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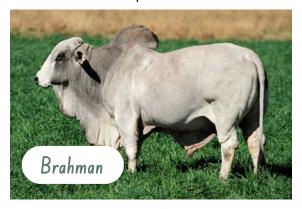


## Bos indicus and Bos taurus Cattle

Adaptations are the heritable characteristics living things have that help them survive in their environment.

## The growth and survival of living things are affected by the environment.

In northern Australia, where there are two main seasons (hot and wet and hot and dry), the environment is best suited to cattle farming, with animals raised on vast stations that may be tens of thousands of square kilometres in size.





In southern Australia, where there are four seasons (autumn, winter, spring, summer), rainfall is more evenly distributed throughout the year than in the north. There are more rainy days in southern Australia and a higher average rainfall all along the east coast. As feed and water are more plentiful, sheep and cattle are able to be farmed on smaller properties.

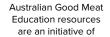




Australia has over 24 million head of cattle (not including dairy cows) and 65 million sheep. That's about four animals for every person living in Australia! But not all cattle and sheep are the same. Different breeds (types) of cattle and sheep are better suited or less suited to different climates.

Activity 1 continued next page







**Activity 1** continued

**Activity** 1

## Observe the 'Bos indicus and Bos taurus Cattle' poster.

Record some features of Angus, Hereford, and Brahman breeds of cattle.

Angus	Hereford	Brahman



Access the curriculum-aligned Australian Good Meat Education resources Foundation to Year 6 to extend the learning on this topic, including Year 5–6 All about adaptations lesson investigating Australian cattle and livestock including the main regions of production; features and adaptations of common breeds; and crossbreeds.