Come on!

Let’s Explore The Tasman Peninsula!
Lendlease Springboard and local community members have produced this activity booklet to encourage families visiting the Tasman Peninsula with children to Explore, Learn and Protect the local area. Completing this short survey will provide feedback on the success of this first edition and valuable insights on how the booklet can be improved for future editions.

The dapper looking fellow on the left was drawn by a talented young man named Drew Wellard, from Tasman District School. His picture provided the inspiration for the graphic artist who created our cartoon Devil and Quoll characters.

This booklet is a project of the Springboard Tourism Group, comprising volunteers from the Tasman Peninsula community, with the generous support of Lendlease and Impact.
We respectfully acknowledge the original traditional custodians of this land...

The Pydarerme people of the Paredarerme language group.
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Welcome to the Tasman Peninsula, and to the first edition of our booklet for young tourists! We boast an extraordinary community here, who are proud of the world-renown historical and natural heritage which we call home. We created this booklet as a way to show just how much there is for families to do on the Peninsula. Every place showcased in the booklet can be visited for free. We often hear visitors say “If only we had planned to stay longer!” Two days is hardly long enough to explore our Penal History, and you could stay a week and still have so much to explore!

We hope you really enjoy your stay as you Explore, Learn about and Protect our heritage. Please spread the word, and do come again!

The Springboard Tourism Group extend their sincere thanks to the following individuals and associations for their contribution to the success of this booklet:

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Kimberley McCone
Paul Dawson
Lisa Hagy
Shayna Lau
Shari Lowe and Karl Scott
2. **3.2.**

- **S** = site, historic or geological
- **i** = information boards relating to a topic in the booklet.

More information on pages 4 & 5.

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**Record Your Travels on This Map!**

1. Draw a compass or arrow pointing North.
2. Create a key with symbols.
3. Mark in the places you visit.
4. Give your map a title.
A little help to plan your trip!

Icons Below Link Activities to Sites Marked on the Map

<table>
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<th>Page</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<td>p.12</td>
<td>Tasmanian Devil Information Boards - next to the Denison Canal in Dunalley. Toilets here!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>p.14</td>
<td>Site of Tessellated Pavement, with info. boards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>p.17</td>
<td>Eaglehawk Neck Hall, Dog Line Statue and Info. Board; very short walk to Pirates Bay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
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<td>Whale lookout with information boards.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>O</td>
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<td>Doo Town – fun for the whole family!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>p.24</td>
<td>Blowhole site. Toilets here!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>p.28</td>
<td>The turnoff to Norfolk Bay Convict Station is opposite Annie St in Taranna.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Icons Below Give Special Instructions or Information

- Find out more – ask an adult, or Google it!

QR Codes are scattered throughout the booklet, providing instant links to more information and activities. Download a free QR scanner on a smart phone to use these. The QR codes on the left link you to various FREE, highly recommended wildlife apps, by Tas. Museum & Art Gallery, and by Parks and Wildlife. Cover one and scan the other.
Leave No Trace
All over the world, National Parks and reserves are promoting these **7 Principles** to reduce the effect we have on our environments.

1. **Plan Ahead and Prepare**
   Find out about the place you are visiting – special considerations or regulations. *For example, our weather is very changeable on the Peninsula so prepare for windy, hot, dry, wet and cold weather.*
   Prepare for extreme weather, hazards and emergencies.
   Repackage your food to reduce waste.
   Take maps, compass, GPS if need be and know how to use them.

2. **Walk and Camp on Durable Surfaces**
   Keep to the track, and if camping use established camp sites.
   *Clean boots and equipment to prevent the spread of plant diseases.*

3. **Waste Disposal**
   Take all rubbish out with you.
   Use a toilet if there is one.
   If there is no toilet, bury all waste at least 15 – 20 cm deep, and at least 100 metres away from water, campsites and tracks.
   Wash your body at least 50 metres away from water sources, and don’t use soap or toiletries.

