

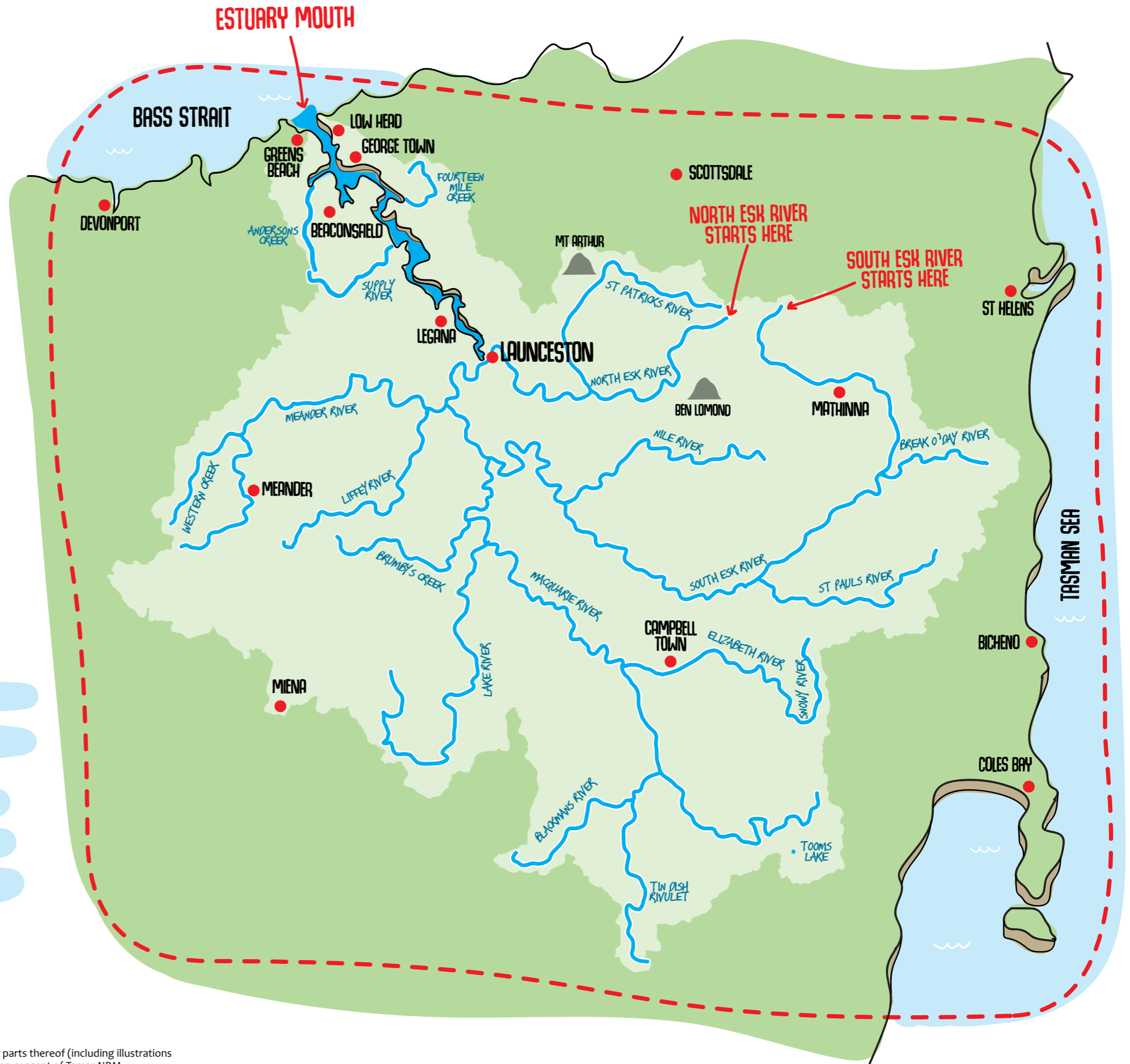
