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11 2 JAN 1982

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Hot NEWS LETTER

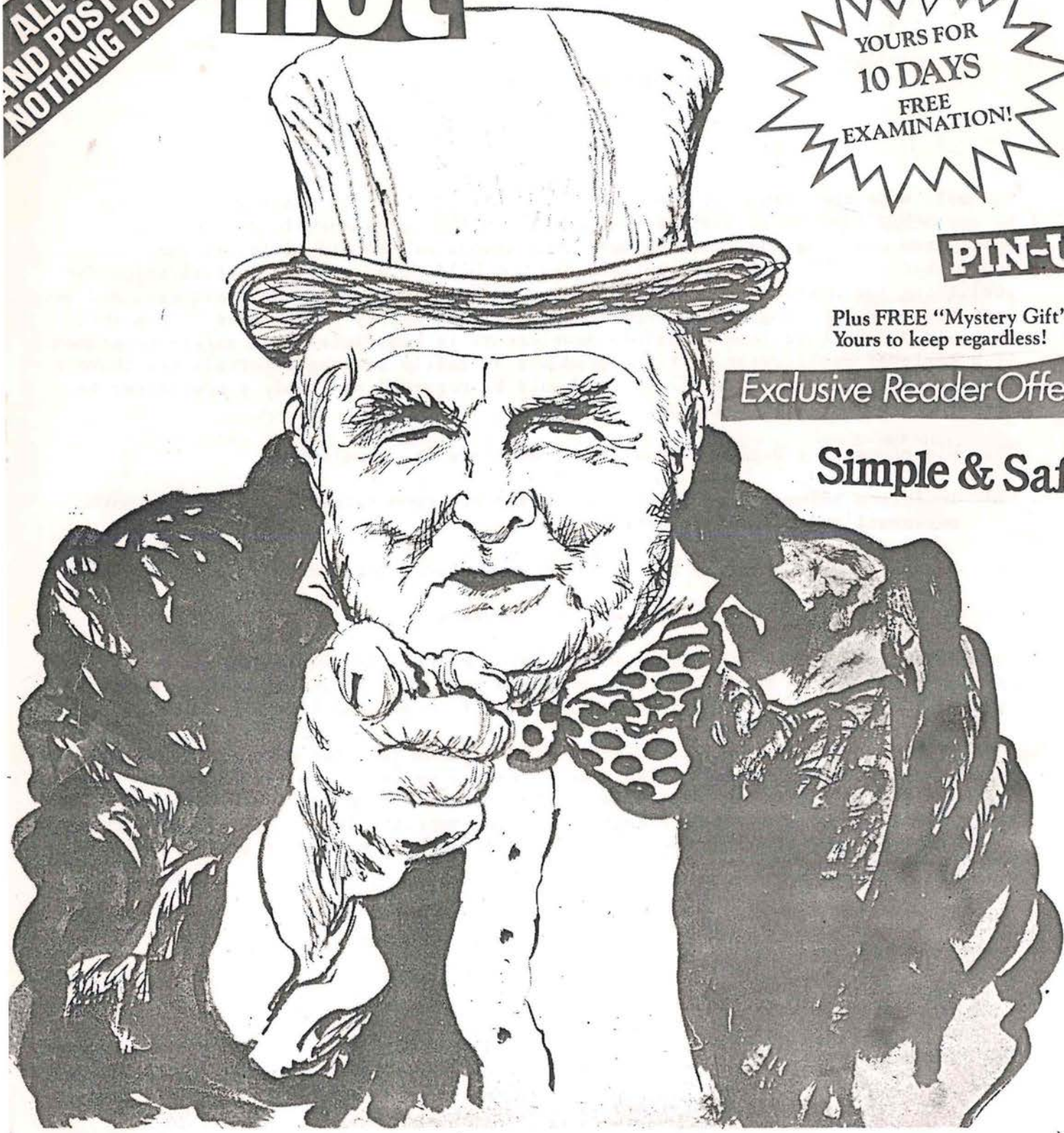
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... I WANT YOUR SAFETY ...

My Week

E D I T O R I A L

You will note the change of name since our last edition two years ago. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet", or in this case a whole lot sweeter. Apart from avoiding the scatological connotations of the old title, it was considered that "accident prevention" did not hold up as a valid justification for publishing the newsletter. The last issue of "CRAP" was over two years ago, and over the last two years the region has experienced its best safety record ever. From this, we could deduce that lack of Safety Newsletters is beneficial to a safety programme. If a Regional publication is to be produced at fairly lengthy intervals (is there a parallel with Forest Focus here?) it should be regarded as simply a newsletter to include items of safety interest.

The objectives of a Regional Newsletter, as I see it, should be:-

- (a) To inform between divisions, i.e. to improve communications as regards work, personnel and general forestry knowledge.
- (b) To maintain interest in the accident prevention programme.
- (c) To be readable, entertaining and even amusing.

However, to achieve all the above objectives, contributors would require to be a cross between Kirwan Ward, Dennis Glennon and Harry Butler and I would be perfectly happy with any article which achieved any one of these objectives.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Tammie Reid for producing this edition, in near record time. I would also like to extend my thanks to all D.F.O. and S.D.F.O.'s Safety officers, staff and employees of the Central Region for their excellent performance in the field of accident prevention over the last year. It will present a considerable challenge to improve on the 1981 record, however I am confident that it will be improved on.



ID. SCAMBLER,

Christmas Special

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ANOTHER LOOK AT SAFETY TRAINING

by Arthur Kesners



When your editor for this issue of the "Central Region Accident Prevention Newsletter" approached me recently, asking to contribute a short article on the subject of Safety Training in the Forests Department and the value of it to our personnel, I thought at first that it is like asking the cook if the soup is good.

But then I started to think back: just what safety training did we receive over the years and what good has it done us?

My first encounter with safety training was in 1966 when I was summoned to a school at Como and Jack Marshall and Arthur Ashcroft took turns at asking us:-

"Do you believe in safety?"

"What is an accident?"

"What is an unsafe act?"

"What is an unsafe condition?"

At the Geographe Bay Motel at Busselton last winter Dennis Glennon (I.F.A.P.) told us about:-

"The 'systems approach' in accident investigation".

"Multiple causation in industrial accidents".

"Managing a safety climate".

"Accident prevention models".

At first glance it seems that the two concepts are worlds apart. But are they really? I think there is a logical progression from the one to the other. We have to learn to crawl before we can walk, and if our results are a measure, then I think we have learned to walk reasonably well. But don't let us get complacent. If some of us start to stumble, we have to go back to basics. Current thinking is to have a good measure of both in our ongoing safety training.

To me safety means doing our work without making mistakes. An accident cannot occur without involving errors. The errors can be made by the worker, by the overseer, by the D.F.O. or his superior, or by the "system" - the department if you like. If nobody made a mistake, there would be no accidents. So what our safety training should be all about really is to teach everybody how to do their work without making mistakes. In other words - how to manage properly. In our own way we all are managers, and practical managers these days are finding out fast, the hard way, that success or failure of any accident prevention activity is dependent on how well managers manage. We are all well aware that the task of management is to get the job done through others. But if that task is performed with errors, then there is no expertise in management. The manager's eternal quest for perfect performance is simply another way of expressing the problem of accident

prevention. I repeat - an accident cannot occur (acts of God excluded) without involving errors. It is this relationship between safety and management that must be developed through our safety training programme.

The process of planning, organising, directing, and communicating to get the job done through others without mistakes needs training. The practice of management starts in organised courses of instruction, and safety is part of it. To quote a recognised safety man: "Production is not the application of tools to materials, it is the application of logic to work".

In practical terms, what can you as a manager in your own Forests Department area - as small or large as it may be - do to minimise errors either in your own work or that of the men working for you that could result in accidents?

There are several ways in which you can achieve this. You need your own principles, tactics and tools to counter operating errors called "accidents" These tools, in a normal divisional set up are:-

- job prescriptions
- job analysis
- job training.

It is not my intention within the scope of this short article to go into details of these. They are a subject of their own.

What it boils down to is that you cannot manage well what you know little about.

Knowing why it should be done and making those decisions is the job of the decision makers.

Knowing how to get it done is the task of managers.

Knowing what to do is the job of the "doers".

From top to bottom, the name of the game is to make the Forests Department productive by managing human, material and economic resources with a minimum of mistakes.

It may have become unfashionable to do so, but the good, old "accident frequency rate" that Jack Marshall was telling us about in 1966 is still a pretty good measure of these mistakes and the degree of expertise that a Division is managed with.

**Good
news for**



URGENT

67701470-40M

DON'T GO

OUTSIDE

BEFORE

READING

THIS

MESSAGE.

advice.

WHAT IS MEDIC ALERT? It is a charitable non-profit organisation. Its services are maintained by a once only registration fee and by voluntary contributions. Additional services such as replacements or additions to bracelets are charged to members at cost.

HOW DOES MEDIC ALERT WORK? The Medic Alert emblem, which should be worn at all times, is recognised the world over. On the back of the emblem is engraved the medical problem, the registration number and the telephone number of the answering service. Doctors, Ambulance and hospital personnel can be given vital information, which could save the patient's life, from the central file 24 hours a day.

WHEN IS MEDIC ALERT IMPORTANT? Whenever a person cannot speak for himself — because of shock, unconsciousness, delirium, hysteria, loss of speech, etc. — the Medic Alert bracelet talks for him.

WHO NEEDS MEDIC ALERT? Persons with any medical problem or condition that cannot be easily seen or recognised need the protection of Medic Alert. Heart conditions, diabetes, epilepsy and severe allergies are common problems. Others are listed on the reverse side. About one in ten persons has some special problem.

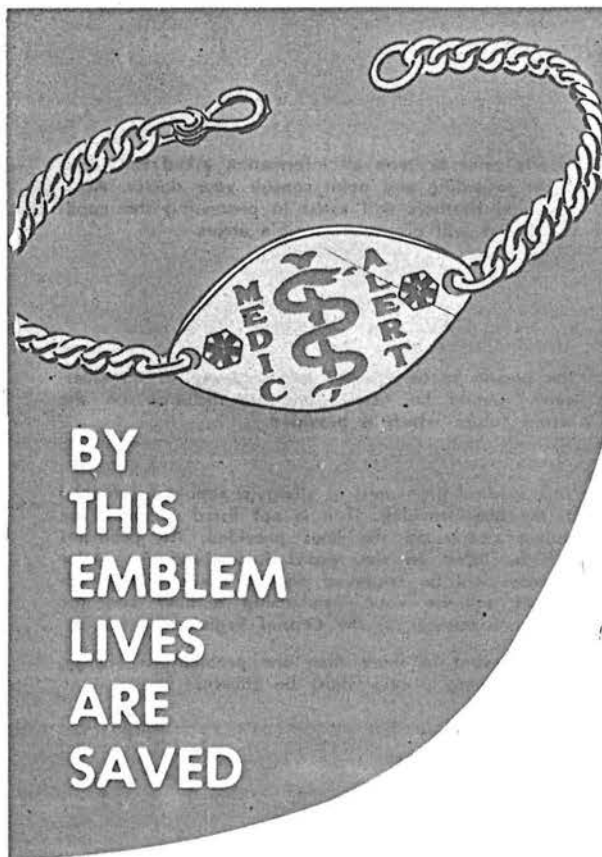
WHY MEDIC ALERT? Tragic or even fatal mistakes can be made in emergency medical treatment unless the special problem is known. A diabetic could be neglected and die because he was thought to be intoxicated. A shot of penicillin could end the life of one who is allergic to it. Persons dependent on medicines must continue to receive them at all times.

WHERE IS MEDIC ALERT? The Medic Alert Foundation (International) was founded in Turlock, California, in 1956 after a doctor's daughter almost died from reaction to a tetanus antitoxin sensitivity test. It is now available throughout Australia through the joint sponsorship of Rotary International Districts Nos. 245 and 246 and the St. John Ambulance Association, Perth.

Further information from

MEDIC ALERT FOUNDATION

c/o ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION
298 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Phone 325 3000



**BY
THIS
EMBLEM
LIVES
ARE
SAVED**

PERHAPS YOURS!

**MEDIC ALERT FOUNDATION
(INTERNATIONAL)**

298 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH 6000

Phone 325 3000

Copyright© 1968 Medic Alert Foundation International

**MEDIC ALERT EMBLEM
SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE**



ATTENTION CENTRAL REGION

1 year accident free !

