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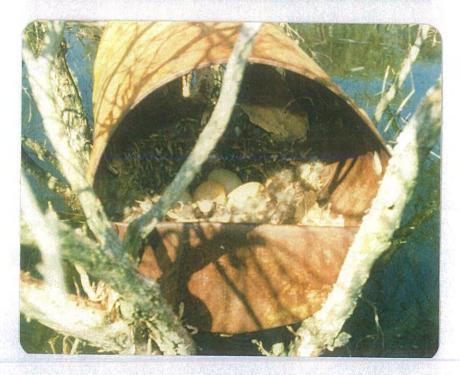
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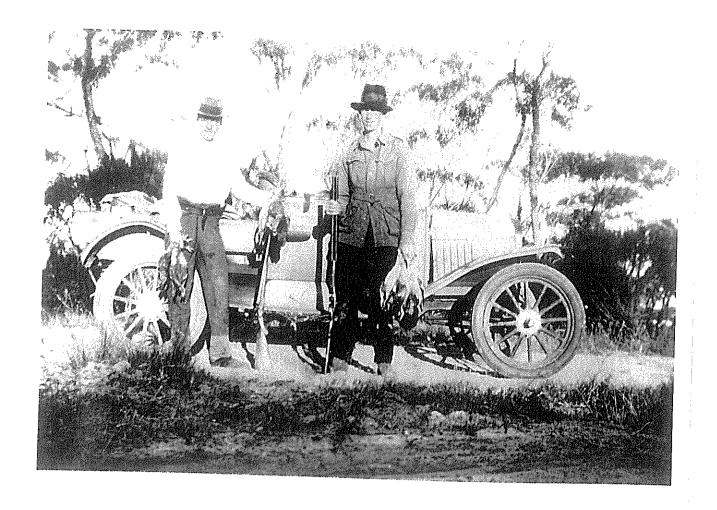
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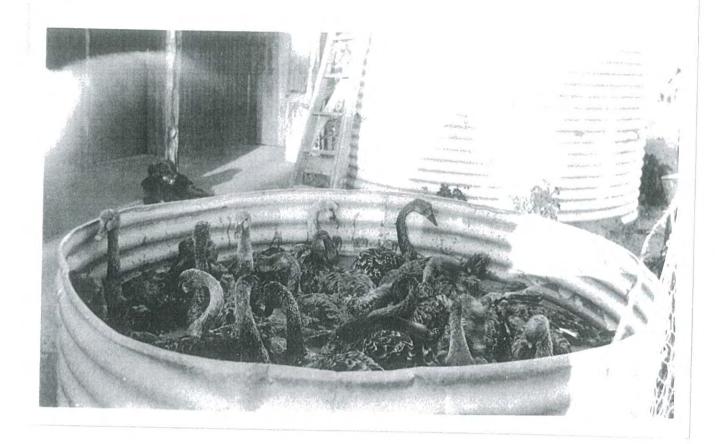






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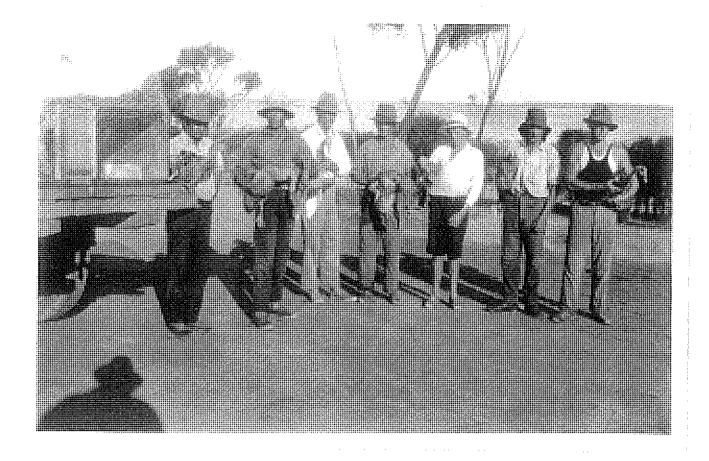




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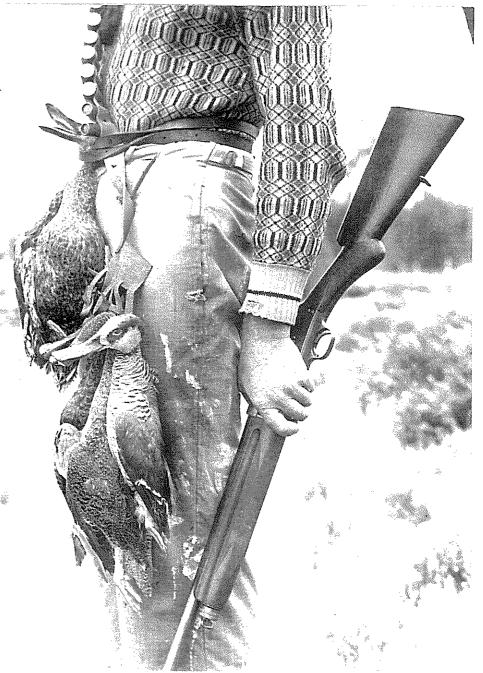


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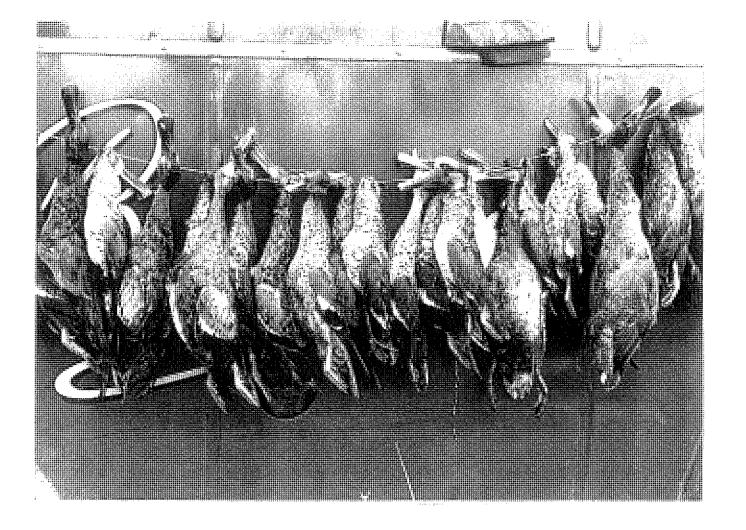


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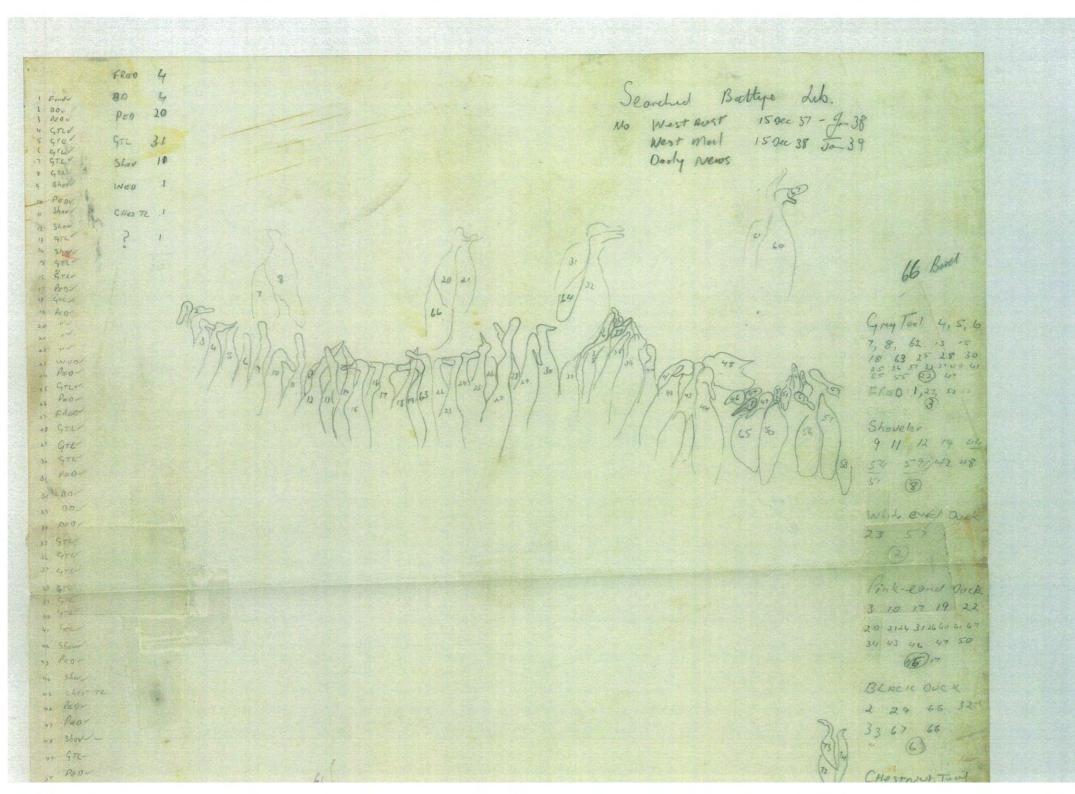