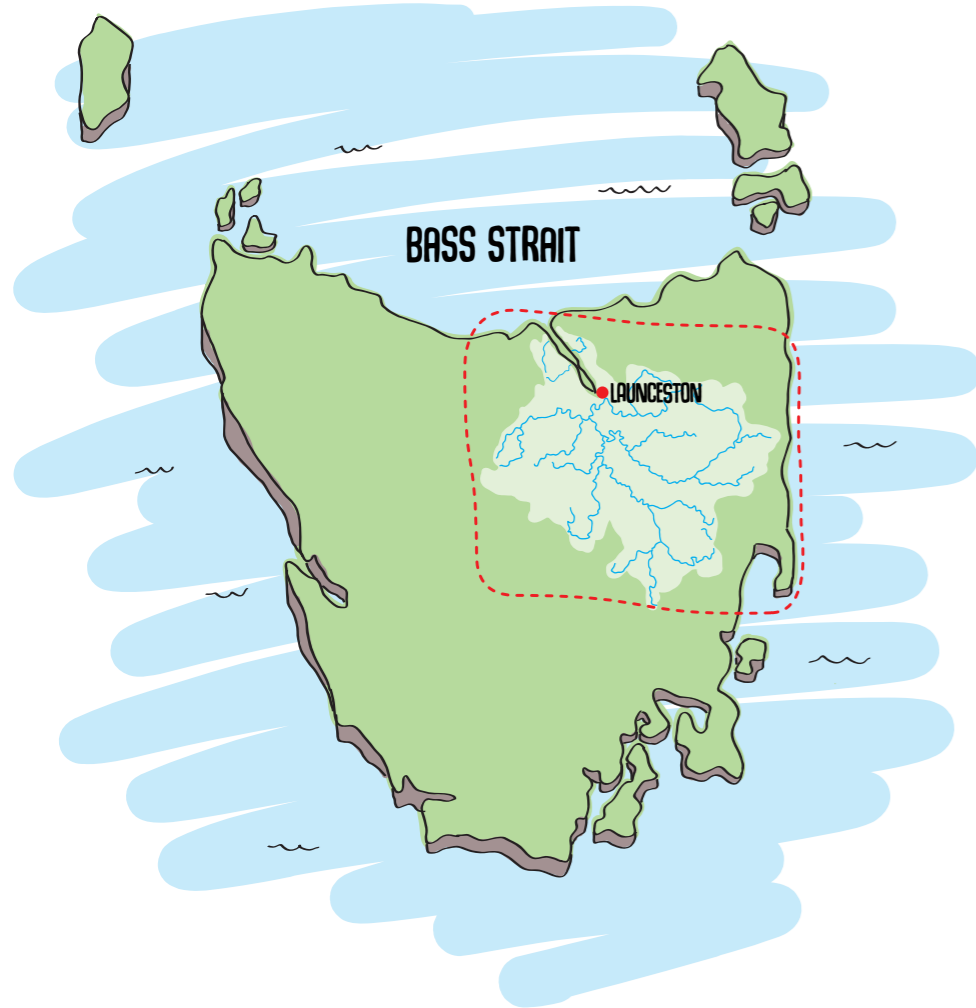
THIS JOURNEY BELONGS TO



