

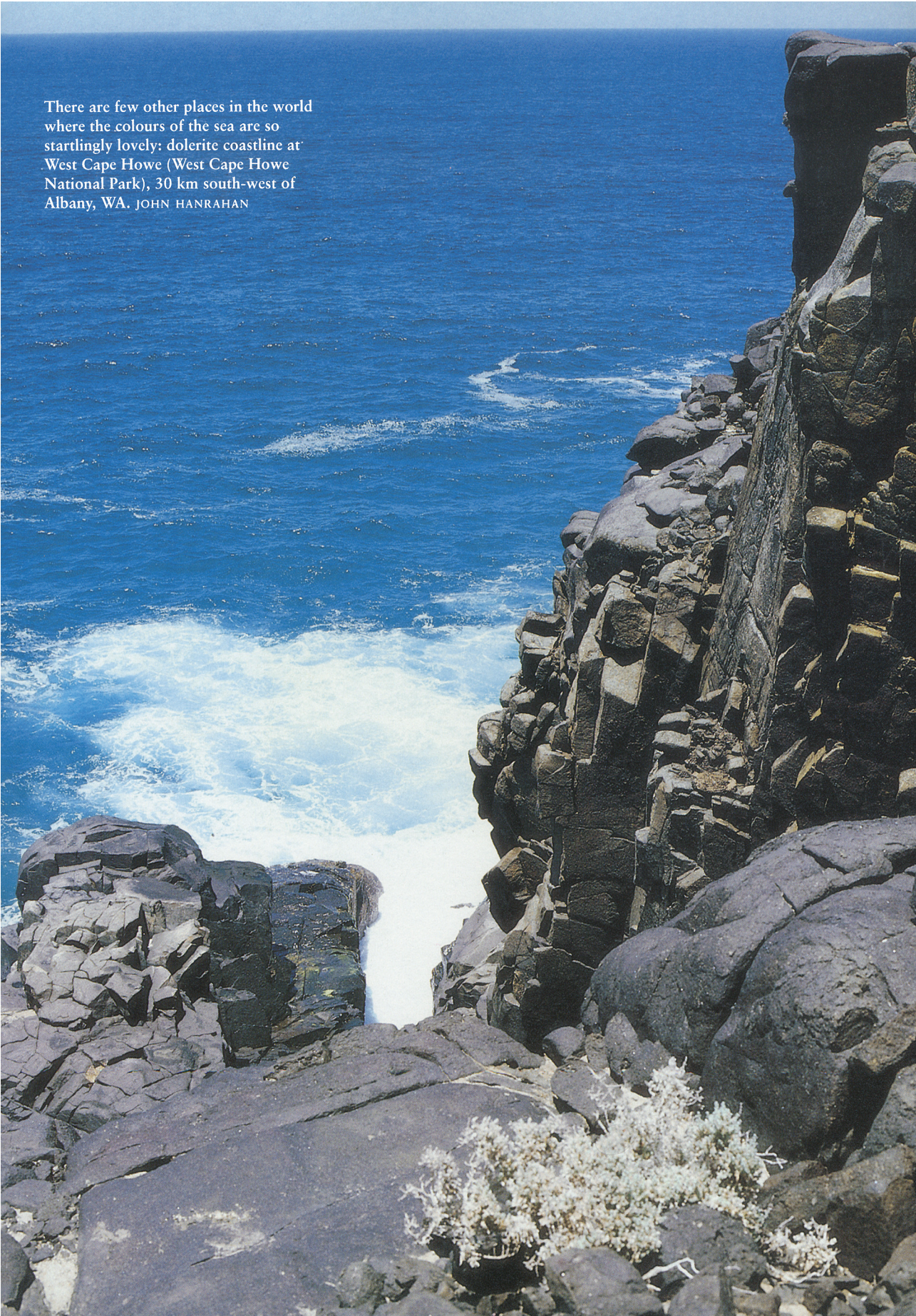


Landprinting at the coastline: feeding patterns of small crustaceans that ingest the sand in the swash zone, extract the organic detritus and evacuate the mineral content as pellets. JOHN HANRAHAN



Men . . . are able to suckle infants: 'Birth of the Australian', 1996, oil on canvas, 153 x 102 cm.
JULIA CICCARONE

There are few other places in the world
where the colours of the sea are so
startlingly lovely: dolerite coastline at
West Cape Howe (West Cape Howe
National Park), 30 km south-west of
Albany, WA. JOHN HANRAHAN





The Snowy at New Guinea Bend in Victoria some 60 km from the sea: cliffs of the Buchan Limestone are in the background, with rainforest at the base. 'New Guinea' is a foresters' name, prompted by the dense vegetation.