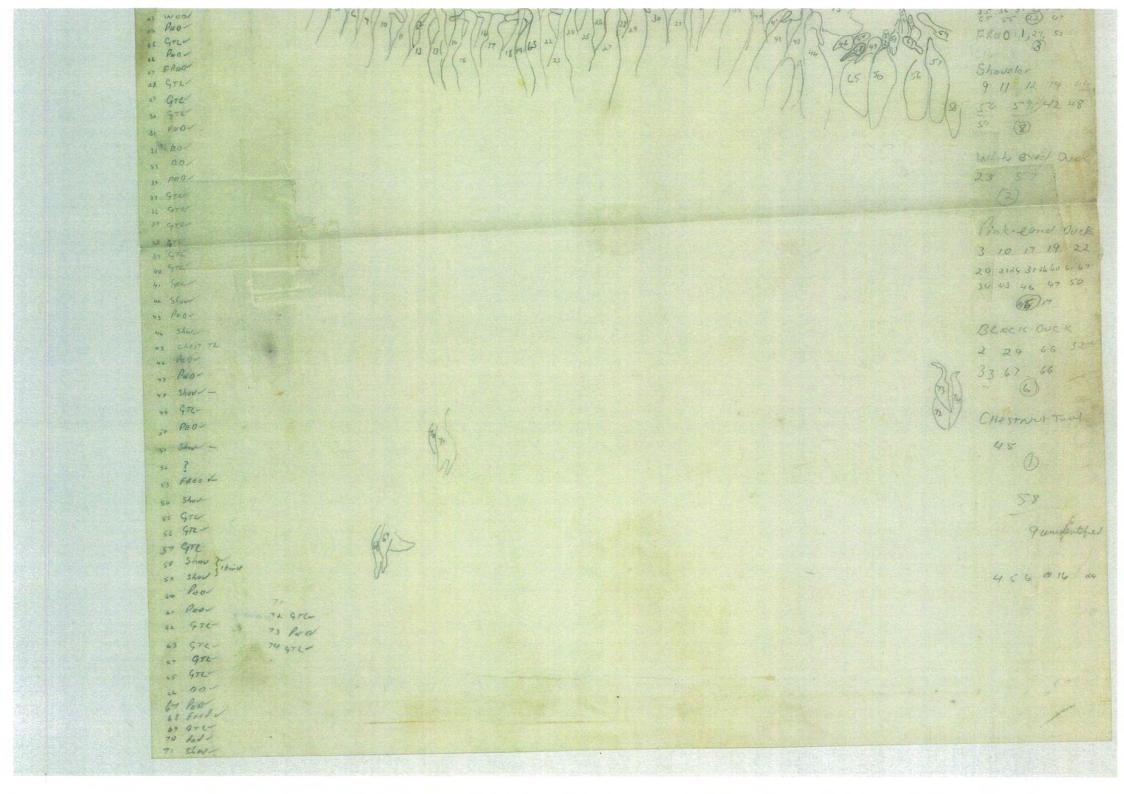
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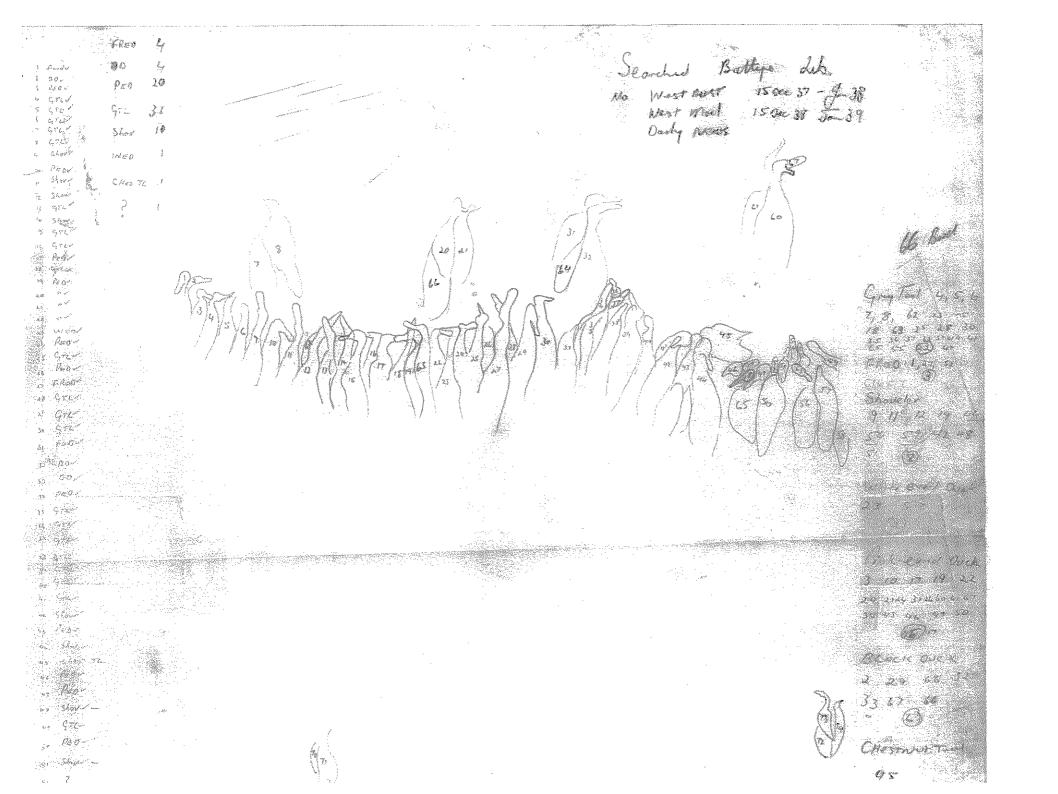
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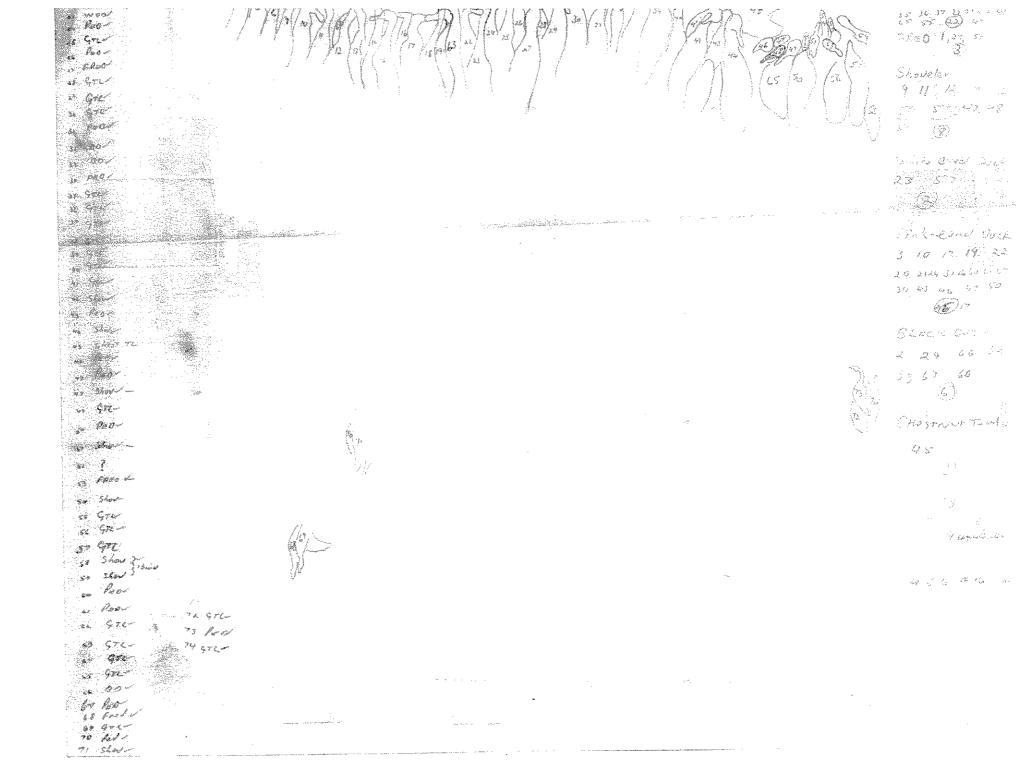




