Tallebudgera Beach School is located in a unique aquatic environment rich in indigenous history. The Yugambeh people, traditional owners of the land, gathered at Tallebudgera Creek, estuary, surf beach and Burleigh Hill in an annual celebration steeped in traditional and customs. This site was also used as a wartime rest and recreation facility for armed service personnel, and then Beach Camps for bush school children commenced in the 1950s. It has developed into _______________ premier recreational and outdoor education venue.

Since 1966, children from all over Queensland have participated in the Tallebudgera Beach School’s traditional camp program. Over 8,000 students attend 5 day camps each year at what is the best aquatic adventure site in Australia. Aquatic Adventure, Surf Safety, Personal Development, Problem Solving, Team Building, Leadership and Indigenous Culture activities dominate the “Beach School” program.

Tallebudgera Beach School, an Education Queensland Outdoor Education Centre, is the largest Surf Education School in Australia.

Did You Know?
- As well as Surf Awareness Residential Camp Programs our organisation also delivers Day Programs, Currumbin Farm Campus Programs, and is a Registered Training Organisation.
- Over 17,000 attend our range of programs each year, supported by over 50 school staff.
A Standard Day at The Beach School – Camp at a Glance

Access the Beach School website to complete this page:
www.thebeachschool.eq.edu.au
Surf Awareness Residential Camp > Information for Parents / Students > General Camp Routines

7.15 am BREAKFAST
8.50am Morning Parade
9.30am Morning Activities
10.30am Morning Tea
12.15pm LUNCH
1.25pm Afternoon Activities
4.00pm Recreation Time
5.15pm DINNER
6.40pm Night Activities
8.30pm Supper
9.30pm Lights out and bedtime

Problem 1
If there are 2 canoes behind 2 canoes and 2 canoes in front of 2 canoes and 2 canoes between 2 canoes how many canoes all together?  (Hint: Draw pictures)

Answer = 4

Problem 2
Draw 3 lines inside of the blue box joining A with A, B with B and C with C, however lines must not cross over.

Start
Step 1
Step 3
Step 4
Become an Educated Basic First Aider ....
It could save lives

Use the words below to complete the text:
- bandage
- patient
- worse
- heart
- blood

R: REST the injured area to prevent the injury from getting worse.
I: ICE the injured area to reduce the blood flow. This will assist with excessive swelling.
C: COMPRESSION needs to be applied to the injured area. In most cases you will use a bandage.
E: ELEVATE the injured area above the heart to reduce swelling.
R: REFER the patient on for further medical assessment.

Draw a line to put these steps in the correct order:
Step 1 - Elevate injured area and rest.
Step 2 - Seek medical aid if bleeding persists.
Step 3 - Apply direct pressure.
Step 4 - Apply firm bandage.
The Tallebudgera Beach School is thrilled to work in conjunction with Healthy Waterways. The Healthy Waterways tagline – *because we’re all in the same boat* – highlights how we need to plan and work together to improve the health and management of the waterways in South East Queensland. The vision of Healthy Waterways reminds us all of the need to take action. Please visit the Healthy Waterways website to complete the following tasks:

**Task A:**

Answer the questions below after viewing the animation.

1. Outline the 3 key threats of floods on catchment health?
   - Mud
   - Chemicals
   - Litter

2. What issue do you consider to be the most important and why?

3. What actions can you take to build resilience in our waterways against future flood events?

**Task B:**
Visit the Healthy Waterways website below:
[http://www.healthywaterways.org/HealthyWaterways/Education/WaterCycleActivity.aspx](http://www.healthywaterways.org/HealthyWaterways/Education/WaterCycleActivity.aspx)

Hover over the words on the screen to assist you in finding definitions for the following:

- Transpiration: Water drawn through trees
- Condensation: Water vapour → water drops
- Infiltration: Water soaks into ground
- Groundwater: Water beneath Earth surface
- Evaporation: Water vapour in air
- Precipitation: Water falls from clouds
- Wetland: Area of vegetation temporarily or permanently flooded with water
**Surf Awareness Crossword**

Across
1. These must be used outside the patrolled swimming area. **False**
2. These provide information about the beach and conditions. **True**
3. Plunging waves are also called this. **False**
4. Applied every 3 hours to protect skin from harmful UV rays. **False**
5. If caught in a rip you must remain ____ and signal for help. **False**
6. Red flags indicate that the surf is this. **True**
7. These waves are fun and safe for riding. **True**
8. Can lead to serious problems later on in life. **False**
9. A wave that has no white water & has not broken. **True**
10. A volunteer person trained to keep the beach safe. **True**
11. Always swim between these types of flags. **False**

