caramel, vitamin E, biotin.

Caudal vertebrae (n.) – *caw del vert ee bray* – the bones that make up a tail.

Charcoal (n.) – *char coal* – burnt wood, may be beneficial when removing toxins from the gut (non-poisonous wood).

Chelodina longicollis – Eastern Long-Necked Turtle.

Chicken Hawk – Goshawk.

Chittering (n.) – *chit er ing* – a sound that macropods can make when distressed.

Chlamydia (n.) – *clam id i a* – a disease that causes a range of illness mainly in the koala; including conjunctivitis, urinary tract infection, blindness, pneumonia and infertility, often fatal.

Chudifch – Western Quoll.

Chytrid fungus (n.) – *cit rid fung gus* - a type of fungus (Phylum Chytridiomycota) that causes the highly contagious skin disease in amphibians.

Clavicle (n.) – *clav ee kel* - a bone of the chest.

Clavulox – *clav u locks* – (trade name) a broad spectrum antibiotic. Active ingredients: Amoxycillin and Clavulanic Acid.

Cloaca (n.) – *cloh a cah* - a common passage for faecal, urinary and reproductive discharges.

Coccidiosis (n.) – *cocks id ee oh sis* - a parasitic disease of the intestinal tract caused by microscopic organisms called coccidia.

Codeine (n.) – *coh deen* - pain reliever for mild to moderately severe pain.

Cohabit (v.) – *coe hab it* - where different species live in the one area.

Colic (n.) – *col ik* –pain in the abdomen, usually within the gastrointestinal tract.

Collared Flying-Fox – Little Red Flying-Fox.

Colloidal silver (n.) – *col loy dal sil ver* – a product said to improve the immunity, also used to treat some illnesses such as colds and ear inflammation.

Colostrum (n.) – *col oh strum* – – the liquid that is rich in nutrients and immune factors expressed from a mothers teat immediately before and after giving birth and fed to a newborn for around 48 hours before milk is produced.

Comminuted fracture (n.) – a break where the bone is shattered into pieces.

Common Wombat – Bare-Nosed Wombat.

Compromised (adj.) – *com pro mised* - an illness or condition that can alter the body or mind.

Compound fracture (n.) – when a bone has broken and has pierced through the flesh or is exposed through a wound.

Conception (n.) – *con sep shun* – the beginning of pregnancy.

Concussion (n.) – *con cush shun* – an injury or shock from an accident to the brain.

Conservation (n.) – *con ser vay shun* - protecting from harm or loss in order to prevent depletion.

Constipation (n.) – *con stee pay shun* – when faeces dry and harden and cannot be passed or are passed with pain.

Contagious (adj.) – *con tay gee us* – transferable between individuals.

Conventional (adj.) – *con ven shah nal* – conforming to accepted standards.

Convulse (v.) – *con vuls* - uncontrolled spasmodic contractions of the muscles.

Copulation (n.) – *cop u lay shun* - uniting in sexual intercourse.

Core temperature (n.) – the temperature within the body.

Cornea (n.) – *corn ee ah* - the transparent front part of the eye that covers the iris and pupil.

Corticosteroid (n.) – *cort ee coh ster roid* - a class of steroid, ie: hydrocortisone for the skin.

Cortisone (n.) – *cort i zone* – a steroidal product used to treat conditions such as eczema, asthma and arthritis.

Creche (n.) – *cray sh* - a group of young mammals put together for rearing or rehabilitation (usually referring to flying-foxes).

Crepuscular (adj.) – most active during twilight hours, dawn and dusk.



Macropods are said to be crepuscular (Tammar Wallaby pictured)

Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans*



Crop (n.) – part of a bird's digestive system, a thin walled "pouch" of skin and muscle that is used to collect food that is then slowly digested. Not all birds have a crop.

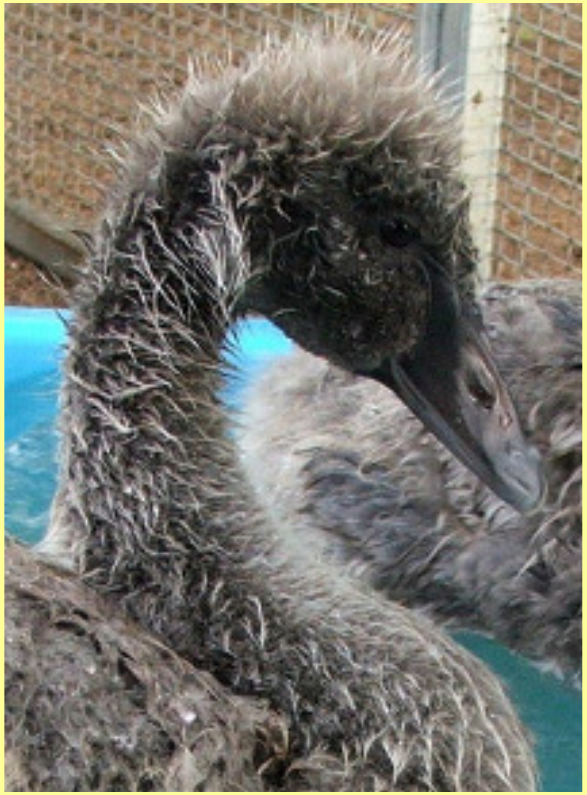
Crop feeding (n.) – "force feeding" sick or weak birds by inserting a tube into the mouth and down to the crop using a tube and syringe.

Crown (n.) – *crou n* - top of head.

Cryptosporidium (n.) – *crip toe spor id ee um* – a protozoa that lives in the intestines of animals and people. This microscopic pathogen causes a disease called cryptosporidiosis (*crip toe spor id ee o sis*). Causes diarrhoea in young animals.

Cull (n. v.) – reducing the population size by killing individuals that make up the population.

Cygnet (n.) – s*ig net* - a young swan.



Cyst (n.) – *sist* – a sac formed in tissue filled with fluid or pus.

Cystitis (n.) – *sys tie tis* – an inflammation of the bladder resulting in a burning sensation during urination.

D

Dacelo novaeguineae – Laughing Kookaburra.

Dalgyte – Bilby.

Dama – Tammar Wallaby.

Dargawarra – Spinifex Hopping Mouse.

Debilitate (v.) – *dee bil ee tate* - to make weak or feeble.

Debride (v.) – *dee bride* – to clean foreign matter and dead tissue out of a wound.

Deceased (adj.) – *dee seased* - dead.

Decline (n. v.) – *dee cline* - a reduction in number or health.

Defecate (v.) – *def ah kate* – the act of doing a poo.

Deficient (adj.) – *dee fish ant* – lacking in an element or characteristic.

Deformity (n.) – *dee form ee tee* - an abnormally formed or disfigured part of the body.

Dehydration (n.) **–** *dee hy drae shun* **–** abnormal loss of water from the body, either as a result of illness or strenuous activity.

Density (n.) **–** *den see tee* **-** the number of inhabitants, dwellings, or the like, per unit of area.

Denuded (v.) **–** *dee nude ed* **–** to make naked or bare (skin).

Dermatitis (n.) **–** *derm ah tie tis* **–** inflammation of the skin. There are several types of dermatitis, including eczema and atopic dermatitis.

Dermaclens – *derm a clens* – (trade name) a cream to aid in the removal of necrotic flesh and to clean wounds. Active ingredients: Benzoic acid, malic acid, salicylic acid.

Detrimental (adj.) – *det ri ment al* – damaging or harmful.

Diagnosis (n.) – *die ag noh sis* – the process of determining through examination, the cause of a problem or illness.

Diapause – *die a pawse* - see embryonic diapause.

Diarrhoea – *die ah rear* – watery, uncontrolled poo.

Diastema – *die ah stee mah* **-** the space between two teeth, common in marsupials between the insicor and molar.

Diazepam (n.) – *di az a pam* – (trade name) a drug to ease tension, anxiety, muscle spasm, insomnia and seizures. Active ingredient: diazepam.

Digestion (n.) – *di gest shun* – the process of breaking down food in the gut.

Dimorphic (adj.) – *di mor fic* – having two forms, eg: in dimorphic birds males can have brighter colours then females.



The Australian King Parrot is dimorphic. Female on left, male on right.

Dingo *Canis lupus dingo*



Disperse (v.) **–** *dis purse* – to scatter or move off in different directions.

Distended (adj.) **–** *di sten did* **-** increased in size or volume, swollen.

Distress (n.) – *de stress* – a state of great mental pain, anguish, anxiety, sorrow and fear.

Distribution (n.) – *dis tree bu shun* - an occurrence throughout a geographical range.

Diurnal (adj.) – *die ur nal* - an animal that is active by day is said to be diurnal.

Di-Vetelact – *di vet ee lact* – (trade name) a milk replacer for mammals.

Dominant (ajd.) – *dom ee nant* - prevailing over all others, the "top dog".

Dormant (adj.) – *door mant* - a deep sleep, inactive.

Dorsal (adj.) **–** *dor sal* – the back "half" or lower end of an individual, eg: back, bottom.

Down (n.) **–** the 'fluff' or soft hairy growth that covers baby birds.



a duckling with downy feathers

Drey (n.) – nest made by possums.

Dry Sclerophyll Forest

Dry Sclerohphyll Forests have an open canopy dominated by short to medium height eucalyptus such as the Spotted Gum. These types of forest are typically found in rough terrain with low nutrient soils. The understory comprises of hard leaved plants including Banksias and Waratahs. This type of habitat supports animals like the Bare-Nosed Wombat, Australian Magpie, Laughing Kookaburra, the Brushtail Possum and the Shingle-Back Lizard.