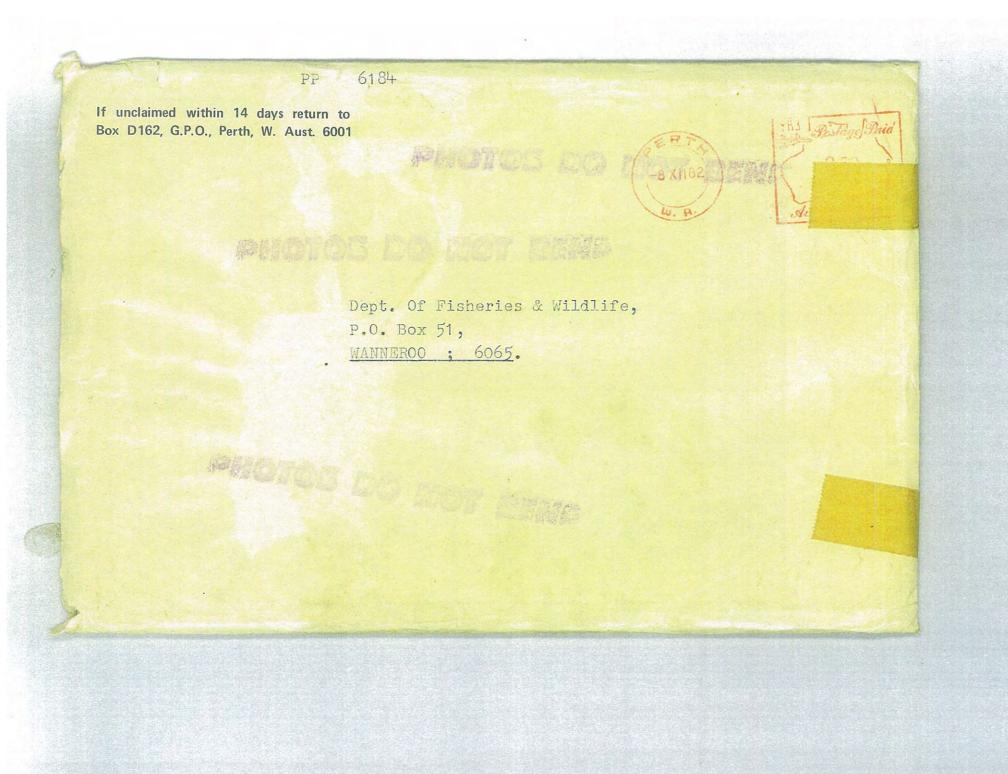








Dom











CHIEF WILDLIFE OFFICER

GILL NETS AS SEABIRD DETERMENTS

Gill nets suspended from the rigging of boats at anchor in Freshwater Bay have been responsible for the deaths of seabirds notably Silver Gulls and Cormorants.

Further losses can be significantly reduced by using more suitable netting material. At present the most commonly used net is a mono filament on fine 4-6 ply large mesh fishing net. These can easily enmesh birds alighting on the decks or rigging or inadvertently flying into the net at night.

Suitable nets will have a mesh size of 15mm or less measured across the bar and be constructed of heavy material such as 10 ply.

Alternatively a Nylex product called Anti-bird Net retailed by Jaylon (see attachment) or A. Richards Pty Ltd 1369 Albany Highway, Cannington should be used. The net is made from rigid/resistant polyethylene and is considerably cheaper than similar sized fishing net material and much longer lasting.

 $(15mm \times 9 ply net = 66^{C}/sqm)$.

For your information.

Grant Pearson Technical Officer Water Bird Research

November 13, 1984.



JAYLON INDUSTRIES PTY. LTD.

28 LEDGAR ROAD, (OFF BALCATTA ROAD) BALCATTA, W.A. 6021. TELEPHONE (09) 344 3244 P.O. BOX 63, NORTH BEACH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 6020.

26th October, 1984.

Mr. G. Pearson, P.O. Box 51, Wanneroo. W A 6065.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your enquiry regarding Anti Bird Nett.

We have Nylex Anti Bird Mesh as a stock item and it is available in rolls 4m wide x 500m long, the price is .26% per square metre, that is \$520.00 per roll plus 20% Sales Tax making the total price to you \$624.00 or Sarlon material in rolls 50m long x 4m wide at \$62.46 per roll plus 20% Sales Tax = \$74.95 per roll.

If there is any further information you require, do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully, JAYLON INDUSTRIES PTY. LTD.

Peter B. Blyth, SALES MANAGER.

PBB:JF





DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Western Australian Wildlife Research Centre

Corner of Graigle Drive and Ocean Reef Road, Woodvale, Western Australia



Postal Address: P.O. Box 51. Wanneroo, W.A. 6065 Phone (09) 405 1555 Telex: AA 93832

Your Ref Our Ref

Mrs A. Harris Newspaper House St George's Terrace PERTH W.A. 6000

Dear Alex,

Please find attached the article on Duck Trapping in the South West as 'discussed with Jim Lane.

It is most important to avoid providing readers with an account of how to trap ducks as described in the section dealing with wire cage trap construction. It would therefore be appreciated if you could avoid that topic. Also could you ensure that those people mentioned by name in your article are agreeable. If you prefer I will contact them for you.

Many thanks and very best wishes for the new year.

GRANT PEARSON Technical Officer Waterbird Research

December 22, 1983.

[] 28/12

Grant Please sent a copy to alex Dermi.

World you please expens to her two concerns

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20/12/83



DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Western Australian Wildlife Research Centre
Corner of Craigie Drive and Ocean Reef Road, Woodvale, Western Australia
Postal Address: P.D. Box 51, Wanneroo, W.A. 6065 (Phone 405 1555 Area Code 09)

Wild Ducks to Market: A Story of Survival in the 1930's

During the early 1930s two events led to the development of a small industry involving the trapping, local sale and export interstate of wild duck from Western Australia.

The first event was the lack of traditional seasonal work in the south west and the need for farmers to subsidise their incomes during the severe depression years.

The second was the abundance of wild duck, more significantly Black Duck, on local lakes.

Two groups of farmers living near Boyerine Siding just south of Wagin in the Upper Great Southern District were forced to consider trapping wild duck to generate a cash flow in very hard times.

In 1932 it was possible to obtain a permit to take wildfowl for sale during the open season from 23rd December to 31st May each year. An auctioneer at the Perth Markets, Mr A.J. Langsford, established markets in the eastern states and began exporting in March 1933 to Melbourne and Sydney.

The lakes around the Boyerine-Wagin area form part of the Coblinine-Beaufort River system which starts at Coyrecup Lake near Katanning and discharges into the Blackwood River before emptying into the Southern Ocean at Augusta. This system rarely flows down its entire length. However, in most years, lakes along the river course are filled by runoff from winter rains thus creating large expanses of waterbird habitat. From 1931-35 the Wagin-Boyerine area and surrounding districts received heavy winter rainfall. Lakes such as Norring and Flagstaff were full and surrounded by healthy vegetation. Swamp Yate, Paperbarks and Ti tree fringed the shores of the lakes providing nest sites and shelter for many species of waterfowl.

