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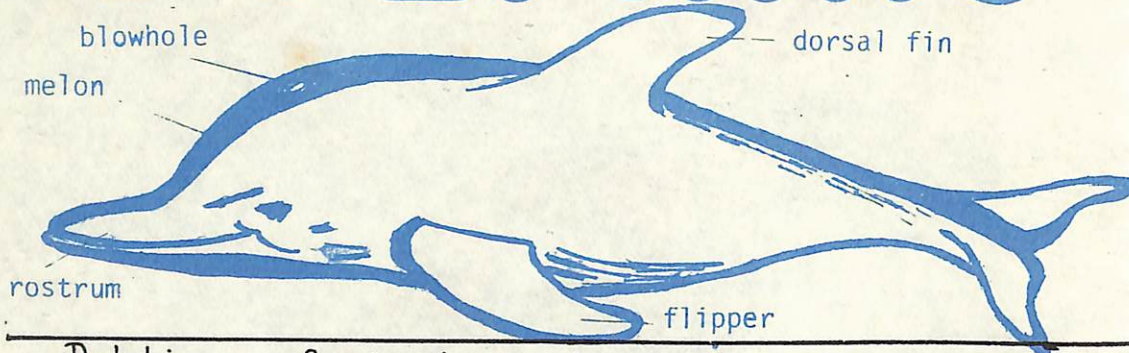
PROBE

Vol.5. No.9.
November, 1979.



Masked Owl

DOLPHINS



Dolphins are fascinating creatures of great interest to man

They cannot take oxygen from the water as fish can. Like all mammals they have lungs and must breathe air through the blow hole quite often.



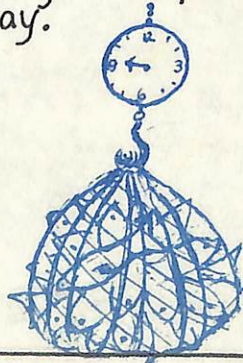
They are mammals, not a fish and like dogs, cows, horses and human beings, they are warm blooded.



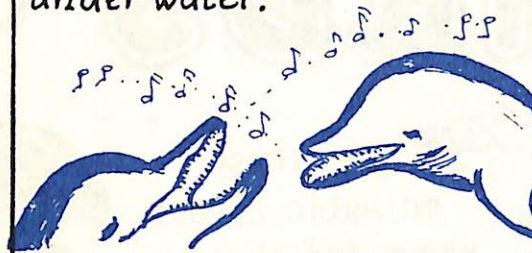
These animals never have any trouble finding food. they use a system called echo-location, where noises echo from a solid object such as a lot of fish and this tells the dolphin where they are.



Dolphins have a very good appetite for fish, eating about 9 kilograms a day.



They make strange whistling sounds to talk to each other under water.



They are very fast swimmers. On the surface they can swim at speeds up to 40 K.p.h...under water even faster.



They enjoy swimming along-side boats, sailors believe they bring them luck and good sailing weather.



When a dolphin is sick, two others help by swimming one on either side, putting their flippers under it, and help it to the surface, so the blowhole is above the water.



They are peace-loving animals and have very few enemies. They have only one baby at a time.



Dolphins are playful and intelligent animals. Their stunts and tricks delight visitors to marineland's all over the world.



Do you know the difference between dolphins and fish?
How do dolphins keep themselves warm?
What is echo-location?
How many different kinds of dolphins are there?
See if you can name them.

* Text: L.Orme.
Drawings: S.Jowett.

Peregrine
Falcon



Kestrel



These majestic birds, known for their fearless hunting ability are able to dive with speed on prey from great heights.

Why do you think that these birds are such good hunters?
See how many more you can name.