MAJOR RIVERS AND CATCHMENT AREA

FUN FACT

DID YOU KNOW THE CATCHMENT IS ALSO CALLED A DRAINAGE BASIN



SOURCE TO SEA MAP OVERVIEW

LET THE JOURNEY BEGIN!

SOURCE

KATE REED RESERVE

**URBAN & INDUSTRIAL
IMPACTS**

**DISAPPEARING
RIVULET**

**REAPPEARING
RIVULET**

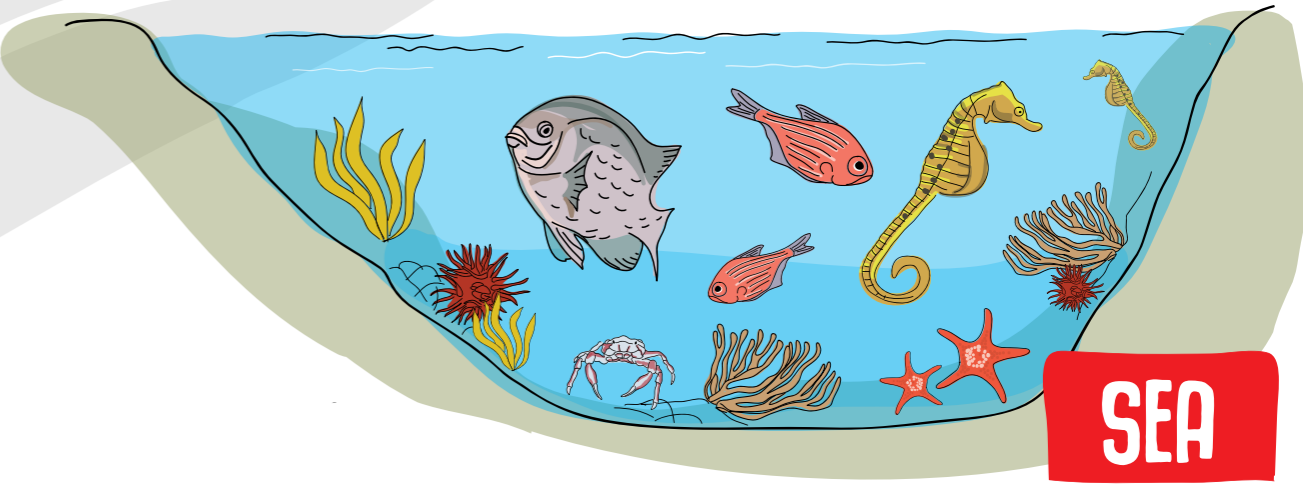
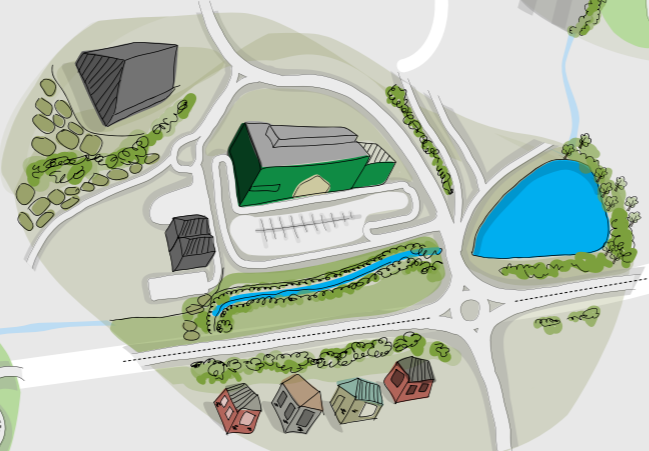
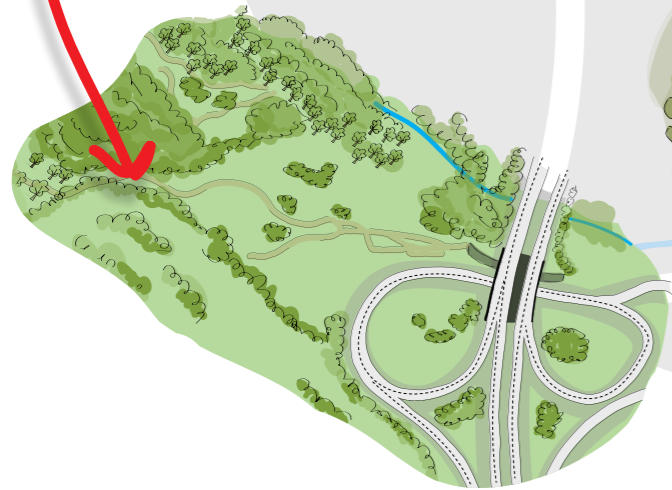
**PUNCHBOWL
RESERVE**