Black Duck and Grey Teal were attracted to the area in large numbers and bred prolifically during the good seasons.

Two farmers John Ramm and Keith Wilmott decided to trap wild duck for local and metropolitan markets and selected Flagstaff Lake as the most likely trapping site. Keith recalls that the water was nearly 2 metres deep and although not fresh it was suitable for sheep to drink.

Norring Lake upstream from Flagstaff Lake also supported large numbers of Black Duck and Grey Teal. Its gently sloping shoes near the entry of the Boyerine Creek made it a particularly good trapping site. Laurie and Gilbert Watson began trapping here in 1932 and continued until about 1934.

Both parties used similar trapping methods. Traps were constructed of wire rabbit netting stretched over brush poles and pegged into the mud with sticks. Usually placed in water 0.5 m deep the traps had a cone-shaped entry facing out into the lake. They were baited with wheat which at the time was barely saleable and in plentiful supply.

The traps were emptied of their catch morning and night usually by one person. Laurie Watson's nephew, Vernon, who still farms at Boyerine, recalls that he would drive the horse and sulky to the trap site before and after school. He would crawl into the trap to catch the ducks which were then placed into chaff bags. Species such as Shelduck, Coot and the occasional Cormorant which were trapped along with the Black Duck and Grey Teal were usually unmarketable and were released immediately. Occasionally orders were taken for Mountain Duck (Tadorna tadornoides) but there was a market preference for Blackies and to a lesser degree Teal.

Having bagged his ducks (20 to a chaff bag) the trapper rebaited the trap and returned to the farm. The ducks were released into a netting pen after having the feathers of one wing clipped. On occasions the birds were fattened for a few weeks before being railed to Perth from Boyerine Siding.

A.J. Langford shipped to Sydney 13 647 frozen wild duck between March 1933 and June 1934. These were 11 414 Black Duck, 2 167 "Teal" and 72 Mountain Duck (Lane, in prep.). Records reveal that birds were purchased from licensed trappers operating around Wagin. The price Langfords paid for the birds, was 18 pence (15 cents) per pair.

The population of Black Duck in particular and possibly other species was considered to be exceptionally high and many may have come from other areas of the State. Vern Watson recalls that many of the Black Duck were in poor condition suggesting that the birds frequenting the Wagin Lakes were present in large numbers because dry conditions reduced the amount of habitat available elsewhere.

The industry flourished for two seasons and provided the trappers with a much needed income. However, the work was difficult and time consuming and no doubt markets were uncertain, fluctuating according to demand. In 1934 employment opportunities for shearers improved, and this associated with new legislation in New South Wales and Victoria banning the sale of wild duck in these States, led to the eventual abandonment of this unusual industry. Some years later the trapping and sale of wild ducks was banned in Western Australia and it remains so to this day.

G. PEARSON

December 19, 1983.

WRC:36/TRAP

During the early 1930stwo events led the development of an industry involving the trapping and export of wild duck inWESTERN Australia

The first event was the lack of traditional seasonal work in the Soth-west and theneed for farmers to subsidise their incomes during the severe depression years.

Two groups of farmers living near BOyerine siding just south of Wagin in the Upper Great Southern District were forced to consideer trapping wild duck to generate a cash flow in very hard ti mes.

The second event was the abundance of wild duck significantly; Black Duck on local lakes.

In 1932 it was possible to obtain a permit to trap wild duck for sale during the open season which was set as June 1 to december 23 An auctioneer at the P ERTH MAR kets, Mr A J Langford set up an export trade to the Eastern States and exported between March1933 to June 1934 , 13,647 wild duck to Melbourne and Sydney. The industry flourished for two years and provided the trappers with a mu

much needed income. It ceased when in 1934 shearing week became available which was much less demanding and more profitable.

The lakes around the Boyerin e Wagin-system - area form part of the Cblini Coblinine-Beaufort river system . It very rarely flows along its entire length from Kattanning and down to the Beaufort and Blackwood river to the Indian ocean . However periodically the lakes occuring along the river system fill either from winter rains or from cyclones creating large expanses of waterbird habitat . From 1934-1935Wagin received above average rains 2(av. 431 av.31-35 507mm). Lakes such as Norring and Flagstaff were full of relatively fresh water and r surrounded by healthy vegetation . Swamp yate (Euc. occidentalis) paper-barks (Mel raphiophylla), and Ti-tree (Melaleuca Sp.) fribged the shores of the lakes providingnest sites and shelter for many species of waterfowl .

Black Duck and Grey Tealwwere attracted to the area in large numbers and prolifically during good years. When John Ramm and Keith Wilmott decided to trap wildduck for the metropolitan markets they took their traps to Flagstaff lake. Keith Wilmott recalks that the water was sbout 6 ft deep and although not fresh was suitable for sheep

Norring lake , upsteam from flagstaff lake also supported large numbers of Black Duck and Grey Teal .Its gently sloping banks near the en entry of the Boyerine creek ma made it an eminently suitable site for trapping. Laurie and his brother ??????? Watson began trapping in 1932 and continued until 1934.

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information on duck shooting. With Compliments from COUNTRYMAN NEWSPAPER HOUSE. 125 ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE, 1/4 = PERTH, 6000 WESTERN AUSTRALIA for my Father.

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yokine 60060. Ph. 2762542. 14th Feb. 1983. as I believe you are looking for information of all sorts on Duck Shooting in w. a. perhaps this will help. my Lather was working for the michand Company Railway - Getween midlaw A Geraldon all his life till reducent. when Sir John Forcest took part titues on one of these ships that he gave this photo d Excepting that I know they went to my tather. Duck Shooting quite frequently fails Naugaroo Hundingete I can't give you more details of the Ducks which I think were plentiful them. I have a friend who has done a great deal of Duck Shooting Valthough

51 Browning St.

well over 80 yrs. snichte would wide & tell you all be could Iwill enclose his name taxobress & phone ho. In sure Led be glad to have a clas about it all. He is very knowledgeable! If you can use the photo or otherwise please return it to me, also the paper entting enclosed. Try Father died June 1952 aged #8/403. so it's quite a while back. I don't think I had started school when the photo was brought home. I am now 79. Hoping this will perhaps help. Lows Sincerely, Rija I. Jackson. adobess of hr. Fred Davis. 31 aldgate St., naudibah 6210. 2h.ko. 095.352625. orsible areas for shooting along the midland "ine would be "Gingin Think & Dongarra for "Cray" Fish . also out knoone River May for Kangaroos etc. Ritor I. Jacksood:

Vate,

Mr. Grant Pearson W. A. Wildlife Research Centre, Woodvale W. A.

Dear Grant, In delayed reply to your correspondence regarding the revue on the trapping of ducks.

I make comments on the points that you have numbered but please bea bear in mind that they will be mainly from memory source.

Around 1930 my uncle L.R. Watson evolved a cone trap and found it suitable for catching wild in quantity. and that such am operation could be licemsed. To achieve some much needed cash flow during the depression some sale of ducks was probably made in 31 but I think that catching in significent numbers would have started in 1932.

Thelieve that Laurie Watson, the biggest operator, ceased trapping after about three years due to the low profitability of the time consuming enterprise and I recall later expressing the same point of view to a license issuing officer of the Fisheries department who them remarked that being so they may not license further trapping. We, the Watsons did not apply for another license and I doubt that any others were issued after 35 or 36 and so that any large scale trapping would have ceased about that time.

Three or four traps per operator would have been an average figure.

The birds were transported to and on rail in crates containing feed and water as was normal for domestic poultry at that time.

The South shore of Norring was selected as a trappining site more because it was close to the lake outlet point than being near the Boyering creek. This was thought to place the area on the flight path of ducks bound to or from other lake along the waterway and system. It is still a popular duck shooting site.

Other notes and comment will be included.

Yours faithfully Vernen Watsen

Vern,

The following points became apparent after going over our discussion. I would be grateful if you could comment wherever possible.

