

PROBE.



APRIL 1982

seals speak-



SEALS ARE SPECIAL BECAUSE WE ARE LAND ANIMALS THAT HAVE ADAPTED TO THE SEA. WE ARE RELATED TO DOGS.

WE HAVE BLUBBER, OR FAT UNDER OUR SKIN TO KEEP US WARM IN COLD WATER.



* WHY DID PEOPLE HUNT SEALS?

SEALS ARE CALLED "PINNIPEDS" WHICH MEANS "FIN FEET"



SEALS HAVE WEBBED FLIPPERS TO HELP THEM SWIM.



THERE ARE DIFFERENT SORTS OF SEALS. SOME HAVE HAIR ON THEM. OTHERS HAVE FUR.

SEALS BREED ON LAND, BUT FIND THEIR FOOD IN THE WATER.



* WHAT ARE SOME DIFFERENT TYPES OF SEALS?



introducing

BRUCE THE BANDICOOT



Giddy kids! My name is Bruce. I'm a long nosed bandicoot. That's a silly name really because all bandicoots have long noses! We use our noses to smell out our food.



I love living in all different parts of Australia. My cousins live in the desert, but I live at Wilsons Promontory in Vic. 'cos it's got great little heathy places us bandicoots just love. Lots of grubs, worms, snails, caterpillars and beetles. What a feast!

My home is a beaut little nest made out of twigs, leaves, grass and dirt. It's often pretty hard to see, but that's the way it it's meant to be. I don't have a door to my house. I just dig my way in and out, covering up the hole each time.



When I tunnel into the ground, looking for food, I make a cone shaped hole which you might see if you go for a walk around the bush. This is because I stick my nose (the best sniffer in the business) into the ground when I'm looking for food.



- # Make a list of all the different sorts of bandicoots.
- # Where does the name "bandicoot" come from?
- # Are they a friend or a pest to man?

- # How many babies can live in a bandicoot's pouch?
- # What do different bandicoots eat?
- # Who are the bandicoots enemies?

By M. Carmichael, W. Prohasky.

IS THAT
HOW IT'S
DONE?!

Waves bring

the sand to the

beach. The wind picks

it up and blows it up the

beach. The wind drops the sand

and it begins to collect at a certain

part of the beach. After a really long time,

a hill of sand, or a sand dune, can form. As it gets

bigger, plants can grow behind it, putting their roots

into the sand, keeping the sand dune from blowing away.

Sand dunes

can be different
shapes and sizes.

They can be near
the beach, or
part of a
desert.

SAND STACKS

* Why are plants important to sand dunes? * What are some plants that can grow in sand? * Can sand dunes turn into rocks? * Find out about sand dunes swallowing up towns and forests. How does this happen?

By M. CARMICHAEL

TEA TREE

Blossom



The tea tree is found near the coast in a lot of parts of Australia and New Zealand,

Most of the white and grey wood you find washed up on the beach is from the tea tree.

The trees can live in sandy places, often having very twisted trunks from the strong winds that blow near the sea. They have small white flowers and thin leaves.

The aborigines used the leaves to make a sort of tea, which is where we get the name from. The taste of the tea is very bitter, although Captain Cook's crew is said to have drunk it.

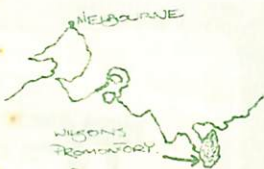
The tea tree helps to keep the sandy soil near the beach from blowing away.



LEAVES

M. CARMICHAEL

Wilsons

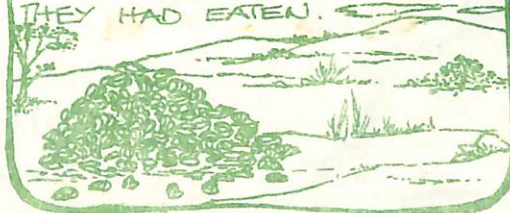


WILSON'S PROMONTORY IS A NATIONAL PARK IN VICTORIA.

A LONG TIME AGO, IT WAS CALLED "WAMDOON" BY THE ABORIGINES.



THEY USED TO EAT SHELL FISH AROUND THE COAST, AND HAVE LEFT 'MIDDENS' OR DUMPS OF SHELLS, TO SHOW WHERE THEY HAD EATEN.

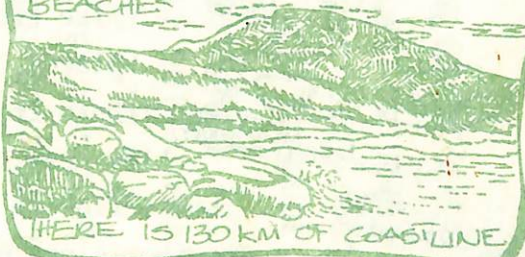


IT IS IN THE SOUTH-EAST OF THE STATE.

SEAL HUNTERS USED TO HUNT AROUND THE COAST-LINE. THEY ARE NOT ALLOWED TO NOW.

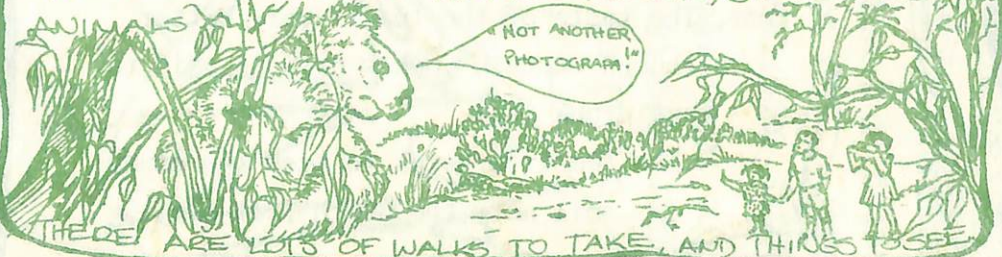


THERE ARE FORESTS, SWAMPS, MARSHES AS WELL AS GREAT BEACHES



IT WAS ONCE PART OF A LANDBRIDGE WITH TASSY!

THE PARK IS FULL OF NATIVE PLANTS, BIRDS AND ANIMALS



THERE ARE LOTS OF WALKS TO TAKE, AND THINGS TO SEE

• ART WORK: CAROL MEASURES •

Promontory

CONSIDERED AS A PERIODICAL CATEGORY B

A PINWOOD INSPECTORATE PUBLICATION