K'gari (Fraser Island) Queensland, Australia

# Dingo facts and fun activities

Be Dingo-Safe!



## MISSING WORDS

Read this story about the dingoes of K'gari and fill in the missing words.

Dingoes have lived or	for thousands of years.
They are part of the is	land'sand help to maintain
theb	alance.
Dingoes are	and skilled hunters.
Naturally	and fit, they live an active life, running
or trotting up to 40km	a day and patrolling their
·	
Their nose is 14 times	larger, and their
is thousands of times	more acute than ours. They eat a
diverse range of natur	alincluding insects, berries,
fish, crabs, reptiles, _	, bush rats, swamp wallabies
and bandicoots.	



#### The missing words:

Apex predators Lean

Echidnas Natural

Ecology Prey

Hunting Sense of smell

K'gari Territories





## Test your dingo knowledge

- What is the scientific name for the dingo?
  - a. Canis lupis
  - b. Felis catus
  - c. Canis familiaris
  - d. Vulpes vulpes
- How often do female dingoes have pups?
  - a. Every two years
  - b. Once a year
  - c. Twice a year
  - d. Three times a year
- Dingoes are nocturnal.
  - a. True
  - b. False
- 4 What is the Butchulla peoples name for the dingo?
  - a. Gari
  - b. Wongari
  - c. Wagun
  - d. Gagar
- A dingoes nose is 14 times larger than humans.
  - a. True
  - b. False

#### At what age do females dingoes normally have their first litter of pups?

- a. 6 months
- b. 1 year
- c. 2 years
- d. 5 years
- How many kilometres can dingoes travel in a day?
  - a. 4km
  - b. 10km
  - c. 14Km
  - d. 40km
- 8 Why do dingoes howl?
  - a. To announce their location
  - b. Warn others to stay away
  - c. Keep the pack together
  - d. To intimidate other packs
  - e. All of the above
- What do you call a group of dingoes?
  - a. Herd
  - b. Pack
  - c. Prowl
  - d. Flock
- What can you do to help dingoes?
  - a. Don't feed them
  - b. Keep food secured in locked ice boxes or in a car
  - c. Don't approach them, observe from a distance



## Join the dots from 1 to 92 to make a picture. 16 ( 91 🛑 1 92 Now you can 0 colour it in. **Dingo facts and fun actvities** Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service

## COLOUR ME IN





# find the differences



© Tourism and Events Queensland



Help this female dingo find her pups!







## How to Be dingo safe, remember the Do's and Don'ts

Break the codes to find out. Each number matches up with a letter.

Fill in the letters that match the numbers and use the circled letters to spell out the secret word.

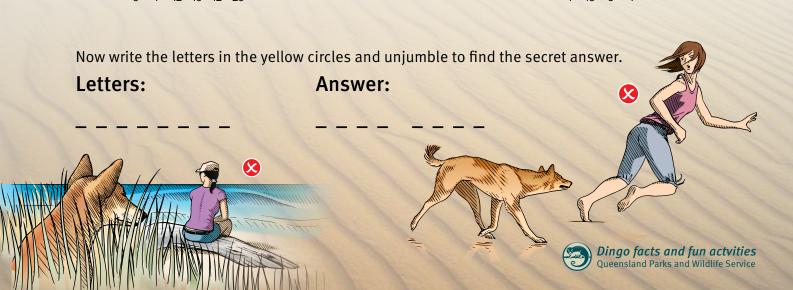
Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L	М	N	0	Р	Q	R	S	Т	U	٧	W	Χ	Υ	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Never \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.

Never feed  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{14} = \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{19}$ 

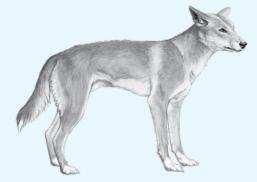
Always keep your  $_{5}$   $_{25}$   $_{5}$   $_{19}$  on the dingo.