Down
1. These must be used outside the patrolled swimming area. **False**
2. NE winds will wash these nasty creatures onto the beach. **False**
3. Strong current of water moving away from the beach. **True**
4. At the beach know your limits, take care and play ______. **True**
5. Never swim or surf ______. **True**
6. Red flags indicate that the surf is this. **True**
7. These waves are fun and safe for riding. **True**
8. Can lead to serious problems later on in life. **False**
9. A wave that has no white water & has not broken. **True**
10. A volunteer person trained to keep the beach safe. **True**
11. Always swim between these types of flags. **False**

**Be Surf Smart**

Please circle the appropriate answer:
1. A sweep is something the lifeguard does to clean the beach. **False**
2. Spilling waves are the safest waves for body surfing. **True**
3. To attract attention in the water, wave both arms in the air. **False**
4. If caught in a rip you should swim straight into the beach. **False**
5. The Recovery Position helps to maintain a clear airway. **True**
6. You should ring 911 to get emergency assistance. **False**
7. The red and yellow flags show the safest part of the beach for swimming. **False**
8. A red flag on the beach means it is safe to swim but only with a friend. **False**
9. Ice is the preferred treatment to ease the pain of a bluebottle sting. **True**
10. On discovering an unconscious patient, checking the pulse is the first priority. **False**

**Healthy Waterways Activity**

Visit the Healthy Waterways mural in The Beach School building. On each information plaque there is a scrambled word in Red. This word appears in its correct form somewhere on the plaque. Unscramble the 8 words and use them to fill the gaps and decode the message below:

My actions will have impacts on waterways, wildlife, animal habitats and environments around the world.
So be the Solution and prevent Water Pollution.
The History of Burleigh Mountain

Read the passage and put a line through each incorrect word.

Where is Burleigh Mountain and why is it important to the Beach School?
Burleigh Heads National Park covers 2.76 square kilometres and is 6 times the size of the Tallebudgera Beach School site. Situated at Burleigh Heads in south-east Queensland, it was gazetted as a national park in 1947 and is now the only Gold Coast rocky headland that reflects its natural state. Habitats including lowland rainforest and pandanus groves are conserved within the park. Over 8000 students from the Beach School walk the mountain annually where they can be educated about geological formations, marine studies, indigenous heritage and even take in the spectacular views at the lookout where Northern NSW is clearly visible.

How was Burleigh Mountain formed?
The formation of Burleigh headland began between 23 - 25 million years ago when a volcano in the Gold Coast hinterland erupted. The core of the volcano exists today and is known as Mount Warning, so named by Captain Cook during his early exploration of Australia. During the volcano’s eruption, molten basalt lava flowed down valleys before reaching the ocean in some cases. Rapid cooling from the ocean caused contraction of this thick lava resulting in the creation of a natural geological phenomenon, the formation of long hexagonal basaltic columns. Over millions of years wave action and rain seepage have eroded the softer underlying sedimentary rock, resulting in columns of basalt falling seaward as evidenced by the boulder strewn shoreline.
What did Burleigh Mountain mean and why is it important to the Aboriginal people?

Burleigh Mountain is referred to as **Jellurgal** by the Kombumerri people, who belong to the **Yugambeh** language group. Jellurgal was a focal point in the lives of the Kombumerri people and a sacred place protected by powerful spirits. Jellurgal was formed a long, long time ago by **Jabareen**, the Creation Spirit. The Yugambeh legend tells that Jabareen slept after feeding on honey from stingless native bees (sugarbag). As he awoke he stretched his arms skywards. The land followed his fingers upwards to cover him and create the existing Burleigh Mountain. His giant rocky **fingers** can still be seen today stretching out from the easterly section of the headland.

What evidence tells us that Aboriginal people frequented this area?

Evidence of fish traps built by Aborigines still exist although partially covered by sand on the southern shores of **Tallebudgera** Creek. The park also contains significant shell **mounds**: these are known by the aboriginal people as **middens** sites. There were 2 of these rubbish dumping sites on the mountain, where after a feast the bones, shells, etc. were carefully placed in specific areas. If they looked after and respected the land by not discarding **rubbish** everywhere the good spirit Biami would reward their hunters by keeping **wildlife** in their area. Kombumerri people deliberately lit fires to clear out the undergrowth but despite this the south eastern corner of the land has remained relatively barren and sparse.

If the Mountain was so important to them why would they light fires?

Fire stick farming was done seasonally by the Kombumerri people to improve the **usefulness** of the land. As many native plants would not **germinate** unless fired, the fires actually started new plant life which in turn benefited hunting by attracting more **animals**. By clearing out the undergrowth, woodland hunting with a **spear** was easier.