



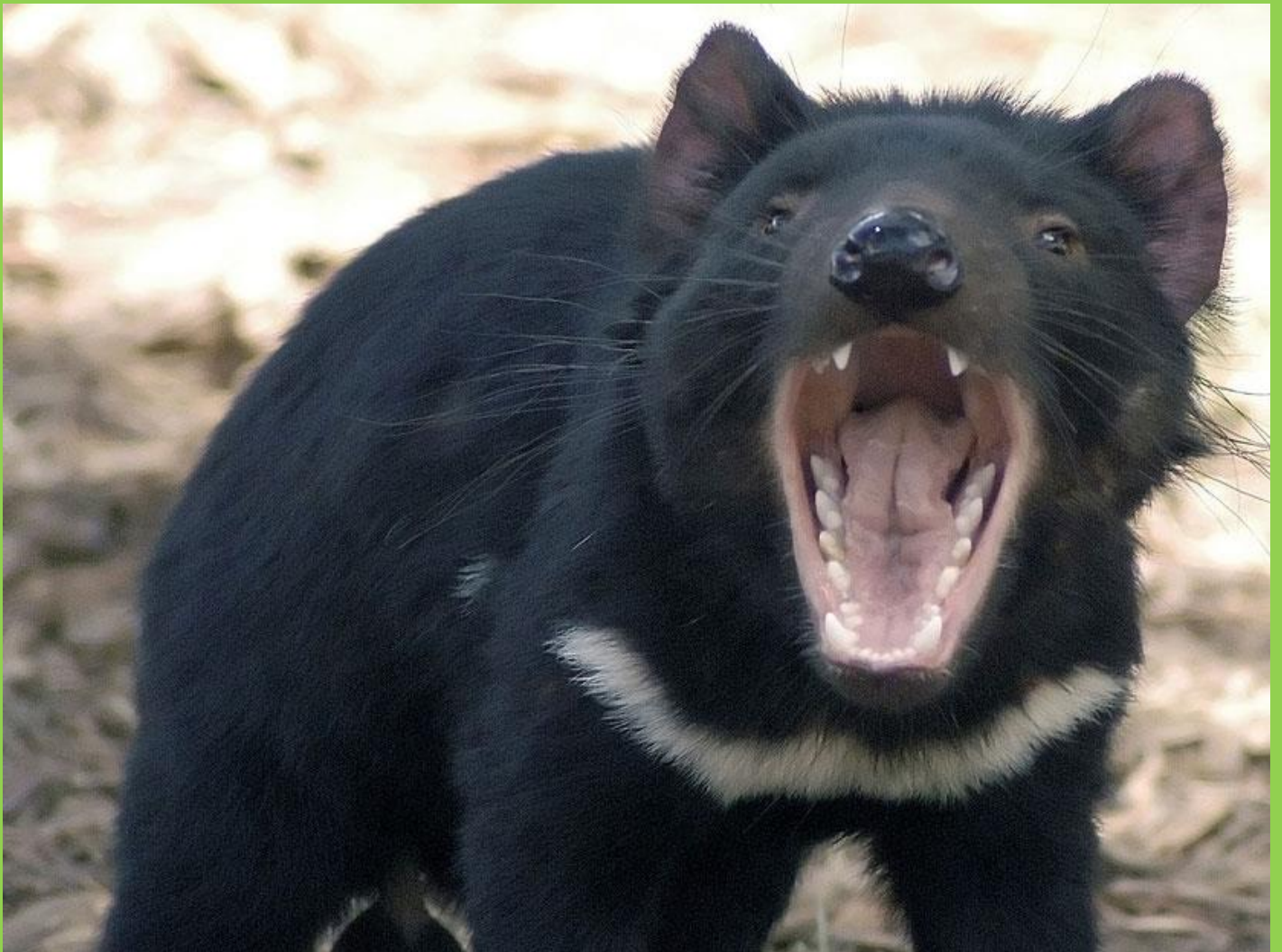
LES FICHES PEDAGOGIQUES



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Diabie de Tasmanie

 Tasmanian devil



(Source wallpaper-3d.ru)

Le diable de Tasmanie est comme son nom l'indique endémique d'Australie et plus précisément de Tasmanie. Contrairement à son apparence, ce petit mammifère n'est pas un canidé, mais bel et bien un marsupial au même titre que le [kangourou](#), le [koala](#) ou encore

le [wombat](#), puisqu'il possède une poche ventrale. Caractérisé par un pelage noir, au collier blanc, le diable de Tasmanie dégage une forte odeur dès qu'un stress survient. Tenant son nom, du cri qu'il pousse et qui terrorisait jadis, les premiers colons d'Australie, le diable de Tasmanie est un animal aux moeurs plutôt nocturnes.

NOM : Diable de Tasmanie (*Sarcophilis harrisii*)

CLASSE : [Mammifères](#)

ORDRE : Dasyuromorphia

FAMILLE : Dasyuridés

TAILLE : 50 à 80 cm

POIDS : 4 à 12 kg

DUREE DE VIE : 8 ans

REPARTITION : Australie (Tasmanie)

HABITAT : Forêts d'eucalyptus, espaces boisés...

ALIMENTATION : [Carnivore](#) : oiseaux, poissons, insectes, [wombats](#)....

REPRODUCTION : La maturité sexuelle du diable de tasmanie intervient vers la deuxième année, la durée de gestation est de 30 jours, et la femelle peut mettre bas 2 à 4 petits.

PREDATEURS : Aigles et [dingos](#)

the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK, and this has led to a corresponding increase in the number of people with a mental health problem who are in contact with the criminal justice system (Mental Health Act Commission 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of people in contact with the criminal justice system. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the establishment of the Mental Health Act Commission (MHAC) in 1994, the Mental Health Act 1983 (MHA) in 1994, and the Mental Health Act 2003 (MHA) in 2003. The MHA 2003 is a landmark piece of legislation which has brought about a number of changes to the way in which people with a mental health problem are treated in the criminal justice system.

One of the key changes introduced by the MHA 2003 is the introduction of the concept of 'restriction orders'. These are orders which are made by the court in respect of people who are found guilty of a crime and who are found to have a mental health problem. The purpose of a restriction order is to protect the public from the risk of harm posed by the individual. The MHA 2003 also introduced a number of other changes, including the introduction of the concept of 'interim orders' and the introduction of the concept of 'interim orders of detention'.

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