BUSSELTON

After some fits and starts we are happy to announce that on the 7th October 1981 Busselton Division has once again achieved a lost time accident free period of 12 months. We all hope that this period will form the foundation on which we can build a really sound and significant accident prevention record. The first 12 months is never an easy period to achieve, and when the 4 medical treatment and 19 other reported injuries not to mention the unreported near misses are taken into account we could be considered lucky to make it. Still as the football commentators never cease to remind us, 'luck is as good as a fortune', we were working for a good safety record and another saying is that 'you make your own luck'. Our current position in regard to figures as at 7/10/81 is:-

1.	Accident free hours	-	127,500
2.	Days since last L.T.A.	-	365
3.	Date of last L.T.A.	-	7.10.80
4.	All accident frequency rate	-	31.43

Hey Beggsy - That's a joke, laugh why dontcha

The Top Dogs

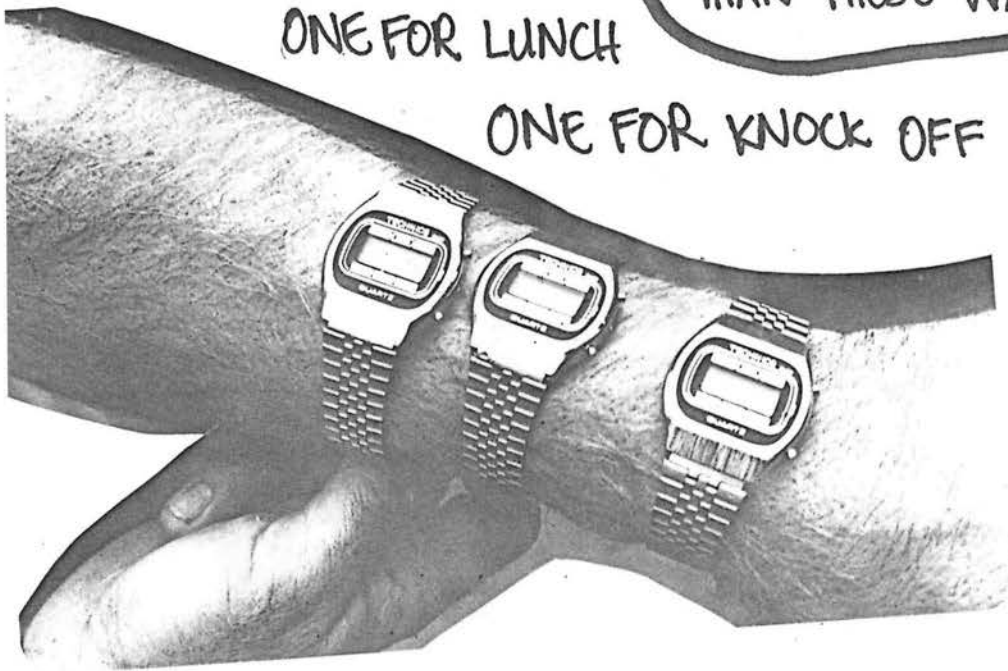


ONE FOR SMOKO

ONE FOR LUNCH

ONE FOR KNOCK OFF

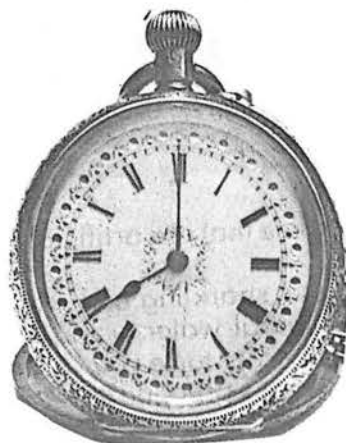
MY HORSE
RUNS BETTER
THAN THESE WATCHES



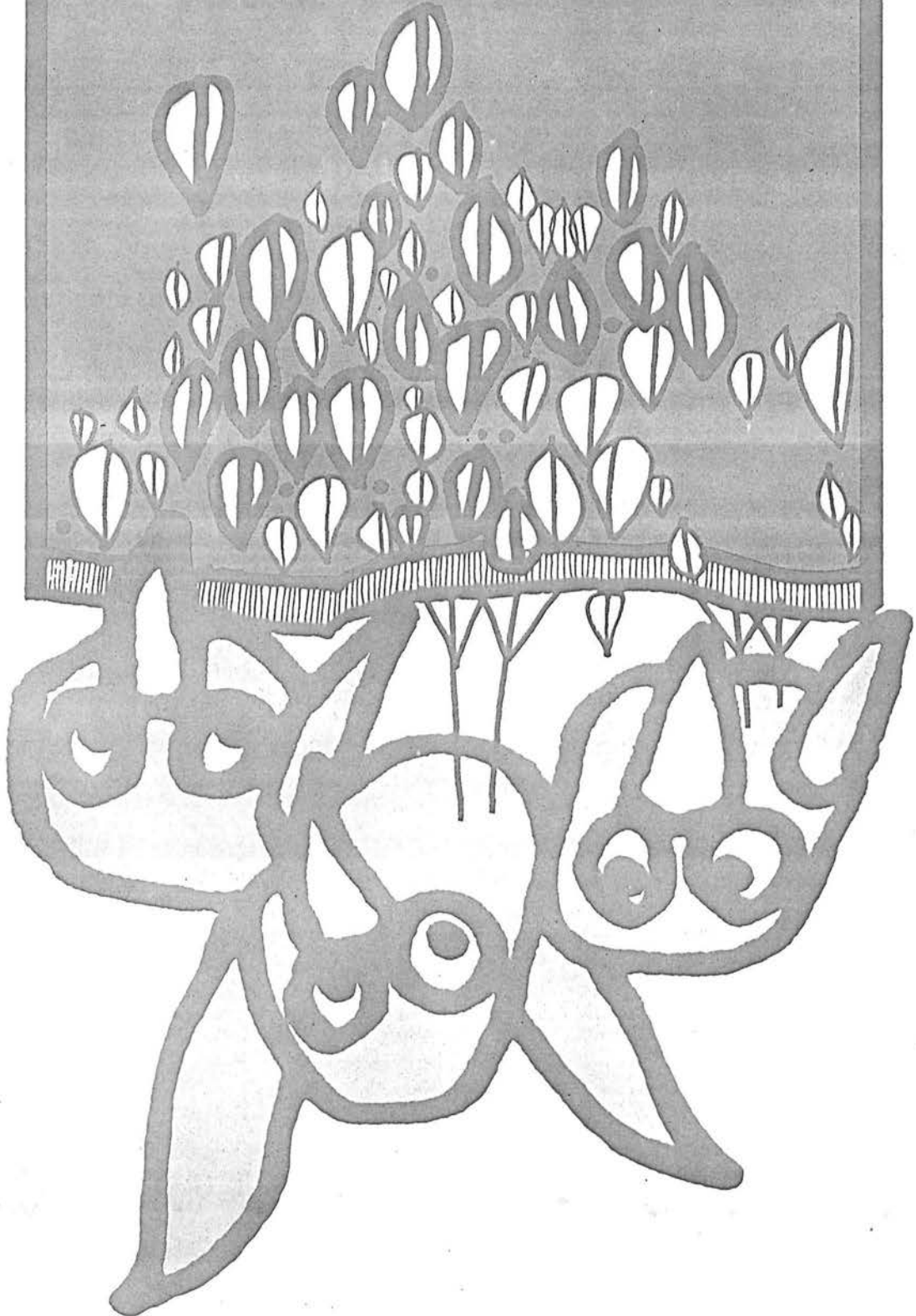
We intend to go on from here, this division will work as a team to achieve results. An indication of the divisions attitude to each others welfare is the number of staff who elected to attend and who passed a St. Johns first aid training course conducted by A/F Pears in August this year. The philosophy being that if, in spite of all our best efforts, accidents do happen we will be prepared to deal with the results and minimise their potential to harm workmates. Safe working comes from an attitude of mind we are developing the right attitude.

The presentation of our safety award is to be held on the 12th November. We have democratically chosen a digital watch as the item to be presented by the Conservator to each of us. Comments about Busselton being a division of clock watchers will be treated with due contempt. It should be noted however that several different items were in the running to be chosen, so some of us will be a little disappointed. It is a pity that the item has to be chosen enbloc, a selection of 2-3 alternatives from the list would be very much appreciated. Perhaps this could be thought about by management before we return for our 2 year presentation next October.

We do wish to thank the Conservator for his recognition of our endeavours in regard to safety and ensure him of our continued efforts in this regard.



FORESTS
ARE FOR THE BIRDS
AND WOOD, AND WATER, AND
FOR PEOPLE.



Mere Male

does sex do anything to your driving ?

A study of sex differences in driving performance was undertaken by a Californian research team in an effort to establish the areas, if any, in which sex differences resulted in different levels of performance.

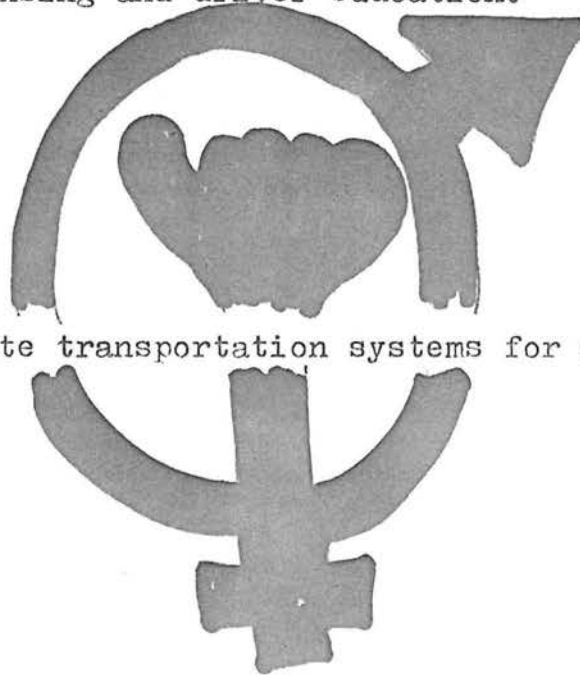
Age, driving experience and driver education were variables included in the assessment.

RESULTS:

Males had a larger positive error and a higher mean speed. They drove closer to the centre line at higher speeds with erratic use of the accelerator.

Females were more consistant in their operation of of the accelerator than males.

- These differences are not taken into account with insurance rates, licensing and driver education.



Separate transportation systems for males & females

*"Men are born free
and equal — however,
most of them marry"*
— Humphrey Bogart

Condensed from an article from
Road Safety & Driver Education
News Aug/Sept 1979.

MR. NOISY



SOFTWOOD LOGGING IN THE CENTRAL REGION

You have probably heard it all before, but this time use your eyes on this. We all like spending money, however before we can spend it we have to get it. With the current curbs on Government expenditure showing no signs of abatement, it follows that in time the Department will tend more to return to the style of financing of the 1960's. In broad terms in those days what we earned, less 10% to the Treasury, was what we spent.

Timber Production is the major area of revenue for the Forests Department. Thus in the 1980/81 financial year:-

Total Expenditure

\$20 133 000

Total Revenue

\$15 782 000

Hardwood Royalties 8 300 000

Pine Conversion 4 002 000

Hardwood Conversion 445 000

\$ 12 747 000

With the planned expansion of softwood logging to balance reductions in the hardwood cut it would be expected that considerable increases in revenue from this source will occur over the next 10 years.

Scale of Operations

In 1980/81 a total of 1289.2 ha was either thinned or clear fallen in the Central Region as follows:-

Area Clear Fallen :	P. pinaster :	119.6 ha
	P. radiata :	81.3 ha
Area Thinned (Steep Country) :		133.5 ha
Area Thinned Flat :	P. radiata :	754.3 ha
Area Thinned Flat :	P. pinaster :	200.5 ha

In the Northern Region, an additional 575 ha was thinned or clear fallen.

Volume Removed

A total of 67 684 m³ was produced in the 6 month period ended June 1981 as follows:-

Nannup	32 661 m ³
Kirup	16 627 m ³
Collie	12 528 m ³
Harvey	3 117 m ³
Busselton	2 751 m ³

Nannup's tally for a 6 month period is a record for the region. "Great Effort". At 10 logs/m³, how many logs were processed?

Volumes removed per hectare for the period ended June 1981 may be of interest.

Examples:-

<u>Plantation</u>	<u>P Yr</u>	<u>Thinning Type</u>	<u>Vol/ha Removed, m³</u>
Bussells (Sawlog)	65-67	T1 to 250 sph	125
	68-69	T1 to 350 sph	105
Ferndale (Sawlog)	68	T1 to 250 sph	115
Lewana (Sawlog)	P64-66	T1 to 259 sph	174
Nannup (Intermediate)	P57-63	T1 to 200-350 sph	201
Kirup (Intermediate)	P55-59	T2 to 400-250 sph	88
Kirup	P37-41	C/F	272
Margaret	P33-37	C/F	204
Harvey	P39	C/F	322

Thanks Jock and Greg for the figures!!!!!!


If you stop and think about what happens in your division, you will no doubt come to the conclusion that a large proportion of the Divisions efforts are centred round the pine activities.

We plant them, prune them, protect them, poison suckers in them; we clear for them, count them, clover under them; we fence them, fertilise them, fight fires in them; altogether we put considerable time and effort (as well as money) into growing the pines to what? HARVEST THEM.

How much time do we spend on this aspect in your Division? Oh well, Max or Roger or Ron or Andy or Kevin spend a bit of time supervising the contractors. Whose Contractors?, Oh, our contractors and the treemarking is a bit of a problem and Jock Gilchrist, and Neil Phelps and Don Keene come and annoy us from time to time, Oh, and the office staff have to input the delivery notes into the computer and check the TAS report, where are those outstanding delivery notes I wonder?