Dromaius novaehollandiae – Emu.

Duck Hawk – Peregrine Falcon.

Dump Chook – Ibis.

Dwell (v.) – where an individual lives on a permanent basis.

Dysecdysis (n.) – *die sec di sis* - abnormal shedding of the skin of reptiles.

Dysfunctional (adj.) – *dis funk shun al* – not working in the proper manner.

E

Eaglehawk – Wedge-Tailed Eagle

Eastern Wallaroo *Macropus robustus robustus*



female



male

Did you know?

Other than the actual laying of eggs a female Emu plays no active role in rearing Emu chicks. The male Emu incubates between 5 and 20 eggs and will sit without eating or drinking for 8 weeks. During his incubation fast his temperature drops 3 or 4 degrees and he is effectively torpid, although he does rise to turn the eggs at least daily

Ecdysis (n.) – *eck dah sis* - the shedding of reptile skin.



a Lace Monitor in the process of ecdysis

Echidna – see Short-Beaked Echidna.

E. coli (n.) – *ee coal i* – a harmful bacteria that inhabits the gut.

Ecology (n.) – *ee col oh gee* - the branch of biology dealing with the relations and interactions between organisms and their environment.

Ectoparasite (n.) – *ec to par a site* - a parasite on the outside of the body, eg: fleas and ticks.

Elapid (n.) – *ee lap id* - snakes that have permanently erect fangs in the front upper jaw; most Australian snakes are elapid.

Elizabethan collar (n.) - a plastic shield worn around the neck to prevent the chewing of wounds or stitches.

Embryonic (adj.) – *em bree on ick* - born in an under developed immature state.

Embryonic diapause (n.) – the ability to hold an embryo in a state of dormancy until conditions for pregnancy and birth improve.

Emergence (n.) – *ee merg ence* – when a marsupial joey has left the pouch for good.

Endangered (adj.) – *en dain gerd* - threatened with danger and / or extinction.

Endemic (adj.) – *en dem ick* - exclusively native to a place.

Endoparasite (n.) – *en doe par a site* – a parasite on the inside of the body, eg: worms.

Enrichment (n.) – *en rich ment* – to provide natural and artificial stimuli to keep an individual occupied.



a boxing bag is enrichment for an orphaned macropod joey

Entangle (v.) – *en tang gal* -to become tangled.

Enteritis (n.) – *ent er i tis* – inflammation of the small intestine.

Equilibrium (n.) – *e quil ib ree um* – an equal balance, a state of rest or of balance.

Euro *Macropus robustus erubescens*



female male

Euthanasia (n.) – *euth an ay sia* – the humane ending of a life. Comes from the greek meaning "good death".

Examine (v.) – *ecks am in* – to inspect closely.

Excretion (n.) – *ecks cree shun* - a substance coming from the body through the kidneys, skin, lungs, bowels, etc, ie: blood, pus, sweat, urine, faeces, carbon dioxide.

Exhausted (v.) – *ex zorhs ted* – physically flat, no energy, lethargic.

Extinct (adj.) – *ecks tinct* – no longer in existence, has died out.

f

Faeces (n.) – *fee cees* - poo.

Failure to thrive (n.) – when a young animal fails to put on weight and grow as expected. The animal may appear lethargic and unwell but without any true medical reason.

Fairy Penguin *Eudyptula minor*



***Falco cenchroides* –** Nankeen Kestrel.

Falco peregrinus – Peregrine Falcon.

Fantail – Willie Wagtail.

Fatality (n.) – *fay tal ee tee* - death resulting from an incident, eg: hit by car.

Fauna (n.) – *faw nah* – the native animals of a given region.

Femur (n.) – *fee mur* - the leg bone extending from the pelvis to the knee.

Fern Wallaby – Swamp Wallaby.

Fibrous (adj.) – *fi brous* – consisting of connective fibres.

Fibula (n.) – *fib u lar* - the outer and thinner of the two bones of the leg between the knee and the ankle.

Filtration (n.) – *fil tray shun* – to clean the air or water using a filter.

Fish Hawk – Osprey.

Fledged (adj.) – *fledj d* - when a baby bird is ready to fly.

Fledgling (n.) – *fledj ling*- a young bird that has gained adult plumage and can fly.

Flora (n.) – *flor ah* – the native plants of a given region.

Fluffy Glider – Yellow-Bellied Glider or Greater Glider.

Flying Mouse – Feathertail Glider.

Foliage (n.) – *foal ee ij* - the collective name for leaves of a plant.

Forage (v.) – *fo raj* – the seeking of food.

Forbs (n.) – flowering herbs.

Forest Wombat – Bare-Nosed Wombat.

Forelimb (n.) – the front or upper limb.

Forested Wetland

Forested Wetlands are mostly low altitude, fertile soiled areas where major rivers and streams flow which often become flooded. Water levels vary by tens of metres to major floods of hundreds of square kilometres. This type of habitat is dominated by eucalypts, paperbarks, tea-trees and oaks that grow along rivers and on floodplains. The understory includes plants such as grassess and sedges, herbs and ferns that are capable of surviving in a flooded environment. This type of habitat supports animals like the Long-Necked Turtle, Maned Duck, Brush Cuckoo, Brown Tree Frog, Water Skink, Water Rat and Platypus.



Forester – Eastern Grey Kangaroo.

Formula One – (trade name) an emergency milk replacer suitable for all mammals; made by Wombaroo.

Fracture (n.) – *frak cher* – a crack or break in the bone.

Freshwater Wetland

Freshwater Wetlands are treeless types of vegetation that are either permanently or temporarily flooded with fresh water. These wetlands include a range of plants including shrubs, sedges, grasses and herbs. This type of habitat supports animals like the Bell Frog, Carpet Snakes, Magpie Goose, Purple Swamphen and Brolga.



Frontline Plus – (trade name) a medication to prevent and kill fleas and ticks. Active ingredients: fipronil and methoprene.

Frost bite (n.) – damage to flesh after or due to extreme cold.

Frugivore (n.) – *fru gee vor* - an animal that eats mainly fruit.

Fungal infection (n.) – fungus that grows in locations such as the skin, the intestinal tract or in orifices such as the ear canal.

Fungus (n.) – *fun guhs* – an organism that decomposes, absorbs or eats away at the flesh of the host.

G

Galah *Cacatua roseicapilla*



Gangrene (n.) – *gan green* – when flesh and tissue die, often after an infection or due to poor circulation.

Gapeworm (n.) – *gape worm* - parasitic nematode worm infecting the throat of certain birds.

Gang Gang *Callocephalon fimbriatum*



Gastroenteritis (n.) – *gas troh en ter i tis* - inflammation of the digestive system.

Gastrointestinal (adj.) – *gas troh in test ee nal* – of the stomach and intestines.

Generalist (n.) – *jen er ah list* - an animal that can survive on vastly different types of food.

Genitals (n.) – *gen ee tals* – the sexual organs.

Gestation (n.) – *jes tay shun* - the length of time that a female is pregnant.

Glucodine – *glue coh dine* – (trade name) an energy powder.

Goanna – Lace Monitor.

Gould's fruit-bat – Black Flying-Fox.

Goulie – Galah.

Granivore (n.) – *gray nee vor* - an animal that eats seeds and grain.

Grassland

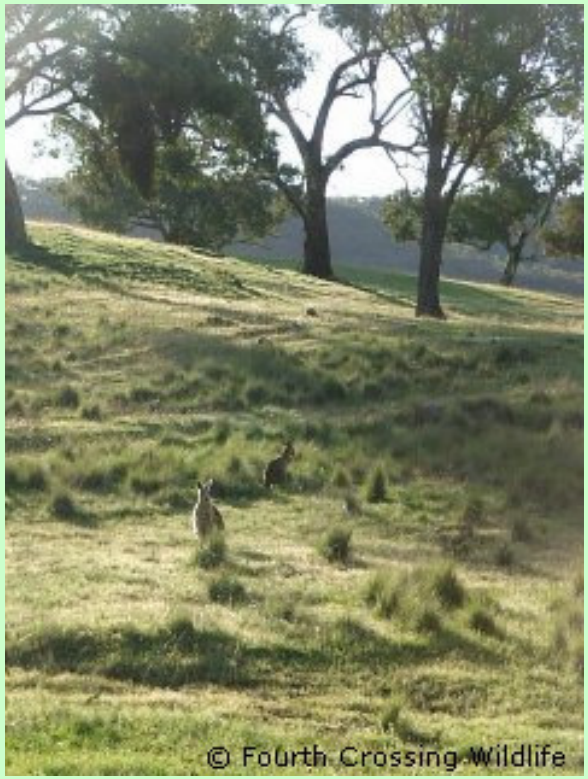
Grasslands are areas dominated by large perennial tussock grasses with other native grasses such as Kangaroo Grass, Wallaby Grass, and Spear Grass. Herbs, lillies and ground orchids can also be found scattered through the grasses. This type of habitat has few woody plants and is associated with fertile, heavy clay soils on flat land in areas with low rainfall. This type of habitat supports animals like the Australian Bustard, Euro and Striped Legless Lizard.



Grass Wallaby – Agile Wallaby.