4. **Leave What You Find**
   Keep an eye out, and if you think you have come across an Aboriginal Midden then walk **around** it and **look**, don’t touch.
   Don’t touch or climb on ruins. Explore them with your eyes!
   Leave rocks, plants, and other natural objects where you found them.
   *Please protect our historical heritage for future generations to enjoy!*

5. **Reduce Impact from Fire**
   Check the fire rating, and use a fuel stove if appropriate.
   For updated fire information go to https://www.fire.tas.gov.au/

6. **Respect Wildlife**
   Do not feed wildlife - it can make them sick, or even kill them!
   Store food and rubbish securely so animals don’t find it.
   Watch wildlife from a distance – don’t approach them, and don’t follow them.
   *Please do NOT use electronic calls to attract birds. These have devastating impacts on the bird populations.*

7. **Be Considerate of Other Visitors**
   Keep loud noises to a minimum, and generally respect others - make sure everyone has an enjoyable holiday!

   A request to drivers from our local school-kids: “Please **don’t** stop your car or van in the road – wait until you find somewhere to pull your vehicle off the road completely – **for your safety and ours!**” Thank-you!
Sunny Day Walking Track – Practice the 7 Principles!

Start Here!

You found out about the track and the weather before you started out. Jump ahead 2 spaces!

Choose a player to miss a turn – you caught them dropping litter!

It’s starting to snow. In SUMMER??!! You bet! You forgot your coat. Fall back three spaces!

It’s getting hot, but you came prepared with sunscreen, sunhat and plenty of water. Jump ahead 3 spaces!

You take a short cut through bush. Slide back 3 spaces.

You camp in a designated camp site. Jump forward three spaces.

Pick up rubbish & jump forward 3 spaces.

Your family walks in silence. You enjoy the sounds of the bush.

Chose a player to miss a turn – they fed a wallaby.

You made it!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count Horses</th>
<th>Explore Rock Pools</th>
<th>Take A Walk</th>
<th>See Wild Animals</th>
<th>Find Patterns Shapes &amp; Colours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swim or Surf</td>
<td>Tessellated Pavement</td>
<td>Find the Southern Cross</td>
<td>Identify Birds &amp; Bird Songs</td>
<td>Look Up At Night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ride a Bike</td>
<td>Eat Out Or Eat Outside</td>
<td>Weave Flax Grass</td>
<td>Remove Rubbish</td>
<td>Skim A Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarkable Cave</td>
<td>Possum ‘Hunt’</td>
<td>Visit Doo Town</td>
<td>Blowhole</td>
<td>Go Fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diving</td>
<td>Sand Surfing</td>
<td>Walk Under the Stars</td>
<td>Skateboard At Judd Park</td>
<td>Tasman’s Arch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayaking</td>
<td>Go Camping</td>
<td>Visit the Coal Mines</td>
<td>Devils Kitchen</td>
<td>Count Boats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Peninsula Bingo: Can You Get Six in a Row?
Did you know?
‘The Peninsula’ is really two peninsulas:
• The Forestier Peninsula,
• and the Tasman Peninsula!

The Forestier Peninsula is separated from the mainland of Tasmania by the Denison canal in Dunalley, and the two peninsulas are essentially separated at Eaglehawk Neck. This makes the Peninsula a great place to nurture a healthy population of Tasmanian devils who are naturally isolated from other devils who have the contagious and fatal Devil Facial Tumor Disease (DFTD).

As well as DFTD, devils are endangered by cars. They scavenge for food on roads at night, and the babies are particularly vulnerable.

To (5) ___ ___ ___ we (3) ___ ___ ___ ___ healthy Tassie (4) ___ ___ ___ ___ from the DFTD (1) ___ ___ ___ ___ . You can remind adults to (5) ___ ___ ___ ___ the (2) ___ ___ slowly at night.
**Tessellated Pavement**

The Tessellated Pavement formed over millions of years. A layer of silt was covered by further layers of sediments. These were compacted over __ __ __, forming __ __ __ __ __ __. Later, stresses in the Earth’s crust cracked the flat siltstone. These cracks have become more obvious due to __ __ __ __ __, giving the __ __ __ __ of pavers.

**Word Bank**

- erosion
- look
- time
- siltstone

---

### Three Types of Rock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Igneous rocks: These rocks are made from magma (melted rock) that has cooled down.</th>
<th>Sedimentary rocks: These rocks are made from layers of sediment (and other things), that have been compacted over time.</th>
<th>Metamorphic rocks: These are rocks that have been changed from their original form by pressure, chemical reactions and heat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

Read the information in the table above. Which kind of rock is the Tessellated Pavement? ________________________

---

Which shapes tessellate? Mark them with a tick!