- 1. Do you remember when your father or uncle began trapping the birds for market. Obviously the idea would have taken time to crystallize but perhaps you have a recollection as to the time trapping began in earnest. A file search has produced the figures highlighted on the attached photocopy.
- 2. Do you have any idea when and why trapping ceased other than due to the dredging out of Lake Norring and surrounding lakes in 40-41.
- How many traps would be used at one time.
- 4. How were the birds transported to the rail and in what type of containers, i.e. jute bags, cages, etc.
- 5. Why did you select the SW corner of Norring as a trapping site? Was there a connection with the Boyerine River which made the site more suitable?

A summary of a discussion with Mr Vern Watson of Boyerine on the wild duck trapping which took place in the 1930s.

Species trapped? Almost solely Black Duck - they were the popular eating duck of the time and were, significantly, very plentiful. Grey Teal were taken with other species if Black Duck became difficult to trap.

How many birds were taken? Difficult to remember but a vague figure of 5 000 in one year comes to mind.

Sometimes we would get about 50 in a day of trapping and other times very few.

How were they trapped? A netting trap 12' x 6' x 4' supported by sticks and staked to the ground was used. It had a rather wide funnel entrance which often allowed ducks to escape if the trap was not checked regularly. The trap was free baited for several days with wheat and grain and then closed. Only one person was required to empty the traps in the morning and evening. The ducks were placed into sacks and transported back to the farm on a horse and cart. At the farm they were fattened with wheat for several weeks before consignment. They were held in a large pen of wire mesh and one wing was clipped.

How many people were involved? From the time I left school, which was about 1930 my father had a loose partnership with his brother Laurie. John Paul Ramm had an operation with Keith Wilmott on the other side of Boyerine Creek where it ran into Norring Lake.

Where did the trapping take place? Most of the birds were trapped from Norring Lake. However some trapping took place at Little Norring, Dumbleyung and local pools according to the movements of the birds.

At Norring we set traps on the east side of Boyerine Creek near its mouth and along the south west side of the lake. The creek water was much deeper and persisted longer than the lake water.

It is also important to note that there was an abundance of water in the lakes following unusually good rains of several previous seasons. This led to the profusion of Black Duck in the district which enabled us to trap at the several locations mentioned.

For how many years did the operation continue? The beginning of the business is uncertain perhaps about the late twenties (Query) but it continued until the beginning of the war in 1939. Walsen See Notes

The peak of catching was in 1933-34 (Query) the height of the depression. The trapping ceased before the decline of the Black Duck numbers associated of Prior rainfall years of 40-41.

/

banned by Act or Regulation. It is still possible, technically at least, to obtain licenses to take will ducks for sale and to deal in wild ducks. Note however that a game licence "does not authorize the holder to sell my game (ducks) or any other fauna."

The extent of trade in wild ducks in the last century in the author half of this century has not been researched by the author however it is probable that it was, considerable. Some indication is given by the following.

- 1. The evidence of Messrs. H.T. Kelsall & J.M.
 Drummond to the Select Committee of the
 Legislative Council on the Game Bill (1912),
 referred to earlier.
- 2. Departmental records show that from March to June 1933 and February to June 1934, 15 shipments totalling 13 647 wild duck were exported from Fremantle to Melbourne and Sydney. These were 11 414 Black Duck, 2 161 "Teal" and 72 Mountain Duck. All were apparently trapped during the open season for wild duck on lakes near Boyerine by licensed trappers L.R. Watson and J.P. Ramm and were mailed to Perth where they were killed and frozen before shipping to the east. (File 23/32). Records also show that in 1932 "five or six persons are licensed during the open season to shoot for sale" (23/32 Louis P)

Regarding your Summar,

8 = 18

In regard to your discussion with myself and John Ramm on the trapping of wild ducks in the 1930s.

I recall you asking John when the trapping started and he replied that it was in the depression years. You then asked him how long the depression lasted and he stated that until the war started. I have since queried him on this statement and he said that his reply was on the economic context of the depression and that he did not intend to imply that the trapping went to that date.

Therefore I deleted the line beginning "but it continued untill the beginning of the war". Perhaps Departmental records could

I would further delete the last sentance of the Summary and have it read The trapping ceased before the decline of the Black Duck numbers associated after the low rainfall years of 40.

Vernen Walson

MAN SIMPLE SE

How were the birds marketed? They were consigned by rail to A.J. Langford at the metropolitan markets. The price obtained was around ninepence each or one shilling and sixpence per pair for Black Duck.

They were then sold to eastern states, possibly to India and to the hotel trade in Perth.

9-1-83

In refering to the aerial photo enclosed I have enlisted comments from Frank Mitchell of Wagin, who lives by Little Norring Lake and is a lardowner and good observer of some of the features that interest you.

Although none of the many lagoons are as permanent or as fresh as the one an my property he nominates two that are at times good venues for the breeding of waterfowl being reasonably fresh and deep for a year after a year of good rainfall and have some low but dense vegitation around the shore line as a result of some fresh water seepage.

The salinity levai of the line of small lakes which I will idicate on the hoto is highly variable from time to time and is interesting.

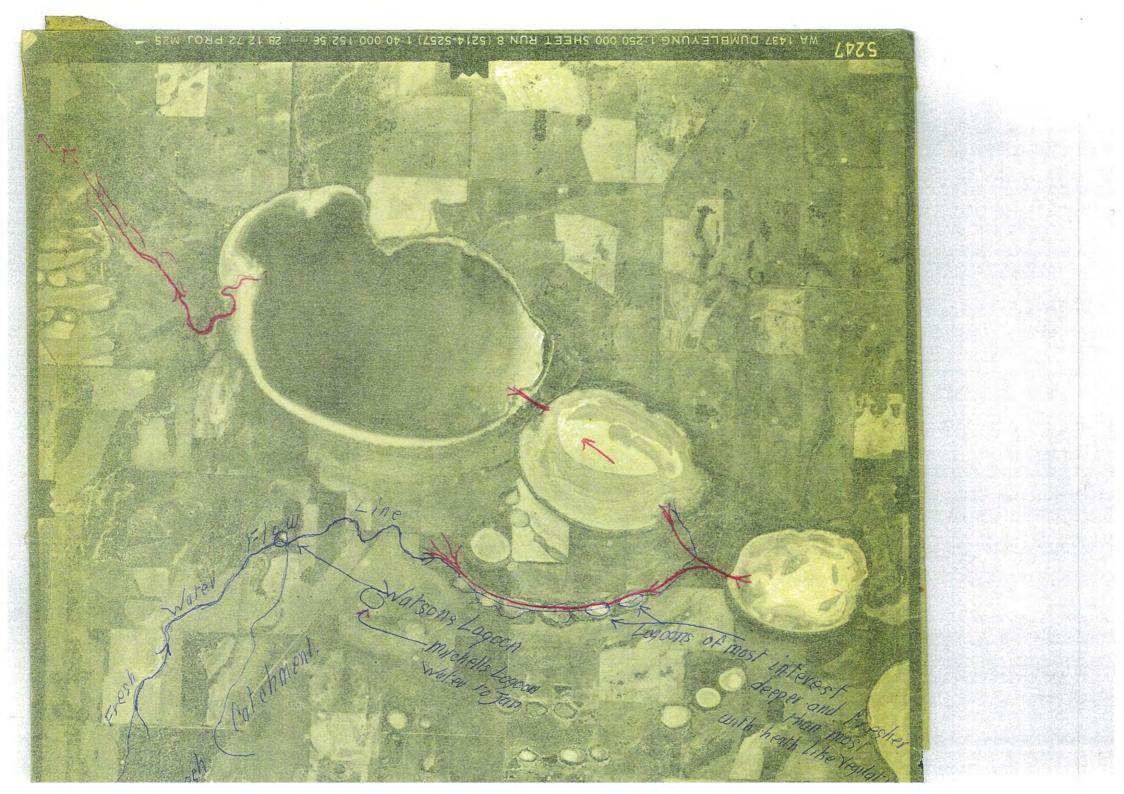
During a year of above average rainfall that causes the big lake system to link up and flow this mainstream water backs up this chain of lagoons and leaves them highly salime.