Grassy Woodland

Grassy Woodlands are areas dominated by widely spaced eucalypts such as the Red Gum, Manna Gum, Yellow Box, Silver Banksia and native pines. The understory is dominated by a diverse cover of grasses and flora, including orchids, forbs and lillies. This type of habitat supports animals like the Koala, Regent Honeyeater, Superb Parrot, Swamp Wallaby, Sugar Glider and Echidna.



Graze (n.) – *gray z* - to slowly work through eating small amounts of food, eg: to graze on grass.

Greater Glider *Petauroides volans*



Greenstick fracture (n.) – when the bone of a young animal is cracked or broken and will heal easily (not a compound fracture).

Grey Wallaroo – Eastern Wallaroo.

Gular (n.) - *goo-lar* - the skin that forms a pouch attached to the lower beak of fish-eating birds such as pelicans, cormorants, frigate-birds and related seabirds.

Gunyah (n.) – *gun ya* – Aboriginal word meaning "place of shelter", the wooden tree-like structure for koala to live in while being rehabilitated.

Gut flora (n.) – *gut floor ah* – the bacteria in the gut, includes beneficial bacteria which aid in food digestion.

Gwardar – Western Brown Snake.

Gymnorhina Tibicen – Australian Magpie.

Did you know?

A flying-fox drinks by swooping down over a water body and dip their bellies in the water. They will then go and roost and lick the water off their fur. They also lick water from leaves.

Grey-Headed Flying-Fox *Pteropus poliocephalus*



H

Habitat (n.) – *hab ee tat* – the natural environment of an organism.

Hack (n.) – *hak* - a technique used to train young Birds of Prey (hand raised) to their full hunting potential.

Haematoma (n.) – *hee mah toe mah* - a localised swelling filled with blood.

Haemorrhage (n.) – *hem oh ridge* - profuse bleeding from ruptured blood vessels.

Hard release (n.) - when an animal is taken to the location it originated from and released without any further support from the carer. This is normally practiced when animals are adults and already have survival instincts.

Hatch (v.) – *hat ch* - when young emerge from an egg.

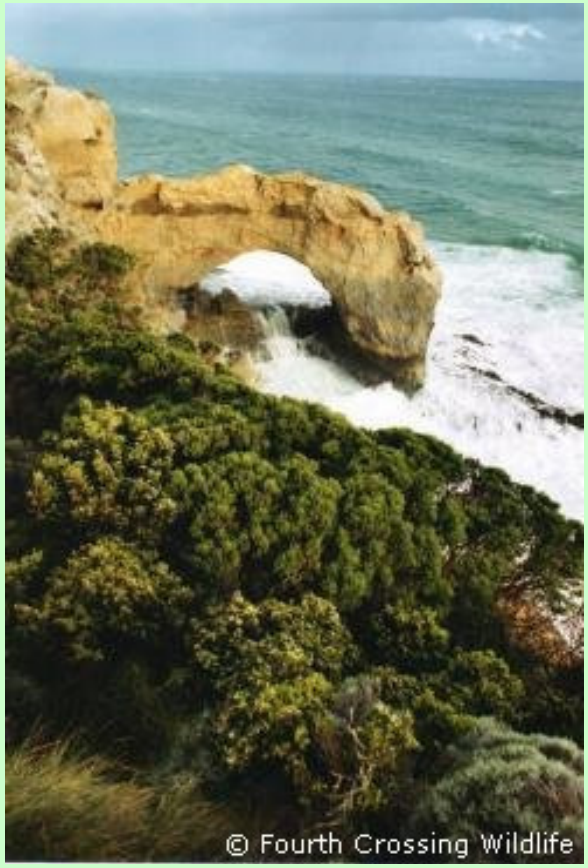


emu chick hatching from the egg

Hazard (n.) – *haz ard* – a situation that poses threat to an organism, environment or property.

Heathland

Heathlands are dominated by shrubs that have hard and typically small leaved. Small trees or mallees can be scattered through the area. Among the heathland shrubs there is a ground cover of sedges, grasses and herbs. This type of habitat supports animals like the Brown Bandicoot, Emu, Gould's Wattled Bat, Spotted-Tailed Quoll and Noisy Scrub Bird.



Hendra Virus (n.) – *hen drah vie rus* – a flu like virus transmitted in flying-fox urine.

Herbivore (n.) – *herb ee vor* – an animal that eats grass and other plants.

Herpetology (n.) – *herp ee tol oh gee* - the branch of zoology dealing with reptiles and amphibians.

Hibernation (n.) – *high ber nay shun* – dormant or in a deep sleep during the winter. Animal in hibernation cannot be roused.

Hierarchy (n.) – *high rah key* – the ranking of a group from the dominant member to subordinates.

Hill Kangaroo – Eastern Wallaroo.

Hill Wombat – Bare-Nosed Wombat.

Hindlimb (n.) – rear leg or limb.

Home range (n.) – the area in which an animal dwells (territory).

Hospital box (n.) - a heated enclosure to aid in rehabilitation.

Humerus (n.) – *hew mer us* - the long bone of the upper arm.

Humane (adj.) – *hew mane* – characterised by kindness and compassion; inflicting as little pain as possible.

Hurling (v.) – *hurl ing* - snorting milk formula out through the nose.

Hybrid (n.) – *high brid* – the offspring of two different animal breeds or species.

Hydatid disease (n.) – *high dat id* - illness caused by the hydatic tapeworm.

Hydrate (n.) – *high drate* – to provide an animal with water or fluid as a part of a treatment regime.

Hydrogen peroxide (n.) – *high droh jen per ocks ide* – a liquid used to clean and disinfect wounds.

Huntsman Spider *Isopeda villosa*



Hyperkeratosis (n.) – *hyp er ker ah toe sis* – a dry, flaky and itchy overgrowth of skin cells

Hyperthermia (n.) – *hyp er thur mee ah* - when a body absorbs or produces more heat than it can tolerate.

Hypoglycaemia (n.) – *hyp oh gly see mee ah* – low blood sugar level.

Hypothermia (n.) – *hyp oh thur mee ah* – when body core temperature drops to well below normal and metabolism is slowed.

I

Ibuprofen (n.) – *i bu proh fen* – a pain reliever used for inflammatory disorders, ie: arthritis and headaches.

Iceberg effect (n.) – when only the very tip of any damage can be seen on the outside of the body when there is massive damage internally.

Identify (v.) – *i dent ee fy* - to recognize an individual as a particular species.

Ileum (n.) – *ill ee um* - the lowest part of the small intestine.

Ilium neocort – *ill ee um nee oh cort* – (trade name) an antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, anaesthetic skin emollient cream. Active ingredients: Lignocaine, Neomycin, Hydrocortisone.

Immobile (adj.) – *im mo bile* – not being able to move.

Immune (adj.) – *im myewn* – protected from a disease.

Immune system (n.) – a complex network that protects the body from infections and pathogens.

Immunize (v.) – *im yew nize* - to protect against a disease using medication.

Immunology (n.) – *im yew nol oh gee* - the branch of science dealing with the components of the immune system.

Imp (v.) – connecting a donor flight feather onto a damaged or clipped area of a bird's wing.

Impact – *im pact* – (trade name) product to boost the immune system made by Wombaroo.

Imprint (v.) – *im print* – when a wild animal becomes too familiar with and reliant on humans so that it cannot cope on its own in the wild unaided by humans.

Incisor (n.) **–** *in sigh zor* – any of the front teeth used for cutting and gnawing.



the incisors of a Bare-Nosed Wombat

Incubate (n.) – *in cue bate* - when an adult bird sits on eggs for the purpose of hatching.

Incremin – *in cree men* – (trade name) a vitamin booster. Active ingredients: Lysine hydrochloride, Thiamine hydrochloride (B1), Pyridoxine hydrochloride (B6), Cyancobalamin (B12), Iron.

Independence (n.) – *in dee pen denc* - the time stage when a dependant young can fend for itself, eg: a kangaroo joey.

Infacol – *in fah kol* – (trade name) a product to control colic / wind. Active ingredient: simeticone.

Ingest (v.) – *in jest* - to take food or water into the body.

Inhabit (v.) – *in hab it* - to live or dwell in.

Inhalation pneumonia (n.) – *in hal a shun new moan ee eh* - pneumonia caused by milk entering the lungs.

Insectivore (n.) – *in sec ti vor* – an animal that feeds on insects.

Integument (n.) – *in teg u ment* - a natural covering, eg: skin.

Intensive care (n.) – high dependency medical care.

Intramuscular (adj.) – *in trah musk u lah* - within a muscle, eg: to inject medication into a muscle. Abbreviated as IM.

Intraperitoneal (adj.) – *in trah per ah ton eel* – within the peritoneal cavity, eg: to inject medications into the peritoneal cavity. Abbreviated as IP.

Intravenous (ajd.) – *in trah vee nus* - within a vein, eg: to inject medication into a vein.

Invasive (adj.) – *in vae sive* – requiring entry into the body, eg: a needle, thermometer, scalpel, etc.

Invertebrate (n.) – *in vert a brit* - animals without a backbone.

Did you know?

Invertebrates make up about 99% of animals species and most of these are insects. Invertebrates include beetles, flies, bees, corals, seastars, crab, snails and worms.

Inland Dotteral *Charadrius australis*



Isolate (v.) – *ice oh late* – to set or place apart from others.

IV Fluids (n.) – intravenous therapy; to put fluid directly into the vein.