Do you know what a delivery note represents? Over \$1 000 changes hands on 1 F.D. 544!!!! Is that so? - The fallers get paid from it, the forwarder operator gets paid from it, the contractor gets paid from it, AND THE FORESTS DEPARTMENT GETS PAID FROM IT, and the customer pays for what's on it. In time you might get paid as a result of it. Perhaps we better find that last missing docket.

The trouble is , it's always easier to spend money tha it is to get it. Its also easier to grow trees than market trees, there is no deadline to be met, no report to be run, no computer to break down, no deadline to be met, no customer to complain, no bush boss to put up with no deadline to be met, deadline to be met, did the mill really run out of logs? does it matter? YES.



So spare a thought for Andy or Roger, or Ron or Kevin or Max when he has had a bad day. After all its worth it isn't it? That Pine Forest at Bussells, or Grimwade or Milward, or Ludlow or Brunswick does look attractive now doesn't it? And we are planning to make \$1 623 430 stumpage to grow more trees and \$3 839 777 revenue and delivery 212 731 cubic metres of pine logs this financial year.

What were we growing the trees for again? TO HARVEST THEM.

What can you do for pine logging? What can pine logging do for you? Lets talk about it shall we?



**Be naturally
Softwoods;
with timber**

The real story of

WALPOLES SAFETY RECORD 10 YEARS

There's a lot one could write about the Walpole safety record but most of it has been said. In fact we had a big day down here in July to celebrate it. Past staff members of the Walpole Division were invited to attend plus a string of dignitaries that would fill the new Como Head Office or a budget sitting of Parliament.

The big question on the day to be answered was, what makes Walpole Division's Safety Programme tick? I am sure that most people who left Walpole on the Thursday morning after the night's festivities hadn't really solved that question.

Some comments during and after the evening were:

The Conservator of Forests attempting to answer the question "a very strong esprit-de-corps between all ranks of the Division".

Russell Lieth, the President of I.F.A.P. said, "it was good to learn something about what makes Walpole tick", in fact he's coming back next year.

The Premier's Press Secretary found the task of keeping up with the theories put forward that night too much and neglected to give us any publicity the next day.

A notable member of the crew explained it to me this way "We're that conscious of safety at Walpole, if we see a hazard, we walk around it rather than over it".

Anyway, all good things come to an end. The record was broken on the 24th of August. The message came through on radio that one of Merv Smith's merry men had cut his foot with an axe while scarfing a tree. An ambulance trip to Panjimur saw four stitches placed in the victim's leg. I am told it was the only sharp axe we had in the Division. The victim made a speedy recovery.

At this stage I would personally like to thank the media for the wonderful publicity received and scores of "Get Well" cards that came the following week. It should be noted that the Premier was the first on the doorstep with his condolences.

At this stage I would like to thank the ladies for the wonderful spread that was put on for the evening of the safety presentation. In some way I feel it is the key to safety at Walpole. The blokes here realize that safety is not just a hat you put on when you go to work but one you carry with you which ever environment you are in; whether it be at home, work or on the road. I suppose safety is something all people in Walpole Division believe in and certainly something they have in common.

Let us not have to call for another ambulance.

John Kaye

so simple and safe

DEAR JOHN,

With Many Thoughts of You

WHILE YOU'RE GETTING WELL

An Inspirational Verse By

Helen Steiner Rice



May **TODAY** find you
feeling much improved
With all your
anxious worry removed
And may **TOMORROW** be
much better still
Until you'll forget you
ever were ill.

news.

HANG TEN

BLUNDSTONE SPIKED BOOTS (LOGGERS BOOT)

These boots are available presently from Balingup Chainsaw Service in Balingup for a cost of \$40.00. This cost includes fitting of spikes to the boot.

The Forest Department has authorized a boot subsidy for these boots which is \$40.00.

The above boots have been proven by most pine fallers in the Kirup and Nannup Divisions to last at least 12 months under falling conditions.

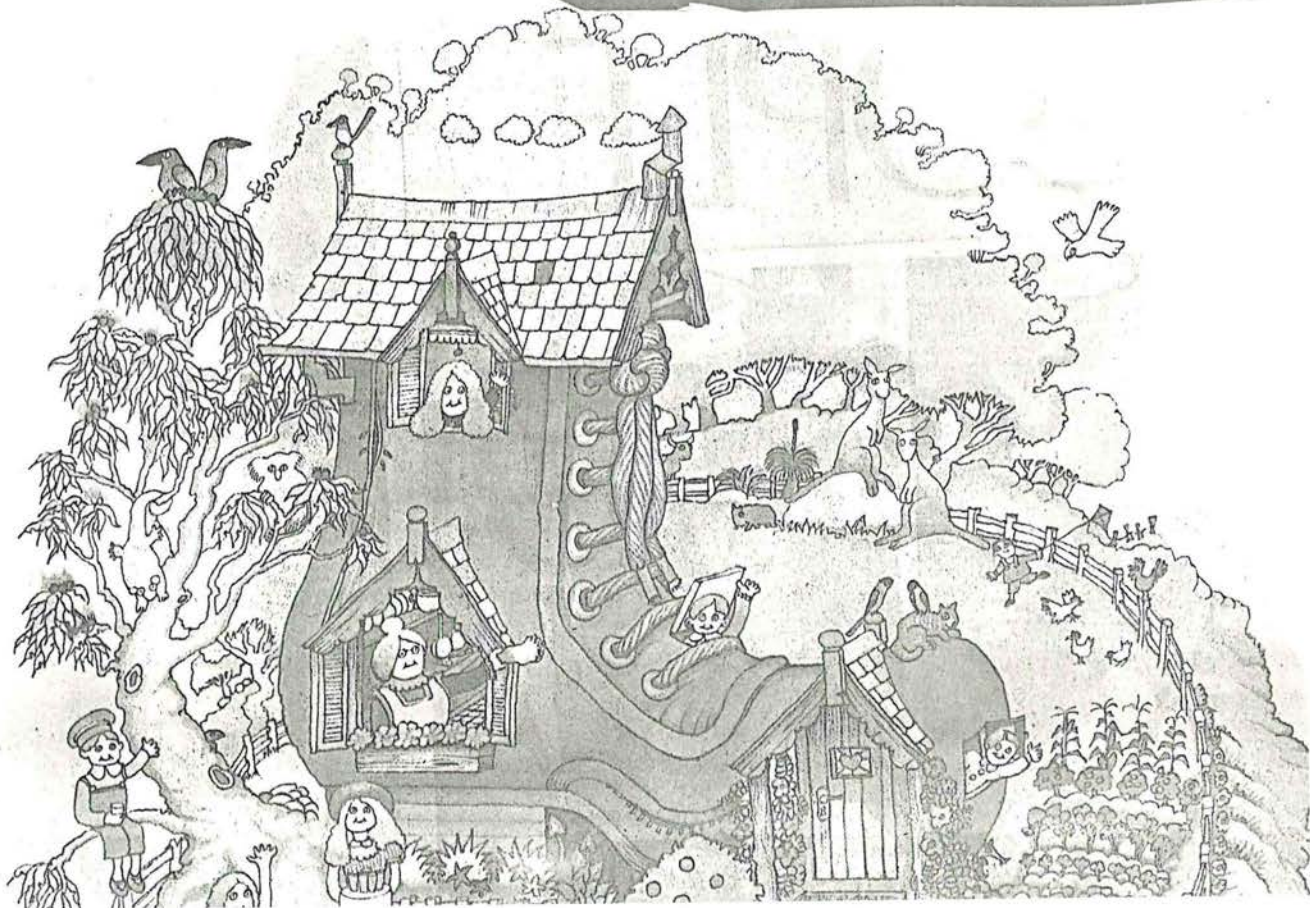
Kirup Divisions low pruners have had them last two pruning seasons.

The boots are ideal for working on steep country and working on wet Karri logs, they very rarely slip thus enabling the wearer to work more confidently in dangerous surrounds.



R. Banks.

Comfort, in a word...



Stumpy groaned as the alarm rang. "Bloody hell, time to get up". He put a tentative foot on the floor, then stood up, then overbalanced. He recovered his balance, but the cat shrieked and took off. "Bloody cat", thought Stumpy. He walked into the kitchen, walked into the bathroom. After attending to calls of nature and washing his face and all such things he came back to the kitchen and started preparing his lunch.

The kettle boiled just as the last sandwiches were slapped together - peanut paste and honey (Stumpy usually complained at lunch time "Bloody peanut paste and honey sandwiches again". His workmates came in first time around "Why don't you complain to your missus". Stumpy's reply "I make my own bloody lunch, don't I" stopped that conversation). He turned off the gas stove, picked up the kettle, then sprang nimbly to one side holding the handle while the rest of the kettle, and quite a lot of boiling water, lay on the kitchen floor. "Meant to fix that bloody handle", Stumpy grunted. He found there was enough water to fill his thermos.

Stumpy was expecting a busy day, as the work at the time was using a chain saw, thinning useless trees in the nearby jarrah forest. The idea somehow didn't appeal to him, because he was suffering. Many times before his wife had said "Men! Always on the hops! Serves you right when you suffer!" He mouthed these usual phrases, even though his wife was away visiting her mother. Because he felt that although he was suffering, it was one of a bloke's pleasures. He was feeling pleased that the local D.F.O., who was also at the pub, should be in worse condition than he was.

Stumpy walked out of the house, slamming the door, and jumped into his pride and joy, a Holden Monaro G.T.S. He really enjoyed revving the engine each day, before he slammed the gear shift into reverse and wheel spun. It upset the next door neighbour, who regularly complained. "Silly cow", was Stumpys usual reaction. Just as the car reached the road, Stumpy thought he had better look. A log truck was bearing down on him, giving Stumpy such a fright that he didn't say a word, just slammed on the brakes. "Bloody log truck", he thought just two seconds later, and shook his fist at the departing truck.

On arriving at the Depot, Stumpy carefully parked his car under the big old marri. "Safe as houses", he thought to himself once again. He picked up his lunch box and thermos, and went to collect his work gear - hard hat, chain saw, fuel, ear muffs (Stumpy never did like ear muffs, he claimed he couldn't hear himself think when he was wearing them), file and axe. The rest of the gang were waiting in the truck, Stumpy as usual was last to arrive. "Shift yer bloody self", growled the driver. "Get stuffed", replied Stumpy cheerfully.

The job was five minutes drive from the Depot, during which Stumpy and other hangover sufferers consoled each other. Stumpy dumped his gear, then checked the chain saw (just to make sure, because he vaguely remembered cleaning the air filter, sharpening the chain, and refuelling the previous afternoon). He wandered into the patch of bush, switched the saw on, then drop started it. Rather, he tried to drop start it, but the cutter bar hit the stump he hadn't noticed, and this jarring really shook his already delicate system. He didn't feel like trying that again, so put the saw on the ground, held it with hand and foot, and pulled the starter cord.

He worked steadily along the ridge, with just a bit of excitement when the small jarrah he was felling (and turned his back on) was hit by a gust of wind and come towards him. Sensing something wasn't quite right, Stumpy quickly stepped to one side. Unfortunately he fell over a laterite rock, which didn't make him feel any better. He picked himself up, took the chain saw in his right hand, and the axe in the left hand. He swung the axe up onto his shoulder. After he took a few steps the head of the axe somehow managed to catch on a sapling, and next thing Stumpy was flat on his back with chain saw and axe sitting on his chest. "Bloody gravel ridges", he muttered, as he picked himself up again.

The rest of the day went very slowly, far too slowly for Stumpy's liking. He was still delicate from his hangover, he was sore from falling over, and he just wished knock-off time would come. Right at the end of the day, Stumpy managed to let a log roll on his foot. Unfortunately, he hadn't worn his safety boots; fortunately the log wasn't all that big. "Bloody log", muttered Stumpy.

The gang were on the truck, going back to the Depot. The bloke next to Stumpy turned to him, "Did yer hear the kid in the workshop got a piece of steel in his eye?" "Cripes!" said Stumpy, "after all the time the Forests Department puts into safety training. It makes yer wonder about some of these blokes!"

AS STUMPY IS A FICTIONAL CHARACTER, NO-ONE NEED DO ANY SOUL SEARCHING - I hope
(Editor)

Anonymous.



SAFETY IS AN ATTITUDE

- know what is going on
- know what can injure you
- know how to prevent it
- act to prevent it

FORESTS DEPARTMENT

FORESTS DEPT.

13 NOV Form F.D. 804

BUSSELTON

Kirup Office,

To The Editor
A.P. Newsletter
Forests Department
Busselton

10th November 19 81

Western Australia

Reference-H.O.

Local 5/4

945.2

SUBJECT: Kirup's Capers

For the year to the end of October 1981, the 50 odd Kirup Division personnel had accumulated the following statistics in accident prevention.

Five accidents had required medical treatment; none entailed lost days - giving a frequency rate of 47. In the same time, another 19 First Aid notes were submitted to cover minor or potential injury from accidents.

Men have turned out 186000 work hours over 679 days since the last accident leading to Lost Time.

This comparatively pleasing situation reflects the positive nature of and application to safety awareness at three levels.


- a) men on front line field jobs
- b) overseers and officers at supervisory level
- c) the Departments' management backup and support for the A.P. programme.