---

‘Tessellate’ means:

____________________

____________________

____________________

____________________

---
The unique coastal forms are ideally seen from Pirates Lookout, near Eagle Hawk Neck. The Tasman Peninsula has fantastic examples of caves, arches, blowholes and stacks; all created by the erosive action of sand, wind and waves over time. These have created the wonders of the natural arches and the tessellated pavements.

About 6000 years ago the sea level rose and Tasmania was separated from the Australian mainland. The sea level has risen and fallen for millions of years and divers say they can see evidence of underwater caves and arches as they explore our coastline.

The 300m high hexagonal dolerite stacks that erupt along the coastline were formed in the Jurassic Period, a time when dinosaurs roamed the earth.

See if you can find the fossilized remains in the rocks of the beaches!

Eaglehawk Neck Hall comes up on your left as you drive along the ‘neck’ between Eaglehawk Bay and Pirates Bay. It’s a short walk from here to visit this friendly fellow, where you can find out what the dog line was! The dog line was...

From the dog statue it is only a minute’s walk to the magnificent Pirates Bay. The story goes that the Bay was so named after some escaped convicts stole a boat from novelist George Meredith.
Whale Trail

The food-rich waters surrounding the Tasman Peninsula are home to both common and bottlenose dolphins which, if you are lucky, can be spotted from most beaches. Humpback and southern right whales migrate along the east coast each year as they travel to and from their feeding grounds and breeding grounds. Visit the Whale Trail viewing platform at Eaglehawk neck (Blowhole Rd) and see if you can spot any whales or dolphins. Other good lookout points include the Blowhole and Tasman Arch.

**Food Web**

Draw a line between these predators and prey – who do you think eats who?

**BALEEN** whales include humpback, southern right and minke whales who filter feed on small fish and plankton such as krill. These whales have 2 blowholes.

**TOOTHED** whales include Orcas and sperm whales and all dolphins who feed on fish, squid and larger animals such as seals or other whales. These whales have 1 blowhole and use echolocation to help find food.
Tasman Arch

... is the remains of the roof of a large sea tunnel and cave which was formed by wave erosion over thousands of years.

Number the drawings to show their correct sequence!

1. Strong waves rubbed and knocked sand, rocks and pressurised water and air against the siltstone cliff. These eroded a notch into the base of the cliff, and the rock layers above the notch started to collapse. Vertical joints and cracks were also eroded, gradually becoming sea caves over thousands of years.

2. The erosion continued over thousands more years, to deepen the notch at the base of the cliff. The vertical joints and cracks eroded further. Slabs of rock were dislodged, falling into the sea. The notch, cracks and joints deepened and widened into one big cave, and then a tunnel with a cave at the rear.

3. The erosion continued deepening the tunnel. After thousands of years the tunnel reached a fracture running parallel to the coastline. The roof fell in, creating the pit and arch.
Owls

Boobooks feed on insects, small mammals such as the house mouse and other small animal species. Although the boobook feeds mostly at night on dull days they may be seen feeding during the late afternoon or morning. They hunt mainly by perching on a tall structure and listening and looking for their prey.

The boobook owl is Tasmania’s smallest owl at 30-35 cm tall weighing 146 – 360 grams. The boobook is sometimes called mopoke due to the sound of its call.

Owls swallow their prey whole: skin, bones, and fur and feathers. They regurgitate the feathers, fur and bones in what is called a pellet. Pellets can be found at the base of trees and other sites below where an owl has fed.

Some owls hunt other owls. In fact, owls are incredibly good hunters.

Owls can rotate their necks 270 degrees. When they turn their neck to a point that circulation is cut off, the blood is collected in a system that powers their brains and eyes. How amazing!

Masked owls feed on small mammals, rabbits and bandicoots. They may prey on other animals including possums, reptiles, birds and insects. They hunt predominately in the early hours of night. Unlike the boobook, masked owls perch on low perches while listening for their prey.

The masked owl is Tasmania’s largest owl with the female growing up to 57cm tall and weighing up to 1.26 kilograms.