Ivomec – *i voe mek* – (trade name) a medication to control internal parasites. Active ingredient: Ivermectin.

J

Jackass – Laughing Kookaburra.

Jew Dragon – Bearded Dragon.

Joey (n.) – *joh ee* – the term for all marsupial young.



Examples of joeys, top L to bottom R

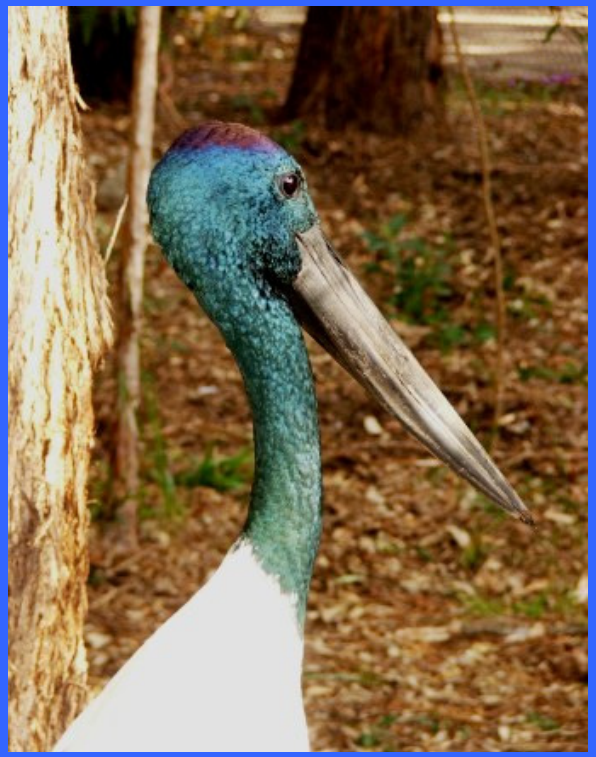
Eastern Grey Kangaroo : Red-Necked Wallaby : Swamp Wallaby
Eastern Wallaroo : Bare-Nosed Wombat : Brushtailed Possum.

Joint (n.) – *joy nt* - the movable or fixed place or part where two bones or elements of a skeleton join.

Jungle Wallaby – Agile Wallaby.

Juvenile (n.) – *ju ven ile* – a period of age prior to adulthood.

Jabiru *Ephippiorhunchus asiaticus*



K

Karrabul – Northern Nailtail Wallaby.

Keel (n.) – the bone in the chest of birds, running vertically. The prominence of this bone can help assess the health of a bird.

Keratosis (n.) – *ker ah toe sis* - any skin disease where the skin becomes thickened and horny.



keratosis in the feet of a Swamp Wallaby

King Lory – Australian King-Parrot.

Did you know?

The King Brown Snake belongs to the same family as the Red-Bellied Black Snake and not the other brown snakes.

Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*



Kookaburra – see Laughing Kookaburra

Kyphosis (n.) **–** *kie foh sis* – outward curvature of the spine, causing a humped back.

L

Lactate (v.) – *lack tayt* – to produce milk.

Lasiorhinus latifrons – (broad-headed hairy-nose), Southern Hairy-Nosed Wombat.

Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguineae*



Leatherhead – Noisy Friarbird.

Lectate – (trade name) rehydration formula.

Lesion (n.) – *lee jhun* – a wound to flesh or tissue.

Lesser Glider – Sugar Glider.

Lethal (adj.) – *lee thal* – pertaining to or causing death.

Lethargic (adj.) – *leth ah jick* – a state of physical and/or mental weakness, sleepiness and lack of energy.

Ligament (n.) – *lig ah ment* - the fibrous tissue that connects bone.

Lingual (adj.) **–** *ling gwal* – relating to the tongue.

Little Penguin – Fairy Penguin.

Little Red – Little Red Flying-Fox

Locomotion (n.) – *lowc oh moh shun* – the act of moving, eg: hopping, walking, flying.

Logistics (n.) – *loj is ticks* - the planning and implementation of a project.

Longevity (n.) – *long gev ee tee* - the length or duration of life.

Lubricate (v.) – *loob ree kate* - to apply moisturising substance to skin.

Lumbar vertebrae (n.) – *lum bar vert ee bray* – the bones that make up the lower spine.

Lumpy Jaw (n.) – an infection of the soft tissue and jaw bone that commonly affects macropods.

Lyssavirus (n.) – *lis ah vie rus* – a rabies like virus that is commonly carried by bats and flying-foxes.

M

Macropod (n.) – *mac roh pod* – name for all of the "kangaroo" family. "Macro" is Greek for big and "pod" is Greek for foot.

Macropodoidea (n.) – *mac roh pod oh dey* - the name of a superfamily that includes the kangaroo, wallaroo, wallaby and potaroo. This superfamily is then divided into two families; the Potoroidae, including the rat-kangaroo, potoroo and bettong; and the Macropodidae, comprising of the kangaroo, wallaby, pademelon and wallaroo.

Macropodidae (n.) – *mac roh pod id ay* - family of Macropodoidea comprising of the kangaroo, wallaby, pademelon and wallaroo.

Macropus agilis – (agile long-foot), Agile Wallaby.

Macropus antilopinus – (antelope-haired long-foot), Antilopine Wallaroo.

Macropus eugenii – (Island long-foot), Tammar Wallaby.

Macropus fuliginosus – (sooty long-foot), Western Grey Kangaroo.

Macropus giganteus – (gigantic long-foot), Eastern Grey Kangaroo.

Macropus parma – (parma long foot) – Parma Wallaby.

Macropus robustus – (robust long-foot), Wallaroo.

Macropus robustus erubescens – Euro.

Macropus robustus robustus – Eastern Wallaroo.

Macropus rufogriseus – (red-grey long-foot), Red-Necked Wallaby.

Macropus rufus – (red long-foot), Red Kangaroo.

Magpie-Lark – Peewee.

Malaseb – *mal oh seb* – (trade name) a medical treatment used for ringworm and other fungal infection. Active ingredients: miconazole nitrate and chlorhexidine gluconate.

Malnutrition (n.) – *mal new trish un* – the lack of proper nutrition; inadequate or unbalanced nutrition.

Maloccusion (n.) – *mal oh clue shun* - uneven tooth wear that can result from genetics or some form of trauma to jaw.

Maggots (n.) – *mag ots* - larvae of flies and blow flies. Maggots can sometimes be found in wounds.

Mallee Kangaroo – Western Grey Kangaroo.

Mandible (n.) – *man dib el* - the bone of the lower jaw.

Mange (n.) – *mainj* – see Sarcoptic Mange.

Marl – Western Barred Bandicoot.

Marloo – Red Kangaroo.

Marsupial Mice – Antechinus.

Did you know?

The word "marsupial" comes from the Latin word *Marsupium*, meaning (brooding) pouch.

Mastication (n.) – *mast ee ca shun* - the act of chewing.

Mastitis (n.) – *mas ti tis* – inflammation of a marsupial teat. May be due to an infection or blocked milk duct.

Maxilla (n.) – *max ill ah* - the top jaw.

Medi-honey – (trade name) topical application for the treatment of cuts, abrasions and wounds. Active ingredient: Manuka honey.

Mega-bats (n.) – mainly flying-foxes, fruit and nectar eaters.

Mermaid – Dugong.

Merycism (n.) – *merry siz m* – the regurgitation of food to be re-chewed and swallowed.

Metabolism (n) – *met ab oh liz m* - the processes involved in maintaining the body processes of an organism and by which energy is made available.

Metacam – *met ah cam* – (trade name) non steroidal anti-inflammatory medication. Active ingredient: meloxicam.

Metacarpals (n.) – *met ah car pals* - in the forelimbs of animals; the bones between the wrist and fingers

Metamorphosis (n.) – *met ah morf oh sis* – to transform or change shape (eg: tadpole into a frog).

Metamucil – *met ah mew sal* – (trade name) used to aid constipation. Active ingredient: psyillium husk.

Metatarsals (n.) – *met ah tar sals* – bones of the foot, excluding the ankle and toes.

Methodical (adj.) – *meth od ee cal* - acting in a systematic way.

Metobolic (adj.) – *met oh bol ick* - pertaining to metabolism.

Micro-bats (n.) – mainly smaller bats, insect eaters.

Microscope (n.) – *my crow scope* – an instrument with magnifying capabilities.

Microscopic (adj.) – *my crow scop ick* – something that is so small a microscope is required to see it.

Migratory (adj.) – *my gray tor ee* - animals that move seasonally in groups.

Mob (n.) – a group; usually pertaining to a group of kangaroos.



a small mob of Eastern Grey Kangaroos (and one Eastern Wallaroo!)

Mobilise (v.) – *moh bil ize* – to put into action; move around.

Moloch – Thorny Devil.

Molar (n.) – *mole ar* - the main grinding teeth in the mouth.

Monitor (v.) – *mon ee tor* - to watch for signs of change.

Monogamous (adj.) – *mon og oh mus* - having only one mate.

Monotreme (n.) – *mon oh treem* - an egg laying mammal. There are only two found in the world, the Echidna and the Platypus.

Moony River Wombat – Northern Hairy-Nosed Wombat.

Mopoke – Southern Boobook Owl.

Morphology (n.) - *morf ol oh gee* - the form and structure of an animal.

Mortality (n.) – *more tal ee tee* - the state or condition of being subject to death.

Mountain Lowry – Crimson Rosella.