Nevertheless, injuries have occurred, and potential for time lost is not eliminated. Main hazard categories are

- difficult terrain/scrub complex in pine tending areas (examples of incidents where operator on foot slips or trips)
- man made hazards which beg removal or, if not, clear recognition by personnel (examples of old obscure fence-lines in pines, and gates not safely maintained).
- situations where an external agent (such as plant, equipment, falling limbs) can cause injury if the worker is exposed at the wrong time. Fortunately this category can, and frequently is, avoided by proper use of protective gear, and good "mind/body" co-ordination in relation to the agent of potential injury.

The Division's two main strategies to "keep safer" are

- a) having accident prevention matters constantly talked about at both the job level and at any meetings called for safety or other purposes; and seeking follow up action where deemed applicable.
- b) having regular pieceworker meetings, to maintain awareness of hazards and past accidents which occurred in this particular environment.


OFFICER IN CHARGE

Staying cool in an emergency

Sometimes the first minutes are vital. That's why it pays to know what to do



What do you know about first aid?
 Could you maintain a life using expired airresuscitation?
 Could you control a severe haemorrhage?
 Could you start a heart if it stopped?
 Try your skill and have a go at the 20 questions listed.
 The answers are on page



A.D.F.O.	[.....]	D.P.A.	[.....]
R.W.D.	[.....]	W.H.T.	[.....]
F/ASST.	(.....)	R.N.	(.....)
All Staff	(A.....)		(.....)
A - Action		I - To Note	





Gissergo, mate!

1. Asphyxia can result if:-
 - a. Air is prevented from reaching the lungs.
 - b. insufficient oxygen reaches the blood.
 - c. There is insufficient chest movement.
 - d. Any of the above can occur.

2. An ice pack applied to an injury:-
 - a. must not be applied to an open wound.
 - b. must not be left on continuously for longer than 20 minutes.
 - c. should be bandaged firmly.
 - d. all of the above.

3. The pulse felt at either side of the adams apple is known as:-
 - a. Radial pulse.
 - b. Carotial pulse.
 - c. Jugular pulse.
 - d. Temporal pulse.

4. A Triangular bandage can be used to:-
 - a. Retain a dressing in place.
 - b. Control bleeding in borad or narrow form.
 - c. Immobilize fractures.
 - d. all of the above.

5. In which of the following conditions would you expect to find a slow weak pulse:-
 - a. Congestine heart disease.
 - b. Insulin excess.
 - c. Fainting.
 - d. Severe bleeding.

6. When performing mouth to mouth resuscitation which of the following is incorrect.
 - a. Air must pass in and out the casualty's lungs.
 - b. The recommended rate of inflations (adult) is 16 times per minute.
 - c. Head must be positioned correctly.
 - d. The chest must be seen to rise and fall.

7. During recovery of a previously asphyxiated the recommended position is:-
 - a. On his back with head extended.
 - b. on his back with legs elevated.
 - c. in coma position.
 - d. Head and shoulders raised.

FIRST AID QUIZ cont.....

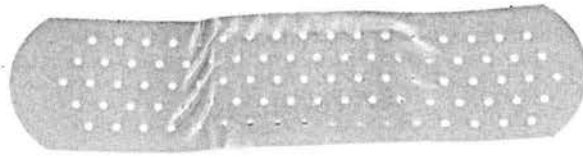
8. The application of a St John sling is designed to:-
 - a. support the forearm and hand well raised position.
 - b. support fractures of the upper limbs.
 - c. keep the forearm and fingers from becoming pale.
 - d. support the forearm and hand in the horizontal position.
9. A roller bandage can be used:-
 - a. retain a dressing place.
 - b. control bleeding.
 - c. afford support.
 - d. all of the above.
10. Incorrect positioning of the hands or ill applied pressure when performing external Cardiac Compression is most likely to cause:-
 - a. too much blood pressure resulting in brain damage.
 - b. the blood pools in the legs.
 - c. the ventricles of the heart to only half fill.
 - d. damage to the heart and rib cage.
11. A driver slumped over a steering wheel after colliding with a tree is coughing up blood stained froth, what would you treat him for:-
 - a. ruptured liver.
 - b. ruptured spleen.
 - c. complicated fracture of the ribs.
 - d. internal bleeding of the stomach.
12. With an arm sling the tips of the fingers are to be left exposed to:-
 - a. adjust the sling.
 - b. take the pulse.
 - c. indicate any interference to the circulation.
 - d. avoid overheating of limb.
13. A man is slumped over the steering wheel of his car in the garage. The motor is still running and door of garage shut, how would the man look?
 - a. skin would be blue.
 - b. frightened look on his face.
 - c. bruising around neck.
 - d. pink colouration of skin and lips.
14. A workman clutching an electric drill suddenly collapses clutching the drill. You must immediately:-
 - a. start artificial respiration.
 - b. feel for his pulse.
 - c. check the current is disconnected.
 - d. ring for the electrician.
15. All of the following are true of emergency control of severe external haemorrhage except one:-
 - a. grasp the side and squeeze firmly together.
 - b. direct pressure over wound.
 - c. the above methods will tend to introduce infection.
 - d. any temporary dressing once applied must be removed and sterile ones submitted.

AND NOW, FOR SOMETHING COMPLETELY DIFFERENT

16. A small child places a marble in her mouth, coughs violently and starts to go blue. You cannot see anything in the child's mouth. You must immediately:-
- ring for a doctor.
 - feel for a pulse.
 - commence external cardiac compression.
 - turn up-side down and smack between the shoulders.
17. A friend has some strong acid splashed into her eyes. Your immediate treatment will be:-
- neutralize the acid with a strong alkali.
 - sponge the eyes with moistened cotton wool.
 - flush eyes freely with cold water.
 - apply a suitable eye ointment.
18. All of the following are correct 'do not' of First Aid treatment except one:-
- do not give fluids if there is an abdominal injury.
 - do not overheat the casualty.
 - do not give alcohol.
 - do not place an unconscious patient with noisy breathing in the coma position.
19. A casualty is unconscious and breathing from an overdose of sleeping tablets. Your immediate treatment will be:-
- induce vomiting to eliminate any remaining tablets.
 - contact Poisons Centre for advice.
 - place casualty in coma position and assist respiration.
 - give prescribed antidote.
20. A road accident victim is deeply unconscious with noisy breathing as a result of severe head injuries. Therefore your immediate treatment will be:-
- apply a scalp bandage.
 - raise head and shoulders to relieve brain pressure.
 - place in coma position and maintain clear airway.
 - listen to noisy breathing at regular intervals.



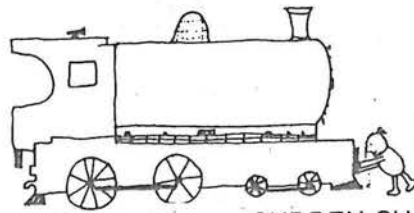
THANKS TO
HAROLD PEA



The Solution:

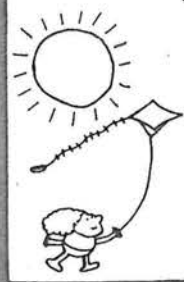
- 1. D
- 2. D
- 3. B
- 4. D
- 5. C
- 6. B
- 7. C, D
- 8. A
- 9. D
- 10. C
- 11. C
- 12. C
- 13. D
- 14. C
- 15. D
- 16. D
- 17. C
- 18. C
- 19. C
- 20. C

WHAT CAUSES ASTHMA?
TOO STRENUOUS EXERCISE

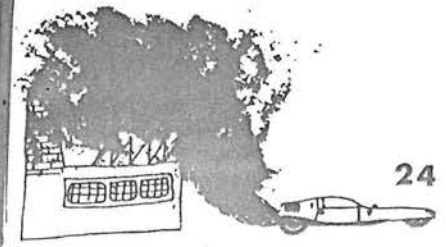


p.s.

SUDDEN CHANGES IN CLIMATE



SMOG AND IRRITATING FUMES



Driven-to distraction ? the reac this

Q. A wood peckers head snaps backwards and forwards at 1,000 times the force of gravity. How is it that the bird does not suffer from brain damage?

A. The head and beak drive straight back and forth with no side movement at all.

This same principle has then applied in car seat belt design.

Isn't nature marvellous?



BUSSELTON BIKIES

With the latest budget savings on departmental vehicles, a number of troops have been reduced to the pedally form of motivation.

The term 'bicycle' is applied rather loosely by some of the pilots to their contraptions that have been dragged out from under houses and garages. For instance, we're not sure why Ron Newman's tredley was stolen even though it did have a new seat cover and a redpaint job on the handlebars!

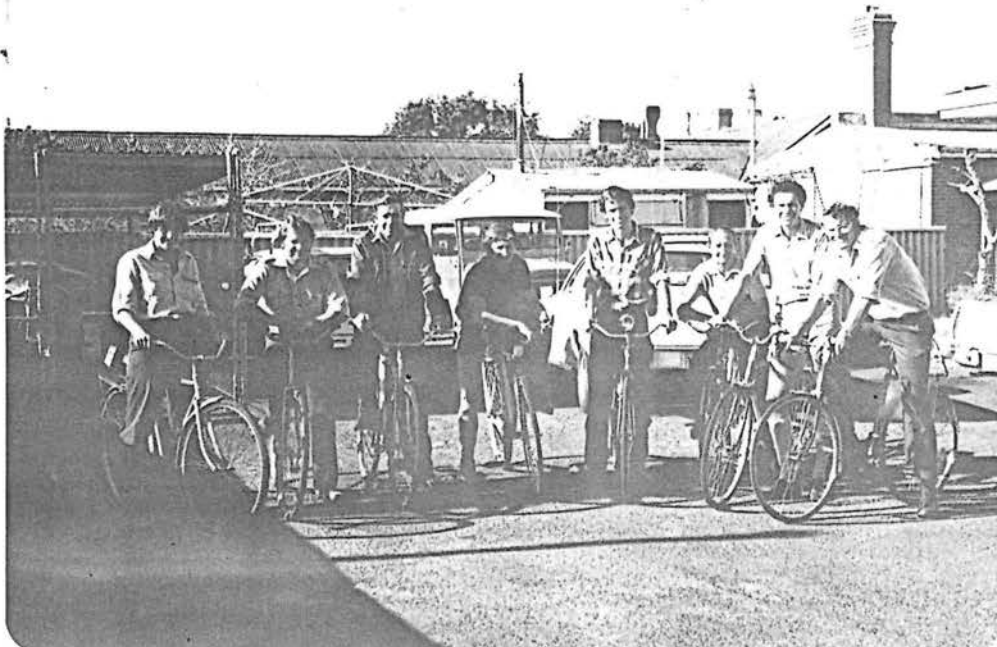
Bill Tame has been terrorizing the main street of Busselton on his way to and fro work (a horrible sight) and it's heard that Bob Hingston has nearly been up for charges, exceeding speed limits in built up areas - those fixed gears just dont stop....

To get back to the flavour of safety and defensive driving, here are a few reminders designed to MAKE THE BREAK.

COMMON BRAKE PROBLEMS

Brake shoes too far from rim (1/8" ideal)
Brake rubbers worn (replace)
Brake shoes not at right height (adjust)
Brakes not centred (straighten)
Spring not centred (even it up)
Wheel not 'true' (try a bike shop, it beats a headache)
Rim not clean (alcohol removes grit)
Brake may be loose (tighten pivot bolt)
Brake cable not sliding easily (drip oil)
Brake cable needs replacing (visit bike parts shop)
Brake lever sticking (try oil)
Brake sticking (clean & oil)
Brake lever loose on handle bars (tighten nut)

Tammie Reid.



OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

The Forests Department has employed 3 nurses in almost as many years to try to encourage and maintain a healthy and well workforce, this includes staff as well as employees.

Unfortunately none of the women employed have managed to have a lasting working relationship with the Department, and the reasons have been many and varied, and now it is my turn to wish you farewell.

JULIE ADAMS

I thought I would take this opportunity of a guest spot in C.R.A.P. to give you some of the programmes involved in occupational health, hoping of course, that you find some of them at least, of value. Some of you have heard it all before, but with repetition they may look better and can be modified and utilised.

Most people are unaware of what is involved in occupational health and often ask what does a nurse do in the Forests Department - look after sick trees!

Simply, occupational health is the application of nursing, medical, environmental and safety principles in conserving the health and well-being of workers in all occupations.

It involves -

1. prevention, investigation, recognition and where possible to take remedial action of problems or likely area of problems that will affect personnel;
2. prevention, recognition and treatment of illness and injury;
3. skills and knowledge in health education, counselling, evaluation of mental and physical health standards and other preventative and remedial programmes;
4. skills in environmental health, rehabilitation and human relations;

5. ensuring there is adequate first aid cover, including equipment;
6. in so far as is practical and feasible, to protect the general environment of the community;
7. supplementing not surplanting an individuals normal health care, so it encourages and assists in measures for personal health maintenance. It is not to replace the normal patient/doctor relationship;
8. research into areas of occupational health, such as, physical fitness, use of herbicides, etc.;
9. placement of workers according to their physical, mental, and emotional capacities in work they can perform with an acceptable degree of efficiency and without endangering their own health and safety or that of others.