The eyes of an owl are not true eyeballs. They have tube-shaped eyes which cannot move. This allows them to fully focus on their prey and boosts their depth perception.

Some owls can see small prey up to 800 metres away!

Tasmanian owls include:

The southern boobook and masked owl

Although sometimes listed as owls the tawny frogmouth and owlet nightjar are NOT true owls.

Some owls hunt other owls. In fact, owls are incredibly good hunters.
The Blowhole

The blowhole only ‘blows’ when the swell is high and the sea is rough, and moving in the right direction.

Find the blowhole on a map of the Peninsula.

Colour in an arm of the compass to show which direction you think the sea would have to be moving in, to get the blowhole blowing! (You might like to ask an adult to help you with this!)

How many of the arms of the compass can you label? (We started you off with ‘N’ for North.)

Blowhole Observations

- Make up your own symbols for the waves, the wind and the blowhole.
- Circle cells in the table to record what the weather was like at the blowhole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weather</th>
<th>Waves</th>
<th>Wind</th>
<th>Blowhole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunny</td>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>Still</td>
<td>Peaceful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Clouds</td>
<td>Gentle</td>
<td>Breezy</td>
<td>Some Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain</td>
<td>Choppy</td>
<td>Windy</td>
<td>Quite Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow</td>
<td>Rough</td>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>Blowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stormy</td>
<td>Huge</td>
<td>Hurricane</td>
<td>Blowing Violently</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Marsupials

Marsupials are mammals that carry their young in backwards or forwards facing pouches and feed their young on milk.

Possums are arboreal. They like to sleep all day in hollow spaces such as the inside of tree trunks.

Quolls are a carnivorous marsupial. They live in the cool temperature rainforests, coastal scrub and sclerophyll forests of Tasman Peninsula.

Quolls are nocturnal, but they have been known to search for food during the day. They prey on small to medium sized mammals, as well as reptiles and insects. They will also compete with Tasmanian Devils.

Before the 2013 fires it was not unusual to hear of quolls attacking peoples’ chickens (they also like eggs), but some people think that the fire wiped them out. If there are surviving quolls in areas that were not affected, their population may regrow.

What do you think?

What sort of things might affect the number of quolls on the Peninsula?

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

Marsupials are mammals that carry their young in backwards or forwards facing pouches and feed their young on milk.

Arboreal: ____________________________________________

____________________________________________________
Once you find Norfolk Bay (down the driveway opposite Annie St in Taranna), the site’s modest picnic area and small size leaves the rich natural and cultural heritage of the site understated. If you take the time to explore you will find that there is a lot to learn and a lot to enjoy.

Norfolk Bay is home to a diverse range of wildlife, and that’s a sign of a really healthy environment! Find a comfortable spot to relax. Listen, and watch, for signs of the animals who live and breed here.

Who has a legally protected nursery here? Crack the code to find out!

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\land & = B & \uparrow & = f & \sad & = h & \& & = u & \leftarrow & = k & \Theta & = l & \leftarrow & = N \\
\bullet & = r & \uparrow & = s & \& & = y & \circ & = ? & \uparrow & = ? & \times & = ? & \square & = ? \\
\end{array}
\]

This is one way I can help keep the environment healthy at Norfolk Bay:

____________________________________________

This is one way I can help keep the environment healthy at home:

____________________________________________

What I saw...

What I heard...
Norfolk Bay showcases some of the Peninsula’s iconic industries. *Look for the fishing boats, and the racks which belong to the oyster and mussel farms.*

Some of the places that people work on the Peninsula include:

At the local schools, in the aged care facility, in the national parks, at the historic sites, on chicken, salmon, and shellfish farms, and in hospitality. Many people work for themselves, often online, and there are quite a few local artists and craftsmen as well.

Find out 5 of the jobs people do on the Peninsula...

_____________________________________
_____________________________________
_____________________________________
_____________________________________
_____________________________________  

What job would YOU like to try?

I would like to: ____________
____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________

Who would build a railway all the way down here on the Peninsula?
How were the carriages propelled?
What can you tell about the rail from the picture below?
See if you can find out who, when, how and why!

