

probe

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P.O. BOX 28, RINGWOOD EAST, 3135. 879-1263.

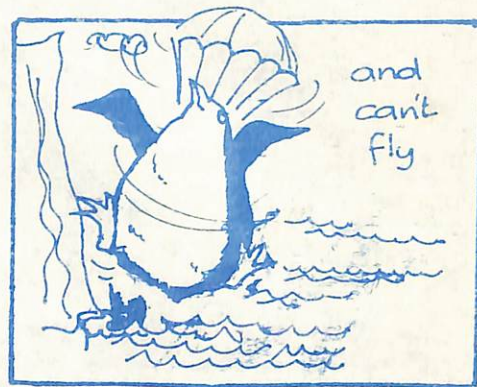


# FAIRY PENGUINS

There are many different kinds of penguins, but the only one to breed in Australia is the FAIRY PENGUIN. It is the smallest penguin being about 16" long. Like most penguins it is blue/black in color with a white breast.



Penguins are clumsy walkers



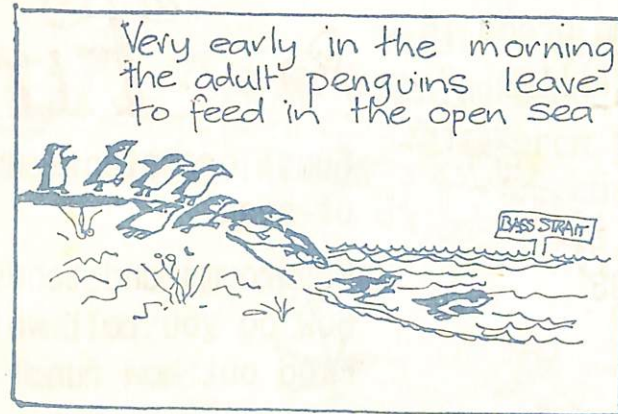
and can't fly



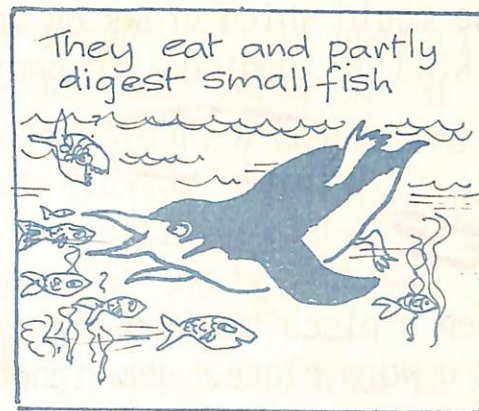
but using their flippers they swim well under water.



Penguins dig burrows for their eggs in the sand dunes

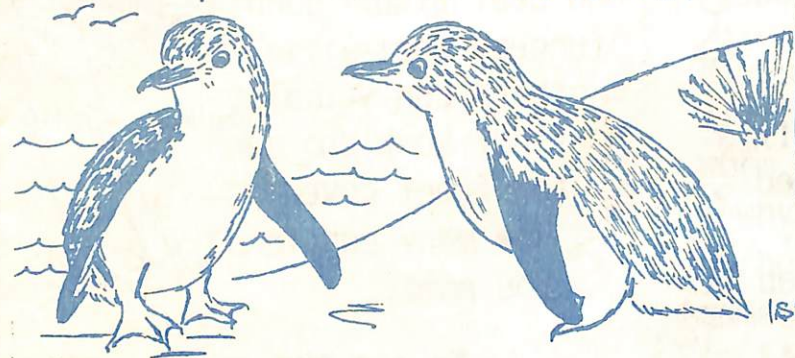


Very early in the morning the adult penguins leave to feed in the open sea

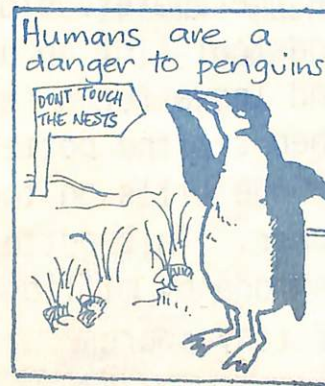


They eat and partly digest small fish

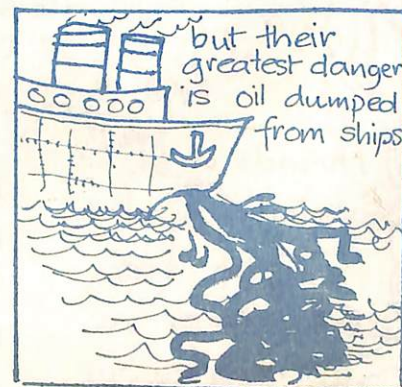
At night the penguins return from the ocean to the rookery. Visitors come from all over the world to watch the Penguin Parade at Philip Island in Victoria.



