



HOPETOWN HERALD



THIS WEEK - SPRING IS IN THE AIR!

Term 3 Week 8 2021

HOW'S THE WEATHER?

And that means the start of warmer weather, flowers blossoming and if there has been a time to enjoy Australia's outdoors – it begins NOW! Spring in Australia is from September to November where the weather quickly grows warmer. There is usually plenty of rain, we have some trees in full bloom and many flowers grow. Many animals and birds have their babies in the spring also.

Here are animal and plant behaviours to look out for:

Nesting birds: Magpies are some of the most obvious nesters, with their territorial behaviour and love of parading around carrying nesting material like sticks and pet fur.



Birds like owls, tawny frogmouths and kookaburras, as well as parrots like cockatoos, rosellas and lorikeets, raise their young in tree hollows instead of making nests, so you may see squabbling over prime sites.



Wildflowers: Native orchids and other wildflowers are starting to pop up. The more you start to look outside the more colours you will see. Try it! **Bats:** Large bats, like our grey-headed flying foxes, do not sleep through winter, but they do become more active as the weather warms up, because their favourite fruits and flowers become more plentiful.



Reptiles emerging: the sleepy lizards, skinks, geckos and water dragons that call our parks and gardens home are beginning to wake up from their winter sleep. As we get more sun, you'll see them basking on flat rocks, concrete and sand. They are also fond of lying on the road, because bitumen holds heat so well, so keep an eye out for them, especially if you are in a car driving!

Snakes will also begin to wake soon. Keeping your yard clear of rubbish and overgrown grass is a good way to discourage them, as is controlling rats and mice



THE ZOOM ROOM

What is happening in the Zoom Room this week? On Tuesday it will be **Superheroes Day**. Dress up, share collectables of your favourite hero! On Wednesday it is **PICTIONARY** with Thursday it will be **Scattegories**. Another fun week ahead. See you at 12:30pm!

Remember to look at the TIME for NATURE google classroom for updates, ideas on how to get outside and appreciate what is for free – nature! And it's good for you too!!!

Australian Wattle day

This Wednesday is the first day of Spring. It is also Australia's National Wattle Day for everyone across Australia to celebrate.

There is no one way to celebrate National Wattle Day and you are only limited by your imagination. But you might like to:

WEAR a sprig of wattle or the uplifting colour of yellow

ORGANISE a picnic, lunch, morning/afternoon tea, BBQ or dinner for your family & friends

PLANT a wattle in your garden or wattles in a grove or revegetate a landscape

GO FOR A WALK to enjoy wattles in flower around your garden and suburb



Who could this week's photo be of? So here are some clues to help you out – this staff member is quite game to share this photo of himself. He loves S-words and always has Room for a chat during his day...



can you find the hidden dragon?



JOKES TO PUT A SPRING IN YOUR WEEK!

When is it impossible to plant flowers?

When you haven't botany!

How excited was the gardener about spring? So excited he wet his plants!

What do you get when two plants kiss? Tulips!

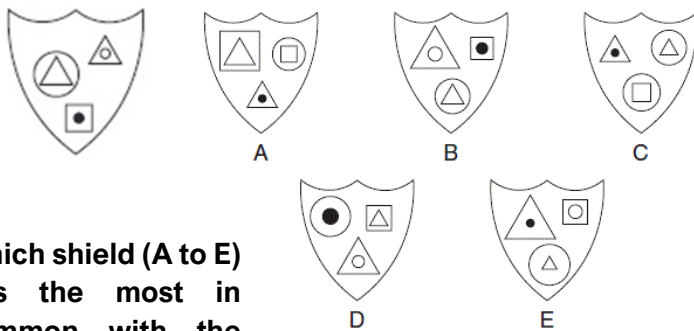
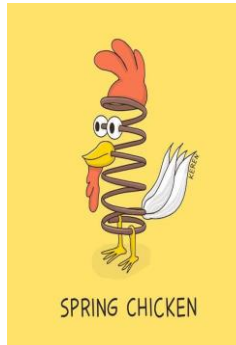
What did the tree say to spring? What a re-leaf!

Why did the bird go to the hospital? It needed tweet-ment!

What did the mother worm say to the little worm who was late? Where in earth have you been?!

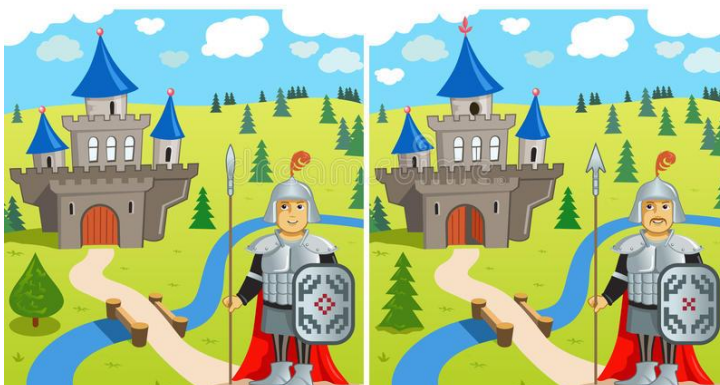


SPRING IS JUST ROUND THE CORNER



Which shield (A to E) has the most in common with the shield above?