The above nine points may sound grandiose but in fact can be applied by most people to most jobs. We talk about safety being the application of good management principles, well occupational health takes this one step further and tries to foresee possible long term health risks, to the individual, other workers and the community; and where possible eliminates them or offers some alternatives.

You must also be aware that personnel and finances are limited so the service that you offer must, initially at least, be restricted within that framework and must of course conform to the organisational policy and procedures.

The Timber Industry

Here in Western Australia there are approximately 3 600 people involved in the timber industry and this covers some 1 879 819 hectares of land. The majority of work is outdoors and extremes of weather and terrain are encountered.

The forest workers especially are expected to be able to perform many and varied tasks in all weather conditions. It has previously been acceptable for people to suffer from "white finger", or to lose their hearing after working in a sawmill, driving a tractor or using a chainsaw, but today we realise that we need all our faculties, and in todays technological society there is no need to suffer from work induced diseases or injuries.

*How many vitamins
do you need each day?*

How to ease back pain

Understanding what
causes spinal trouble
can be the first step
towards preventing
sudden painful attacks

**OVERCOMING
ARTHRITIS**

WHY NURSES ARE ANGRY

In Australia we have achieved zero population growth and have the problem of an aging workforce. People are being advised on "How to live longer", use low calorie, low cholesterol products and to exercise. The average life span for people who retire at 65 years is eighteen months as compared to ten years if you retire at 60 years.

We are all being encouraged to enjoy and live for our leisure time rather than for work. Our whole lifestyle in Australia is changing, whether for the benefit of all concerned is questionable but that is not for discussion here.

As mentioned previously forestry work entails many and various tasks, weather and terrain. Personnel do not necessarily come from areas of little known luxuries or what we would now consider necessities, so they do not have the experience of wood chopping, fire fighting, etc. as they would have had perhaps twenty or more years ago. This can cause injuries and accidents because we are not used to using the muscle groups involved in the forestry tasks. How can we better cope with the work environment, and how do we prepare personnel for this environment. The majority of people I have spoken to all agree that little thought is given to the complexity of jobs around and their impact on the body, so all suffer from a sprained back, shoulder, wrist or knee when changing jobs or the change in seasons.

This is where the area of occupational health and lifestyle awareness comes in. Ideally we should have the following programmes either in their entirety or modified.

1. A job description for each job carried out in the Department, looking at personal needs as well as environmental and actual job to be carried out.
2. Every person employed; part-time, full-time, contract, staff or wages; should be given a pre-placement health assessment dependent on the activities to be carried out, the job description is needed here. Obviously you do not want a person with a hearing defect working as a radio operator, a person with poor eyesight working as a towerman, navigator or doing stereoscopic work, people with bad backs don't want a job that requires bending and lifting. The information obtained is confidential, the employer does not have access to the medical records unless a signed release form is received from the employee, a rating only is seen.

3. Depending upon the job, regular physical assessments may be required. These may include annual hearing assessments, eyesight testing or physical fitness testing. This is to ensure no deterioration in the health of that individual. All persons should be encouraged to have a thorough examination every five years or less depending on age and type of job.
4. People expected to carry out fire fighting duties should be given training in physical fitness. Studies carried out by the U.S. Forest Service have shown that persons given physical fitness training were better able to cope with the pressures, emergencies and physical exertion of fire fighting. This was particularly evident when fire fighters were expected to work longer than the normal eight hours.

In a small survey carried out in our own area approximately 2% of persons would qualify to work in the U.S. Forest Service. This was carried out on a group with an age range from 18 years to 55 years. The people who passed were physically fit persons who trained regularly and possibly had a natural high aerobic capacity.

This does not mean we are all unfit, it gives us an indication of the level of fitness required for a particular job and unfortunately we don't qualify.

Fitness not only involves exercise, but a whole lifestyle. The food we eat, what we drink and how we live all affect our health and our fitness.

A good diet, alcohol in moderation, adequate sleep, appropriate hygiene measures and exercise all help to ensure a reduction of heart disease, stroke, diabetes, high blood pressure, kidney disease, etc. For this reason we call the programme a "Lifestyle Awareness" rather than a "Physical Fitness" one.



People who are physically fit have been shown to have less accidents/incidents or injuries, shorter recovery time for illnesses, suffer less from fatigue, cope better in an emergency situation, have less problems with sleeping. The male virility is also said to increase and continue later in life than for the unfit person.

5. As part of the whole lifestyle awareness area, an alcohol and drug programme is an essential part. Called an Employee and Staff Assistance Programme it offers a resource and referral avenue for people with alcohol, drug, family, social and welfare problems. This covers the family of personnel as well; and though primarily for alcohol and other drugs (16% of the population have some problem related to alcohol) it does provide the facilities for all the other areas mentioned.
6. Health education is another important area of any occupational health programme. This involves the dissemination of information relating to health care so that everyone can make an informed decision on their own health and that of their family. It should also keep everyone up-to-date with current advances.
7. Hearing Conservation is an area which requires special consideration. This involves a team effort to identify areas of high noise hazard, map the area, define the problem and then where possible use engineering methods to overcome them. Hearing protection is a last resort or an interim measure when a noisy area is found and engineering methods have failed or have not yet been implemented.

People working in these noisy areas then require regular (yearly) hearing assessment. Hearing protection is issued which is most suitable for the equipment being used; that is, what will reduce the noise level at the users ear to an acceptable level.

8. Environmental and biological sampling involves testing of the air and the people in the area for contaminants. An assessment of the hazard to the community or the workers can then be made. Testing of mercury in laboratory workers or herbicide exposure are two examples of studies carried out.



Occupational Health involves a team effort with all levels of the organisation working together to ensure personnel are catered for and not exposed to unnecessary hazards which may cause long term problems, disease or illness. People are the most important factor in any organisation, something which is overlooked when thinking of production, for without the people to carry out the work or maintain the machinery the organisation would cease to function. We see more thought being given to care and maintenance of machines than we do to the personnel who have to tend to them and use them.

The human body is made up of a myraid of complex systems and requires the same if not more maintenence than a machine. I hope that the brief look at occupational health has helped you to understand a little better what is involved.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank everyone for making my time spent in the Department an enjoyable experience. It has not been an easy task trying to implement a health programme but the enthusiasm of the personnel, staff and wages, in the districts and divisions has made it worthwhile.

I am very sorry to leave the job unfinished and only hope with your co-operative efforts some of the programmes will be implemented.

Thank you once again for sharing a little of your time with me and Good Luck in the future.

Julius Adams



AROUND AND ABOUT THE

SUNKLANDS

DANGER

DO NOT
START

New techniques
and new equipment
in the sunklands demand
a greater emphasis on
ACCIDENT PREVENTION



JOHN KRUGER
-IN CLOVER



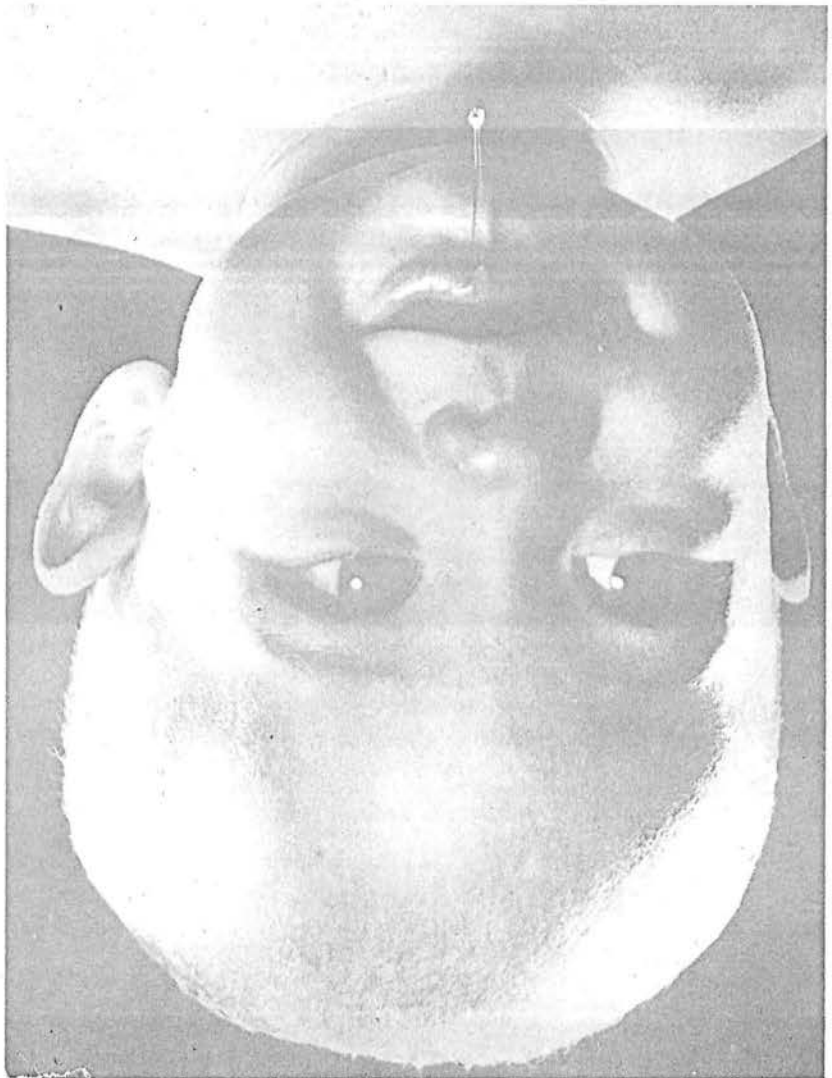
OR The spini behind
those grey hairs
on Alan Byrnes's
head.



GILCHRIST
is simple with

Freedom of expression.

Let's face it

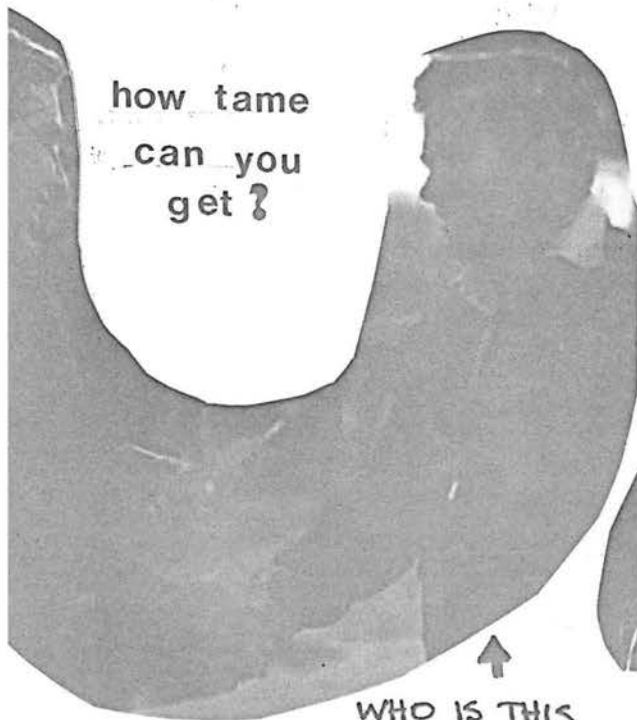


(FREE PIN-UP)

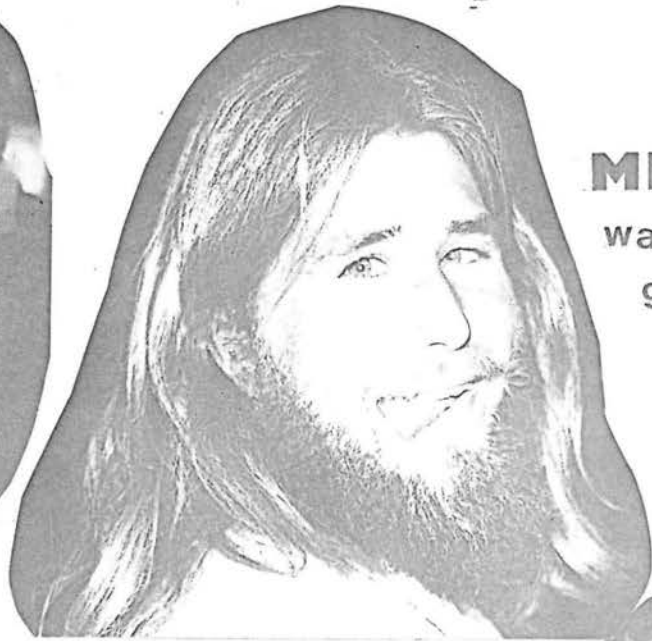
NEVER A
LOSER

Unforgettable. People

seen at busselton
safety awards



how tame
can you
get?