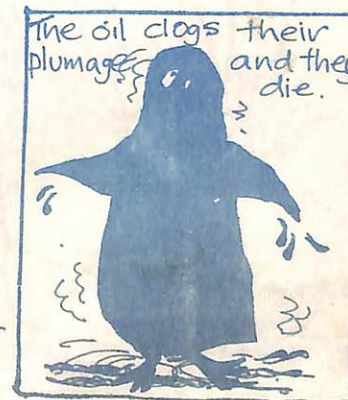
The young are fed on regurgitated fish



Humans are a danger to penguins



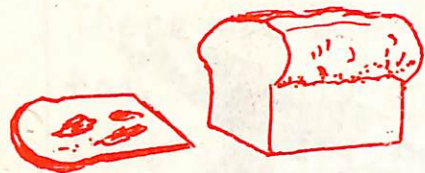
but their greatest danger is oil dumped from ships



The oil clogs their plumage and they die.



The mould which grows on damp bread is a kind of fungi called penicillium.

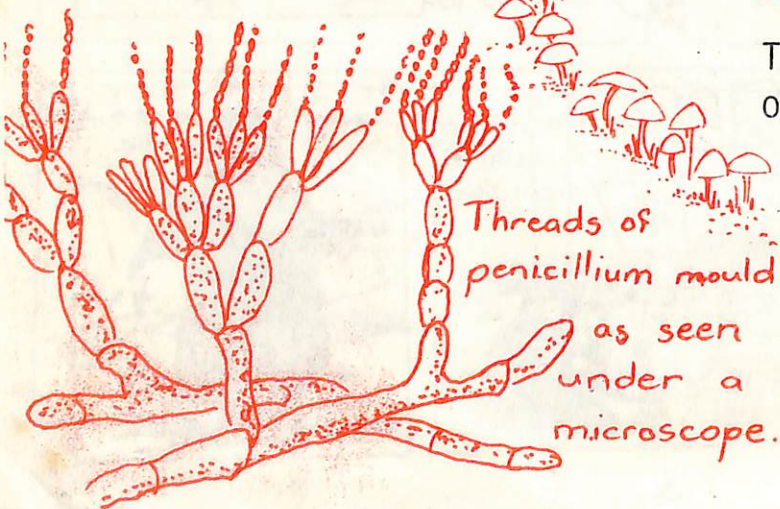


Keep a piece of damp bread in a warm place. How long is it before the mould appears?

What color is it?  
What happens after several weeks?

Does a piece of dry toast grow mould?

Penicillin is specially grown penicillium used to help fight disease. Find out who discovered it.

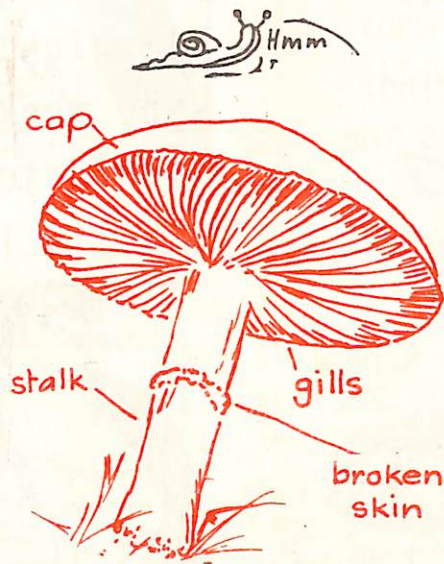


Threads of penicillium mould as seen under a microscope.

Fungi are plants which have SPORES instead of seed.

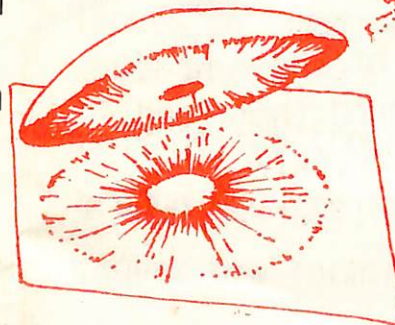
Mushrooms and toadstools are fungi. How do you tell which is which? Find out how fungi get their food.

# Fungi.



There are many different kinds of fungi - some have strange names like curry fungus and beef steak fungus. What others can you find? Look on the front cover. How many can you name.

To see the spores, place the cap of the mushroom or toadstool flat on a sheet of white paper and leave for a few days. You will then see the pattern of the gills on the paper. This pattern is made by millions of tiny spores.

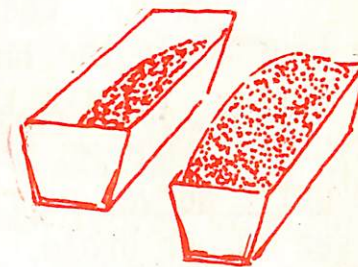


Yeast is also a fungus. It is used in making bread. The yeast feeds on the starch in the flour. A gas called carbon dioxide is given off.