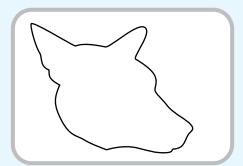
Walk \_\_\_\_ \_ towards the closest adult, fenced \_\_\_ \_ or car.



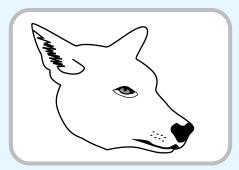
## How to draw a DINGO

You will need drawing paper, pencils and a rubber.

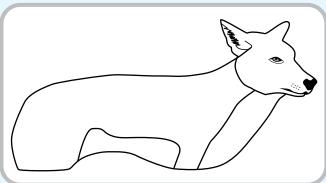




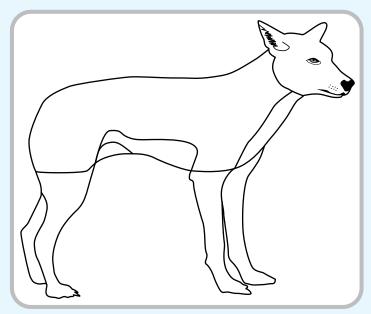
Draw the outline shape of the head and ears.



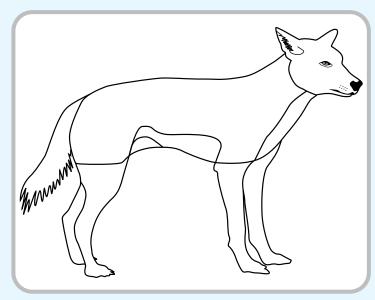
Add some details for the ears, eyes, nose and mouth.

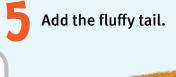


Add the shape of the body.



4 Add the legs.







Colour in the drawing and don't forget the white tip of the tail and the white feet!



## FIND A WORD

#### Can you find all of the words below?

Look up, down, across, backwards and diagonally!

В G C Ι R R C W I H E U T R Ι Ε T Z C W ٧ 0 Ι G Ε T Ρ Ι G S У Ι ٧ U В C В В S S L M U N A P T S E C G T G J R В Ι X ٧ U A N D H U T U W Q R В R E D I N T M C Ι K I J T T K T E G X G 0 Q 0 W A Ρ P N C S Z Ι K W R K W Н R N P M M В 0 S C S M A S Ρ Q Q N H G 0 L В R M Ι E N H E H H H R У G M A A A I Ι G F J C S G Н N U R S W S 0 Н Ι A G U D ٧ У R J G S I G Z R K J T K Н U A ٧ A G M A A Н J G G Ι T J E Q В В U R Н S Z Ι X 0 Q C X D A N L D E Ε Ι F R C R Ε T Ι R R P R R S K D A Н A 0 N A A A C S В В N Z Ρ S D A R Н R ٧ В I N L W U L E D Q A I R Z M В L Ρ В R T K A E У X A E N 0 Н W X В D S У В 0 В S G G R E S S Ι R I C Z E N L A 0 A A 0 У R G E E T T T В S S Ρ I R C T C F Ι A A U N N W Ι Z P F 0 M R H T ٧ H D У 0 G T Ρ R H F S Н Q H В Ε Ι Ρ Ι Ρ M W E T A Н A В Н A В Ι T U A Т 0 N Ι S ٧ E Ρ G Ι Z D ٧ T N L K U У У У 0 H H K G A A C H H В T G Ι Ι P R G C G C A L У A У K У A Н Ε Z Ι E G 0 C 0 C В K T Q H T G Ρ S K R L A A D N 0 Н F I E В U G G W E I C S N N N N D A L H H N N A N Q P C P R R Ι C C Ε ٧ Ι H D У 0 H G Ι Q A M A D 0 Z C Ρ Ι R G В Q M G ٧ S Ι R 0 P Q E Н Н A A N N A W Ι T E R A C T Ι 0 N S В E A N G N I T N U S Н Ρ I R K ٧ Q Ι A Ι R S

