

'PROBE' A RIVERWOOD INDUSTRIES PUBLICATIONS - P.O. Box 28 RIVERWOOD EAST, W.V.

THIS MONTH'S COVER: "HAIRY BOKONIA"



# probe Vol 7 no 8



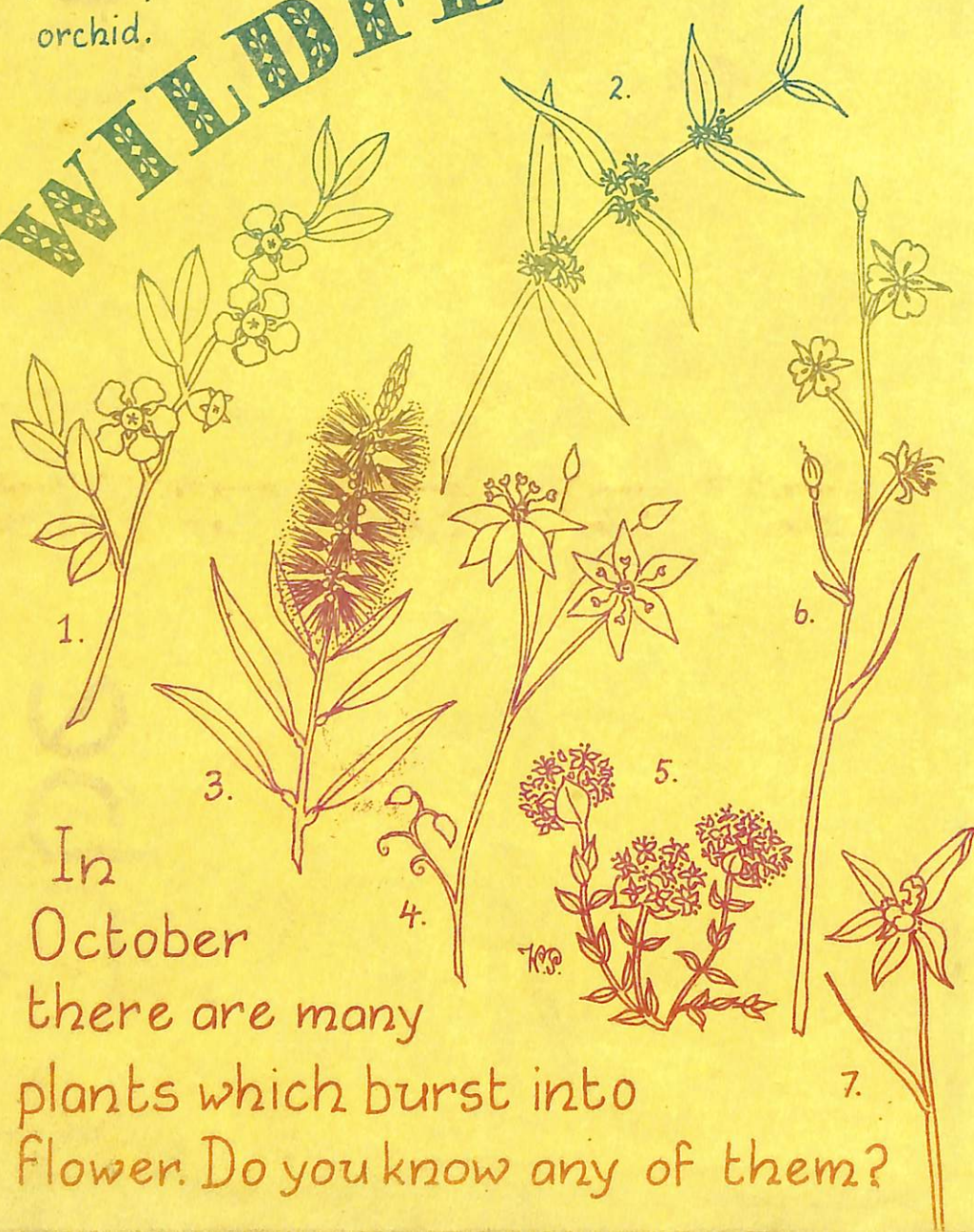
1. Coast tea-tree. 2. Bootlace bush. 3. Bottle brush.

4. Tufted blue lily. 5. Common rice flower.

6. Chocolate lily.

7. Wax lip orchid.

# WILDFLOWERS



In October there are many plants which burst into flower. Do you know any of them?

