**Australian Bushfires**

Multiple Choice

1. Recall the main natural cause of bushfires in Australia.
2. Driving
3. Tourists
4. Lightning
5. Arson
6. Recall the main deliberate causes of bushfires in Australia. Select all that apply.

Select ALL correct options

1. Farming
2. Tourists
3. Arson
4. Lightning
5. State the kind of weather conditions required for a bushfire to start.
6. Hot and humid
7. Hot and dry
8. Cold and windy
9. Cold and wet
10. Present the kinds of weather patterns that cause dry conditions and increase the risk of bushfires. Select all that apply.

Select ALL correct options

1. High temperatures
2. Low rainfall
3. Flammable rain
4. Low temperatures
5. Define the term adaptation.
6. A negative effect of a bushfire or other natural disaster.
7. A characteristic an organism has that helps it survive.
8. A tool an organism makes in order to obtain food.
9. A positive effect of a bushfire or other natural disaster.
10. Most animals can move away from a bushfire, but trees cannot.

Determine which of these adaptations helps Australian trees to survive bushfires.

1. Special branches that spray water onto the fire, like a hose.
2. Standing completely still so the fire doesn't see them.
3. Capsules that hold seeds inside until they're released by fire.
4. Thin twigs that hold seeds a few centimetres off the ground.
5. Buds underneath the bark of trees that can sprout new branches.
6. The adult cabbage-tree palm (Livistona australis) has a feature called a lignotuber that helps it recover from a bushfire.

Describe a lignotuber.

1. A swelling in the tree's base that insulates the base of the tree so it can regenerate after a fire.
2. A capsule that holds the tree's seeds until they are released by fire and are able to germinate.
3. A special bud concealed under the tree's bark, which sprouts new branches after the bark is burned away.
4. A person who makes videos for Lignotube.
5. Many eucalypt trees have epicormic buds that help them recover from a bushfire.

Describe an epicormic bud.

1. A swelling in the tree's base that insulates the base of the tree so it can regenerate after a fire.
2. A capsule that holds the tree's seeds until they are released by fire and are able to germinate.
3. A special feature concealed under the tree's bark, which sprouts new branches after the bark is burned away.
4. A pocket of flammable liquid stored inside a leaf.
5. Identify whether the below statement is true or false.

"All animal and plant life is destroyed during a bushfire."

1. True
2. False
3. Identify whether the below statement is true or false.

"Bushfires have only negative effects on ecosystems."

1. True
2. False
3. Identify whether the below statement is true or false.

"Some trees require fire in order to reproduce."

1. True
2. False
3. Identify whether the below statement is true or false.

"Epicormic buds and lignotubers are examples of structural adaptations."

1. True
2. False
3. Describe the term firestick farming.
4. A farming method in which small, flaming sticks are raised in grassy fields.
5. A fishing method in which vegetation along river banks is burnt to drive the fish downstream.
6. A gardening technique in which weeds are burnt to make space for fruit trees.
7. A hunting method in which small areas of bush are burnt to drive out animals that can be hunted.
8. Propose how firestick farming was beneficial for native plants.
9. It attracted herbivores that could eat the native plants.
10. It turned them into a gas that could easily spread.
11. It helped them to adapt and cope with natural bushfires.
12. It protected the native plants from lightning strikes.

Short Answer

1. **Explain the following:**
   1. **How bushfires start.**
   2. **How they affect forest ecosystems.**
2. **What long-term effects do you think the death of many producers, consumers and decomposers would cause in a forest ecosystem?**