"Mr Whippy" Poo (n.) – loose but controlled poo. May be due to distress or from eating the wrong type of food. Although not a strict concern, the animal should be monitored and if poo has not improved in a few days seek veterinary advice.

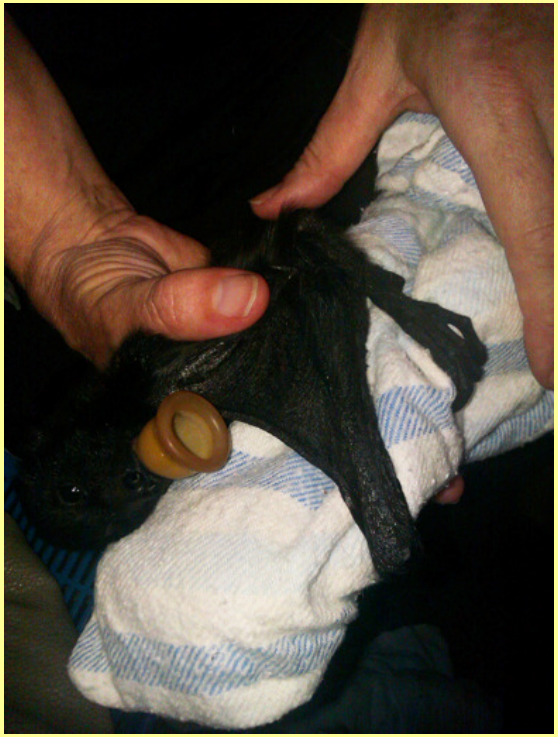
Mudlark – Peewee.

Mulga Snake – King Brown Snake.

Did you know?

Mammals are divided into three groups – monotremes, marsupials and placentals, all of which have fur, produce milk and are warm blooded. An example of a monotreme is the Short-Beaked Echidna, an example of a marsupial is an Eastern Grey Kangaroo and an example of a placental mammal is the Little Red Flying-Fox.

Mumma (n.) – a rolled up blanket or towel that is used as a pretend mother for rearing orphaned flying-foxes.



an orphaned Black Flying-Fox pup on a mumma

Musculoskeletal (adj.) – *musc u loh skel ee tal* - – relating to muscles or skeleton.

Mycostatin – *my coh stat in* – (trade name) medication used to treat thrush. Not recommended for use in marsupial as it can have severe side effects. Active ingredient: nystatin.

Mycotic Dermatitis (n.) – *my coh tick derm ah tie tis* – a fungal infection of the skin, similar to ringworm.

Mylanta – *my lan tah* – (trade name) an antacid medication used to control bloat. Active ingredient: Aluminum hydroxide.

Myopathy (n.) – *my op ath ee* - degenerative lesion of the muscle, caused by exertion and stress.

N

Naked-Nose Wombat – Bare-Nosed Wombat.

Nankeen Kestrel *Falco cenchroides*



Native Cat – Quoll.

Nebulise (v.) – *neb u lize* - to reduce to a fine mist, ie: to administer a medication via a nebuliser (and inhaled).

Necropsy (n.) – *ne crop see* –examination of a deceased animal to determine the cause of death.



a koala necropsy

Necrotic (adj.) – *nee crot ick* – dead flesh.

Nectivore (n .) – *nec tee vor* - an animal that feeds mainly on nectar.

Nematode (n.) – *nehm ah toad* - a type of roundworm.

Neonate (n.) – *nee oh nate* - a newly born individual.

Neurologic (adj.) – *new ro loj ick* – pertaining to the nervous system.

Nguara – Western Ringtail Possum.

Night Tiger – Brown Tree Snake.

Nilstat – *nil stat* – (trade name) a medication used to control thrush. Active ingredient: nystatin.

***Ninox novaeseelandiae* –** Southern Boobook Owl.

Ninu – Bilby.

Nizoral – *nigh zor al* – (trade name) medication used to treat thrush. Doctors prescription required. Active ingredient: ketoconazole.

Nocturnal (adj.) – *noc turn al* - an animal that is most active by night is said to be nocturnal.



a Brushtail Possum is nocturnal

Nomadic (adj.) – *no mad ick* – moves around, no permanent home range or territory.

Northern Hairy-Nosed Wombat *Lasiorhinus krefftii*



NSAID – non steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, eg: ibuprofen.

Nutrigel – *new tri gel* – (trade name) calorie and vitamin supplement. Aids in creating an appetite in sick or convalescing animals.

Nutrition (n.) – *nu tri shun* - the act or process of providing beneficial food.

Nutritional Deficiences (n.) – *nu tri shun al de fish en sees* – the lack of proper nutrition.

Nurture (v.) – *nur chur* - to feed, protect, support and encourage (offspring).



orphaned wildlife need to be nurtured by their carers
- this is an echidna puggle being encouraged to feed

Nymph (n.) – *nimf* – the young stage of an insect.

Did you know?

The Northern Hairy-Nosed Wombat is Australia's second most endangered animal. In 1971 there were only 30 individuals and today there are 138 (from the 2007 Hair Census).

Northern Hairy-Nosed Wombats are found in only two locations - Epping Forest National Park (Scientific) in central Queensland and now, after a successful translocation, at the Richard Underwood Nature Refuge near St George in Queensland.

O

Oblique fracture (n.) – a complete break through the bone, that running diagonally down the bone.

Observation (n.) – *ob serv ay shun* – keeping a close watch over.

Occlusion (n.) – *occ lu shun* – the teeth biting surface.

Oedema (n.) – ee *deem ah* – excessive accumulation of fluid within the body, eg: due to an injury.

Oesophagus (n.) – *ee sof ah gus* – part of the digestive system, canal between the pharynx and the stomach.

Oestrous (n.) – *ees trous* – the period that a female can become pregnant.

Offspring (n.) - the young of an individual.

Olecranon (n.) – *oh lek rah non* - the part of the ulna beyond the elbow joint.

Omnivore (n.) – *om nee vor* - an animal that eats meat, insects, seed & fruit.

Operation (n.) – *op er a shun* – a surgical procedure using instruments to open parts of the body for correcting an injury, ailment, defect or dysfunction.

Opiate (n.) – *oh pee ate* - a pain reliever or sedative containing opium or a derivative with restricted use, eg: morphine.

Ornithology (n.) – *or ni thol o gee* - a branch of zoology dealing with birds.

Ornithorhynchus anatinus – (duck-like bird-snout), Platypus.

Otitis (n.) – *o ti tis* – an infection of the ear.

Did you know?

The heart shaped facial disc of an owl helps it hear. When the sound of prey (eg: moths, crickets and mice) reaches the owl the soundwaves are channelled along the contours of the facial disc directly to the ears.

Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*



P

Pain Stop – (trade name) a pain reliever. Active ingredients: paracetamol and codeine.

Palate (n.) – *pal at* - – roof of the mouth.

Pallor (n.) – *pal er* – extreme paleness, eg: due to illness or fear.

Palpate (v.) – *pal payt*e - to examine by touch and pressure.

Palpitate (v.) – *pal pee tate* – when the heart beats with an abnormally rapid beat.

Panacur – *pan ah cure* – (trade name) a veterinary prescribed broad spectrum worming drench. Active ingredient: Fenbendazole.

Panalog – *pan ah log* – (trade name) a medication for skin and ear infections. Active ingredients: neomycin, thiostrepton, nystatin and triamcinolone.

Pap (n.) – a special form of koala faeces, produced from the caecum. This is an important part of the koala joey's diet which it must eat for the transition from drinking milk to eating gum leaves. Pap is full of micro-organisms and bacteria, it inoculates the joeys gut with vital microorganisms to break down the eucalypt leaf. Without it the joey will die.

Pamlin – *pam lin* – (trade name) veterinary prescribed sedative. Active ingredient: diazepam.

Paracetamol – mild pain reliever and reduces fever.

Paralysis (n.) – *paral ee sis* – a loss or impairment to voluntary body movement.

Parasite (n.) – *par a site* - an organism that lives in or on another organism or "host" and derives nutrient from it with no benefit to the host. Some parasites can be benign, some can kill the host, particularly if the host is already compromised.

Pathogen (n.) – *path o gen* – a disease producing agent, ie: virus or bacteria.

Pathology (n.) – *path ol oh gee* – the study of diseases.

Peewit – Peewee.

Pelagic (adj.) – *pul arj ick* - living in open oceans or seas rather than waters adjacent to land or inland waters.

Pelecanus conspicillatus – Australian Pelican.

Pelvis (n.) – *pel vis* - the bones that make up a basin like cavity in the lower part of the trunk.

Pentapedal (n.) – *pent ah ped al* – macropod locomotion using all four limbs plus the tail.



an Eastern Grey Kangaroo using pentapedal motion

Pentavite – (trade name) a liquid form multi vitamin (chemist medication).

Peptosyl – (trade name) a non-antibiotic suspension used to line and sooth the gut during diarrhoea.

Periodontal disease (n.) **–** *per ee oh dont al* **-** a disease of the gum / teeth including gingivitis and tooth abscess, etc.

Peristalsis (n.) – *par ah stal sis* - an involuntary muscle movement moving food matter through the small intestine.

Peritoneum (n.) – *per it on ee um* - membrane lining of the abdominal cavity.

Peritonitis (n.) – inflammation of the peritoneum, clinical signs can include pain, vomiting and mild fever. It can be caused by the piercing or rupturing of the abdominal wall and/or gut with intestinal contents spilling into the abdomen, eg: from an accident or from an ingested sharp object such as a hook.