MMM-that
watch tasted
good

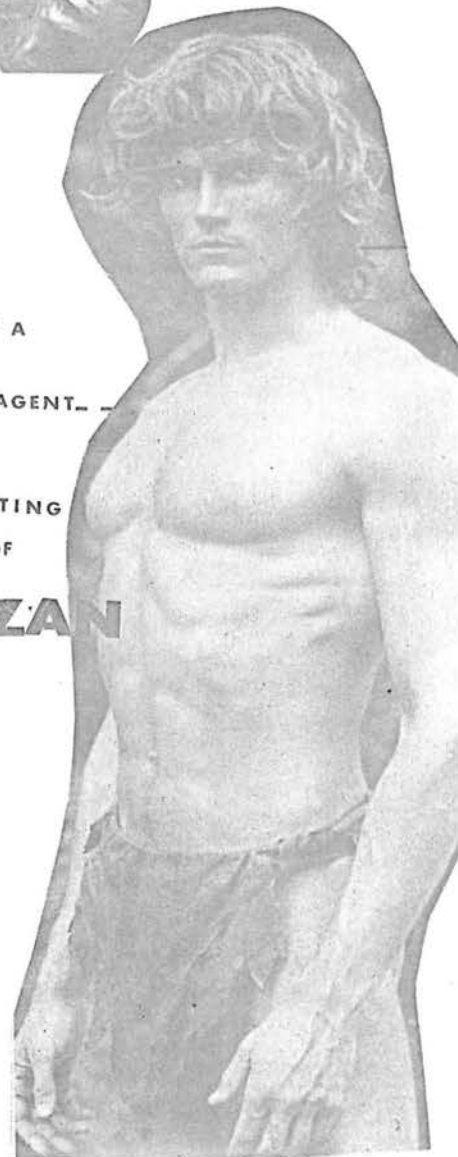
↑
WHO IS THIS
DARK HORSE?
(ED)

GOON SHOW

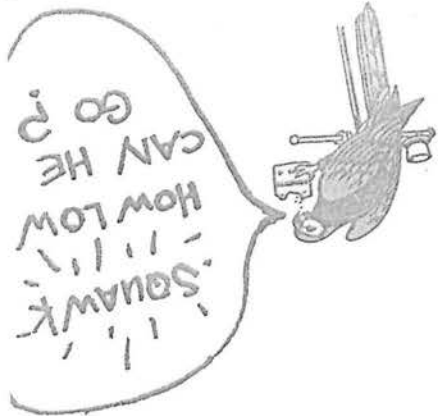


IS THIS MAN A
KG B AGENT...

OR...
THE SPITTING
IMAGE OF
TARZAN



Has he
picked a
winner???



«sunkest



« sunker



« sunk



A SUNKLANDS SAGA

KIRUP NEWS ON

MESH VISOR EYE PROTECTION

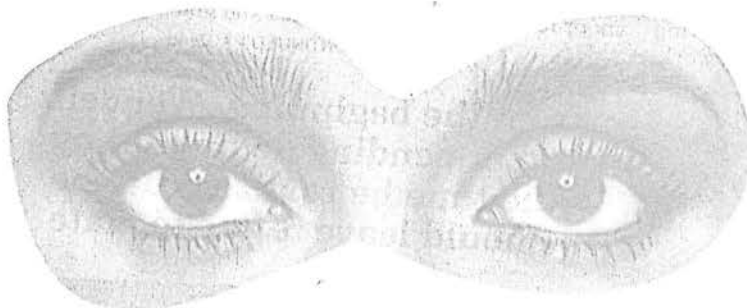
Various types of eye protection have been used in Kirup Division for use in low and high pruning operations. Amongst these are mesh glasses and mesh goggles, the former being widely used in low pruning operations.

Combination helmet, earmuffs and visor have been supplied by Sandvik and Protector and evaluated for suitability and cost. The Sandvik combination was all plastic including the visor hinges and appeared to be most suitable mainly because of its light weight, the cost however proved to be prohibitive.

The Protector combination has an aluminium framed visor which is secured with a metal spring extending around the back of the helmet. As this combination is locally made as apposed to the imported Sandvik, the cost is quite reasonable however the weight of the article makes it rather uncomfortable when used.

The latest type of eye protection we have evaluated is an orange plastic mesh visor that ties on to either side of the helmet with a piece of elastic. The visor which has proved popular with low and high pruners, is very light and easy to see through.

So unobtrusive was the visor to one Kirup pruner, that he can testify that he forgot it was down until a good spit aimed at the ground became a disconcerting rebound, at close range!



TICK OCCURRENCE

By Greg Heberle

With help from numerous people I have drawn up a map showing where we think ticks occur in the Central Region. We have not distinguished between large ticks and small ticks.

This map is not likely to be highly reliable and I would be interested in hearing of any other occurrences or errors in the map.

Hopefully with advance knowledge of where ticks are likely to be encountered we can be on the look out for them and minimise the number of bites from large (kangaroo) ticks. Regretfully, there is probably little that can be done to avoid bites from small (pepper) ticks though use of various insect repellants may assist.



ICP

SCALE 1 : 750000

Kilometres
0 10 20 30
miles
0 5 10 15

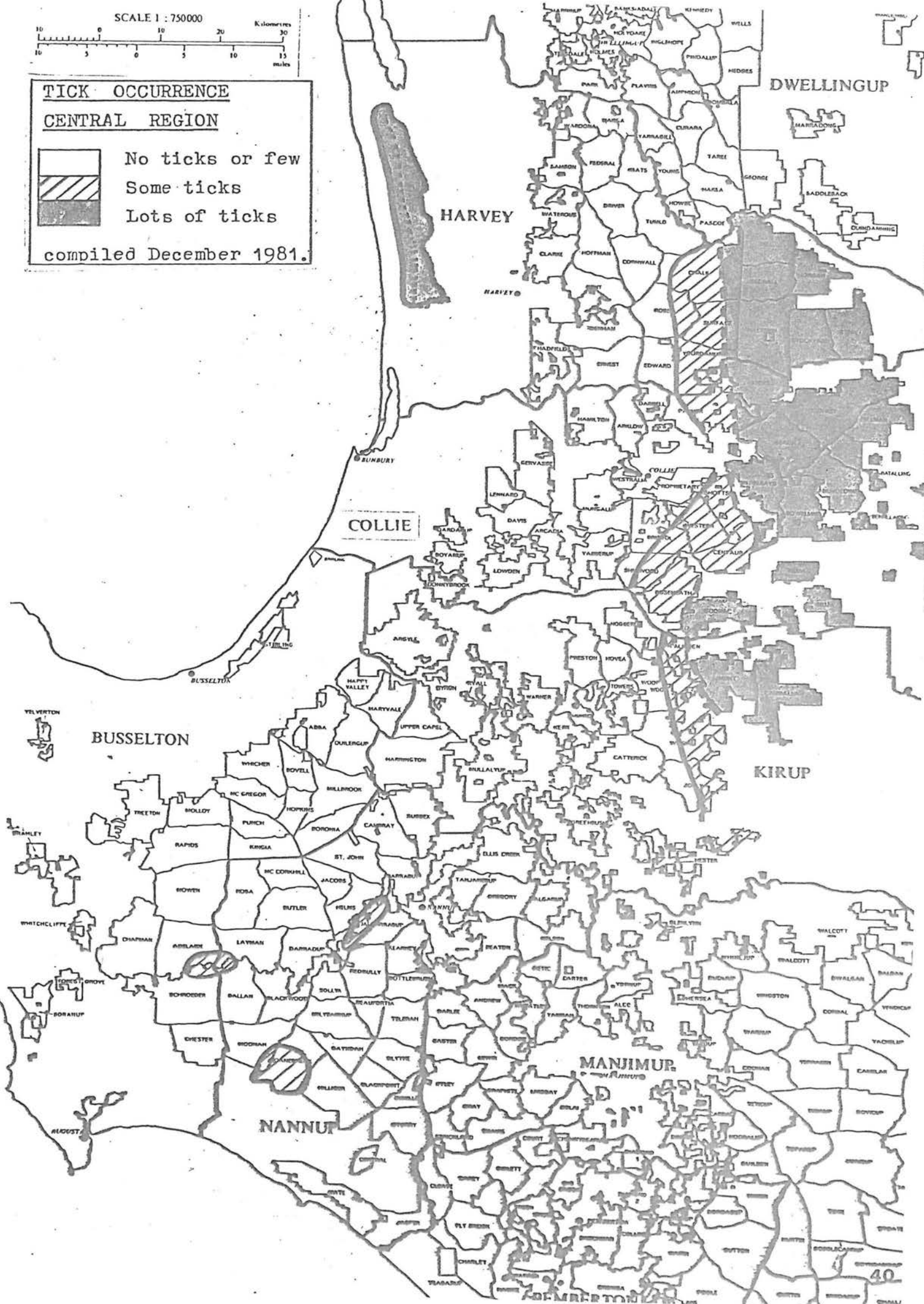
TICK OCCURRENCE

CENTRAL REGION



No ticks or few
Some ticks
Lots of ticks

compiled December 1981.



Are you accident prone?

There was a little division that had a safety programme
so grand....

Safety Programme, so grand?
But spend the time in this rhyme
and try to pin it down.

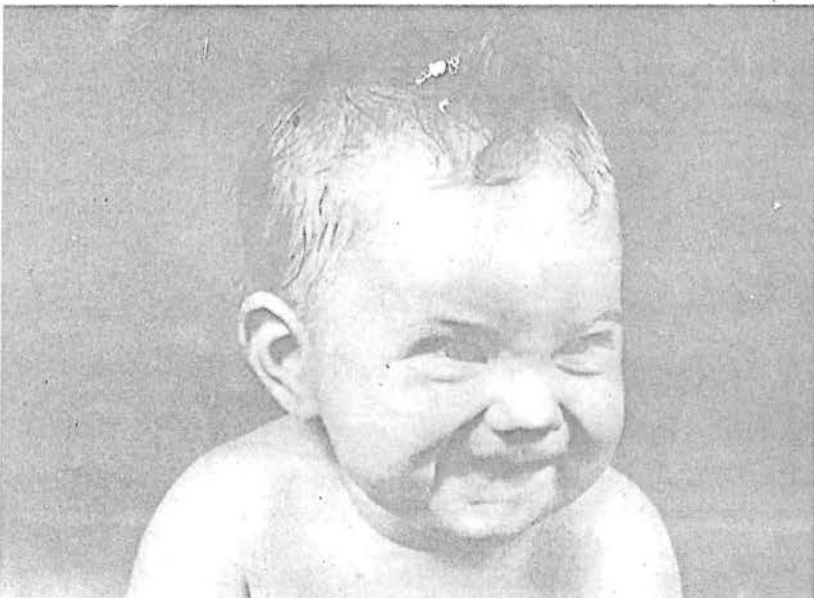
Does it mean a prayer in morn and night with might
Or luck day in and out - with statistics to flout
Perhaps hard work, organising and management, working
within the establishment.

Does that low L.T.A. just come (or go), is it there just
for show?
What does that truly mean is safety something to
be seen?

It protects life and limb of her and him
And dollar wise it saves a mint - so take the hint
Get into safety, do things safely
The rewards are many which ever way you cut the cake
Don't be a crumb, dont hang back and don't
be too late...

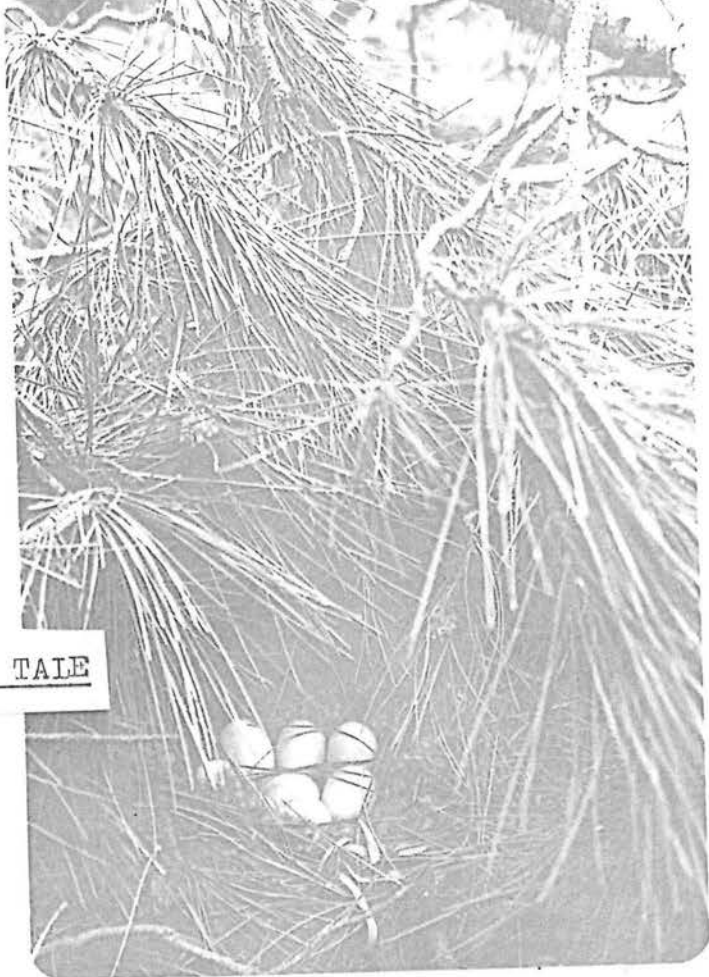
Pin Down Your Programme Today.

what you need
is a safety
pin





A FOWL TALE



Two weeks after heavy machinery moved out of a pine falling operation at Ludlow, a Chestnut Teal (*Anas Castanea*) had moved in, built a nest, and laid eight eggs.