DAVID CALLOW



Below the Snowy (or Jimenbuen) Falls in one of the least accessible gorges of the river about 25 km north of the Victorian–New South Wales border.



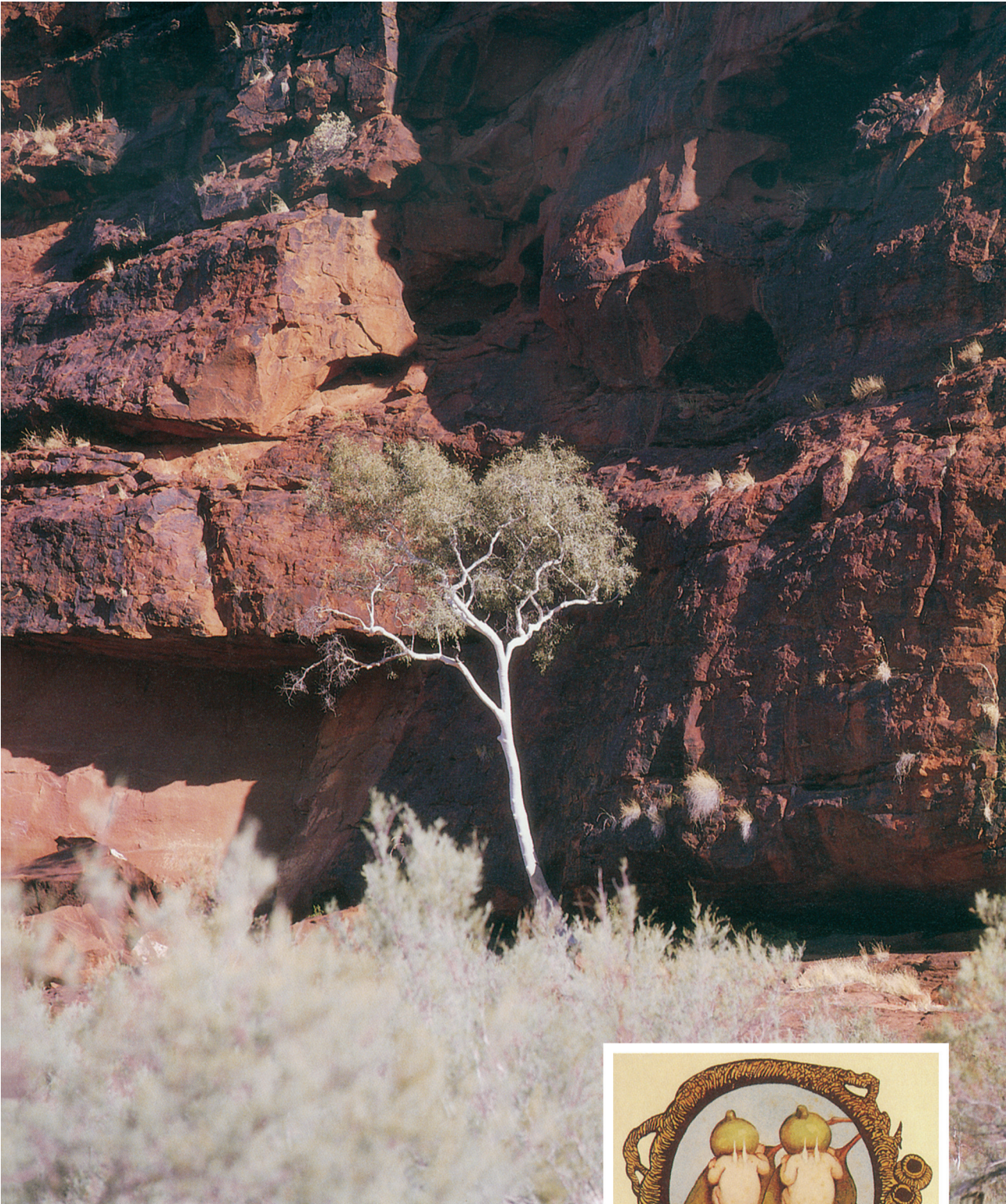
Aerial view of a few blocks of Melbourne, oriented to the points of the compass: middle-class landprinting in south-east Australia. GEORGE SEDDON