8. Kangaroo grass. 9. Milkmaids. 10. Fringed lily.

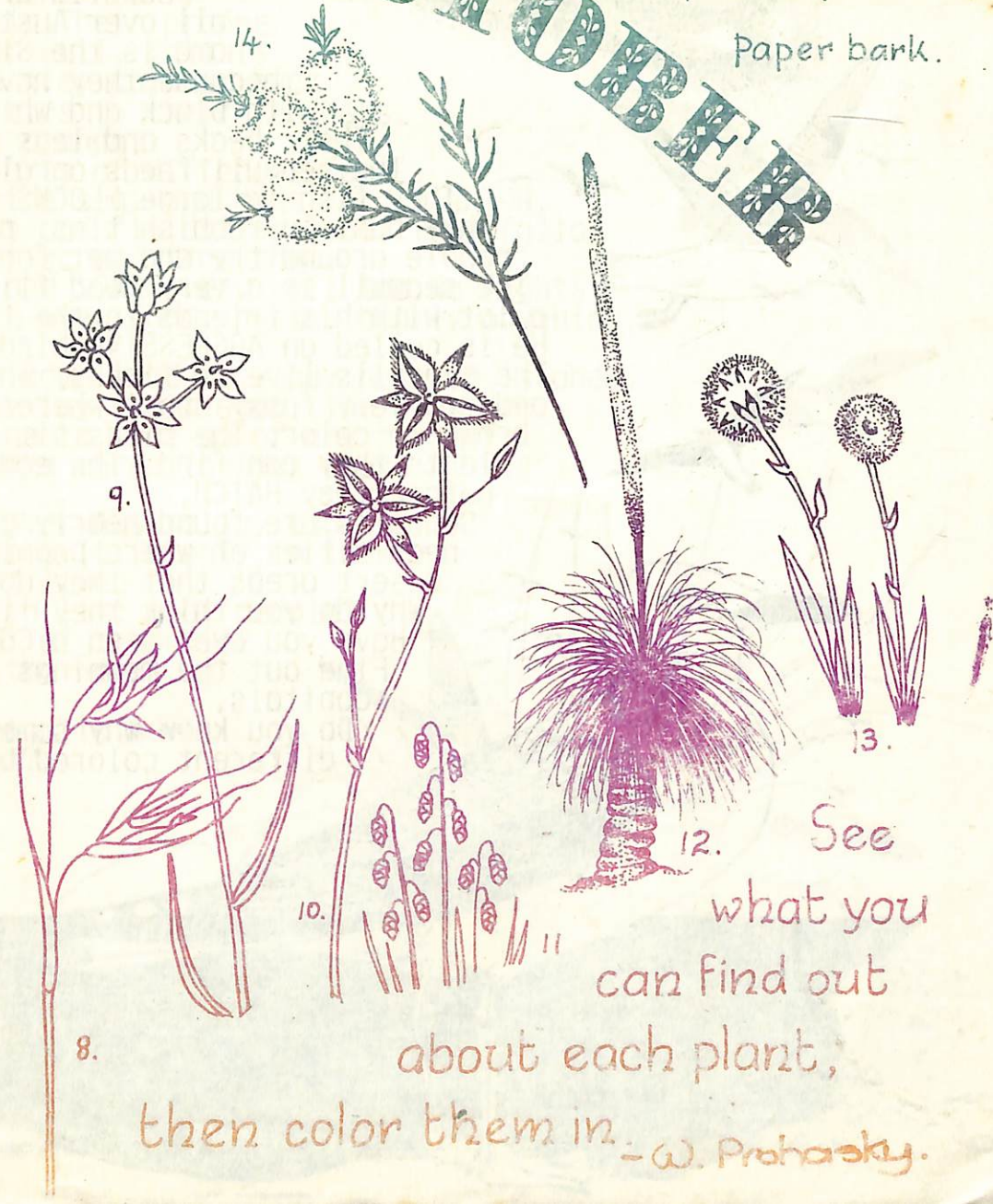
11. Shivery grass. 12. Austral grass-tree.

13. Billy buttons.

14. Swamp

Paper bark.

# OF OCTOBER



See what you can find out about each plant, then color them in. - W. Prohasky.



# SEAGULLS

Seagulls are found nearly all over Australia. Their proper name is the Silver Gull. This is because they have a grey colored back with black and white tips to their feathers.

Their beaks and legs are orange.

The seagull feeds on all sorts of different foods.

They fish in large FLOCKS on the sea, and hunt for PLANKTON.