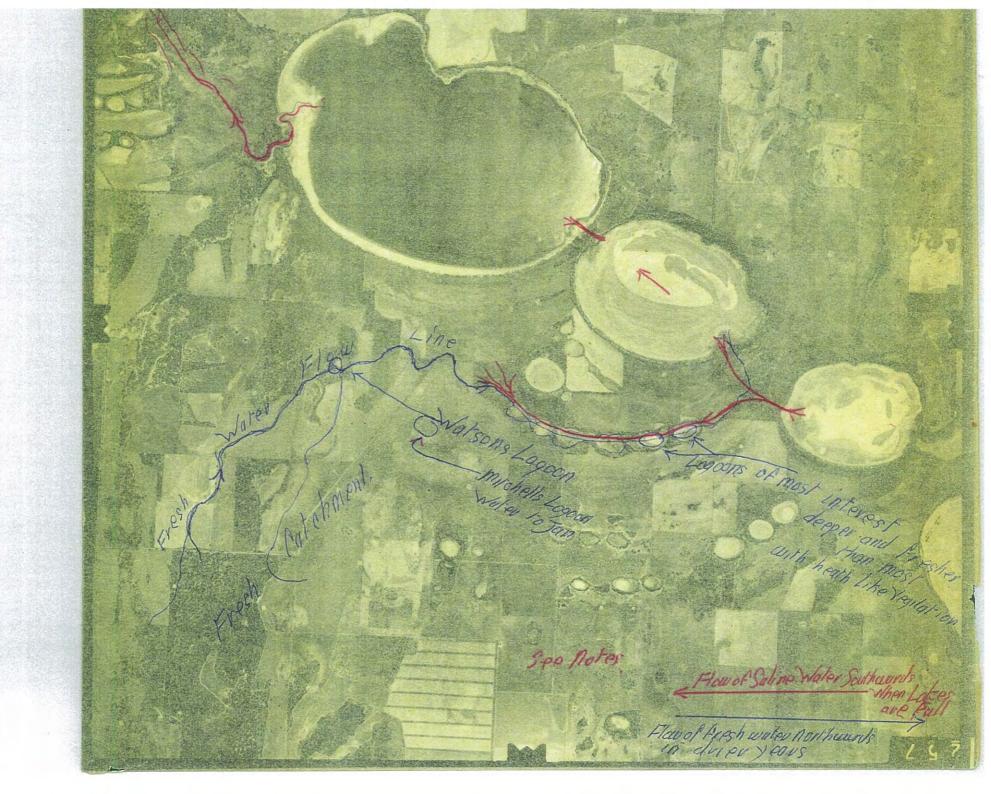
In years of more moderate rain recordings they are fed with through flow of water from a very fresh catchment which flushes much of the salt away.

Further to the east the lagoons and basins may have fresh water after a wet winter but are very temporary

To the south of Norring there is a string of small lakes but they are very salt.







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DISK 36 - FILE WILMOT Bent (Gilbert Wetson)

Transcript of Interprise with Mr Keith Wilmot of 20 BORELL Plece KARDINYA hh 337 8989 DATE 8.12.82 by Gleono. Mr Wilmott was envolved in trepping wild deels I for morket near Mandenilling with John P Romin The following intervaces took place at Mr Wilmott's sono hame where he is Whole there ma't much I can tell you about really While the depression was an - that the only time we a Oh Jesus Im 81 A Well you can very when the dehression was on a thats
when it was a When did you finish?

A Oh we only went the one your Ithanh it was only one year Might have been two You know a why didn't you keep gaining.

A Oh well we worked then you know up were all right. & Those were a lot of Black Duch then in Those days a why were then so many BO Wes it a good year forthom

A Oh so it always is there's always more Black them Maintains or ony of there. Oh no not as by as a mountain but they tasted better

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I I never traffed at warring
a What did you trop?
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a Behofo little layour on your profety.
A are no Flooloff that was a home from home that begger.
I used to by I watch them & they would come up & they
and to pick one another into the trap the Black deal
and to put tool I will a round will nothing ratiolant
a Did you set your trap up into a squal will netting vatakent.
A yes forked stokes around the edge a covered over with nathing
with only one fremmel facing into the late.
a long wing
A No no way
a how much wheat would you use as best
A Oh about two double handfulls You'd make your trop
should by wich & 6' long a hove it about 18" out
of water so that when they got on they of only have
a leit of water atterwise they'd just never out again
a four mone ducks per reh.
It will think are had a good few traps about adopting
a how high
y about 3 Feet - roud hove a stick up the middle no
you weren't cramped Lower. They's drowned you the buggers you know.
the buggers you know.

I as night time you didn't want better on it was too down cold. We y used to go round around at night at about 7- 3 Pm of then fint there in a los the to fet in with work that A No we were on a form a Yes I know but you would Investing & attender activities . Or was it after the A will fire were two of us 9 of don't that time I think it was more in the winter time 6 Allow berds kelled for Christians? I hongford would till them of them put the ligo up of put the nech behind the every's but some stiff abound them 9 send them off a How was they cooked I we cooked them in a saucepoon with fot & obit of water chost they's melt in your mouth. We never used to staff them. I Friday morning we'd get up early o x we'd pluch a good few. There was a fellow in it the lot Exchange Hotel at Kotoming + the of hear of blokes coming down every friday. Travelling nature would buy them. One bloke the yordmon footboller for Societ Fremonths would send word out a take orders from from 9 tell us how mony to bring in a doctor at or two would also go med on them. is up only took the Bleek in there - we sent some MD to langford but he didn't want them. We were getting a hell of a lot of Mountains so I naid . to my Brother in low well bugger it will but them in the morket see So we did & we more from did off him lan't long of Kongford said he'd take the lot of them

a were there still more BO them MO it Flagsteff? A the were a lot of Mo on Flogstoff And then ther was

Queene or ruch lake But I never traffed on it. At it worth

Queene or ruch like But I never traffed on it. As it worth

A No I don't think Those weren't may of us traffing. a flation were the only alter trapper? A He had on unde furthe down who used to go to Dembleyung. a When on Dumbleyung did he trop. I I don't know anywhere around the rides it doesn't matter I got cought will a shop one night . It to looky swine, I that his nech is made of indian public, anyhow he me grobbed me by the instep a took a lump clear out a. Where there many shapes there. a woo it bleck of white or plain place The form had a let of little swamp or we traffed there A all donk a pid you trap at Norring

n No never The form

a for a start, You could have a like there more BO than MO & More MO than CT

Hes Yes & Jes & I think there

would be Only a few Chestrut test, Q what should NED - Zebro Tent A No None - we got the Mount BD Teal mostly gray. If must have been a good year for them. when deep was Plagetell lake when you tropped?

A. Oh a few depth. There man none neally deep. More then 2-3 FT

Flystopp had an island across the middle which was covered will duck . I o as well about 685 dech in the middle? a In those days was these much vegetation around the edge? It is spes of the ducks come out from under it A we hopfed down at the costern end, because we came in from
the costern end, Out place was 2 mile from the lete. Q Alleghing else A We used to put the in a rabbit netting hen without a rock, but one wing (primories, secondonies dompletely) Just out from the wing so they wouldn't bleed the high Mednesdays of Fridays. The querto used to get a part or two so they's look after them. a Blad you how to fetten them? a Mostly done in Wenter? A Wall I coit think now I cen't remember. A cheff bags - twenty in a chaff bag full them seit one at a little them a chaff bag full them seit one at a little them the chad a little state that we'd prin them into a how many boils would your get from each trop Mell it deponds how may went in I used to watch them & they knew when you were coming oround,

A there was a bit of green steply. B. Well it brosn't fresh but sheep would drink it. a So having hopfed them they would go into Cheff hogo on to the horse or cost of into the pens. Clip there wings of then Wed , Fre to the Boyerine & How much pech 1 18 a poir Q Did you always sell him to hany ford? A Oh yes a How would you pluch them for? A any blokes coming down from But to Ketoming. a liken did file occur A Hight of the depression soup letters & all that We got Go to a crate on the train . They'd send the cratio struight back of leave then at the riding Why did you stop. an finished och when the depression could a shearing was easier to get I was a shore for 25 yrs. The shory time finished before it got hotel we stirted end of July before grass reeds come out

A well the first year of the defusion which was the hardest Did you sell any grey tool. we didn't start selling ourselves Were there duels of on the fresh water bygoons Oh thy had a few. - at one stope com the wall for decks. And when they went off water was green We went not for a shot one night using 1299 9" seare bird "shot of from two shots had a shot in a peddoch where there was a lot of we lying about well by the time we took aim abts the led they full to the nech with wheat, they must Blow it at the It some time because there were no Coverios in it A Nets of hoss were on the logoons.

