100 DAYS OF PREP!
Today we have a huge celebration of achievement! Congratulations to all our Prep students.
It is 100 days since our Prep/Foundation students started school. All students have celebrated with a number of fabulous learning activities all based on the number- 100.
Have a look at our photo of so many happy learners at YG!

SRC
Well done to our Student Representative Council for raising over $300 with our free dress day. This was to raise money to adopt an orphan orang-utan in Indonesia. Many thanks to all students and families who donated their coins. Because everyone gave a small donation, together we raised enough money to adopt and look after our orangutan. Great team work!

UP UP AND AWAY.....
Last Thursday our old portable left us. A fifty metre long crane just effortlessly lifted it onto two trucks. The portable has now been relocated elsewhere for use in another school where classroom space is desperately needed. We hope to have all the reinstatement works happening next week weather permitting. Watch that space!

Have a wonderful weekend,
Kind Regards
Sue Di Giacomo

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR CHILD’S HEAD REGULARLY.

Head Lice is an ongoing battle between school/parents and THE LITTLE CRITTERS. Please make sure you check your child’s hair REGULARLY. If any head lice are found please advise the school immediately.

PARENT SURVEY

To those parents who received a Parent Survey, it would be appreciated if you would complete it and return to the office ASAP.

Thank you

PMP — HELP STILL NEEDED URGENTLY

This program does require a great deal of adult supervision and assistance. We would like to thank those parent helpers who have already signed up to help but we still need more helpers. If you are available and would like to participate in this very worthwhile learning activity please speak to Mrs Scott. Sessions run on Friday afternoons from 12.00—1.00pm.

YARRA GLEN PRE SCHOOL OPEN DAY SATURDAY
6 August 2016
9 am - 12 noon
Anzac Ave, Yarra Glen
Enrolments for 3YO & 4YO Pre School are Now Open

Making Way For Our Chessboard!
GROUP 4 NEWS

We are investigating biodiversity. We are learning that all living things depend on each other to survive. As a part of this, we have been exploring our responsibility as humans to look after the environment we live in.

As a follow up from our excursion to Edendale Environment Farm, Groups 4 and 5 have set up bins to look at how much rubbish we bring to school and how much food we waste. We are thinking of and talking about ways to minimise our waste. We hope to work towards not bringing any wrappers to school and only having to bin fruit or vegetable scraps (which can be composted).

This is a photo of Day 1's waste bucket collection from Group 4:

ORGANIC WASTE (green)  RECYCLABLES (orange)  LANDFILL (purple)

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ADJECTIVE POEMS ABOUT ANIMALS

HIPPOPOTAMUS
LARGE,
LARGE, ANGRY,
LARGE, ANGRY, DANGEROUS,
HIPPOPOTAMUS.
SLEEPY!
By Raine

Tree Frogs
Light green
Light green, slimy
Light green, slimy cute, tree frog
AMAZING!

Jessica
These are photos taken from when we investigated and compared soil samples taken from our gardens at home. It was very interesting and fun. We explored what it looked like, felt like and smelt like. We found out that a lot of things can be in soil.
Orangutans

By Hayden

About Orangutans

Once widespread throughout the forests of Asia, orangutans are now found on just two islands, Sumatra and Borneo. There are two genetically distinct species: the Sumatran orangutan (Pongo abelii) and the Bornean orangutan (Pongo pygmaeus). The two species look slightly different: Sumatran orangutans have lighter hair and a longer beard than their Bornean relatives, and Sumatran males have narrower cheekpads. Both species are highly endangered due to habitat loss and poaching.

Orangutans breed more slowly than any other primate, with the female having a baby on average only once every 7-8 years. Infants are dependent on their mothers for at least five years, learning about survival in the forest. Orangutans live for around 45 years in the wild, and a female will usually have no more than 3 offspring in her lifetime. This means that orangutan populations grow very slowly, and take a long time to recover from habitat disturbance and hunting.

The orangutan is one of our closest relatives in the animal kingdom, sharing 96.4% of our DNA. Indigenous peoples of Indonesia and Malaysia call this ape “Orang Hutan” which literally translates as “Person of the Forest”.

Orangutan’s facts

- Orangutans have thin, shaggy, reddish-brown hair. They have long, powerful arms and strong hands that they can use to manipulate tools.
- Most orangutans are four to five feet long, some can reach a length of six feet.
- Adult males weigh between 100 and 200 pounds and adult females weigh between 65 and 100 pounds.
- An estimated 19,000 to 25,000 orangutans live in the wild. Another 900 live in captivity.
- The orang-utan is Asia’s only great ape
- Fruit makes up the bulk of an orang-utan’s diet, however other items include leaves, flowers, pith, fungi, honey, termites, small mammals and birds’ eggs
- Adult orang-utans are largely solitary

Orangutans are only found on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo in Southeast Asia.

Orangutans are arboreal creatures, which means they spend most of their lives slowly walking, or swinging and climbing.

By Liam
Orangutans are solitary animals and they spend most of their time in the trees of peat swamp and dipterocarp forests. They are normally found in lowland swampy and mountainous regions. Sumatran orangutans are found at a height of 1500 meters, while Bornean orangutans do not live beyond an elevation of 1000 meters. Orangutans build their habitats in cultivated fields, grasslands, shallow lakes, and young secondary forests. They remain busy in three activities all throughout the day: feeding, travelling, and resting. The day begins with the feeding for about 2 to 3 hours at morn. They travel at noon while at midday orangutans take rest. In evening, however, they start building their nests for the night. They are generally not good swimmers, but they have been observed wading in water. Orangutans are regarded as foragers. They have a varied diet. The bulk of the orangutan’s diet is composed of fruits; they are known to eat 65 – 90% of fruits. They fancy eating sugary and fatty pulp fruits. Generally, orangutans consume Fidus fruits as well. They consume at least 317 numerous food items including shoots, insects, leaves, bark, bird eggs, and honey. The orang-utan is Asia’s only great ape. The bond between a mother orang-utan and her young is very strong. Orang-utans face a multitude of threats ranging from loss of habitat as forest is converted for agriculture to hunting and fires. The largest Bornean orang-utan population is now found in the south-western part of Borneo. However, a recent wave of forest conversion, illegal logging and wildlife poaching and the growing threat of palm oil plantations is putting even more Fauna & Flora International (FFI) is working to conserve orang-utans in and around Borneo’s Gunung Palung National Park, home to the world’s largest orang-utan population along with clouded leopards, sun bears, and proboscis monkeys. We’ve set up orang-utan protection and monitoring units, consisting of community members and forest rangers, to patrol critical orang-utan areas. This was the first community-based protection unit for orang-utans in Indonesia’s pressure on the orang-utan’s survival. By Jack B

Orangutans can make umbrellas out of leaves

We need to save these beautiful human-like creatures from the palm oil plantation and becoming extinct. By Rose LKJ

Orangutans live in Indonesia and Malaysia on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo. These are the only places where they live in the wild. There are two species or types of orangutan - the Bornean orangutan which is found on the island of Borneo and the Sumatran orangutan which is found on the island of Sumatra. The word orangutan comes from the Malay language and means 'person of the forest' - from the words 'orang' meaning people and 'hutan' meaning forest by Rose.