QUEECHY LAKE

**THE NORTH ESK
MEETS
KANAMALUKA**

BENEATH THE TAMAR

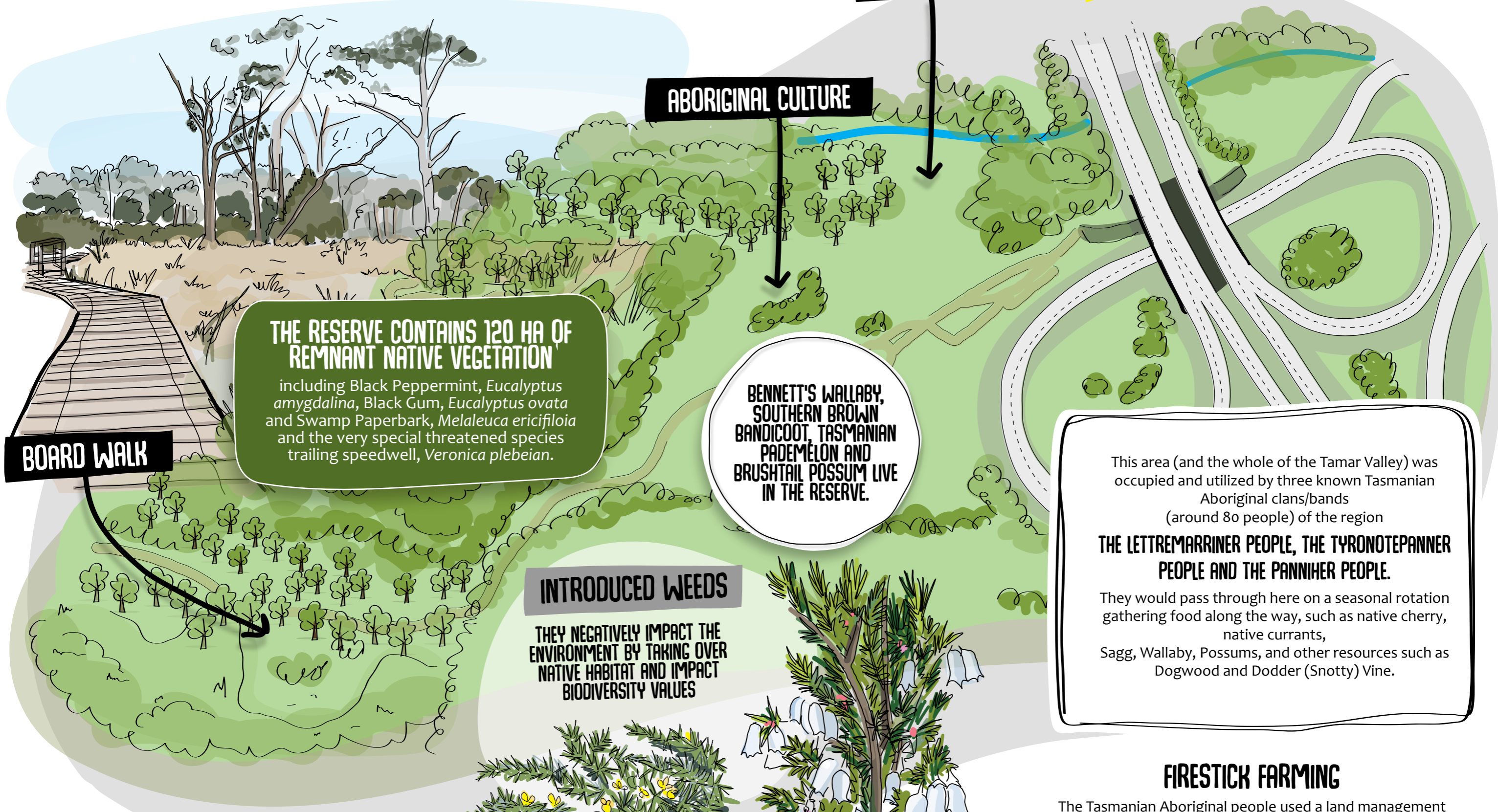
SEA



KATE REED RESERVE

FUN FACT

KATE REED RESERVE IS NAMED AFTER HENRY REED'S WIFE WHO WAS THE LATE OWNER OF THE MT PLEASANT ESTATE



ABORIGINAL CULTURE

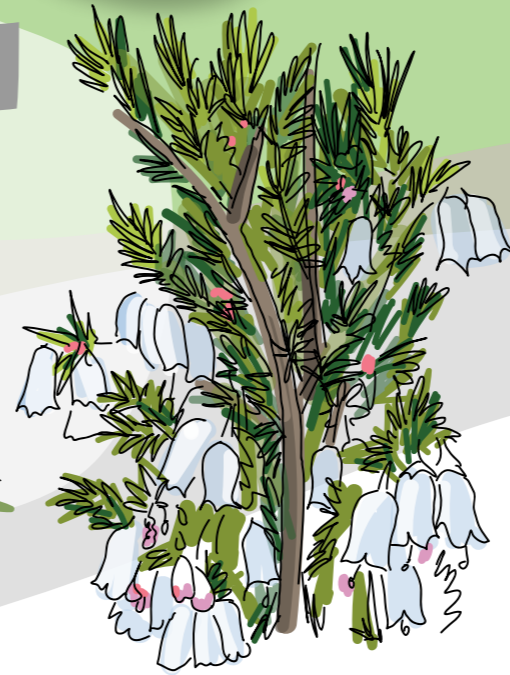
BENNETT'S WALLABY,
SOUTHERN BROWN
BANDICOOT, TASMANIAN
PADAMELON AND
BRUSHTAIL POSSUM LIVE
IN THE RESERVE.

INTRODUCED WEEDS

THEY NEGATIVELY IMPACT THE ENVIRONMENT BY TAKING OVER NATIVE HABITAT AND IMPACT BIODIVERSITY VALUES



GORSE



SPANISH HEATH

THE RESERVE CONTAINS 120 HA OF REMNANT NATIVE VEGETATION
including Black Peppermint, *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, Black Gum, *Eucalyptus ovata* and Swamp Paperbark, *Melaleuca ericifolia* and the very special threatened species trailing speedwell, *Veronica plebeian*.

BOARD WALK

WATER BUGS

This area (and the whole of the Tamar Valley) was occupied and utilized by three known Tasmanian Aboriginal clans/bands (around 80 people) of the region
THE LETTREMARRINER PEOPLE, THE TYRONOTEPANNER PEOPLE AND THE PANNIHER PEOPLE.
They would pass through here on a seasonal rotation gathering food along the way, such as native cherry, native currants, Sagg, Wallaby, Possums, and other resources such as Dogwood and Dodder (Snotty) Vine.