FIND 10 DIFFERENCES



kidshelpline
Anytime Any Reason

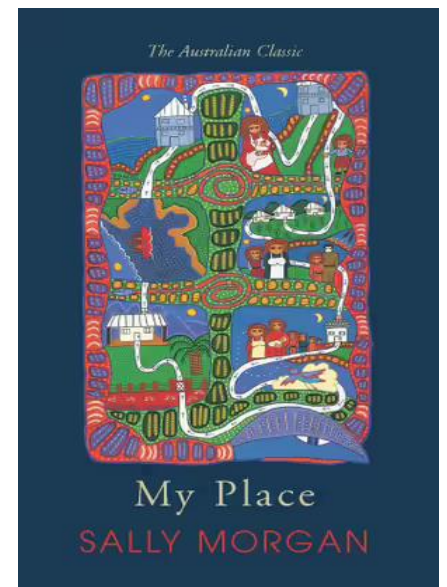
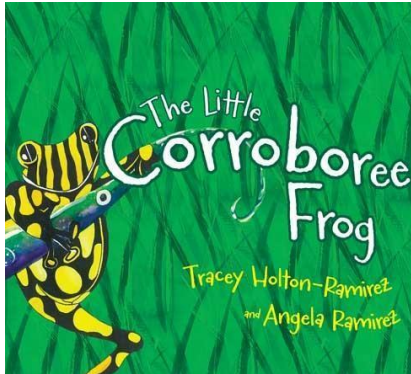
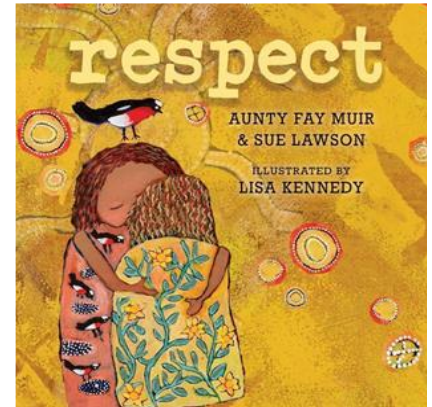
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Indigenous Literacy Day

Indigenous Literacy Day is an annual celebration of Indigenous stories, peoples, languages and culture.

WEDNESDAY 1ST SEPTEMBER

Through storytelling, Indigenous Literacy Day provides a window into the richness, diversity and multilingual world of First Nations peoples from across the country.



Reading is one of the important ways we gather information and learn about our world.

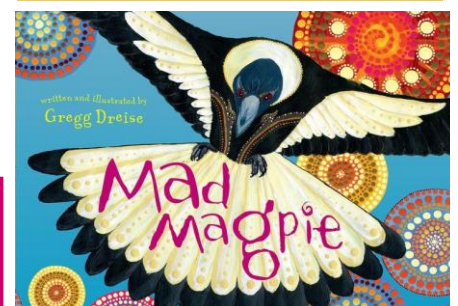
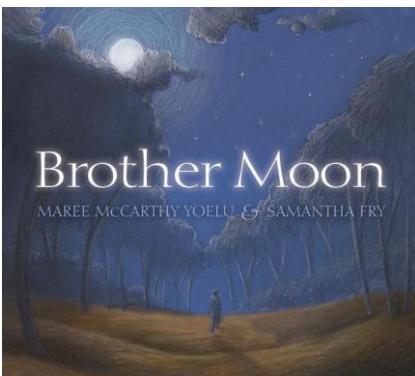
"Many of us take it for granted that our first experience with books will be in the language we speak. But this is not the everyday experience for many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who speak Indigenous languages, traditional languages"

It opens doors, providing information through blogs, books (fact and fiction), newspapers and magazines. Being able to read means you can send text messages, and chat online.

The use of a 'yarning circle' is an important process within Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture. Yarning circles are not just places to share stories, they are important places to:

- build respectful and positive trusting relationships.
- create a safe place to speak and respond, to resolve issues and move forward.
- develop reciprocal teaching and learning.

To celebrate Indigenous Literacy Day (ILD), the Indigenous Literacy Foundation is proud to present **Celebrating Stories and Language**, a free virtual event for all Australians going live from 9am Wednesday 1 September at ild.org.au.



Many aspects of the land, sky and waterways, including plants and animals, have special connections to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, and are specific to Country, land or place.

Did you know?

In Australia, most Aboriginal languages have been written using a phonemic orthography. This means that, unlike English, each letter only represents one sound, or more specifically one phoneme. So for the case of 'y', for example, we don't have to worry about whether it's pronounced in any of the following ways: 'yes', 'jury' or 'why'. It is always pronounced as in 'yes'.



kookaburra →	gugubarra →	GU-gu-BU-rra
(in English)	(in Wiradjuri)	(syllables in capitals are those stressed)

Birds of Hopetown

After a week break the birds of Hopetown is back! And this week we are looking at one we have all come to accept. **Editors note: I can't stand them!**

Peafowl is the term given to 3 species of bird which are members of the pheasant family. The Indian Peafowl is a native bird to the Indian subcontinent the Green Peafowl, breeds from east Burma to Java and the Congo Peafowl. Males are known as 'Peacocks' and females as 'Peahens'. The Peacock is the national bird of India. Peacocks are well known for their magnificent, beautiful tail feather displays during courtship.