Transcript of Interview with Mr. Vern Watoon of Boyevine on 30 Nov 82 Dialogue Gleonon to V Metion So were surelived as a led in the duck tripping operation Yes we eaught flow but to do with the merketing - Here they actually morteted for beat consumption they were consigned mostly dealt well by AT Langbord. - It was really your father corrying ald be trapped & that ducks n for profit There was a loose trentich of was fresh from school

c Record useful over D Record vegetilian desseties. becord procedures of toch 85-3 3.369:

Transcript From take Interview of Vern Water of Boyerine 30/11/82 portecipated with his pather y unde in a duck traffing for morket business G feorem to V aktion Very we cought them but I didn't have any thing to do with the mortetage a while maketed for head consumption? AJ dangford It was welly your fathe carrying a toolhed a that ducks could be Hed was a loose portsonfich & Ct was a set trail y boiling? Yes very similar to the hope that you chape used at weadendly You now the tropping at Moodonilling? Ves they we used nothing cage pegged to the ground itself a a cone entry of the end of the rectorate The free was bailed liberally with gran justide. The enter was fairly wich of it you did not take the out their way out If they were and booked for a day on most would get out a Now by were the traps? About 12'x 6' & high enough to 1 cut nearly which noticed the dimension a Do you remember which spaces were cought mostly Mont Duck? abonost polely those morbets were BD - Polech breselect Block Deal

Wigner. · Magn 170 Monthly became they were grow eater or these attricted. A Briggst proportion came from Norring. My under wort a who has very much different to what they are now. A spere of mention rainfall. 1891-75 MB Rainfell data from:

MR Pederick Charhlands College

mefer to wagin as the End Check the rangel from 1914 & 16 - notice substantial rainfell excess followed by everye years. Then there was the point that there was Considerable amount grain grown or lot of covering sinub for. A longely send plan serus on vecinty of lakes therock mes. a melelence in water) A No not so hered pet med more cover up towaters edge. So namy generations of graning reduced the population decreased around early 40th at changed then The lake dried in 40-411 as making to low main, Sefore the it was preceded by herally Note was a hallower while gave then access to the peridies. agen 45 was dry of the twony 10 was dry land popin of of them until recently (a for year ago.) a Why Beeck said some time sign 50 he naw his first M.G.

A flacy one grazing bord of were restricted to put west comer where food was more plentiful (a with suffy) in not a died shooter I suppose I am a conservationist I doubt if I will two shoot again,

a Will the lakes regenerate of they was flushed out properly

By Soir verry to very that in many cases the fresh water logons
one more after found in winter a important to will deed but A Yes - they contin that nound pointed rust.

No. Hollow twing real. - claduin or bounces. Perhops the prainful distribution is important - we used to great very west July's best now not so, Mostlyin Jun. or than solops short of running water in July. Morning once ground is waterlayged in Jun.

9 Normally the 3 or 4" in July would have 3-459
into the take. Not so now Happened every year up to Q. Norry itch I always there but is not on east whose of Norring. A Norring y Dumbleyong les We had licenses of a grown furthe down the road John Poul Remon had license Q When becomes Grated to Get ducks A Yes if the case for someone making a living from
it was good enough a lieuse was granted.

a species Dumbleyung were the some at Morning

B I don't wow My uncle operated it if I was never associated with it.

Any on else tropy A Nambry Laurie Matro my unde had a son who was not involved in the trapping but may have some details of numbers trapped if the sever at Helena St parties 104 No nome plate the louse is surrounded by trees. North on phone a Your momory is very short. A yes fire lived here all. my life & so kept in touch he remoded we had caught about 5000 decks in one year Mas done to generate a carl flow in front of depression when alternatures become available we took them Von- Birds caught in poor condition so we free fact [feed lot] them for some time don's weeks at a time y fed on Wheat of this lim was borely seleable a sow much per duck the about get on 1/6 per poir. Hotels most to Longford A Don't know . But were sent to A.J Longfords Because they were kept in feed lots of sent to vail in a few longe Consignment it gove rise to remove that ducks were sent away by the train load of these fellows Water mede Thousands or thousands from this venture Well it was very for from the truth as it swom't very longe in real & I would be pleased to see the story rejected to a degree as it was unjust to takeries dept licensing at the line. The gun shooten byen been to see it stopped the DFW would consider the relicensing of troplers However if it was marginal, then they may not remue the license

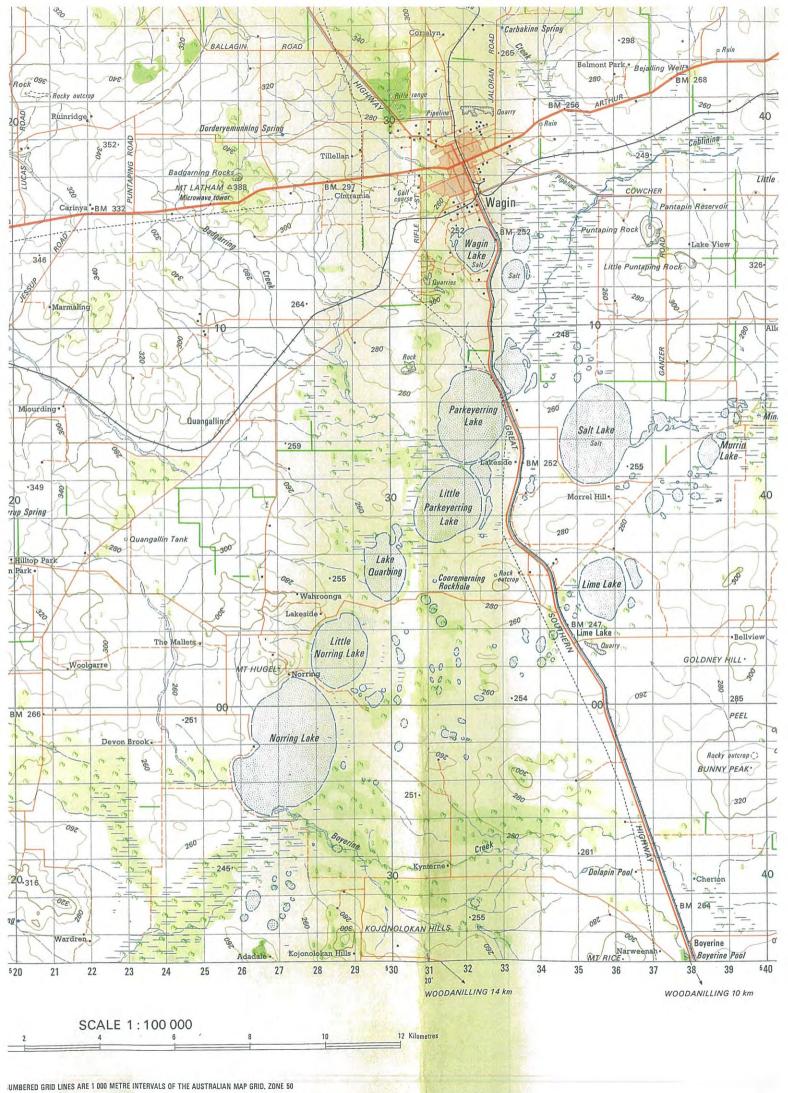
Think I recall hourie Mation saying that year in particular was better then others a that had caught semithery approaching 5000 ducho year. The next year, I know this is upon fairly vegue ked I know the number fell off and it lake they didn't seem to be about when he went out those He at that faint onwords lost interest in the trade & bear in mind it was done to generate some sont of cost flow in the heart of the definencion wer the mein reason for doing git is as soon as alternates come up he were last interest a lot of work a a lot of time apoint which should interest you is that the beris were after caught in fainly poor condition. They were there longe numbers quite eften son poor to aid morketing we had found it unfeel to free feed them for a time. So they would peas for two or Three weeks. The feathers were fut in holding yords like a feed lot . And peremonity on wheat a grain wheat there berely raleable at the time.