FIRESTICK FARMING

The Tasmanian Aboriginal people used a land management technique known as 'firestick farming', which used low intensity fire (now known as a 'cultural burn') to clear tree sapling/scrub growth and promote lush grasslands for the animals, such as wallabies, pademelons and wombats to feed from. That made them easy to find and then hunt for food.

FUN FACT

KATE REED RESERVE HAS OVER 6KM RECREATIONAL TRIALS FOR MOUNTAIN BIKE RIDERS, DOG WALKERS AND TRAIL RUNNERS.

ACTIVITY SHEET

KATE REED RESERVE

BOARD WALK

DO SOME SKETCHING!

LOOK: WHAT CAN YOU SEE?

LISTEN: WHAT CAN YOU HEAR?

SMELL: WHAT CAN YOU SMELL?

HOW DOES IT MAKE YOU FEEL?

WHAT IS A CATCHMENT?

WHAT PART OF THE CATCHMENT ARE YOU IN?

NAME ONE OF THE NATIVE PLANTS
THAT GROW IN THE RESERVE?

NAME ONE OF THE INTRODUCED
WEEDS THAT GROW IN THE RESERVE?

ABORIGINAL CULTURE

WHAT WAS THE NAME OF ONE OF THE CLANS/BANDS THAT WOULD PASS THROUGH THIS AREA AND WHAT RESOURCES WOULD THEY HAVE FOUND AND USED?

WHAT DID THE LAND MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUE USED BY LOCAL ABORIGINAL PEOPLE BECOME KNOWN AS AND WHY WAS IT USED?