The Peacocks 'train' contains over 200 shimmering feathers, each one decorated with eyespots. The male Indian Peacock has colouring of blue and green on its head, neck



and breast. The male Indian Peafowls actual tail feathers are short and grey in colour and can only be seen from behind when the tail is extended and fully fanned. The males display their beautiful fanned trains as part of their courtship behaviour to the Peahens.

Female Peafowl lack the bright colours of the male and have a more duller appearance which is common in many other bird species.

Peafowl are omnivores and their diet consists of plants and flower petals, seeds, ants, termites, ticks and locust. They will also eat small reptiles such as young snakes.

During courtship, the male spreads his train of feathers and makes it shiver to attract the female. The male will often back towards the receptive female, swinging around to confront her



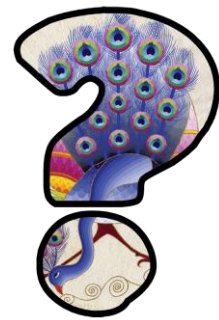
Peacocks may be pretty, but they are increasingly becoming an unwelcome sight in many suburbs/places in Australia as an introduced pet. They have proven to be a nuisance, with noise complaints, defecating causing hygiene issues and a hindrance to car owners – this is due to males attacking their reflection in car panels.

STEM activity

As you may have read regarding the information on peacocks – they are pretty birds and bring colour to the world around them. But due to their nature, they can also be a pest, which is the case at Hopetown.

The Hopetown community appreciates these animals and has no desire to harm them. We respect the natural world which makes Hopetown such a unique school site.

But is there a way that we can safely and smartly keep the peacocks away from Hopetown – at least during the mating season?



Dave would be appreciative if a student or staff member (or a class) could come with a creative, chemical free, humane and anti-violent way to keep the peacocks away from Hopetown.

Perhaps think about ways which the peacocks might stay away? Some thing they fear? Is there a smell? A sound – like a fox for example? Are there other animals which the peacock avoids?

So this is the **STEM** task:

Come up with a way which can keep peacocks away.

Hopetown brains trust – **the challenge is yours!**

TOKYO PARALYMPICS 2020



Australia will be represented by its largest-ever team at the Paralympic Games, with 179 athletes in Tokyo. It's an opportunity for some to share the challenges they have overcome on the world stage – and to go for gold! We are going to take a look at some of our Australian Paralympians:

Ahmed Kelly is taking part in his third Paralympic Games. He was born with severely underdeveloped arms and legs and lived in an orphanage in Baghdad, Iraq. He was adopted, coming to Australia as a young child.



Ahmed has won a Silver medal so far in Tokyo



Cyclist **Amanda Reid** has won Australia's seventh gold medal of the Tokyo Paralympics, with victory in the women's C1-3 500 metres time trial. Reid, who has cerebral palsy and an intellectual impairment, said immediately afterwards that she hoped her success would inspire other Indigenous Australians with

disabilities to follow in her footsteps and participate in sporting activities.

"It means everything to me to be a proud Guring-gai and Wemba-Wemba woman and to represent my people back home" she told Channel Seven "So I'm hoping I can encourage more Aboriginal disabled athletes to get into sport."

"Many Paralympians have had to overcome so many different challenges to get to the starting line or behind the blocks, and so on, and I think for us to get there, and the stories everyone will hear, is quite incredible. The sheer determination, the ability to never give up despite having a disability."

Rank	Team	🏅1	🏅2	🏅3	Total
1		36	26	27	89
2		20	15	16	51
3		14	7	20	41
4		12	9	4	25
5		10	17	19	36
6		8	0	2	10
7		7	11	13	31
8		7	6	5	18
9		6	5	13	24
10		5	7	7	19



Dylan Alcott is the defending gold medallist and world No. 1. Alcott comes to Tokyo with the glare of the world tennis spotlight on him having won the three preceding singles majors this year.

What are the criteria of entry for the Paralympics?

Have you thought about what is considered a disability for someone to be a participant in the games?

The Paralympic Movement offers sport opportunities for athletes with physical, vision and/or intellectual impairments that have at least one of the following 10 eligible impairments: Impaired muscle power, Impaired passive range of movement, Limb deficiency, Leg length difference, Short stature, Muscle tension, Uncoordinated movement, Involuntary movements, Vision impairment, Intellectual Impairment.

All competitors have to fulfil the WHO (World Health Organisation) definition of intellectual disability:

An IQ below 75; Impairment in adaptive functioning - for example, social, domestic and communication skills; and the

Did you know?

Athletes without disabilities compete in the Paralympics as sighted guides for athletes who are blind or have low vision.

In Sydney 2000, a scandal erupted when 10 out of 12 members of the Spanish basketball squad were unmasked as impostors without any disability.