Permeable (adj.) – *per me able* - having pores that allow liquid, air or gases to pass through (not waterproof) eg: frog skin is permeable.

Peroxide (n.) – see Hydrogen Peroxide.

Petauroides volans – (flying Petaurus-like animal), Greater Glider.

Petaurus australis – (southern rope-dancer), Yellow-Bellied Glider.

Petaurus breviceps – (short-headed rope-dancer), Sugar Glider.

Petaurus norfolcensis – (Norfolk rope-dancer), Squirrel Glider.

Phalanges (n.) – *fal an gees* - bones that make up the toes and fingers.

Phascolarctos cinereus (ash-coloured pouched-bear), koala.

Photosensitivity (n.) – *fo toe sens ee tiv ee tee* - abnormally sensitive to UV light which can result in burning and blistering of the skin.

Physiology (n.) – *fiz ee ol o gee* - the processes or functions of an organism.

Physiotherapy (n.) – *fiz ee oh ther ah pee* - therapeutic use of physical agents or means, such as massage, exercises, etc.

Pinch Test (n.) – to test the hydration status of an animal. Gently pinch loose skin into a tent, if the skin settles immediately the animal is well hydrated, if skin settles after a few seconds the animal is 10% dehydrated or more - re-hydration is required.

Pinkie (n.) – the term used for an unfurred animal.

Pinniped (n.) – *pinni ped* – semi aquatic marine animals such as seals and walruses.

Pipette (n.) – *pip ett* - a small plastic measurement tube used to measure quantities and feed small animals.

Plains Kangaroo – Red Kangaroo.

Plastron (n.) – *plaz tron* - the under section of an exoskeleton, eg: turtle shell.

Platycercus elegans – Crimson Rosella.

Plumage (n.) – *plew mij* - the feathery covering of a bird.

Pneumonia (n.) – *new moan ee ah* – inflammation and congestion of the lungs.

Pobblebonk - Eastern Banjo Frog.

Podargus strigoides – Tawny Frogmouth.

Population (n.) – *pop u lay shun* - the number of inhabitants in an area.

Posterior (n.) – *post ear ee ah* - the end or back half of an item, rather than the beginning or front of (anterior)

Potoroidae (n.) – *pot or oyd ay* – family of Macropodoidea including the rat-kangaroo, potoroo and bettong.

Post mortem (n.) **-** examination of a deceased individual to determine the cause of death (autopsy is an incorrectly used term for the examination of animals after death). See also necropsy.

Post operative (adj.) – the period after an operation.

Pox (n.) – a viral wart like growth on the skin, eg: roo pox, avian pox.

Precocial (adj.) – *pree coh shul* - a chick, born with eyes open and fully feathered. Although still reliant on parent, the chick is independent insomuch that it can move around (whether by walking, swimming or flying) and can feed itself.

Predator (n.) – *pred a tor* - an organism that hunts and feeds off other organisms.

Predation (n.) – *pred a shun* - the process in which an organism of one species (the predator) captures and feeds on parts or all of an organism of another species.

Prednoderm – (trade name) a veterinary prescribed steroidal medication used to treat acute and chronic dermatitis. Active ingredient: prednisolone.

Preen (v.) – when an animal cleans itself. An animal also preens when shedding, pulling fur or feathers out so that new ones will grow.

Prehensile (v.) – *pree hen sile* - adapted for seizing, grasping, or taking hold of something, eg: a prehensile tail.

Premature (adj.) – *prem ah chu ah* - appearing too soon, eg: premature birth, when the infant is born before the due date.

Premolar (n.) – *pre mole ah* - the tooth between the canine and the molar.

Pre operative (adj.) – *pree op er a tiv* - the period before an operation.

Preservation (n.) – *pres erv a shun* - to maintain and protect a species.

Preservation Reflex (n.) – *pres erv a shun ree flecks* - when an animal masks its illness or injury so as not to attract predators.

Pretty-face Wallaby – Whiptail Wallaby.

Prey (n.) – *pr ay* - an organism that has been hunted and eaten by a predator.

Prognosis (n.) – *prog no sis* – forecasting the outcome of sickness or injury.

Prolapse (n.) – *pro lapse* - when the internal organs pop outside the body, eg: when the bowel pops out of the cloaca.



a prolapse in a Swamp Wallaby

Protexin – *pro tex in* – (trade name) a pro-biotic used to increase gut flora.

Protein (n.) – *proh teen* - essential compounds in the diet of animals for the growth and repair of tissue and can be obtained from foods such as meat, fish, eggs, milk, and legumes.

Protozoa (n.) – *proh toe zoh ah* - a single-celled organism / parasite.

Proximity (n.) – *prox im ee tee* - nearness of place or time.

Psittacine beak and feather disease (n.) – *sit a seen* **-** a disease that primarily affects Psittacine species (parrots and cockatoos), usually fatal. It is similar to the AIDS virus in humans.

Pseudechis australis – King Brown Snake.

Pseudechis porphyriacus – Red-Belled Black Snake.

Pseudocheirus occidentalis – (western false-hand), Western Ringtail Possum.

Pseudocheirus peregrinus – (foreign false-hand), Ringtail Possum.

Pseudonaja nuchalis – Western Brown Snake.

Pseudonaja textiles – Eastern Brown Snake.

Psittacosis (n.) – *sit a coh sus* **-** a lung infection in birds (mainly the parrot family) caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia psittaci*. This is a zoonotic disease (see zoonosis).

Pteropus alecto – (fury wing-foot), Black Flying Fox.

Pteropus poliocephalus – (grey-headed wing-foot), Grey-Headed Flying-fox.

Pteropus scapulatus – (notably shouldered wing-foot), Little Red Flying-Fox.

Puberty (n.) – *pu ber tee* – the period of age when an individual acquires the ability to produce offspring.

Did you know?

The Peregrine Falcon is the fastest bird on earth and has been clocked at speeds of 300kms per hour.

Puggle (n.) – *pug el* - a baby Echidna or Platypus is called a puggle. These two Australian mammals are the only ones that lay eggs and do not give birth to live young. See monotreme.



a Short-Beaked Echidna puggle

Pulmonary Oedema (n.) – *pul mon air ee ee deem ah* – fluid in the lung.

Puncture (n. v.) – *punc char* – a speared hole in the flesh.

Pup (n.) – flying-fox or bat young.

Pygmy Glider – Feathertail Glider.

Q

Q Fever (n.) – (Query Fever) a zoonotic bacterial disease. Symptoms are high fever, headaches, fatigue, lethargy, muscle and joint pain.

Quadrupedal (adj.) – *qwad drew ped al* –a land animal that uses four limbs for locomotion.



the wombat is an example of a quadrupedal animal

Quarantine (n.) – *qwa ran tine* – a period of time where an individual is separated from others of its kind so that disease can not be transferred.

Quenda – Southern Brown Bandicoot.

Quiver (v.) – *qwiv er* – the act of trembling or shaking due to cold, nervousness or distress.

Western Quoll *Dasyurus geoffroii*



R

Rabbit Bandicoot – Bilby.

Radius (n.) – *ray deei us* – the inner bone of the forearm.

Recover (v.) – *re cov er* - to restore health from a period of sickness or injury.

Rectum (n.) – *rec tum* – the terminal section of the intestine ending at the anus.

Recurrence (n.) – *re cur rence* – return to a previous condition, eg: an illness or injury.

Red Kangaroo *Macropus rufus*



male

Rainforest

Rainforests have a dense, closed canopy of non-eucalypt trees. The trees found in this type of habitat have soft, horizontally held leaves. Most rainforests have an understory of vines (like the Strangler Fig), ferns and orchids, some perching from tree trunks. This type of habitat supports animals like the Regent Bowerbird, Scrub Turkey, Red-Legged Pademelon and the Eastern Water Dragon



Red Wallaby – Red-Necked Wallaby.

Red Wallaroo – Euro.

Red-Necked Wallaby *Macropus rufogriseus*



Reflex (n.) **–** *re fleks* - an involuntary response to stimuli.

Regulate (v.) – *reg you layte* – to control ones own body temperature (usually used in conjunction with raising orphaned animals).

Regurgitate (v.) **–** *re gur gee tate* **-** the act of returning food to the mouth from the gut.

Rehabilitation (n.) – *re hab ill ee tay shun* - to restore to the condition of good health.

Rehydrate (v.) – *re hy drate* – to restore fluid or moisture to something that is dry.

Relocation (n.) – *re loh kay shun* – to move from one location to another. Also see translocation.

Repel-X – (trade name) an insecticidal and repellent spray used for external parasites.

Reproduction (n.) – *re proh duck shun* – the act or process of producing offspring.

Research (n.) – *re serch* - investigation into a matter to determine fact.

Respiration (n.) – *resp ee ray shun* – the act of breathing.

Responsive (adj.) – *ree spon siv* – reacting to stimuli.

Restraint (n.) – *re stray nt* - the act of holding back or controlling.

Retrovirus (n.) – *ret tro vie rus* - a family of single-stranded viruses, ie: AIDS.

Rhinarium (n.) – *rie nar ee um* - the area of skin, often moist, around the nostrils of most mammals (ie: the nose).