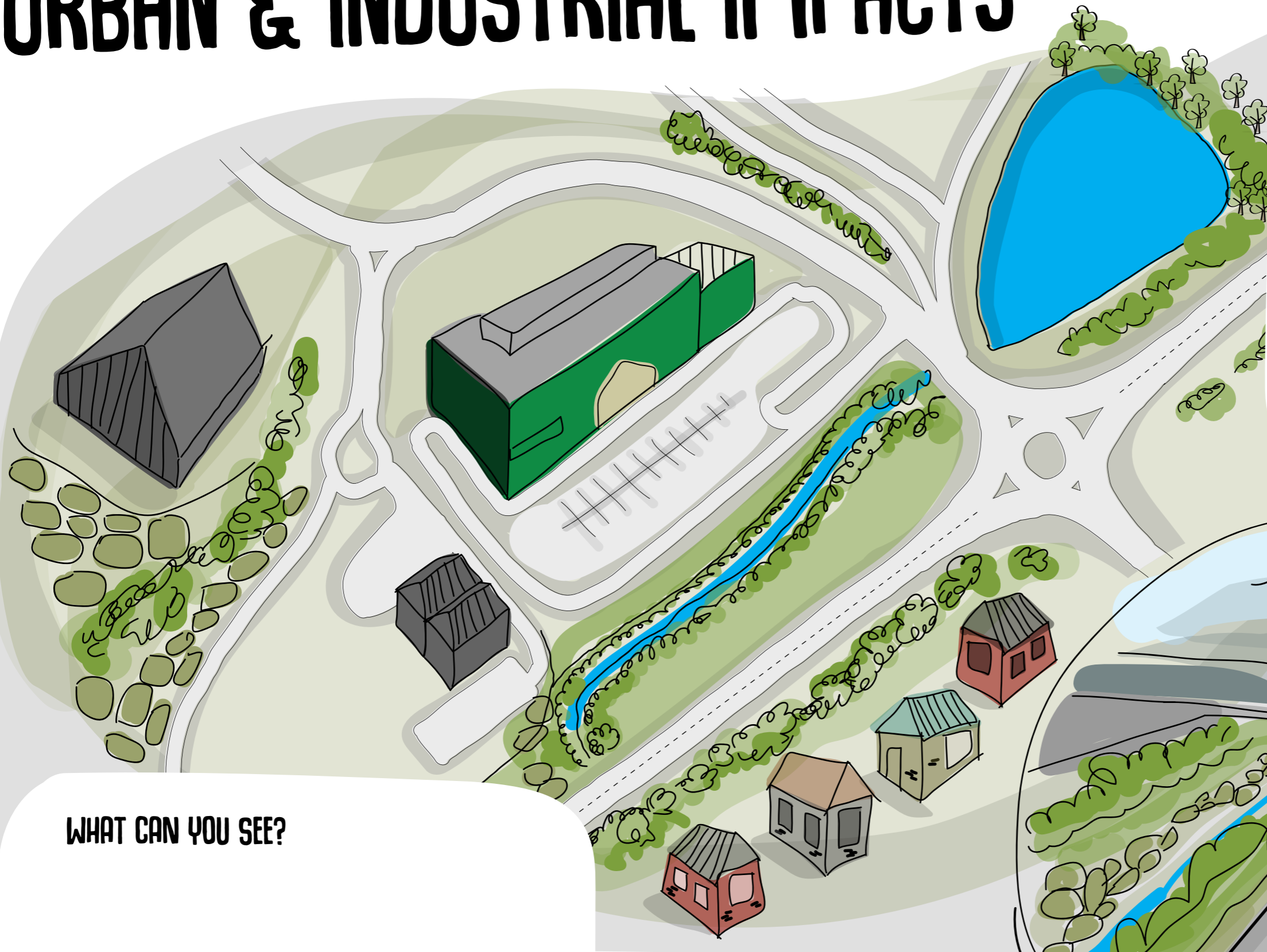
WATER BUGS

NAME ONE OF THE WATER BUGS THAT INDICATES VERY GOOD WATER QUALITY?

A DIVERSITY OF WATER BUGS INDICATES GOOD WATER QUALITY. TRUE OR FALSE?