*Hint: Check out the information board, ask your folks, google it or take a guess if need be!*
32. 33.

The smallest penguin is called the little penguin. It spends much of its life at sea and comes ashore to make its nest in burrows. They are only found in the southern oceans and islands of Australia and New Zealand.

Australian Fur Seals are curious and can sometimes be seen diving and playing around the rocks and shores. They can outrun a running adult and can be dangerous – do not approach these animals, enjoy them from a distance!

Why are there so few Fairy Penguins and Fur Seals left?

Hunting or interference by humans, domestic cats and dogs, foxes, sea eagles and swallowing plastic pollution.

I can help penguins and seals by ______________________________
___________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________

Can you find these words?

CRESTED TERN  JETTY  SQUID
CONVICT  DOLPHIN  RAILWAY
CORMORANT  SNAPPER  RED COD
OYSTER  PROTECT  BREEDING
FISHING  SHARK
GARFISH  GREAT WHITE

Norfolk Bay Word Search

R G E T F I S H I N G G
E C B A L G A N D E R R
D O R G A R F I S H O E
C R E S T E D T E R N A
O M E J E T T Y F A N T
D O D I A C N F O R S W
M R I S D O L P H I N H
S A N H A N T I O N A I
Q N G A B V O A R D P T
U T E R A I L W A Y P E
I N J K O C O Y S T E R
D Y P R O T E C T I R T

Good Luck!
**Fish for the Future**

By only taking a certain number of fish, of a certain size, we leave enough to breed so we will always have fish in the oceans and our great-grandkids can go fishing too! Check an info. board or the QR code to find out the catch limits for these fish.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish / Clues</th>
<th>Bag Limit</th>
<th>Minimum Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Image of fish]</td>
<td>_ _ r _ _ _ _ _ _</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An orange fish!</td>
<td>_ _ _ pp _ _ _ _ _</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not-a-fish!</td>
<td>S _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _</td>
<td>8 (4 on water)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information on sea fishing in Tasmania, visit [www.fishing.tas.gov.au](http://www.fishing.tas.gov.au) or download the *Tasmania Sea Fishing Guide* app.

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**Follow the Fishing Line!**

- Garfish
- Snapper
- Striped Trumpeter
- Squid
**Aboriginal Heritage**

The Aboriginal community living on the Peninsula are descendants of the Aboriginal people of Tasmania’s east coast including the Paredarerme region.

As you spend time in the coastal regions of the Peninsula you might come across an Aboriginal midden. Middens formed where Aboriginal people gathered together at the same place to enjoy a feast of seafood. Middens are areas sometimes hundreds of metres wide and metres deep, thick with shells and other artefacts that have been discarded. Charcoal can also be found in middens, where Aboriginal people had their fires in the same area.

In colonial times the middens were mined for the lime in the shells; it was used for plaster, gardening etc.

These days we understand that the middens are very special places. We show that we care by looking and **not** touching.

---

**Think of times when you get together with friends and/or family to eat together. Would it feel extra special if you knew your ancestors/family had eaten in the exact same space for tens of thousands of years?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Think about a celebration with friends and family...</th>
<th>...Which you attended in the last 12 months.</th>
<th>...Imagine you are an Aboriginal child 5 000 years ago.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What did you eat?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were you inside or outside?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How did you help or play?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What sort of music was there?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tasman Peninsula Natural History Crossword

Across
1. Species of this animal include HUMPBACK, SOUTHERN RIGHT AND KILLER
4. The type of Jurassic age ROCK found at CAPE HAUY, CAPE PILLAR AND CAPE RAOUL
9. The name for animals who keep their JOEY IN A POUCH
10. Word for animals who are ACTIVE AT NIGHT

Down
1. BURROWING MARSUPIAL with STRONG CLAWS
2. ANT EATING MONOTREME (a mammal who lays eggs) with SPINES
3. This kind of SNAKE sometimes has STRIPES
5. BLUE-TONGUE is this kind of REPTILE
6. These BIRDS OF PREY HUNT at NIGHT
7. TASMANIAN DEVILS and QUOLLS EAT this kind of food
8. TREE commonly known as a 'GUM'

Test your knowledge of our animals, plants and geology!
The snakes of the Tasman Peninsula include the tiger snake, copperhead and white-lipped whip snake.