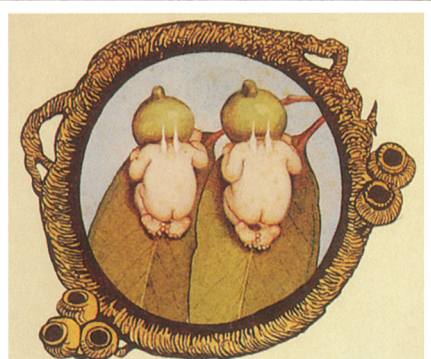
The main street in Yackandandah in north-eastern Victoria. Most Australian towns once had verandahs and street trees, later sacrificed for the car. There is nostalgia in admiring Yackandandah ('Yack' to the locals), but the trees and awnings are defensible on functional grounds, and the form serves to unify the streetscape and to give a comfortable sense of continuity with the past.



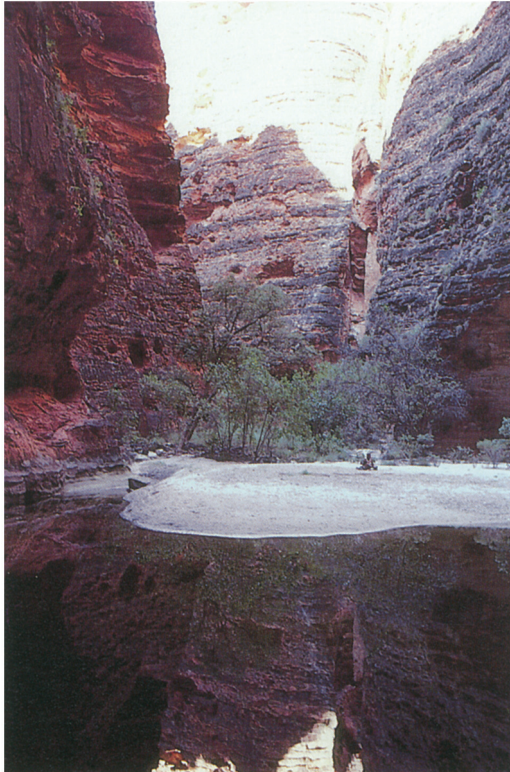
Sandhills near Albany, WA, patterned by wind and water along a high energy coastline.
JOHN HANRAHAN



A ghost gum (*Eucalyptus papuana*) in the MacDonnell Ranges near Alice Springs in Central Australia. This species is a bloodwood (subgenus *Corymbia*) like the marri of the gumnut babies. It is perhaps the most often painted and photographed of all Australian eucalypts, partly because its slim white trunk is so often limned against blood-red cliffs. JOHN HANRAHAN



The gumnut babies, rear view. MAY GIBBS



**A pool in a narrow gorge in the Bungle Bungle
National Park in north-western Australia, vibrant with
colour. GEORGE SEDDON**