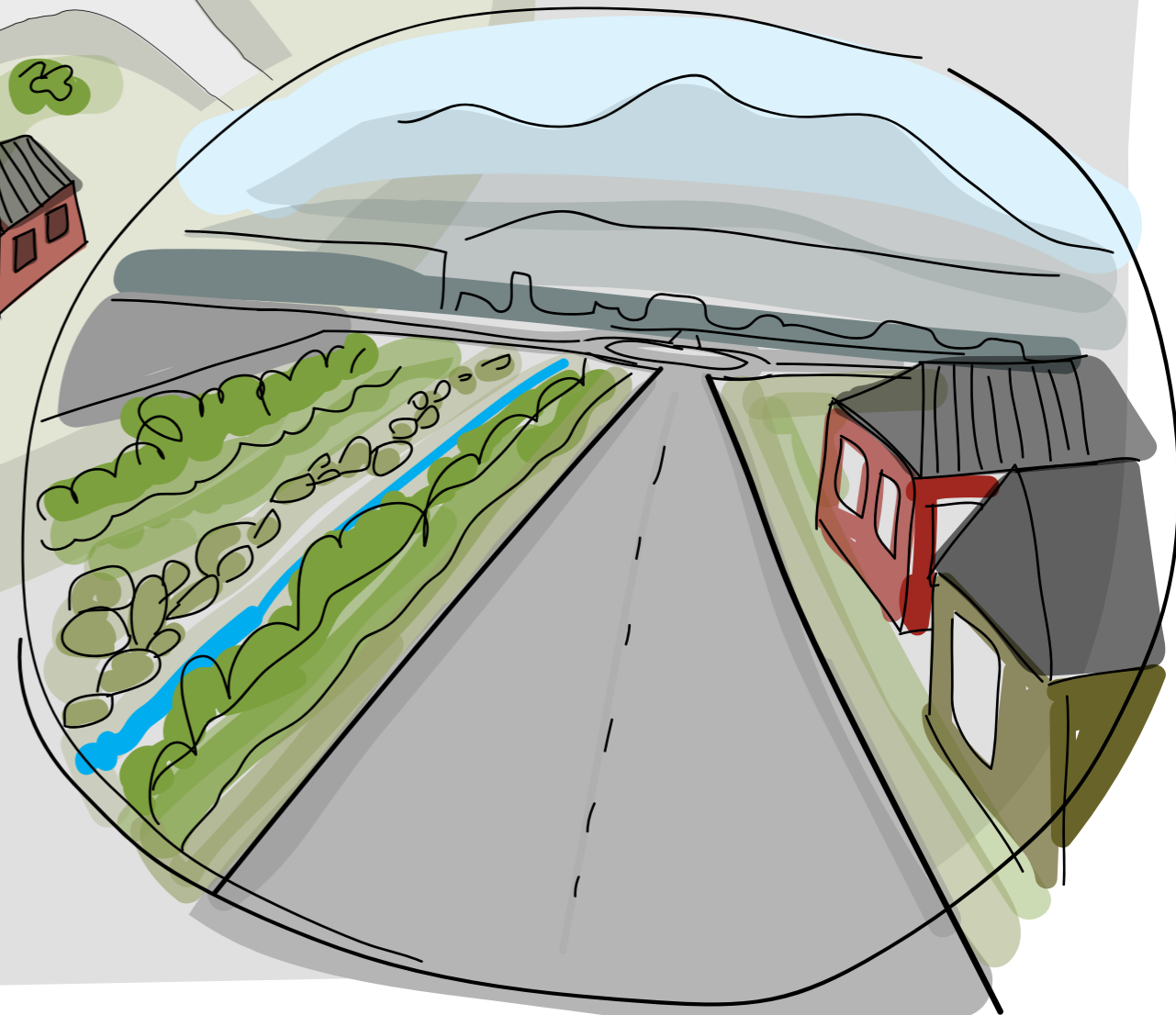
WHERE DO YOU FIND RIPARIAN VEGETATION?

URBAN & INDUSTRIAL IMPACTS



WHAT CAN YOU SEE?

NAME ONE THING THAT COULD END UP IN THE WATER WAY FROM THIS CHANGED LAND USE.



DISAPPEARING RIVULET

KINGS MEADOWS HIGH SCHOOL

WHY IS THE KINGS MEADOWS RIVULET DIVERTED UNDER-GROUND?

SHOW WHERE THE RIVULET FLOWS UNDERGROUND

WHY IS THERE A RETENTION BASIN ON THE EDGE OF THE SCHOOL OVAL?



REAPPEARING RIVULET

KINGS MEADOWS HOTEL CAR PARK

RUBBISH IS A POLLUTANT, WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?

WHAT MATERIALS ARE THE LITTER MADE FROM AND WHICH TYPE DOMINATES?

HOW CAN THIS LITTER ENTER THE KINGS MEADOWS RIVULET?

WHAT DAMAGE DOES RUBBISH DO TO THE RIVULET AND BEYOND?

