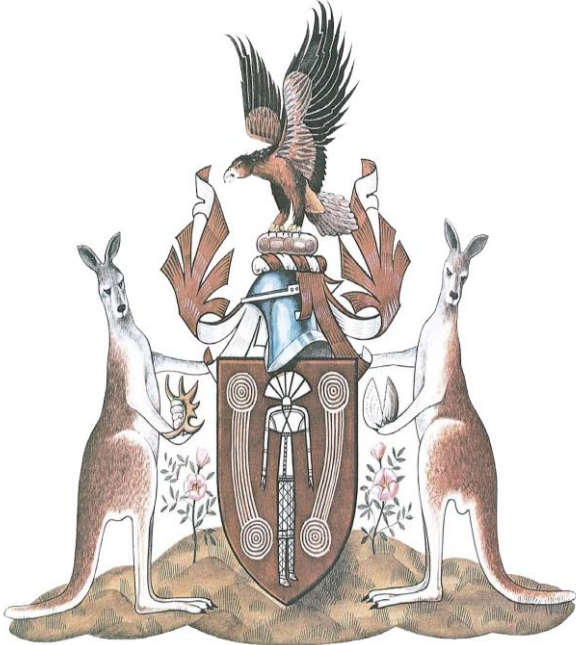


# OUR COAT OF ARMS

	what I <b>K</b> now	what I <b>W</b> onder	what I have <b>L</b> earnt

If I could add something to the NT coat of arms, it would be \_\_\_\_\_  
 because\_\_\_\_\_.





## TEACHER INFORMATION

The Northern Territory was given its own Coat of Arms in 1978 when the Northern Territory attained self-government. It was granted to the Northern Territory by Queen Elizabeth II.

The Coat of Arms depicts a number of items that are significant to the Northern Territory including its fauna and floral emblems. Every State/Territory has a different Coat of Arms.

Holding a shield are two Red Kangaroos which are one of the emblems of the Northern Territory. The Red Kangaroo is Australia's biggest species of Kangaroo.

The Red Kangaroos are holding shells (the Chiragra Spider Conch and the True Heart Cockle) that are found on the north coast of the Northern Territory.

The shield is decorated with Aboriginal motifs to represent the Indigenous population. In the centre of the shield is an x-ray depiction of a female figure derived from rock art in Arnhem Land. The designs on either side symbolise representations of camp sites joined by path markings of the Central Australian Aboriginal people.

Beside the shield the Sturt's Desert Rose is depicted. This is the floral emblem of the Northern Territory. The Sturt's Desert Rose is a delicate pink flower with a dark pink centre. It is found in Central Australia around Tennant Creek and Alice Springs.

The Wedge-tailed Eagle, the second faunal emblem of the Northern Territory, has its wings spread and is holding an Aboriginal message stone called a Tjurunga Stone.

Underneath the stone is a helmet. This is on the Coat of Arms to remind us that the Northern Territory was an area of wartime battle.

**Additional Teacher Resource - <https://www.forteachersforstudents.com.au/site/themed-curriculum/northern-territory/facts/>**