They hunt in rubbish tips, parks and fields for food. They follow people around try and get food or scraps from them.

The seagull is a very good flier and SOARS very well too. He fights a lot with his friends in the flock over food, nests, nearly anything. He is called an AGGRESSIVE bird.

The seagulls live in flocks, which have leaders. They nest on islands, and are very fussy about where they lay their eggs. The eggs are brown in color. The birds sit in nests made up of any bits of plants they can find. The eggs take three to four weeks before they HATCH.

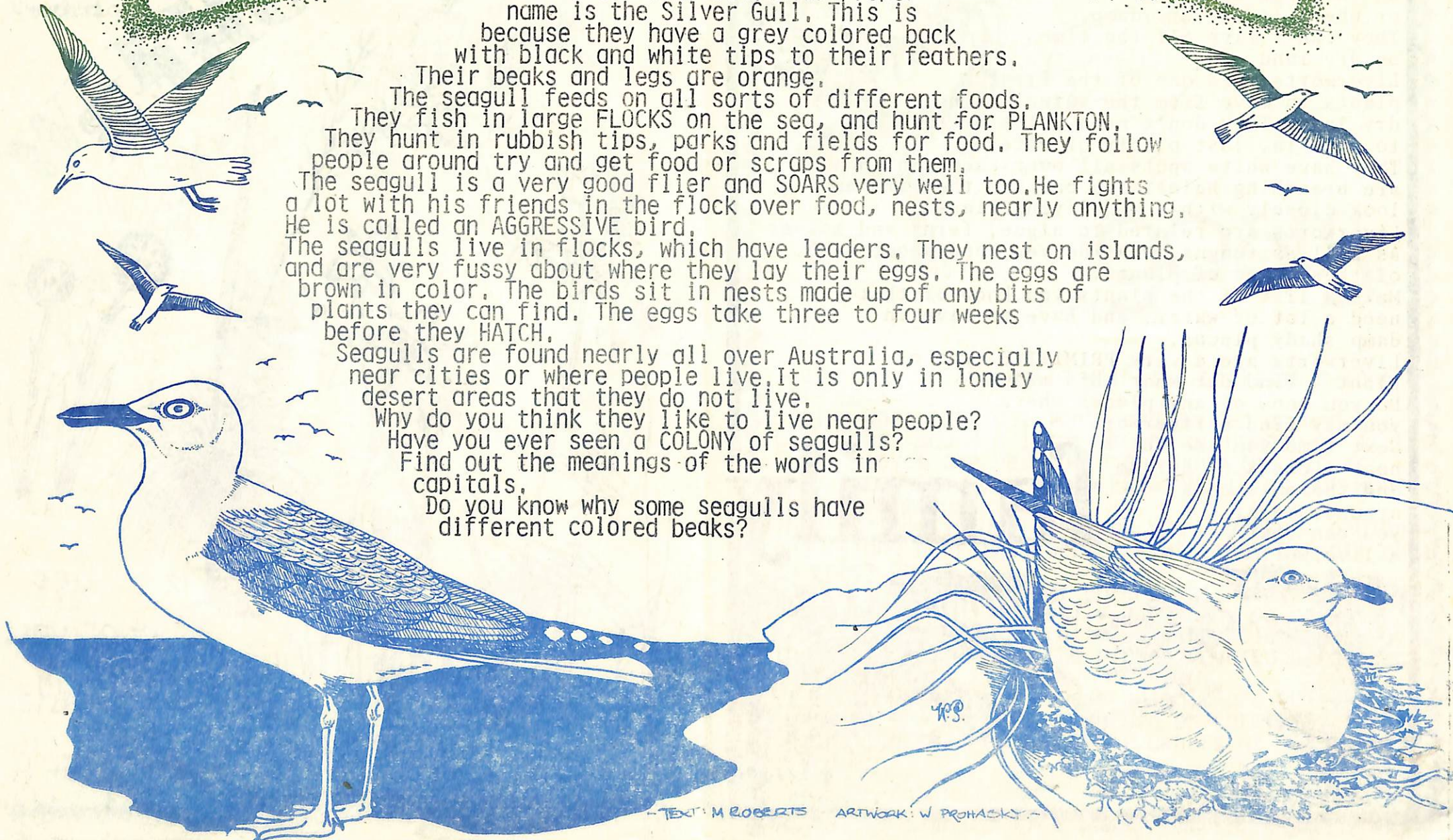
Seagulls are found nearly all over Australia, especially near cities or where people live. It is only in lonely desert areas that they do not live.