Most people walking in the Australian bush NEVER see a snake. They are really good at picking up your vibrations and leave before you get near them. Wear long pants, socks and good footwear that may prevent a snake successfully injecting its venom into you.

If you plan to do lots of walking during the Spring and Summer, it is useful to understand how to treat snake bite and always carry two crepe bandages with you. It is often helpful to walk with others.

If you do see one, please move away from them immediately. Back up until they leave the scene.

Do not harass a snake in any way because this will lead to being bitten!

I can keep myself safe from snakes by...

If you are bitten:
1. Do not attempt to capture the snake. You may get bitten again.
2. Immediately contact 000 and send someone for assistance.
3. Lay down and stay still. The venom travels through your body through movement.
4. Bandage the affected arm or leg, beginning at the foot or hand and work upwards. Using a second bandage, work from the shoulder or hip down. Splint the entire limb so it cannot be moved, or at least stay still.
5. Keep someone with you to help maintain your breathing. Do what it takes to reduce your heart rate. Stay calm.

Find more info. about Tassie snakes on this website!
**Patterns on Parkers!**

The turn off to Parker’s Beach is on the ‘loop road’, almost 2km North of the turn off to the Coal Mines. Find yourself here at low tide to enjoy a treasury of nature’s patterns, textures and shapes! *Can you match these descriptions with the images on the next page?*

A  Squiggly lines made by a sea-snail.
B  Driftwood lined up by the sea, following the curve of the shore.
C  Geometrically arranged bumps on a pinecone.
D  Green fronds in miniature, the leaves of a fern in descending size.
E  A layered pattern made by sandbars as you look out toward sea.
F  Vertical lines against a blue sky – eucalypt trees inland.
G  Repeating organic shapes made by the movement of water.
H  A ribbed texture in sand, made by the movement of waves.

Watch for patterns, shapes or textures as you travel: draw and describe your *favourite* below!

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The coal at Plunkett Point was first extracted by adits (horizontal tunnels) close to the water’s edge. The coal seam and remains of these early workings can still be seen on the rocky beach below the settlement ruins. Later shafts were added – the deepest descended 92 metres from the surface! When the mines closed all of the shafts were collapsed. Now all that remains are the above ground ruins. You can visit the site of the main mine shaft just north of the main settlement.

Don’t forget to look down! Evidence of the coal that was mined here can still be seen throughout the site.

Put Yourself in the Picture! Draw yourself in the doorway, and complete the missing part of the ruins.

The first operational coal mines in Tasmania were at Saltwater River. The Coal Mines Historic Site is one of 11 sites that make up the Australian Convict Sites World Heritage property.

The coal mines provided coal to people in Hobart and its surrounds but also served as a place of punishment for the worst class of convicts.

The underground cells you might see today were actually solitary confinement cells reserved for punishing convicts.

Did you know that excavating a mine is not just a matter of digging a very deep hole? An unsupported hole will cave in – sometimes with terrible consequences. Skilled, (usually free) miners were used at the coal face, with the convicts providing the unskilled physical labour.

Convicts at the Coal Mines
Canny Connections

At the Coal Mines you will see a lot of gum trees and wattle trees. One type of wattle which is common here is the Black Wattle and it has a strange connection with a type of gum tree – the White Gum - which is also common here. A type of ant called Meat Ants make their homes in cracks in the bark of the Black Wattle, and this is also where the rare Tasmanian Hair Streak butterfly lays her eggs. When the eggs hatch, and turn into caterpillars, the caterpillars give out a sweet liquid which the ants lick up. When the caterpillar is ready to make its cocoon, the ants herd the caterpillar down the trunk of the Black Wattle and onto the trunk of a White Gum. The caterpillar gets into a crack in the bark of the tree to spin its cocoon, where the Hair Streak butterfly eventually hatches.

Bird Bingo
Can you find these native birds on your travels? Where were they?

Look down some more! This place is home to some rare and beautiful orchids, but they’re very small, so you’ll have to look carefully.

There are over 100 species of bird on the Tasman Peninsula. Draw your favourite here!
There is a lot to see on the Peninsula. Choose something to count and make a ‘collection’! You can draw each type if you like!