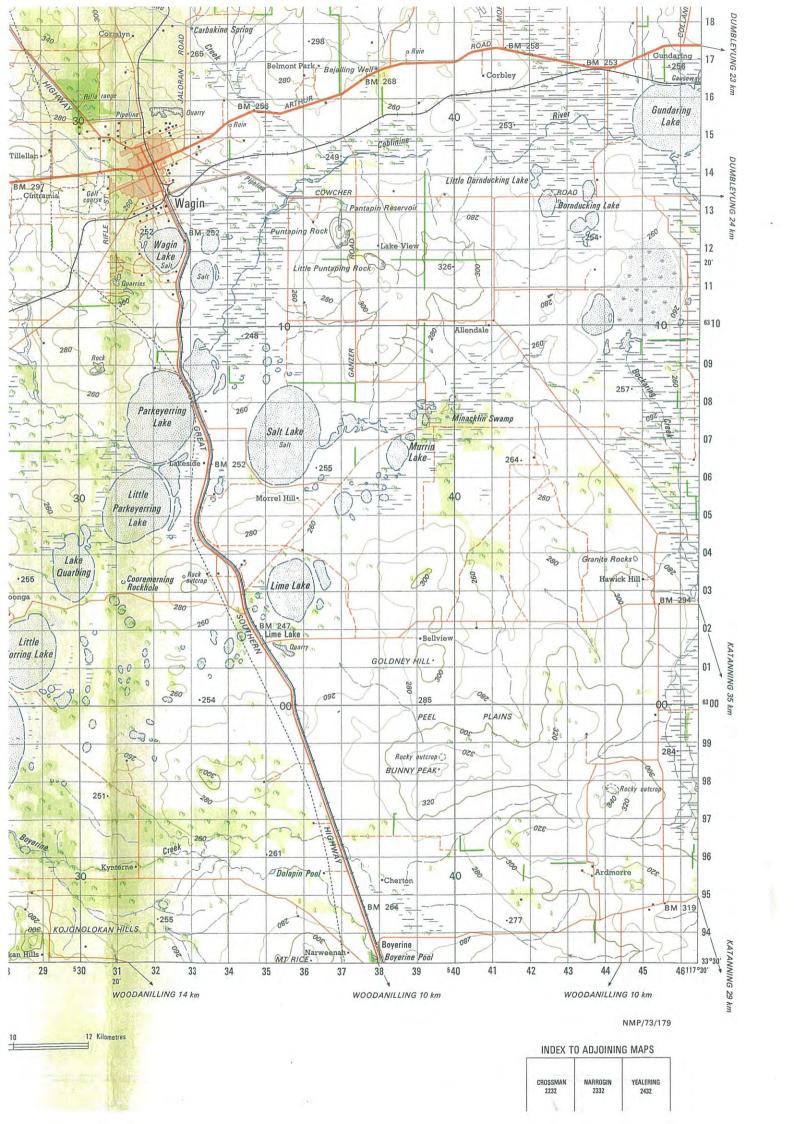
a fully sure beids in much poor condition & Were there other duck trapper imoleca? This tirritory of you look at a letho map you find that it is a lake nech one of the the seemed to be the significant point as there was a lat of trate in these days. A at the beginning of my memory lakes were all full Han with the increased clearing the run off ranned to stay the seme. a Where were duch despetated by hongfords. A T+ a possible some were next to India but mostly to Eastern Ital's Ithork, Q How may for Day were caught A about 50 sometimes but extremely variable some days very a why pirts in poor condition. A It gla hepper to bords on a natural occurrence. a perhaps the industry began because of the boye numbers Von-Some bend were in ketter condition then others for oure. a any reports of other leke water or refuges available A No Idon't know Whother couring were their duch shoist Collins), They have told me that Englishes where the duck next on the places which have been dry of the mobilerly filled well water. texhop kecous of the abundance of spool Dry seasons affected Black duch more than Mount Duck Be come no one bottom feeders in shellow water. amount of weed ? is now repeating cycle. Weed is up to my hips in places

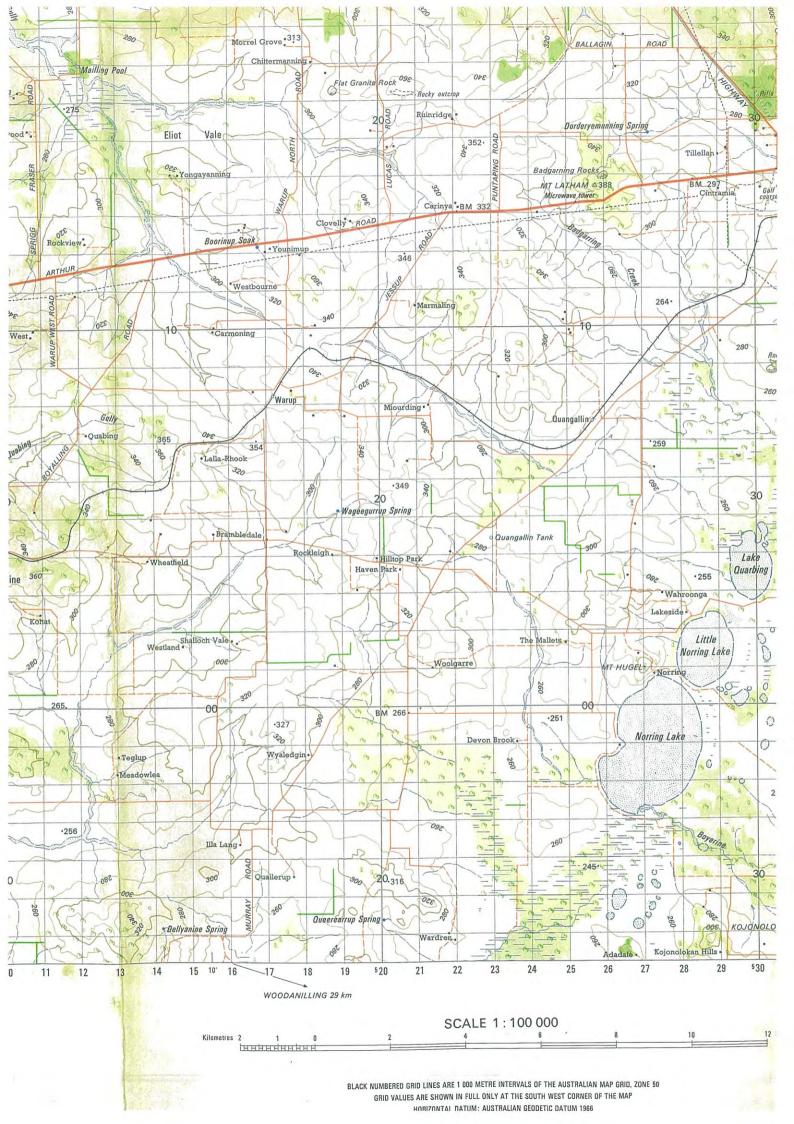
Swang moved in in tremendous numbers

Esperance 6450. 26-2-82.

Mi Grant Ceasson Mest australian Mildlife Research Contre Sorry that I have taken so long so answer your lesses of 14th December, but we have had a number of visitors over the holiday period and I have also been engaged in several activities which have kept me lousy. I am at present taking part in the Waterbard survey of the S.W. Reserves and also the nationwide wader court which was completed earlies this month In answel to your queery regarding the shooting I blild duck to augment a families income, I shink the period would have been the lake 20's or early 30's. as for as I know the family concerned selved largely on what they could shoot for the meat content of their diet, and only sold any ducks, shot in excess of their needs. They also shot rabbits and kangaros for food never heard of them selling any this meat. I Ancest that this information is of







Duck History

NESTERN MAIL. DGC 1-3! 1037 WEST. 193-1938 MASTERN MAIC. Var. 2 - Mas 2 +557 MEST. 1938 Daicy 1939 Chamitors MALDER WATSON DICK OLD Neville Beeck VERICIE FORD? Coupes Not Swann Bus Rugos PRINT IN THE Country mans EARLY Summer? IMET YEAR Check Rainfull for 38. Caros Shot taken liter in the year. Wenning Jempies tomey morning! hat evering mid year Duck TRAPPING Wistory

SPIEC. Time 83