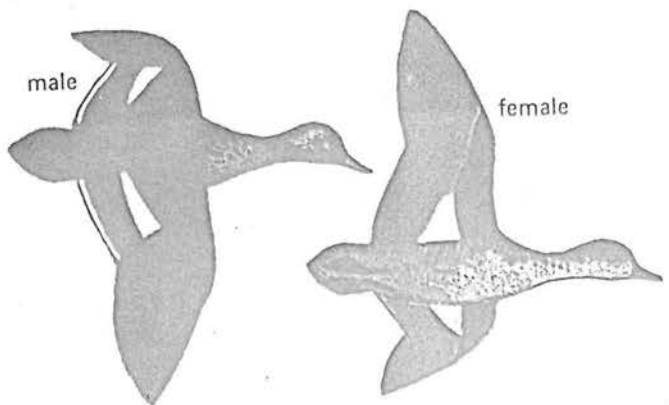
At Coolilup up to ten Chestnut Teal nests within pine slash have been sighted in one day. The female call mentioned sounds strangely familiar. Maybe we have changed the call of nature by supplying a nest of needles!!

CHESTNUT TEAL

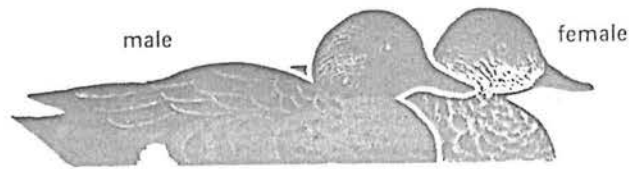


Distributed in south-eastern and south-western Australia, particularly in coastal districts, vagrants may occur elsewhere.

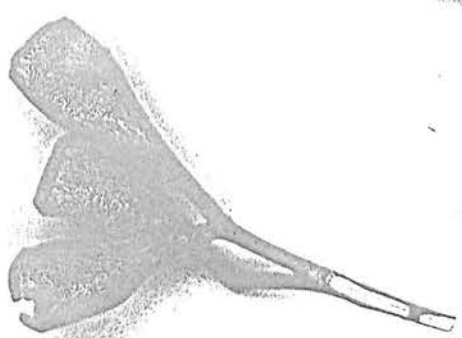
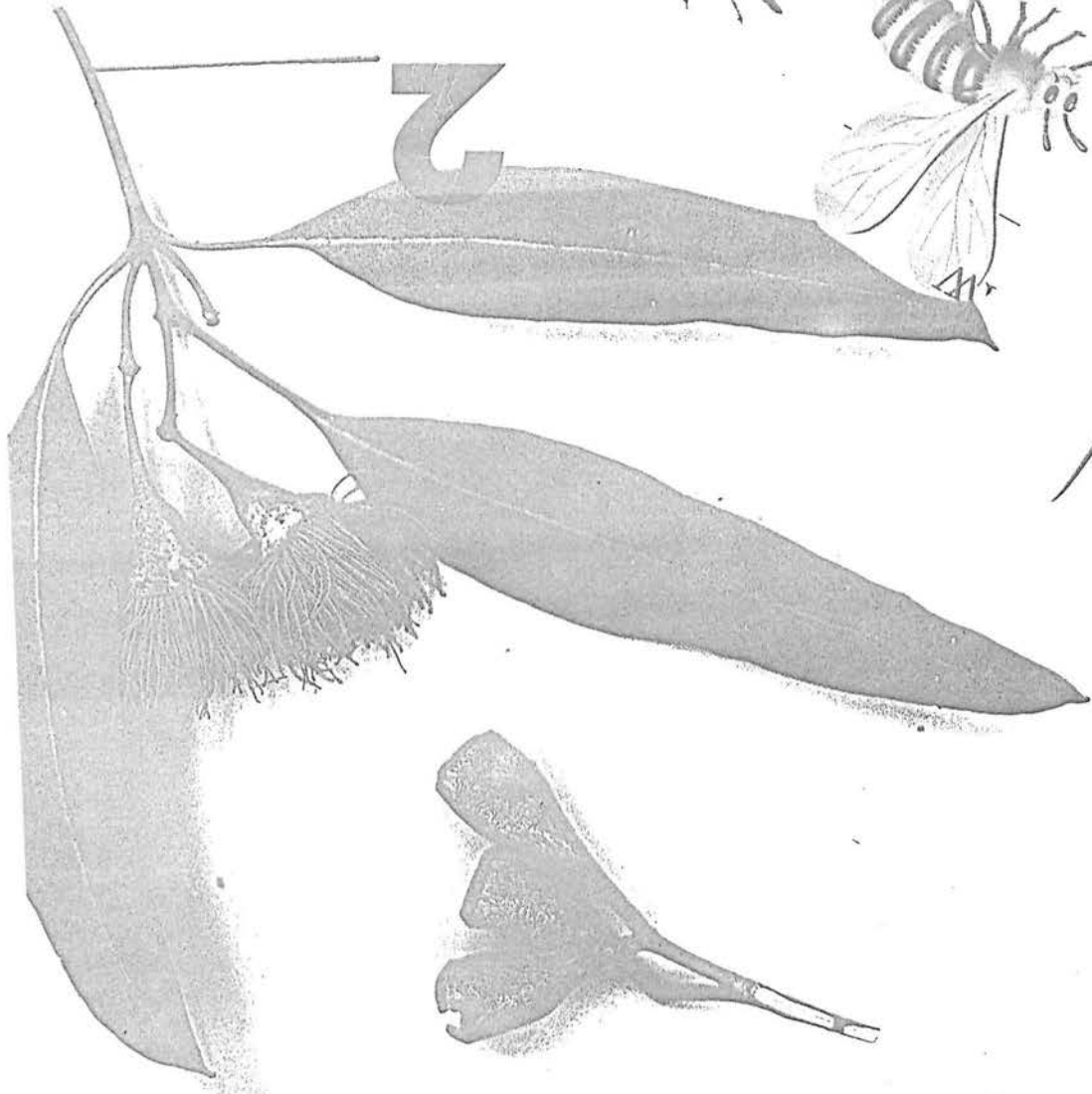
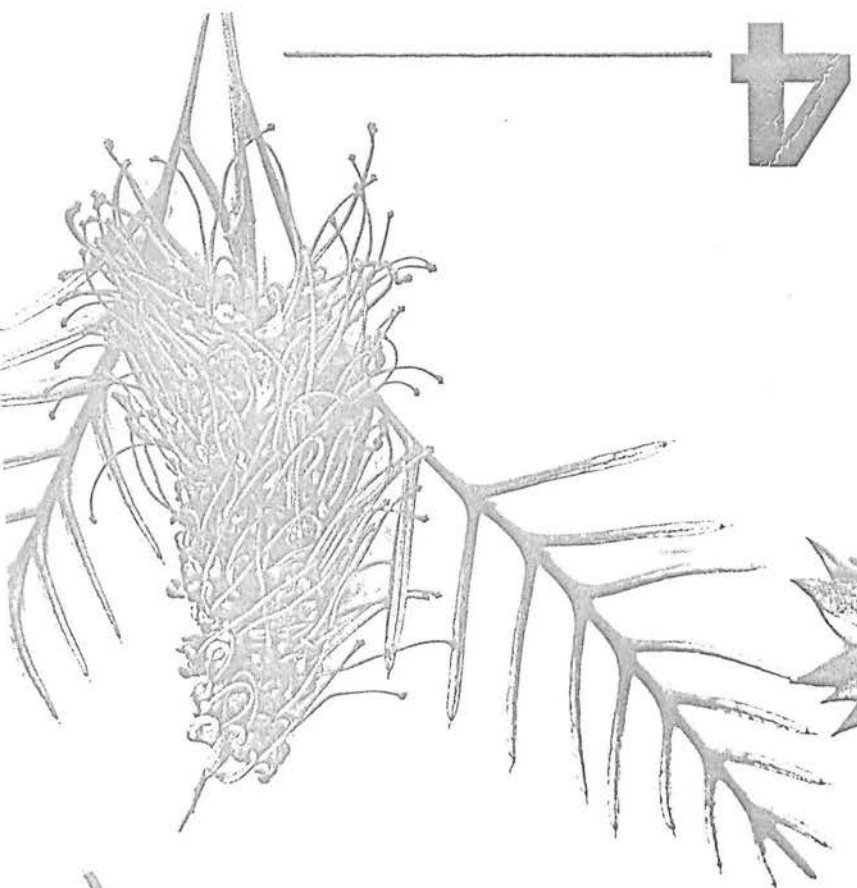
In flight, a wedge shaped white patch on upperwing, the male is a dark bird with a very dark head.



On the water, a small very dark duck floating high, the male has a glossy green head and a white flank patch, the female and juvenile male are similar to Grey Teal but are darker and lack the white throat.



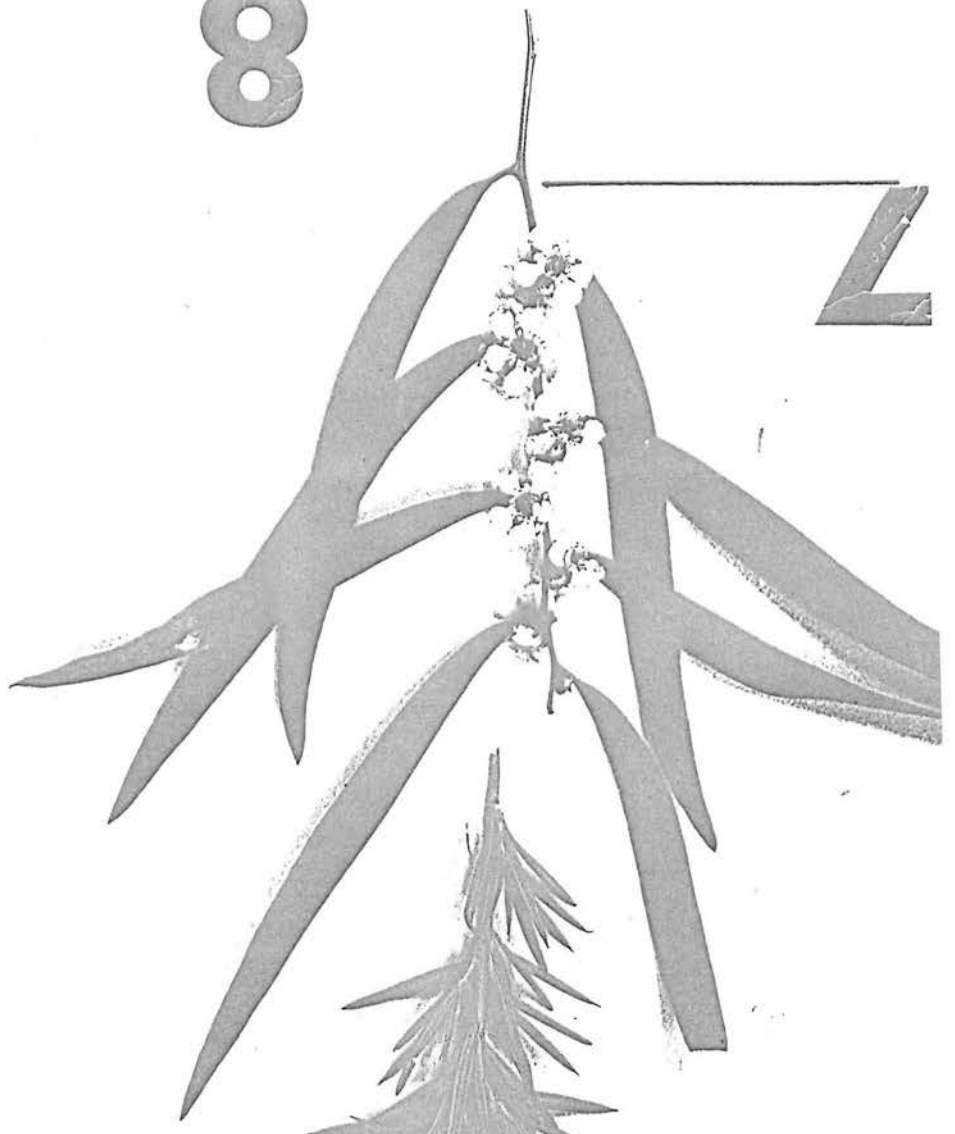
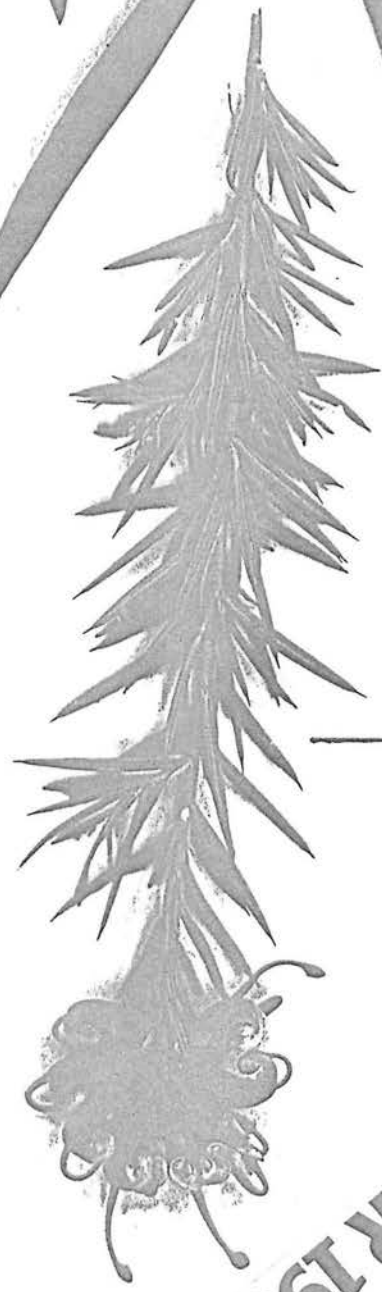
Female has a loud penetrating 'laughing' quack repeated rapidly nine times or more.