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Draw your favourites here...

...and here...

Remarkable Cave got its name because if you look through one end of the cave out to the other, it looks a little bit like a map of Tasmania.

Strong waves crashing repeatedly against cliff-faces for thousands of years made sea caves while earthquakes cracked the walls of the caves to help make the Remarkable Cave!

Remarkable Cave is made up of different sandstones and dolerite. Sometimes extreme pressure and heat made patterns in the rocks. It is easier to see these patterns because the dolerite heated up some of the sandstone as it cooled down.

Draw the patterns in the rocks or the cave’s Tasmania shape here....

Did you know the Remarkable Cave has three entrances?
There are eight bat species found in Tasmania. These include the Little Forest Bat, Large Forest Bat, Southern Forest Bat, Chocolate Wattled Bat, Goulds Wattled Bat, Tasmanian Long-eared Bat, and Lesser Long-eared Bat and the Eastern Falsistrelle.

Most females give birth to a single young each year however some species have twins.

When born the pups are very large compared to their mother and this ratio of baby to mother is the same as a human giving birth to a 20 kg baby.

Pups are born without fur and in early summer and feed on milk from their mother.

The young develop quickly and within 6 – 8 weeks they are nearly the same size of their mother, fully furred, flying and hunting for insects.

Some bats can live for over 20 years!

Bats are living without fur and in early summer and feed on milk from their mother.

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Some bats can live for over 20 years!
There are two types of bats: Micro Bats and Mega Bats. Micro bats are the smaller bats that predominantly feed on insects. Mega Bats are the Flying Foxes or Fruit Bats that feed predominantly on nectar, blossom and native fruits.

Some bats live in caves while others live in tree hollows. There are no cave dwelling bats in Tasmania.

On a warm evening around dusk if you see something a bit larger than a moth flying around it is most likely a microbat. These are little insectivorous bats that hunt insects using echolocation.

BATS BELONG TO THE ORDER CHIROPTERA (MEANING “HAND WINGED”!!)

Echolocation is similar to what whales and dolphins use under water. Blind as a bat is not true as they have good eye sight but use echolocation to navigate their environment and hunt at night. Bats make noises and wait for the sound waves to bounce back off objects (an "echo"), if it doesn’t bounce back then they can safely fly forward. They can tell the distance of various objects by how quickly the sound waves bounce back to them.

There are approximately 1,200 different bat species worldwide.

Bats can be found in every environment except the two poles.

There are no cave dwelling bats in Tasmania.

Word Bank
- echo
- night
- bounce
- bat
- dolphins

52. 53.
Cape Raoul Lookout

Jurassic dolerite columns loom out of the sea in Tasman National Park. Dinosaurs roamed when these hexagonal cliffs formed!

An easy 45 min. walk from the end of Highcroft Road.

Showcasing: The Little Forest Bat

The Little Forest Bat sitting on a thumb in the photo below is an adult. It may be fourteen years old. It weighs 4 grams and is small enough to fit in a match box.

Microbats are a very important part of our environment as they are the unpaid insect control. Insectivorous bats can eat up to half their body weight in insects per night. For example a Little Forest Bat weighs 4 grams and so eats around 2 grams of insects per night. Now this little bat feeds mostly on mosquitos.

Bats are nocturnal meaning they are active at night.

How many mosquitos do you think there are in 2 grams? _____________

This QR Code takes you to a Tas. Parks and Wildlife PDF about ...you guessed it: bats!
**Leeches and Ticks**

You can come across either of these blood sucking insects in any rural, bush or forest areas of Tasmania. Leeches like moist forest the most. Ticks thrive in drier regions and are commonly found in bracken fern. They are attracted to you by the vibrations of walking and body heat. Very few people are badly affected by them unless you have allergies (treat for allergies if necessary).

Wearing light clothing is helpful in reducing their contact with you because they are more easily seen before they can attach to you. Wear hats, long pants and shirts and tuck pants into your socks.

If you get a **leech** bite: you apply salt, tea tree oil, or just pull them off. The wound will bleed due to the anti-coagulant the leech injects into you.