BY 2050, THE OCEANS COULD HAVE MORE PLASTIC THAN FISH!

NOT SO
FUN
FACT



BE A WASTE WARRIOR AND BE PART OF THE SOLUTION, NOT THE PROBLEM.

Globally to date, there is about 8.3 billion tons of plastic in the world – some 6.3 billion tons of that is litter



PUNCHBOWL RESERVE

FUN FACT

CITY OF LAUNCESTON COUNCIL BOUGHT IN 1000 TONNE OF ROCK TO CREATE 4 WEIRS IN THE RIVULET TO SLOW DOWN THE WATER FLOW. SLOWING DOWN THE WATER HELPS REDUCE EROSION AND THEREFORE REDUCE SEDIMENT LOADING INTO THE RIVULET.

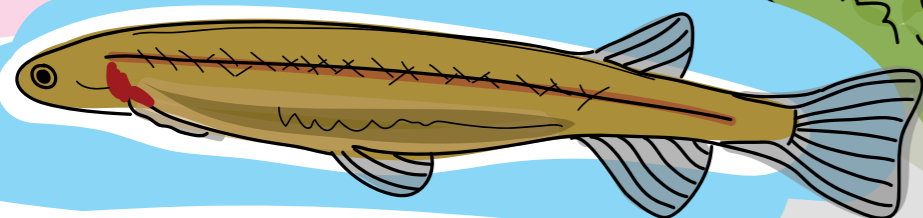
NAME 3 REASONS WHY PARKS, GARDENS AND BUSH SPACES ARE IMPORTANT PLACES AND SPACES IN TOWNS AND CITIES?

HOW DO THE MAN-MADE WEIRS HELP MAINTAIN A HEALTHY WATER WAY?

WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE NATIVE FISH SPECIES THAT LIVE IN THE WATER WAY?

FUN FACT

TASMANIAN GALAXIID IS ONE OF TASMANIA'S MOST THREATENED FISH SPECIES AND THEY CAN BE FOUND IN THE KINGS MEADOWS RIVULET AT PUNCHBOWL RESERVE.



QUEECHY LAKE MEETS THE NORTH ESK

NAME TWO REASONS WHY THIS AREA IS IMPORTANT.

SKETCH WHAT YOU SEE

**FUN
FACT**

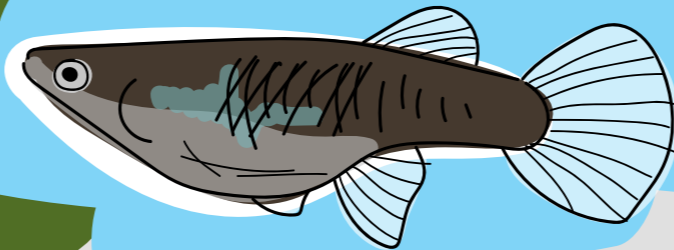
THE NORTH ESK RIVER IS STILL TIDAL
JUST PAST QUEECHY LAKE



**NOT SO
FUN
FACT**

GAMBUSIA INTRODUCED PEST SPECIES

Gambusia was introduced into Australia more than 100 years ago from Mexico to help control mosquito populations and malaria. This did not work and the gambusia began breeding prolifically and now has caused extensive damage to native aquatic species including the threatened species, Green And Gold Frog.



NAME TWO OF THE BIRD SPECIES
THAT NEST IN THE MIDDLE OF QUEECHY LAKE?

BENEATH THE TAMAR

**FUN
FACT**

IT IS NATURAL FOR AN ESTUARY LIKE THE TAMAR TO INFILL WITH SEDIMENTS.

WHAT IS THE MOST COMMON UNDERWATER HABITAT TYPE IN THE ESTUARY?

DOES ANYTHING LIVE IN OR ON THE MUDFLATS?

NAME THREE LARGE MARINE ANIMALS THAT VISIT THE ESTUARY.

EACH HIGH TIDE MAKES THE WATER LEVEL RISE BY ABOUT 3 METRES!

BASS STRAIT

ESTUARY MOUTH

LOW HEAD

GREENS BEACH

GEORGE TOWN

**FUN
FACT**

THE TAMAR ESTUARY IS 70 KM LONG AND MEETS THE BASS STRAIT AT LOW HEAD.