BIRDS of PREY

Swamp Harrier

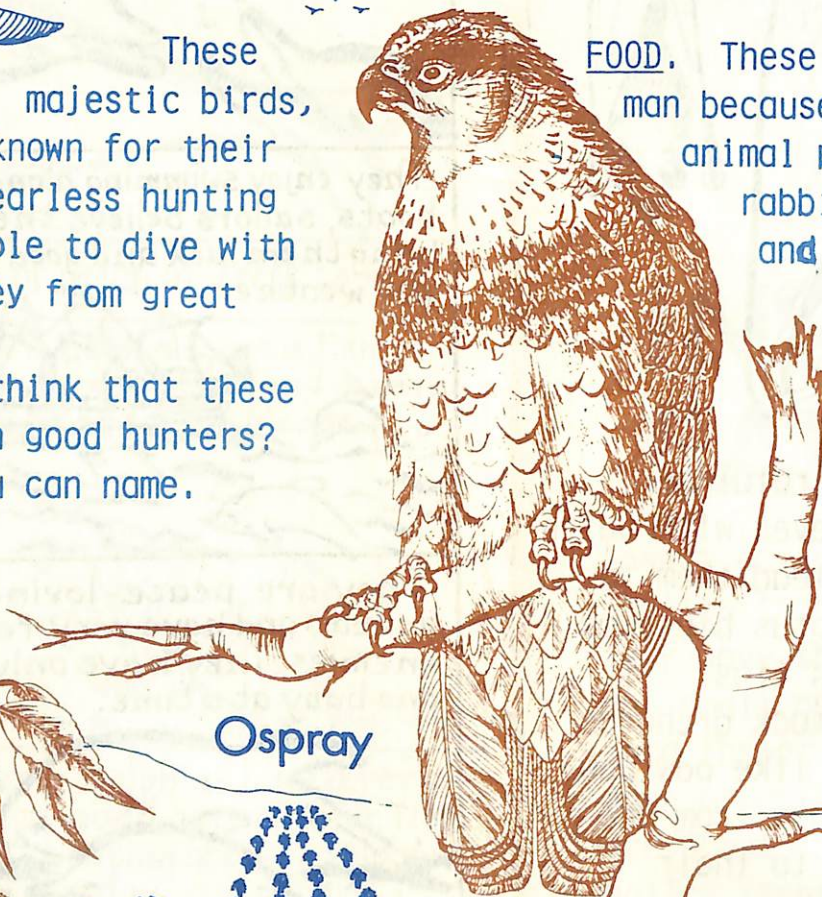


FOOD. These birds are great helpers to man because they feed on insect and animal pests. They also eat mice, rabbits, snakes, lizards, small birds, and frogs. Usually only weak or dead lambs are taken by these birds. They are also good scavengers. What does this mean?

Wedge
Tailed
Eagle



Osprey



Baby Eagle
or Eaglet.



Black Shouldered Kite

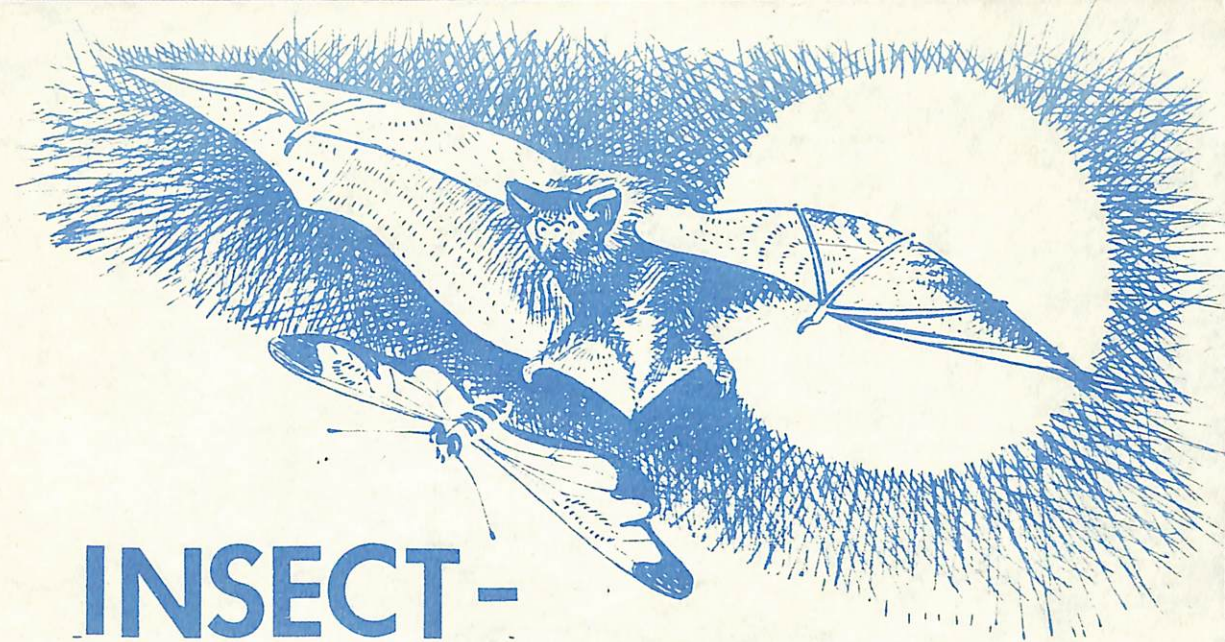
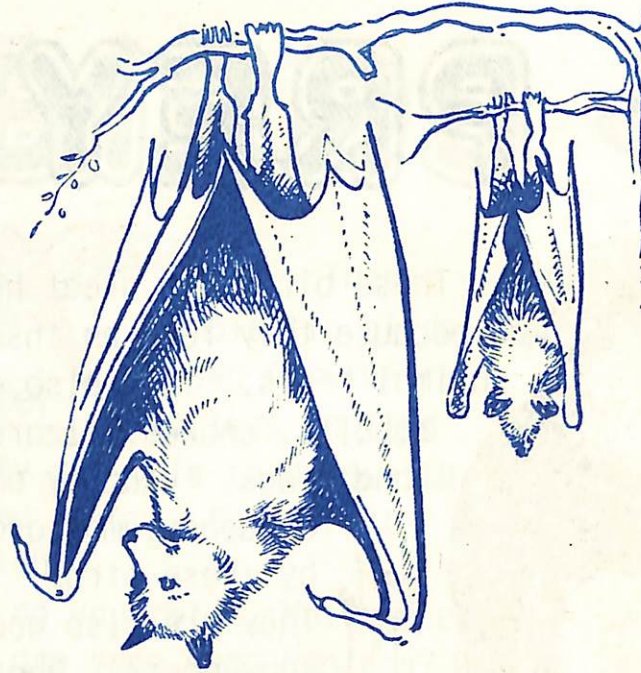


