

Managing Grassland Ecosystems: Student Worksheet



Eispeth Swan ©

Activity 1

Managing grassland ecosystems – Aboriginal use of fire

(Level 5)

Managing grassland ecosystems

Prior to European settlement grasslands extended over the Western Volcanic Plains in Victoria. Grasslands across the Western Volcanic Plains are now listed as Critically Endangered.

1. On the left is a list of threats to grasslands. Find and match the threat with the negative impact on the environment.

Introduction of feral animals

Soil is compacted and native grasses are eaten by cattle

Introduction of exotic plants

Habitat is removed when rocks are disturbed and removed

Over-grazing of native plants by cattle

The development of buildings, houses and roads has resulted in the loss of native plants and animals

Fertiliser is applied to the grasses

Exotic plants compete with native plants

Rocks are removed

Dams and weirs have been constructed along some rivers and streams, which have altered the natural flow

Urbanisation and development

Introduced animals compete with native animals and damage the landscape

Changed water use

A reduced amount of fire reduces diversity of plants in grasslands

Lack of fire

Fertilisers may kill native plants

2. List two ways grasslands can be managed.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

Follow the instructions and complete the BWVP Managing Grasslands online learning activity. This activity simulates how to manage a degraded grassland site.

3. Once you have completed the activity list your suggestions for managing the site.

- i. Weed Management: _____
- ii. Site Access: _____
- iii. Feral Animal Management: _____
- iv. Vegetation Restoration: _____
- v. Fauna Reintroductions: _____

4. What was your overall assessment?

5. Why are weeds a problem in grasslands?

6. Why is a predator-proof fence so effective?

7. Circle the feral animals from the following list:

Foxes	Rabbits	Bandicoots	Hares
Kangaroos	Feral cats	Feral dogs	Cockatoos

8. What impact do feral animals have on grasslands?

9. Why is it important to manage weeds, grazing and vehicles when reintroducing native plants?

10. What is the best order to implement the following management strategies?

Weed management – weed removal	_____
Site access – install predator-proof fence	_____
Feral animal management – feral animal removal	_____
Vegetation restoration – replanting	_____
Fauna reintroductions – reintroduce native animals	_____

11. Why is it important to reintroduce native animals last?

Aboriginal people and fire

12. Aboriginal people used fire for many reasons. List one.

13. Many native plants benefit from fire. Use the Ecolinc Biodiversity of the Western Volcanic Plains Flora and Fauna Field Guide to investigate how the following plants benefit from fire.

Common name	Scientific name	How does fire benefit the plant?
Silver Banksia	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	
Common Onion Orchid	<i>Microtis unifolia</i>	
Blackwood	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	

14. After a fire there is a great opportunity for plant seeds to germinate and grow as there is a greater amount of sunlight and reduced competition. Why?

15. How do the following animals survive a fire (look the animals up on the Ecolinc Biodiversity of the Western Volcanic Plains Flora and Fauna Field Guide)? Do they fly away, flee, burrow?

- i. Sulphur-crested Cockatoo: _____
- ii. Echidna: _____
- iii. Eastern Grey Kangaroo: _____
- iv. Grassland Earless Dragon: _____
- v. Magpie: _____

16. Aboriginal people used fire to assist their hunting. How did they do this?

Conclusion

17. When managing a grassland ecosystem, what needs to occur to ensure the successful reintroduction of native animals to the site?

18. What is one thing we can learn from Aboriginal people about managing grasslands?

19. Explain how Aboriginal people were able to live off the land for thousands of years without damaging the environment.

20. How did Aboriginal people use fire?
