

Handling Source Introduction, Quoted Evidence, and Source Attribution at the End of Evidence

Which example below, in bold, is technically correct based on class instruction?

1. Adaptions also happen because of change of weather or tempter. Austria has an awfully hot climate. This hot climate form Deserts in Austria, with this change of sneery animals had to get used to it. **As said in *Australian Desert Animals from the Cambridge University Bioresearch Department* “The Australian Outback deserts are not the driest deserts in the world, it actually rains a fair bit here and there is a lot of wildlife, but the rain is unpredictable.”** Most animals rely on certain food and water sources and with not being able to do said things make it harder to make it through the day. As said the rain is unpredictable this means the animals of Austria could see rain for three days straight then not any for the rest of the year. This cause many adaptions around the fact of making water last intel the next one. One example is the camel where they have a whole lump to store water in this is hand so when there is water they can drink up and not worry when the next one will come.

2. Many of these animals need a way to escape easy or hide easy from predators or the sun. One adaptation is that an abundance of Australian animal's use is digging and going underground. This is a very popular adaptation for a reason, because it is used for many causes. **In the article, *Australian Desert Animals*, the Cambridge University Bioresearch Department talks about how the Bilby uses this strategy. “Like most desert animals the bilby hides during the day and forages at night to avoid heat and dehydration. Bilbies dig burrows that are one to two meters below ground and moister and up to ten degrees cooler than the surface.”, said the Department.** This shows that the Bilby uses the digging strategy to avoid to heat. There are many other Australian animals that use this adaptation like the Perentie, Wombats, and Echidnas. Even the Platypus digs into water areas. These animals might dig for other reasons, but avoiding the sun is the main one. Whatever the reason for these animals digging, this is an adaptation that works for many animals.

3. Another way is traveling in packs. Australia is home to many different animals and have a substantial number of predators. Traveling in packs is a smart way to get around and not be seen as an easy target to other predators. Many animals do this such as kangaroos and emus. **In his/her article, *Australian Fauna*, by Deirdre Manning, they talk about how said animals travel in packs. “Kangaroos live in large packs (or mobs) of around 100. They travel large distances in pairs or small groups, though occasionally large herds of up to a thousand have been formed.”** Traveling in groups will make other animals less likely to attack them because they are grouped up. Another comparison between these two animals is that they stay near a natural water source, so they do not need to travel long distances to get water. While both animals stay near a water source, it is still good to travel in packs when looking for food, it makes it easier to attack the target, and it is less likely they will put up a fight with a group of animals.

4. Animals have different ways to adapt and survive to the environment depending on what kind of environment they belong to. Dessert animals had to evolve nifty adaptations to the harsh Outback environment they live in. The Australian Outback deserts are not the driest deserts, it rains a bit, but the rain is unpredictable. The Red Kangaroo is native from Australia and is the world’s largest marsupial. **According to the article *Australian Desert Animals from the Cambridge University Bioresearch Department*, hopping is the most important aspect for the Red kangaroo to adapt such environments because it is a fast and a very energy-efficient way to travel. “And their adaptation to their environment is the one aspect they are so famous for: the hopping.”, said by the Cambridge University Bioresearch Department.** Hopping is a fast way to travel, and it helps them because Red Kangaroos need to cover long distances to find food in the sparsely Australian desert. It is evident that dessert species methods of nutrition are meant for their specific environments.

5. Introduced species in Australia have adapted and thrived in their environment and have become more common over the years. Many of these introduced species have survived and adapted to this environment but they are ruining the Australian ecosystem for hundreds of years due to the of lack of predators for these introduced species. Some of these Introduced species such as cane toad are toxic and has caused and has cause a huge amount of environmental damages due to the overpopulation. These toads have killed many predators that are native to Australia due to toxic poison that none of the native predators in Australia have immunity to. **In the article, *New to Australia* written by Aidan Semmler discussed how many of the introduced animals have a lack of predators which allows these introduced species to growing in numbers. “Australia for hundreds of years now and have very few predators. This accounts for their huge successes as species, resulting in the major damage they inflict on the Australian ecosystem.” Said Aidan.** This shows how even non-native Australian animals have adapted to their environment while causing environmental damages to Australia's ecosystem.