



## Time and Change - HISE- First Contact Stage 2 / The Australian Colonies Stage 3

<p><b>Learning Intention</b></p> <p>What were the events the led up to our current way of life in our local area? What is the <i>heritage</i> of our local area?</p> <p>What did colonial Australia look, smell, taste, feel like?</p>	<p><b>Curriculum Outcomes</b></p> <p><u>History 2-3</u></p> <p>HT2-2 - describes and explains how significant individuals, groups and events contributed to changes in the local community over time</p> <p>HT2-5 - applies skills of historical inquiry and communication</p> <p>HT3-1 - describes and explains the significance of people, groups, places and events to the development of Australia</p> <p>HT3-2 describes and explains different experiences of people living in Australia over time</p> <p>HT3-5 applies a variety of skills of historical inquiry and communication</p> <p><u>Geography Stage 2-3</u></p> <p>GE2-1 examines features and characteristics of places and environments</p> <p>GE2-2 describes the ways people, places and environments interact</p> <p>GE2-3 examines differing perceptions about the management of places and environments</p> <p>GE3-1 describes the diverse features and characteristics of places and environments</p> <p>GE3-2 explains interactions and connections between people, places and environments</p> <p>GE3-3 compares and contrasts influences on the management of places and environments</p>
<p><b>Lesson 1 - BIG SCRUB - Content</b></p> <p>Approximately 335 million years ago, Scientists believe that all the land masses were in a single super continent called Pangea. Around 200 million years ago this land mass split into Laurasia and Gondwana. 40 million years ago, broke off and started to drift North from Gondwana. At this time Australia was covered with rainforest.</p> <p>The Big Scrub, our local rainforest, was a <b>subtropical rainforest</b> that covered an area of <b>75,000 hectares</b> between Byron Bay, Lismore and Ballina prior to European settlement. It was the largest expanse of lowland subtropical rainforest in Australia. It is directly descended from the great Gondwana rainforest that covered Australia 40 million years ago. There are some tree species in the Big Scrub today that are said to be 240 million years old!!! Aboriginal peoples of the Bundjalung nation belonged to the land of the Big Scrub for 10s of 1000s of years. They were its custodians and found food, medicines and tool making materials in the rainforest.</p>	<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p><b>1A</b> - Look at the Big Scrub past and present map and answer the questions.</p> <p><b>1B</b> - Investigate a Big Scrub plant and answer the questions</p> <p><b>1C</b> - Draw a plant from the Big Scrub using the techniques outlined.</p>
<p><b>Online Links (optional)</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.britannica.com/place/Pangea">https://www.britannica.com/place/Pangea</a> Search 'continents' 'Gondwana' and 'continental drift' on Youtube.com Search Big Scrub and Big Scrub plants <a href="https://www.bigscrubrainforest.org/">https://www.bigscrubrainforest.org/</a></p>	



- Lismore Basalt
- Approx. area of the Big Scrub before European settlement
- Approx. area of Big Scrub remnants



**1A - Look at the Big Scrub past and present map and answer the questions.**

1) When you look at the past and present map of the Big Scrub it shows that 99% of the Big Scrub rainforest is no longer around. How do you think that effects the animals that have adapted to live in this habitat?

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2) The Big Scrub is Heritage listed rainforest, which means... that it has heritage significance and that the community want to keep it for future generations. Do you think this is a good idea? Why/Why not?

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3) What are some things we can do so we don't lose all our Big Scrub?

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4) The Bundjalung Nation were custodians of the lands the Big Scrub is on. What does being a custodian mean?

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**EXTENSION**

Write a newspaper article discussing why we need to preserve our Big Scrub

# 1B - Investigate a Big Scrub plant and answer the questions below

You may use the plant information below to answer the questions OR you can investigate your own Big Scrub plant.



**TUCKERBUSH**  
EDGE AUSTRALIAN TUCKER BUSH

About    FAQ

Black Apple (aka. Yellow Buttonwood) is the largest of all the local bush tucker fruits. The actual fruits resemble apples or plums in both size and appearance, and may be eaten raw, direct from the tree when ripe. It is a rainforest species native to Queensland and New South Wales, prized as one of the best carving woods in Australia.

The first flowers are female, appearing in the Spring, with male flowers following shortly after. The fruit darkens as it ripens, turning shiny and purplish-blue or black in Summer (September to November). Its fibrous white flesh is tinged with purple-red hues and is sweet to the taste. Each fruit contains 3-5 brown seeds, 2cm long.

Black Apple is mostly used fresh, and makes for great pies and cobblers. The fruit can also be used for juice, vinegar or cider. After harvesting, the flavour is predominantly sweet and tart.

As a rainforest tree, the Black Apple may be grown in full sun or part shade, but protect from the afternoon Summer sun while it's still young. It prefers soil with good drainage, and responds well to good soil moisture and extra fertilising.

In its native rainforest conditions, it can grow up to 25m in height, but will likely reach between 10-15m in a domestic garden. With adequate pruning, it may be kept in a pot.

**Quick care**

- Suitable for full-sun
- Suitable for part-shade
- Provides shade
- Suitable for pots
- Dimensions:
  - Height 10-15m
  - Width 5-8m
- Tolerates sandy soils
- Fruits from:
  - Year 3-5
- Bird attracting
- Attracts bees & insects

<https://tuckerbush.com.au/black-apple-pouteria-australis/>

What is the common name of your bush tucker plant?

What is the botanical name of your bush tucker plant?

In a few sentences, tell me about your bush tucker plant?

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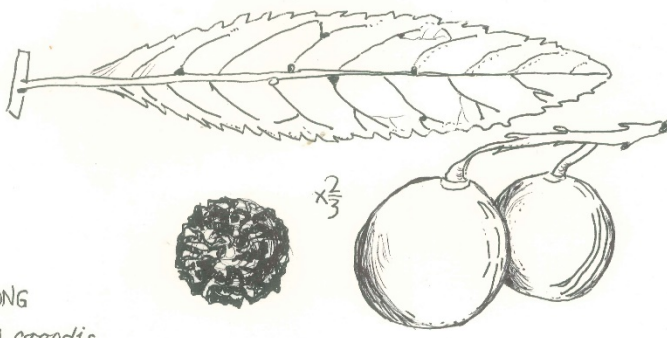
**1C - Draw the plant below or investigate and draw a different plant from the Big Scrub using the techniques outlined.**

- Whenever you are drawing remember to look at your subject 3 x more than drawing it - look, look, look, draw.
- Draw what you see and not what you think you see.
- Keep outlines light.
- Take your time and enjoy the process
- Annotate (label) your picture with parts i.e. leaf, seed, stem, bark.



**Quandong - *Elaeocarpus angustifolius***

Plant sketch, detail of sketch,  
leaves sketch, plant and seed



BLUE QUANDONG  
*Elaeocarpus grandis*

Draw and label your plant parts here...