The passion for neatness; a typical suburban front yard in Perth.
GEORGE SEDDON



Our brick garden in Fremantle. GEORGE SEDDON



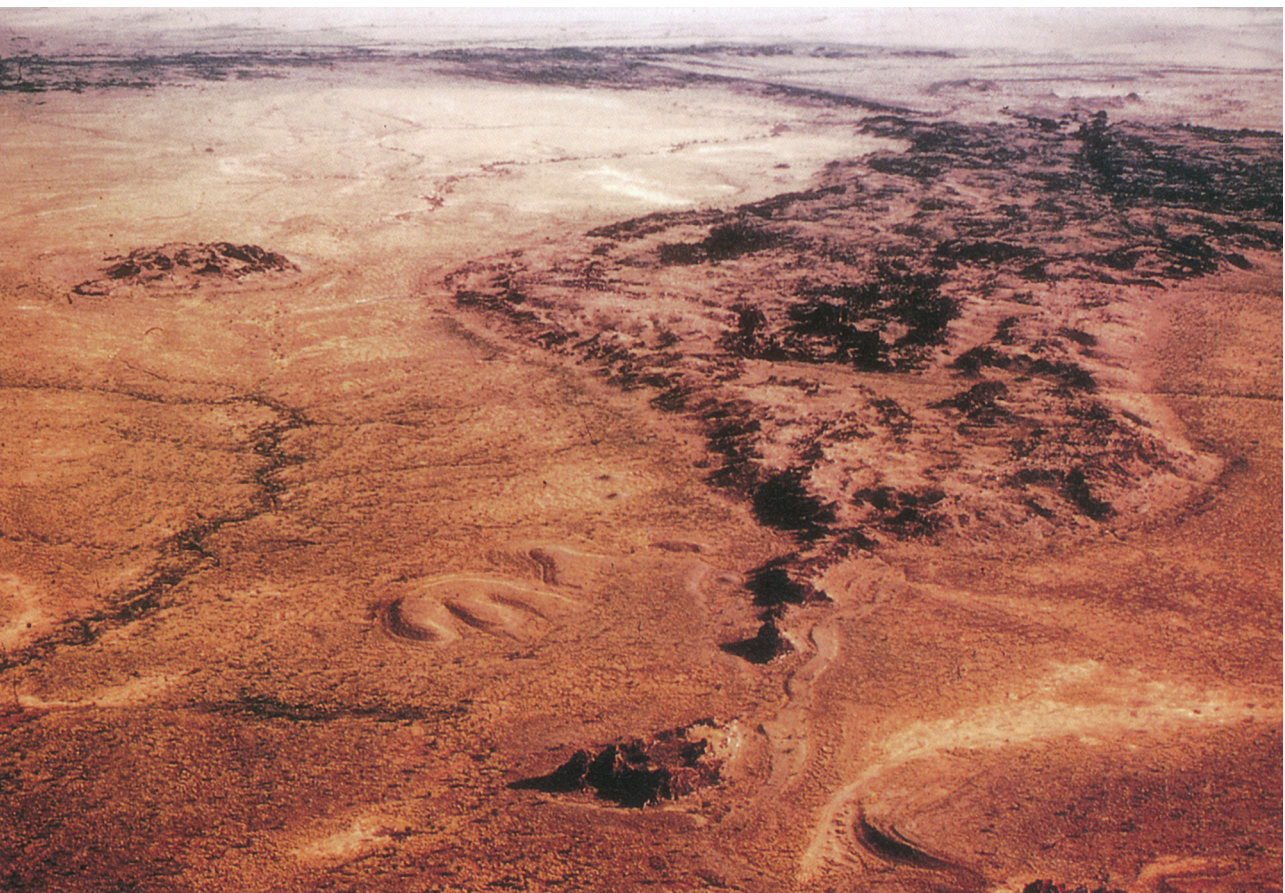
The Royal Crescent at Bath: a response in south-west England to the Arcadian taste and the pastoral economy of the day, one which favoured pasture and clumps of trees for shade and shelter. GEORGE SEDDON



Trees in a clump, with a shapely canopy and a grassy floor. *Melaleuca lanceolata* creates a version of the Arcadian at Phillip Island, Victoria; not like Bath, but representing a taste that has the same origins. GEORGE SEDDON



A National Parks Ranger in Victoria with rabbits, cat and fox;
the cat is as big as the fox. DAVID INGRAM



Some Australian landscapes are of great age. The Laidlaw Range in the Canning Basin, WA, was a Devonian calcareous reef some 360 million years ago, and the small, isolated rocky outcrop in the middle distance (left) was an atoll—just add water. The old reef was buried by later sedimentation, uplifted, and then revealed again by erosion.

PHILLIP PLAYFORD



The arid zone supports the greatest diversity of lizards in the world. A 'dragon' or agamid lizard (*Pogona vitticeps*): an insectivore with a high body temperature when active, and good thermoregulation. To warm up in the sun after a cold night the dragon flattens its body to almost double its breadth; to keep cool in the heat of the day it rests vertically on the trunk of a tree out of the sun.

JOHN HANRAHAN



Termite mounds in south Kakadu National Park. Termites are the primary reducers of cellulose in much of Australia, especially the north: 'They are not the inert tombstones they appear to be' – they are stationary cows. GEORGE SEDDON



Fire in the mallee. The trees are fire-adapted, and will usually sprout anew from lignotubers below ground. Stock, fences and farmhouses lack this useful adaptation. GEORGE SEDDON