**Year 9 Changing ecology**

Q1. Describe how the aborigines have impacted Australian biodiversity using fire using the terms: habitat, landscape burning, herbivore, food plants, mammals, animal food resource, fuel, wildfire.

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Q2. Briefly describe the main features in each aboriginal season.

Birak –

Bunuru –

Djeran –

Makuru –

Djilba –

Kambarang –



**Q3. Identify each of the following events or features as belonging to one of the six aboriginal seasons by writing the name of the season under each event/description.**

Season for red flowering gum.

Time to burn the land in mosaic pattern;

Seafood makes up major part of diet;

Cool break in the weather brought by cool nights.

Ant season

Fledglings leave their nest; reptiles shed their old skin.

Flowering explosion of acacias.

Seed cones form on sheoaks.

Coldest and wettest time of the year.

Hottest time of the year.

Main food source includes emu kangaroo and possum.

Food consists of seeds of zamia, root bulb of bulrush, frogs, turtles and fresh-water fish.

Kangaroo paw, Balga and orchid and Christmas tree start to flower.

Food sources changed from seafood to grazing animals such as kangaroo.

White flowering gums such as Marri and Jarrah are in full bloom.

Magpie and wattle bird swooping behaviour is observed to protect their chicks.

Ravens pair in preparation for mating; black swans prepare to nest and breed.

Longer dry periods; reptiles awaken from their hibernation and look for food.