**If you get a tick bite:** depending how long they are on you, they may bury their head into your skin. Smother it with vaseline and wait for a few minutes for it to withdraw its head. If the head is still embedded when you remove them, ensure their head is clasped by narrow headed tweezers and pull them out without squeezing their bodies.

The Tasmanian Government now seems open to the possibility that some ticks may carry bacteria which cause life-threatening diseases. **If you are concerned, see a doctor as soon as possible after a tick bite.**

You may not feel or see leeches or ticks until after your walk. For most people it is painless and easy to remove them.

For bites from either: Use an antiseptic after removal and a bandaid to stop bleeding. These bites may get itchy, so it helps to cover them to reduce scratching and possible infection.

Don’t let them stop you enjoying the bush. Simply add some salt and vaseline to your first aid kit just in case!
Macropods

The Macropod family includes:

- Forester kangaroo
- The Tasmanian bettong
- The Tasmanian pademelon
- The Long-Nosed potoroo
- Bennetts Wallaby

Wildlife Word-search

Our nocturnal animals like to hide during the day and come out at night! Can you find the animals hidden in this word-search?

| RYDUGDLMYUATTTE | FENOPNUBBJOZAN |
| WTDMSGOOMOWWSO | RALISMTCONNML |
| IBTOLBEITYXBAE | NMPEDDFEZJNMG |
| GBOBNRRREEBFIE | TWKNAROAEEHVWAD |
| AKTBAGATGQVCNA | IAUUSMNZTOUVWDPL |
| LLOUQNRETSAEX | NWUMASKEDOWLVOM |
| YTOOROTOPBATIZ | HZSXRYGTGQZXLB |

Draw a macropod’s footprints here. If you can’t find some, imagine what they might look like!

The word macropod is made from two parts. Can you guess what they mean?...

Macro = pasta/large/tiny

Pod = house/nest/foot
**Answers**

**P.2**  No right or wrong way of doing this!

**P.12**  1 disease  2 car  3 isolate  4 devils

5 help  1 drive

**P.13**  The Tessellated Pavement formed over millions of years. A layer of silt was covered by further layers of sediments. These were compacted over time, forming siltstone. Later, stresses in the Earth’s crust cracked the flat siltstone. These cracks have become more obvious due to erosion, giving the look of pavers.

The Tessellated Pavement is made of **sedimentary rock**.

‘Tessellate’ means that a shape can be repeated in such a way as to cover an area without overlapping or leaving gaps.

e.g.

[Diagram: These shapes will tessellate:]

**P.16**  The dog line was a way of keeping convicts on the Peninsula. For the full story, it’s worth a visit to the Eaglehawk Neck hall.

**P.17**  Orca eat seals, dolphins, fish


**P.19**  In descending order, the diagrams should be numbered 3, 1, 2.

**P.23**  The sea water would have to be moving from East to West.

**P.25**  Competition for food from other predators such as Devils, threat from predators such as cats, and habitat destruction through urban development or fires are all threats to the numbers of quolls. Increasing numbers would depend on availability of habitat with plenty of food and places to shelter, with less competition and threats from other predators.

‘Arboreal’ means ‘living in trees’.

**P.27**  Norfolk Bay is a shark nursery.

There are no right or wrong answers for most of the questions on the Norfolk Bay pages.

The railway was built in the 1830’s so that goods and persons could be transported between Taranna and Port Arthur without the long delays that often presented for ships when they were assailed by wild weather direct from the Antarctic. It was propelled by convicts.

**P.31**


**P.32**  You can help seals and penguins by keeping some distance between yourself and them and their homes, by thinking twice before you buy plastic items, and picking up rubbish on the shores.
Skates eat shellfish, and this is why you will often find shells piled at the edge of Shelley Beach.

You can keep yourself safe from snakes by treading heavily as you walk, wearing long socks and trousers, keeping to the path, and giving snakes lots of space.

Echolocation is similar to what whales and dolphins use under water. Blind as a bat is not true as they have good eye sight but use echolocation to navigate their environment and hunt at night. Bats make noises and wait for the sound waves to bounce back off objects (an echo), if it doesn’t bounce back then they can safely fly forward. They can tell the distance of various objects by how quickly the sound waves bounce back to them.

There are 800 – 1000 mosquitos in 2 grams.

Macro = large  Pod = foot

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