FRUIT BATS.

Fruit bats are often called Flying Foxes or fox bats. (Megachiroptera means "big bats")

There are 10 species in Australia. The best known is the Grey Headed Fruit Bat which often migrates down the east coast from about Rockhampton to

New South Wales and sometimes into Victoria raiding orchards on the way. Fruit Bats have large eyes with quite good eyesight and a keen sense of smell to lead them to their natural food of nectar-bearing eucalyptus blossoms and native fruits of the rain forest such as figs. If these natural foods are scarce they will attack orchards and plantations favouring soft sweet fruits like paw paw, mangoes, peaches and figs and pears. They hang from the trees with one hind foot, drawing the fruit to their mouths with the other foot. "Camps" or roosting places are usually cool, shady patches of rain forest or mangrove swamp. They are very noisy places with constant bickering going on between the bats. One breeding season each year produces one young bat, which clings to its mother with its clawed thumbs and feet. Enemies are crocodiles, goannas, lizards, carpet snakes, eagles and other birds of prey.



INSECT-EATING BATS.

Insect eating bats are called insectivorous bats and are smaller than fruit eating bats. (Sub-order, Microchiroptera) They have short, broad and wizened faces, ears rather open and small beady eyes. Molar teeth are used for grinding hard insect parts. These little bats appear at twilight when mosquitoes and night insects such as moths and beetles are about. During daylight hours they live in caves and hollow trees. Their flying and insect catching ability is aided by the elastic membrane stretched over the four long fingers and a special set of senses called echo-location. The leaf like skin folds around the muzzle and nose may play a part in receiving sound waves bouncing off objects. Sound waves are produced by the bat's own squeaking bouncing off objects.

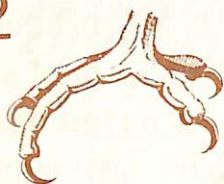
PUZZLE PAGE



1 Whose feet are whose?



2



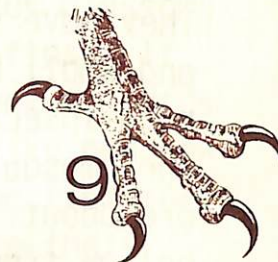
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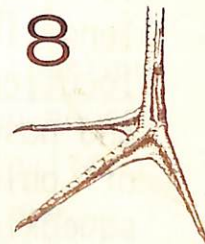


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1. All SEA-BIRDS have webbed feet.
2. All WATER-BIRDS swim, some have webbed feet. Some have "half-webs". Some have no webs.
3. WADING-BIRDS have long legs and toes.
4. CUCKOOS and PARROTS have two toes pointing forward and two backward.
5. HAWKS and OWLS have strong toes and sharp claws for striking and grasping their prey.
6. TREE-CREEPERS have a long hind toe and claw to help them climb and cling to trees.
7. GROUND-FEEDING BIRDS have strong toes and claws for scratching and digging.

6



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