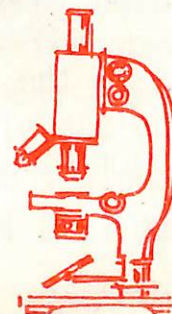
Bubbles of the gas get trapped in the dough and make it rise.



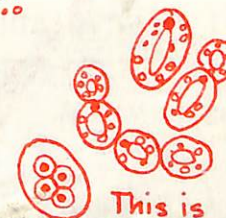
They grow in many places, on trees, wood, in soil, on stale food. France has an underground fungus called Truffles. Make a note of where you find fungi.



Mix some yeast with a little flour, sugar and warm water. (Not hot - - why?) What happens? Perhaps you can watch someone making bread.



This is how yeast cells look under a microscope

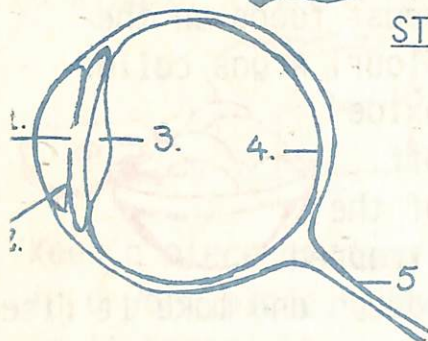






# EYES

..... at night.



STRUCTURE. 1. The Pupil is the small black spot which is really a hole that lets light into the eye.

2. The Iris is the coloured part of the eye. It opens and closes the pupil. If the light is too bright, it closes the pupil. If it is too dull the iris opens the pupil.

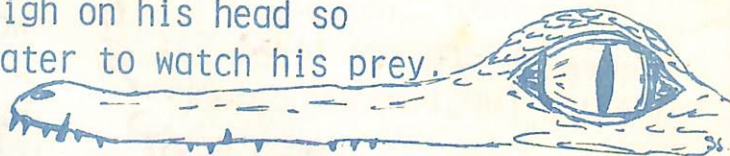
3. The Lens makes the light shine properly on the retina.

4. The Retina is like the film in a camera. On it is the picture of what we see.

5. The Optic Nerve carries the picture in our eye of what we see to our brain.

ANIMALS' EYES, - by grade 2 at Ringwood East Primary School.

A crocodile's eyes are high on his head so that he can stay under water to watch his prey.



A hawk can see a small field mouse from high in the air and swoop on it suddenly.

Fish have special eyes with a layer that lets them see clearly under water.



Bird's eyes are on the side of their head so that they can see all around them, and get away from their enemies quickly.

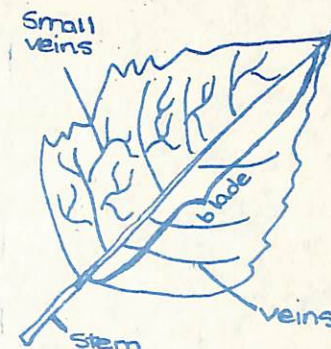
Cats' eyes can open wide to let in a lot of light if it is dark.

More about ....

# Leaves

Even though trees can live for a long time, their leaves only have a short life.

At the end of summer the leaf stem hardens so that no water can pass into the leaf. Without water the leaf stops making food, turns brown, gold, yellow or red and falls off the tree.



Before the old leaves fall, a new leaf is beginning to form. On trees that lose their leaves in autumn, the new leaves stay curled up inside a bud during the cold weather. When the sun and rains of spring come, the new leaves unfold.

Evergreen trees also grow new leaves. Their old leaves fall off and the new ones unfold, a few at a time all through the year. The Australian trees are evergreen.

The pine tree is an evergreen which comes from other lands. Look at the pine needles. Find out why they don't have to fall off in autumn.

Trees that lose their leaves in autumn are deciduous. Why do they lose all their leaves in autumn? For the answer, think about where most of these trees grow.

Look at the trees in your garden or school ground and try to find the buds where the new leaves are forming.





# SOMETHING TO DO

## WAX PAPER PICTURES.

To make your picture, collect some leaves that you think are pretty. Cut two pieces of waxed paper the same size. Place your leaves between the two sheets of paper. Then ask someone to help you iron the two sheets. The sheets will stick together and hold your leaves in place. How many pretty patterns can you make?



Great drawings  
for Probe by  
S. Jowett,  
W. Prohasky.



**A** COMPARISONS:

Just choose two pairs which are more alike than unalike.



**D**



**E**



**F**



**G**



**H**



Do you know the name of a room that boys and girls can eat?

mushroom.

Fungi on the cover.- shelf, puff ball, toadstools, fly agaric mushroom, earth star, shaggy cap, basket fungus.