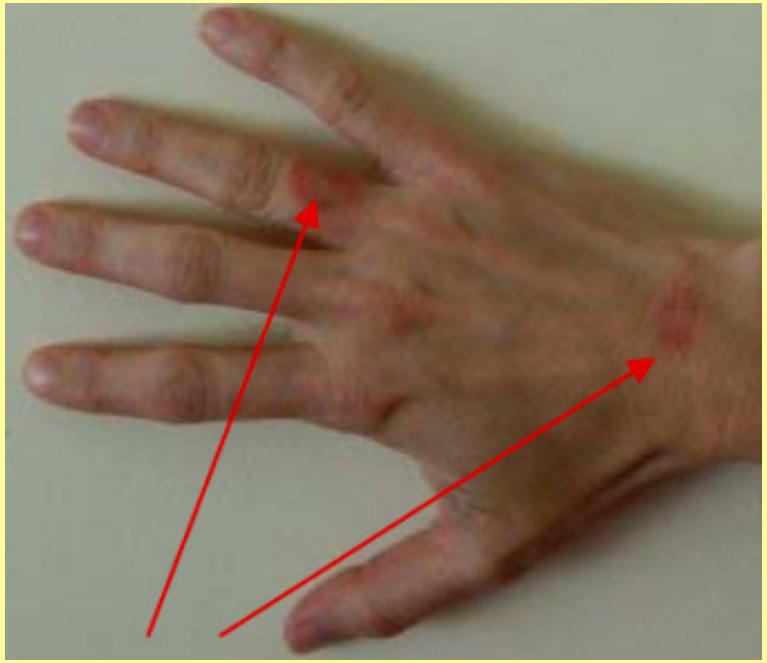


the rhinarium of the Bare-Nosed Wombat

Rickets (n.) – *rik ets* – softening of the bone or when the bones of a young animal fail to harden due to inadequate nutrition (often associated with Vitamin D deficiency or a calcium/phosphorus imbalance).

Rigor mortis (n.) – *rig ah mor tis* – stiffening of the body after death.

Ringworm (n.) – *ring worm* – a fungal infection of the skin.



River Wallaby – Agile Wallaby.

Road kill (n.) – an animal that has been killed by a collision with a motor vehicle.

Roan Wallaroo – Euro.

Robust (adj.) – *roh bust* – strong, hardy, stoutly built.

Roost (n. adj.) – *roo st* – a high point where birds and flying-foxes rest and sleep.

Ross River Virus (n.) – a mosquito born virus resulting in fatigue, fever, joint swelling and pain and muscle aches.

Rostrum (n.) **–** *ros trum* – the beak or snout of a vertebrate.

Routine (n.) – *roo teen* – a regular course of procedure.

Rufous (adj.) – *roo fus* - red tinged.



the rufous colouring of the Red-Necked Wallaby

Rufous Wallaby – Tasmanian Pademelon.

S

Saline Wetlands

Saline Wetlands are areas that are either temporarily or permanently covered in salty water. These types of wetlands vary from closed forests (mangroves) to submerged grasslands (seagrass meadows). Few plant species tolerate salty water, some that have adapted to these conditions include the Grey Mangrove, Spider Mangrove, Eel Grass, Sea Celery and Salt Bush. This type of habitat supports animals like the Yabbie, Gudgeon fish and Rainbow Fish, Pelicans, Cormorants, Green Tree Frog, Water Rat and Swamp Rat.

Salmonella (n.) – *sal mon ell ah* - a zoonotic bacterial disease.

Sarcophilus harrisii – (Harris's flesh-lover), Tasmanian Devil.

Sarcoptic Mange (n.) – *sar cop tic mainj* - persistent and contagious skin disease caused by parasitic mites called *Sarcoptes scabiei* usually found in Bare-Nosed and Southern Hairy-Nosed Wombats.

Scapula (n.) – *scap you la* – the shoulder blade.

Scat (n.) – *sc at* - poo droppings.

Scenting (v.) – when an animal leaves a trail of its pheromone by way of urine, faeces or from specialised scent gland.

Sclerophyll Forest (n.) **–** sc ler o fil **-** see Wet Sclerophyll Forest and Dry Sclerophyll Forest.

Scoliosis (n.) – *scoal ee oh sis* – sideways curvature of the spine.

Scour (v.) – *scow er* - uncontrolled diarrhoea.

Scrubber – Eastern Grey Kangaroo.

Scrub Kangaroo – Eastern Grey Kangaroo.

Scrub Turkey – Australian Brush-Turkey.

Sea Cow – Dugong.

Sedate (v.) – *sed ate* - to administer a sedative to calm or relieve by means of a sedative drug.

Sedative (n.) – *sed ah tiv* – a drug to calm or induce sleep.

Sedentary (adj.) – *sed en tree* - occupies the same territory year after year.

Seizure (n.) – *see zure* - abnormal electrical discharge of the brain (fit).

Selenium (n.) – *sel e nium* – a mineral that is toxic in large amounts but needed in most animals for cellular function. It can also be used for good thyroid and immune system health.

Septicaemia (n.) – *sep·tee·see·mee·ah* - the invasion of bacteria to the blood.

Shag – Cormorant.

Shedding (v.) – when an animal loses its coat, eg: feathers or fur, and grows a new one. This is a slow process, the new coat growing as the old one falls (or gets preened) out. Mammals shed for the summer and winter months. Birds take approximately 2 years to grow a complete set of new feathers.

Shivering (v.) – when the body shakes uncontrollably. Shivering can be the body's way to warm itself but shivering can also be seen in an anxious or frightened animal.

Semi-Arid Woodlands

Semi-arid woodlands are areas with an average rainfall of less than 500mm per year, but more than 250mm. The canopy consists of widely spaced trees including wattles, cypress pines and box eucalypts. The understory includes a variety of drought-resistant shrubs, grasses and herbs. This type of habitat supports animals like the Malleefowl, Bridled Nailtail Wallaby, Pied Honeyeaters, Glossy Black Cockatoo, Koala, Brush-tailed Phascogale.



Did you know?

Shingleback Lizards are monogamous. Each year the same male and female will seek each other out, court one another and mate. They will often stay together for eight weeks before parting company until the next breeding season.

Short-Eared Possum - the Queensland Mountain Brushtail Possum.

Short-Tailed Pademelon – Quokka.

Short-Tailed Wallaby – Quokka.

Silvazine – *sil vah zeen* – (trade name) a topical cream for the treatment of burns. Active ingredient: silver sulfadiazine.

Silver-Grey Possum – Brushtail Possum.

Sleepy Lizard – Shingleback Lizard.

Snake-Necked Turtle – Eastern Long-Necked Turtle.

Short-Beaked Echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus*



Soft release (n.) - when an animal is released slowly from a carers home. This is normally practiced when the animal is raised from young, and must learn how to survive in the wild. The carer slowly withdraws from the animal until there is no contact, giving the animal the chance to bond with it's own type.

Solosite – *sol oh site* – (trade name) a soothing hydrogel which creates a moist wound environment that aids healing and minimises the risk of scarring.

Sooty Kangaroo – Western Grey Kangaroo.

Specialised (adj.) – *spesh ee ah lized* - adapted for a special function

Species (n.) – *spee sees* - a class of individuals having some common characteristics or qualities; distinct sort or kind.

Spectacled Pelican – Australian Pelican.

Spiny Anteater – Short-Beaked Echidna.

Southern Hairy- Nosed Wombat *Lasiorhinus Latifrons*



Splint (n.) – *spl int* – rigid material used to immobilize an injured limb: to maintain body in fixed position.

Squirrel – Greater Glider.

Stabilise (v.) – *sta bil ize* - to maintain at or return to a normal equilibrium.

Sterile (adj.) – *ste rile* – germ free, clean condition.

Sternum (n.) – *ster num* - a long flat bone, or set of three bones, located in the centre of the chest which connects to the ribs via cartilage.

Staphylococcus (n.) – *staf lo cok us* – bacteria found on the skin and nasal passages. If it enters the blood, it can cause a serious infection.

Stimulate a cloaca (v.) – to gently rub a marsupial joey's cloaca so that it can pass urine and faeces.



stimulating the cloaca of a Swamp Wallaby joey

Stimuli (n.) - *stim you lie* - something that incites to action.

Stinker – Swamp Wallaby or Western Grey Kangaroo.

Storm Bird - Channel-billed Cuckoo.

Stranding (n.) – *strand ing* - when a marine mammal is driven ashore and is helpless to return to the sea. Often occurs en masse.

Streptococcus (n.) – *strep toe cock cus* – a bacterial disease that can destroy red blood cells and can cause fever.

Stress (n.) – *str ess* - a specific response to a stimulas, eg: fear or pain, that interferes with the normal physiological equilibrium.

Subcutaneous injection (n.) – *sub cu tain ee ous* - under the skin, eg: to inject medication or rehydration fluid under the skin. Abbreviated as SQ.



subcutaneous injection on a dehydrated Red Kangaroo joey

Submissive (adj.) – *sub miss iv* - to submit to others.

Subordinate (adj.) – *sub or din ate* – controlled by others (ie: the dominant individual in a hierarchy.

Subspecies (n.) – *sub spee sees* - a taxonomic group that is a subdivision of a species.

Substrate (n.) – *sub stray t* - The surface on which an organism lives or moves.

Superficial (adj.) – *soup er fish al* - at or near the surface, eg: a superficial wound does not penetrate far into the body.

Supplementary (adj.) – *sup lee men tar ee* - additional to the normal.