#### Find the following hidden words:

Aggression Alpha Behaviour Bite Breeding Butchulla Canine Dingoes Ear tag Fraser Island Habituation
Hierarchy
Howling Hunting
Interactions
Kgari
Lean
Mammal

National Park
Natural
Omnivore
Packs
Pup
Recreation Area
Roaming

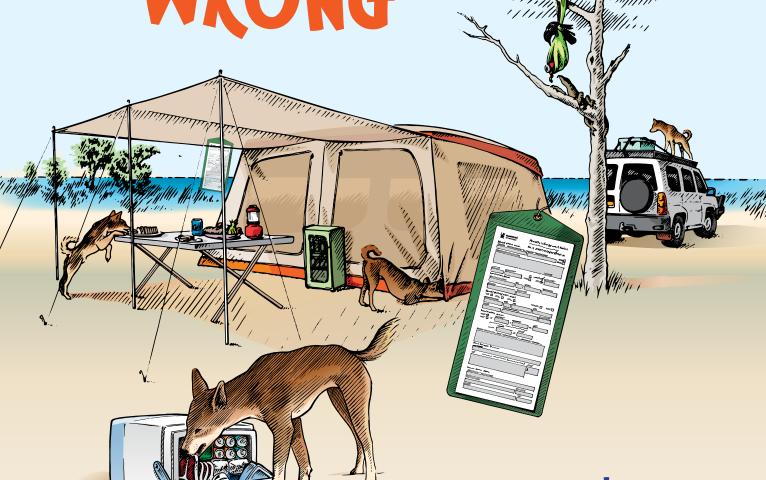
Stalking Survival Territorial Threat Wariness Wild Wongari

FACT:
Dingoes have pups only once a year.

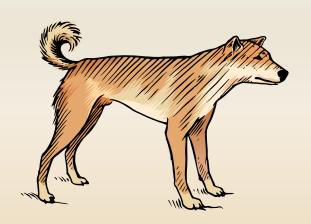




# SPOT what's wrong



Can you circle
the 5 things this camper
is doing wrong?







## ANSWERS

### FIND A WORD

## **Gode breaker**

Never be al on e.

Never run.

Never feed dingoe(s)

Carry a dingo safety s(t) ck.

If a dingo comes close call for HELP!

Always keep your e(y)e s on the dingo.

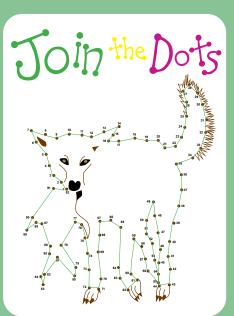
Walk (a l m() towards the closest adult, fenced (are a or car.

Letters: Answer:

astlycma stay calm



### MAZE









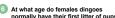


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  a. Canis lupis
  b. Fells catus
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- What is the Butchulla peoples name for the dingo?

  a. Gari





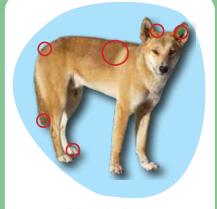


- How many kilometres can dingoes travel in a day?

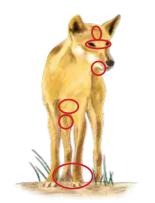
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- 9 What do you call a group of dingoes?

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  a. Don't feed them
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  c. Don't approach them, observe from a distance
  d. All of the above









## MISSING WORDS

Dingoes have lived on **K'gari** for thousands of years. They are part of the island's **ecology** and help to maintain the natural balance.

Dingoes are apex predators and skilled hunters. Naturally lean and fit, they live an active life, running or trotting up to 40km a day hunting and patrolling their

Their nose is 14 times larger, and their sense of smell is thousands of times more acute than ours. They eat a diverse range of natural prey including insects, berries, fish, crabs, reptiles, echidnas, bush rats, swamp wallabies and bandicoots.