Why do you think they like to live near people?

Have you ever seen a COLONY of seagulls?

Find out the meanings of the words in capitals.

Do you know why some seagulls have different colored beaks?





# fungus

Liverworts are a member of the fungus family. They live on the edge of creeks or where it is very damp. They can't live all the time on dry land.



Liverworts were one of the first plants to move from the water to the dry land. They don't need a lot of soil to live in, just plenty of water. They have white spots all over them, which are breathing holes. You can see them if you look closely with a magnifying glass. Liverworts are related to algae, ferns and mosses as well as fungus. What do you know about each of these type of plants?

Make a list of the plants you know of that need a lot of water, and have to live in damp shady places.

Liverworts are a very PRIMITIVE type of plant - find out what this means.

Do you know of any places where you may find a liverwort?

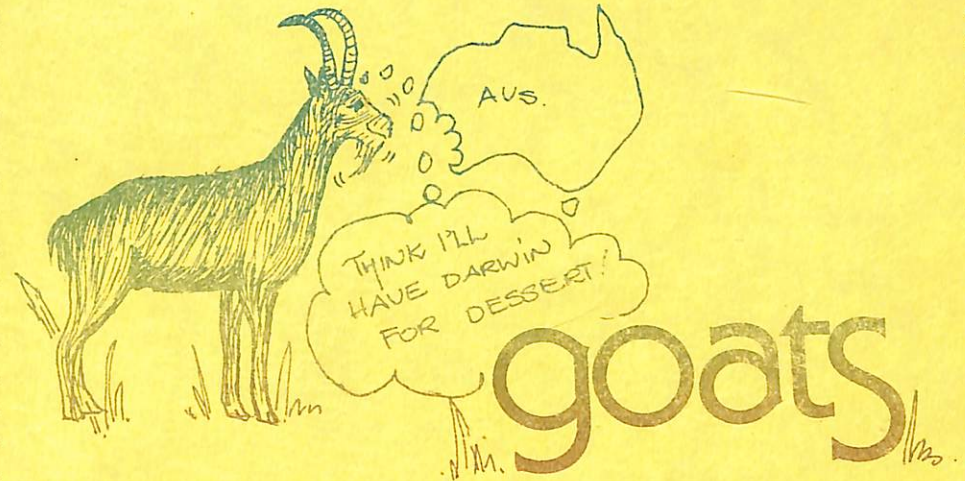
Next time you are out near a creek or stream, and there is moss around, see if you can spot a liverwort.

# family



By M. Roberts

When animals run wild in the bush, they are called FERAL animals. Find out what this means, and the names of some other FERAL animals we have in AUSTRALIA that cause damage to our bush.



Goats came to Australia with the settlers a long time ago.

Sadly, when they get loose and wander around the bush, they cause a large amount of damage to it. Their hooves are very hard and hurt the plants they tread on. They cause EROSION. (Find out what this word means)

They eat nearly anything, as you may know, and on one island near the Barrier Reef, they ate all but 24 trees on it.

When all the plants get eaten, this leaves only the dirt, which can easily blow away or be washed away. In Western Australia, a sand hill caused by the goats eating all the plants covered up a town called Eucla.

It is IMPORTANT that these animals are NOT let loose in the bush. They should be carefully tied up and looked after by their owners at all times.

by M. Roberts





Emie takes  
us for a look  
at.....

# Fossils

PROF. 'REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. CAT. B'

Fossils are nature's  
photo's of the  
past.



They are animals  
and plants which  
lived a long time  
ago.



DATE  
12,000,000  
B.C.

When they died, they  
sank to the bottom  
of the ocean or  
river.



One special type  
of fossil is petrified  
wood. The wood  
turns into stone  
after a long  
time.

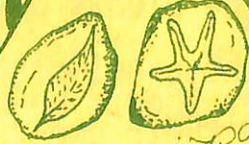


ARE THERE  
HIDDEN HERE?

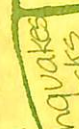
Here they were covered  
in layers of sand,  
which after a long time  
turned into rock.



Their outlines, or  
skeletons became  
cemented into the  
rock.



How many fossils  
could you find  
here?  
Lots of fossils  
forced up to  
the surface by  
earthquakes.



Does fossil fuel mean? What is oil?  
When we find a fossil  
in a rock, there may  
only be a part of it  
there.



Fossil P

By M. Roberts.

Find out more about fossils  
is coal a fossil?