

Austria à la Carte lecture recording, Side B, Lisa Chickering and Jeanne Porterfield Collection

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WEBVTT

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there are believed to be more than 500 islands and cays along the Barrier Reef

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that had never seen the footprint of any Robinson Crusoe.

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It's a very beautiful section of the earth and a very inexpensive one to visit.

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Wild goats, as we mentioned a moment ago, are found here in considerable numbers.

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And as we come to the southernmost end of Brampton,

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we see that there are some stiff tides upon occasion,

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and you have to gauge the time when you will cross from one side of the island to the other.

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Returning to Brampton just before sunset, we go out onto the Barrier Reef for fossicking,

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and that's the word that they give when you're going out after coral.

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Now ladies and gentlemen, up until very recent years it was believed that coral was a plant.

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It is not a plant. It is an animal, and is a cousin of the jellyfish.

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Coral, the aggregation of limey skeletons of untold numbers of tiny sea animals, take a multitude of forms.

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They are found in all waters. Even as far north as the fjords of Norway.

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But the reef-building type only thrives in tropical shallows.

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During the daytime, the corals will retire to their stone houses.

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But at night, or with the rising tide, they will stretch out tentacles

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to poison and bring plankton to their mouths, which they feed upon.

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A two-hour journey from Brampton Island back to Mackay,

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and then in our plane to the far north, in Northern Queensland, to Cairns.

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At Cairns we will take a little boat, 16 miles to Green Island.

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And Green Island was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770.

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And more tourists have visited it than any other island or cay on the Barrier Reef.

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Each morning at 9:30 a boat heads for Green Island, getting there at 11,

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and leaving the island returning to Cairns at three in the afternoon.

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A magnificent sandy beach, and here you can get a



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