Threats to the Helmeted Honeyeater – Threat Cards

Cut and use for the Musical Habitats game described in Lesson 6: Staying Alive.

Part of the habitat is cleared for agriculture/farms, and valuable territory is lost.	Climate change is causing summers to be longer and hotter, threatening the plants and wildlife of the riparian forests.
A bushfire burns through part of the habitat, destroying shrubs and trees.	A new housing development means more of the habitat is cleared for houses.
Due to the small number of Helmeted Honeyeaters, inbreeding depression means the population is not as strong and healthy as it could be.	Trees (eucalypt, tea-tree and melaleuca) mature and new trees do not grow, causing the habitat to change to open woodland, unsuitable for the Helmeted Honeyeater.
A disease affects the population of Helmeted Honeyeaters.	Trees (eucalypt, tea-tree and melaleuca) die-off and cause habitat degradation.
The drought means a lack of water, which stresses the plants and wildlife of the riparian forests.	A group of native Bell Miners move into the habitat and complete for resources.
A native bird predator (Pied Currawong or Laughing Kookaburra) preys on eggs or young birds.	A native predator (Grey Butcher Bird or Hawk) takes a fledgling or adult Helmeted Honeyeater.
An introduced predator (Red Fox or Black Rat) prey on eggs or young birds.	A native predator (Sugar Glider, Tiger Snake) preys on eggs or young birds.

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