AniMation

Kangaroo:

The kangaroo is a marsupial and part of the Macropodidae family. Kangaroos are indigenous to Australia and New Guinea. This creature has large, powerful hind legs, large feet for jumping and a long muscular tail for balance with a small head. Similarly, female kangaroos have a pouch called marsupium where joeys complete their postnatal development.

Stonefish:

Stonefish are an aquatic animal which is primarily found in Australia. Stonefish are a venomous fish that live on the bottom of the ocean floor. They are covered in spiny plates which give them an appearance similar to a stone. It is estimated that there are at least 150 different species of stonefish.

Kookaburra:

Kookaburra is a bird found in Australia, its call is similar to a laugh and it has a stocky build. It is mostly olive and brown. The female Kookaburra is smaller than the male and she lays blue-green eggs in the hollow of a tree. Kookaburras eat snakes, lizards, frogs, spiders and insects as well as worms from the ground.

Deer:

Deer are a herbivore often found in forests and suburban areas. It is the only animal at the top of the food chain which eats plants. Deer live for about 15 years on average and are killed mainly by being hit by vehicles. Deer are docile creatures most often found in forests and suburban areas. Deer eat mostly plants but will sometimes take small animals from their dens to supplement nutritious vegetation.

Frog:

Frogs are amphibians, adapted to the cold, and found almost anywhere. Their skin is dry, slippery, and covered with warts, making it difficult for predators to hold on. Frogs don't have teeth or a hard outer layer called the keratinized epidermis that would keep them from becoming dried out in prolonged rain. Frogs also lack a working thyroid gland because of this lack of a keratinized layer; they are able to survive periods of drought when there's plenty of water by further increasing metabolic activity and storing energy in their fat stores.

Owl:

The owl is a bird of prey in the order Strigiformes, which includes about 220 species of mostly solitary and nocturnal birds of prey typified by an upright stance, a large, broad head, binocular vision, binaural hearing, sharp talons, and feathers adapted for silent flight. Most owls are nocturnal and active at dusk and dawn.

Lion:

Lions are felines that live in Prides and hunt in packs. They live on savannahs, grasslands and jungles around the world. There are only about 20,000 lions left in the world today. Lions are born blind but their sight is fully developed by the time they're two weeks old. A pride of lions will usually have one male and many females who mate with that male or even other males from different prides.

Hippo:

Despite living in water hippos can't swim. They walk around the edges of lakes, rivers, and swamps on top of the water. They can stay underwater for up to five minutes. Hippos are surprisingly fast land animals; they can run at speeds up to 18 miles per hour or about twice as fast as a human or horse over short distances. This is because hippos have column-like legs that allow them to push off with their toes. The animal also has an enormous amount of weight which gives them momentum and a lot of power when they run.

Shoebill stork:

Shoebill storks are birds, with a characteristic large bill reminiscent of old men's dress shoes. They are tall and dominant, often standing higher than two meters and weighing up to 25 kilograms. The shoebill stork appears like a flightless heron due to its long neck, long legs, and long thin bill.