Swamp Wallaby *Wallabia bicolor*



Syndactylous toe (n.) – the grooming toe.

T

Tachyglossus aculeatus – (spiny swift-tongue), Short-Beaked Echidna.

Talon (n.) – *tal on* - the sharp claw of a bird (particularly Bird of Prey).

Tarsus (n.) – *tar sus* – ankle joint.

Turbo Chook – Tasmanian Native Hen.

Technique (n.) – *tek neek* – method of performance.

Tiliqua rugosa – Shingleback Lizard.

Tiliqua scincoides – Eastern Blue-Tongue Lizard.

Tendon (n.) – *ten don* - a dense, tough, inelastic white fibrous cord connecting muscle with a bone.

Terrain (n.) – *ter ain* – a tract of land considering natural its natural features, eg: rocky, hilly, forested.

Territorial (adj.) – *ter ee tor ee al* – pertaining to a species that defends a home range, sometimes aggressively.

Tetanus (n.) – *tet ah nus* - an infection caused by specific bacteria which enters the body through wounds. It is characterized by respiratory paralysis, spasms and rigidity of muscle.

Therapeutic (adj.) – *ther ah pew tic* – the treating and curing of a disease or illness.

Thoracic vertebrae (n.) – *thor ac sic vert ah brae* – the bones that make up the upper spine.

Threatened (adj.) – *thret end* - at risk of extinction.

Thrush (n.) – a yeast infection of the intestinal tract. Oral thrush is usually attributed to poor hygiene while gut thrush is usually attributed to distress. Both forms can be manifested after a round of antibiotic.

Thyogale thetis – (thetis pouched weasel), Red-Necked Pademelon.

Thymus gland (n.) – *thy mus gland* – a gland at the base of the neck which aids in the production of a healthy immune system.

Tibia (n.) – *tib ee ah* - the inner of the two bones of the leg, that extend from the knee to the ankle.

Tiger cat – Spotted-Tailed Quoll.

Tintibulation (n.) **–** *tint tin bue lay shun* – the quivering of a macropod individual on meeting another macropod. It is a form of greeting, or "do I know you?".

Timid (adj.) **–** *tim id* – shy, reserved.

Tip Turkey - Ibis

Trauma (n.) – *traw mah* – a body wound or shock to the body. A state of mental anguish or pain, or an experience that causes mental anguish or pain.

Toileting (v.) – *toy let ing* - to stimulate an animal (commonly a marsupial joey) to pass urine or faeces.

Tooky Tooky Bird – Masked Lapwing.

Torpid (adj.) – *tor pid* - a period of inaction, idleness or sleeping. For example, some animals go into "torpor" during cooler temperatures. Animals in a torpor can be roused easily, unlike hibernation.

Tortoise (n.) **–** *tor tus* **–** a land based reptile. Australia does not have any native tortoises.

Taxonomy (n.) **–** *tacks on oh mee* – – the classification of animals and plants into categories.

Toxic (adj.) **–** *tocks ic* – acting or having the effect of a poison.

Toxicity (n.) – *tocks is it ee* – the degree to which a substance is toxic.

Toxin (n.) – *tock sin* – a poison introduced to the body, ie: snake venom, cane toad or a poisonous plant being digested.

Toxoplasmosis (n.) – *tock so plaz moh sis* – a zoonotic an infection of the microscopic parasite, *Toxoplasma gondii*. Often transmitted to marsupials from cat faeces.

Trachea (n.) – *track ee ah* – the wind pipe.

Tranquiliser (n.) – *tran kwil i zer* - any of various drugs used to reduce tension or anxiety; an antianxiety agent.

Transition (n.) – *trans i shun* – the smooth, stepped change from one activity to another. Eg: to transition from one milk formula to another.

Translocation (n.) – *trans loh ca shun* – to permanently move an animal or plant from one location to another.

Transport (v.) – to move something from one place to another.

Transverse fracture (n.) – a complete break through the bone, that runs horizontally across the bone.

Trauma (n.) – *tror ma* - an experience that produces psychological injury or pain; a body wound, shock.

Trichosurus caninus – (dog-like hairy-tail), Mountain Brushtail Possum.

Trichosurus vulpecular – (little-fox-like hairy-tail), Brushtail Possum.

Tuberculosis (n.) – *tu ber cu lo sis* – a zoonotic bacterial infectious disease that can affect any tissue in the body, but mainly the lungs, characterised by coughing, excessive mucous, fever, chest pain and weigh loss.

Tumour (n.) **–** *tu mur* – an abnormal growth of cells in the tissue.

Turtle (n.) **–** *tur tel* **-** a water and land based reptile with a shell house. Australia does not have any tortoises.

Tawny Frogmouth *Podargus strigoides*



U

Ulcer (n.) – *ul sir* - an infected blister like sore, can be external or internal.

Ulna (n.) – *ul nah* – the outer bone of the forearm.

Unconscious (adj.) – *un con shus* - lacking consciousness.

Urine (n.) – *ewe rine* - wee.

Ultrasound (n.) – *ul trah sound* - application of ultrasonic waves for imaging of internal structures.



ultrasound of a koala

Ultraviolet light (n.) – also known as UV light, electromagnetic light from the sun and man made "black lights".

Ungvita (n.) – *ung vee tah* – (trade name) vitamin A cream used for lubricating pinkie skin.

Unviable (adj.) – un *vie ah bel* – not physically or mentally fit to live.

V

Vaccination (n.) – *vacs in a shun* - inoculation with a vaccine to protect against a particular disease.

Valium – *val ee um* – (trade name) veterinary prescribed sedative. Active ingredient: diazepam.

Varanus varius – Lace Monitor.

Venom (n.) – *ven um* – the poisonous fluid secreted by some animals, eg: a snake.

Venomous (adj.) – *ven uh mus* - able to inflict poisonous bite or sting.

Ventilate (v.) – *vent ee late* – to provide with fresh air.

Vertebrate (n.) – *vert e brayt* – an animal that has a spine.

Vestigial (adj.) – *vest ee jul* – a structure that has reduced in size and function through evolutionary processes, eg: wombat or koala tail.



Veterinary (adj.) – *vet er in air ee* – pertaining to the medical treatment of animals.

Vetwrap (n.) – (trade name) a self sticking bandage.

Viable (adj.) – *vie ah bel* – physically and mentally fit to live.

Viability (n.) – *vi a bil a tee* – assessing the physical and mental ability to love.

Vigilance (adj.) – *vij i lance* – watchfulness.

Virus (n.) – *vie rus* – an infectious agent that causes sickness and disease.

Vitamin K (n.) – the antidote used for rat bait poisoning.

Vivarium (n.) – *viv air ee um* – an enclosure for the keeping of reptiles.

Vombatus ursinus – (bear-like wombat), Bare-Nosed Wombat.

Vulnerable (adj.) – *vul ner ah bel* - population decreasing in number.

Vytrate – *vie tray t* – (trade name) rehydration formula.

W

Wahlee – Koala.

Waihoo – Numbat.

Wallabia bicolour – (two-coloured wallaby), Swamp Wallaby.

Wallaby-Rat – Long-Nosed Potoroo.

Warren (n.) – *wah ren* - the burrow system of a Southern Hairy-Nosed Wombat.



Warrigal – Dingo.

Wattle (n.) – *what el* - fleshy, usually colourful lobes or appendages around the crown, face or neck (as in a Brush Turkey or Wattle Bird).

Wean (v.) – *ween* - to accustom an individual to food other than milk.

Western Magpie – Australian Magpie.

Western Grey Kangaroo *Macropus fuliginosus*



Wet bottom (n.) **–**urine stained bottom from chlamydial infection (koala).

Did you know?

The Eastern Wallaroo and the Euro are not the same animal???

Macropus robustus erubescens – (robust long-foot), Euro.

Macropus robustus robustus – (robust long-foot), Eastern Wallaroo.

Wet Sclerophyll Forest

Wet Sclerophyll Forests have an open canopy of tall eucalypts such as the Rose Gum and Turpentine. The understory is multi-layered and is composed of shrubs, vines, herbs and ferns which are classed as soft leaved plants. This type of habitat supports animals like the Eastern Yellow Robin, Long-Nosed Bandicoot, Little Red Flying-Fox, Yellow-Footed Antechinus and the Greater Glider.



White Muscle Disease (n.) – when muscles degenerate due to insufficient exercise combined with a diet that does not meet nutritional needs.

Wild Dog – Dingo.

Willie-Wilcock – Galah.

Windhover – Nankeen Kestrel.

Woylie – Brush-Tailed Bettong.

Wombaroo – *wom bar roo* – (trade name) milk replacers and supplements for native animals.

White-Winged Chough *Corcorax melanorhamphos*



Wingspan (n.) – *wing span* - the measurement from wing tip to wing tip.

X

X-ray (n.) – *ex ray* - a "photograph" capable of penetrating solid objects.



x-ray of a bird wing

Y

Yaminon – Northern Hairy-Nosed Wombat.

Yakult – *yak ult* – (trade name) a pro-biotic used to increase gut flora

Z

Zebra Rat – Western Barred Bandicoot.

Zoology (n.) – *zoo ol oh gee* - the science of animals.

Zoonosis (n.) – *zoo no sis* - a disease, illness or infection of animals that is transmissible to humans, eg: ticks, mange, Tuberculosis, Chlamydiosis, Mycotic Dermatitis, Australian Bat Lyssavirus.