TEST YOUR I.D.

FLOWER OF THE YEAR 1981

5



7

8



6



9



LAMBERTIA RARIFLORA

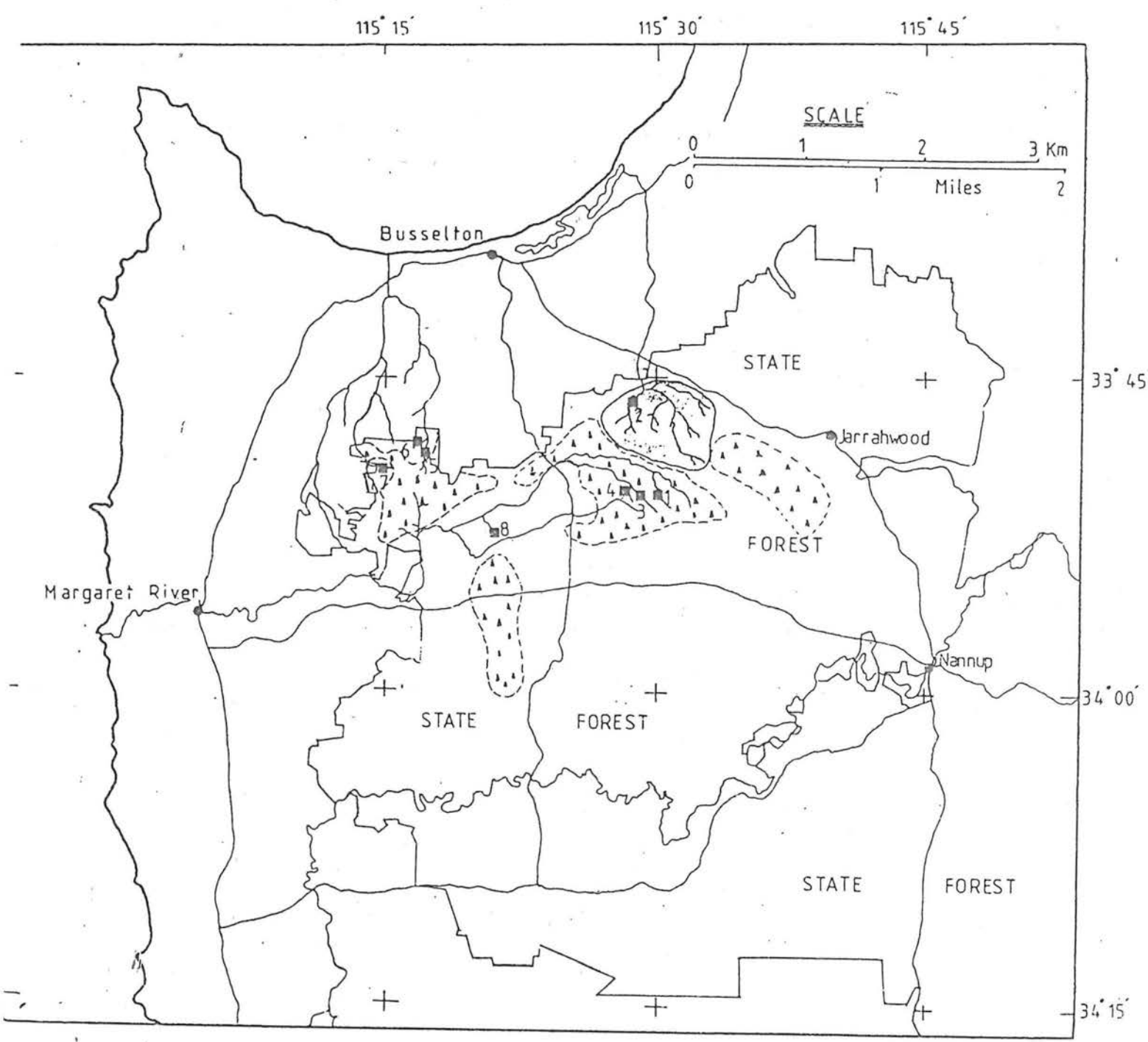
G.S. McCutcheon





Lambertia rariflora is a rare species of native shrub of which the known populations occur only in the Whicher Range region south of Busselton. It is placed in the Family Proteaceae which is so well represented in Australia, other genera in that family being Banksia, Hakea, Gravillea and Adenanthos. The vernacular name of 'Green Honeysuckle' has recently been coined for it. The species was first collected by James Drummond in the early days of the Swan River Colony, and classified and named by Prof. Meissner in Switzerland. It was listed by G. Bentham in his "Flora Australiensis" published in London in 1870. Since that time the Western Australian Herbarium has acquired only three specimens in addition to one of Drummond's. They were supplied by officers of the Forests Department in 1973 and 1975.

By 1979 it could be classified only as poorly collected, though no comment was made as to rarity, but later that year another study classified it with a group of "Restricted endemics whose known populations are limited in range (Normally less than 100km in maximum range)." Last year Mr D. Halford, an officer of the Fisheries and Wildlife Department, conducted a survey over an area extending to Greenbushes and the Brockman Highway to establish the area of occurrence of the species. He recorded eight populations, three of which the Forests Department was aware of, and missed another two (see map). Since then another seedling population has been found by our officers. The size of populations ranged from 19 to 451 individuals.

The plants occur near creeks and usually on heavy soil. Bullich is a frequent associate in the overstorey and sometimes the tall Hakea lasiantha and Agonis linearifolia or 'Creek peppermint' are present. The form is that of an erect shrub or small tree up to 7m tall, and the foliage colour is a bright green, with small branchlets sometimes reddish. The long, narrow leaves (5x80mm) are arranged in whorls of three. The flowers are also green when fresh and are set singly in the axils of leaves and quite widely spaced on the plant, which feature is presumably the inspiration for the species name. As flowers age they become yellow and therefore somewhat more conspicuous. They may be seen in the period roughly January-March.

Figure 4 Populations of *L. rariflora* recorded in survey with land status. Boundaries of proposed pine plantations from Forest Focus No. 16 1975.



-  State forest hardwood production
-  Proposed Pine Plantations
-  MPA. for conservation of flora & fauna
-  *Lambertia rariflora* population

Mr Halford recommended that because of the small number of individuals recorded, all populations should be protected from factors which might affect the survival of the species in the native habitat. He was concerned that, because several of the populations occurred in zones designated for pine plantation, adverse effects on them could occur.

However, even when surrounded by plantation clearing the plants are mostly safe from the bulldozer although they sometimes occur further from a creek than the normal creek reserve, a few have been destroyed by construction of a road crossing a creek. They are at risk though, from fire and possibly from dieback. The species is extremely susceptible to death by scorching and although seedling regeneration is often good after such an event planning will need to ensure that no two populations are burnt in the same year in case climatic conditions later in the season should be unfavourable to regeneration. Further possible adverse effect could result from contamination by fertilizer either by aerial drift or dissolved in run-off water.

It is intended that research will be done by the Forests Department into the possibility of propagating the species on other similar locations. At the same time it is important that any other populations in the forest should be located and preserved. To this end it is hoped that all staff operating in or near the preferred habitat anywhere in the Busselton, Kirup or Nannup Division will keep this rare species in mind and report any find to me, preferably also sending a small specimen for confirmation.



leaf and paper
supplied

---READY TO ROLL---



FREE GIFT
MYSTERY

Four union members were discussing how smart their dogs were.

The first was a member of the Vehicle Builders' Union he said his dog would do math calculations. His dog was named "T-Square" and he told him to go to the blackboard and draw a square, a circle and a triangle which the dog did with consummate ease.

The Amalgamated Metal Workers' Union member said he thought his dog was much better. His dog, named "Slide Rule", was told to fetch a dozen biscuits and divide them into four piles which Slide Rule did without problems.

The Liquor Trades' member admitted that both were quite good but he felt his dog could out perform them. His dog named "Measure" was told to go and get a stubby of beer and pour seven ounces into a 10 ounce glass. The dog did this without a flaw.

They turned to the A.W.U. Forestry Worker and said "What can your dog do?"

The Forestry Worker called his dog who was named "Tea Break" and said to him "Show the bludgers what you can do mate".

Tea Break went over and ate the biscuits, drank the beer, urinated on the blackboard, claimed he injured his back and filed a Workers Compensation form and shot through on sick leave.....



RESEARCH.

HANKERCHIEF HAZARD

Medical analysis has defined a sneeze to involve 15 seconds of grimacing and snorting.

A good sneeze when travelling at a speed of **112 kph** will leave the driver in a bleary daze for **300m**

The Solution  Nose Control

By pressing the finger hard on the upper lip and/or slapping the thigh (your own!)

Bless You.

Taken from ROAD SAFETY and
DRIVER EDUCATION NEWS
June/July 1980.

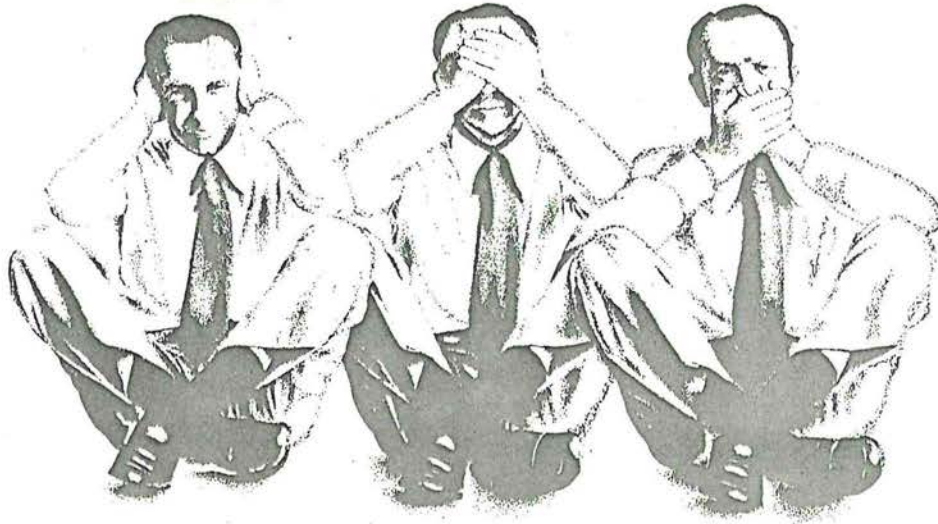
WHAT'S IN A NAME ?

Included upon a committee appointed by the N.S.W. Government to make recommendations relating to the use and safety of the herbicide 2-4-5-T are two aptly-named members.

The Department of Agriculture's Registrar of Pesticides is a Mr Weedman, and its Director of Pesticides and Environmental Studies is a Mr Greenup.

From Hansard Records.

We'd like to talk about a problem no one wants to know about:



PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS IN THE SUNKLANDS

The Forests Department has undertaken to plant 60,000 ha. over a period of 30 years in the Donnybrook Sunklands with relatively new research information. To initiate a \$60 million dollar project on an operational scale is bound to throw up a lot of problems - and it has.

Broadscale planting of *P. radiata* commenced in the Sunklands in 1977 and since then about four thousand hectares have been planted. From now on the programme is to go forth at the rate of 2,500 hectares per annum.

Some of the problems encountered are listed below:-

1. To overcome periodic winter waterlogging on most sites trees are planted on mounds. Mound ploughs and special planting machines have had to be developed.
2. The soils are extremely infertile and N and P has to be added. The rapid leaching of inorganic nitrogen fertilisers has led to solving the problem by establishing clover at time of planting. An aerial technique has been developed. Results to date have been variable and further work in this field is required.
3. The programme is to use about 30 tonnes of clover seed per annum. This has led to the establishment of a 380 ha. clover seed farm. If the clover seed can be obtained from Forest Department source then supply is not dependant on market fluctuations and also cost can be defrayed (30,000 kgs x \$2/kg = \$60,000/annum).
4. The soils are critically deficient in zinc and marginally deficient in copper. Ground methods have been developed to treat these deficiencies using a folier spray soon after planting. Aerial methods have been developed for subsequent applications. It is now evident that the clover is recycling trace elements and the amount applied as part of the spot application is supplying the pines needs and routine folier applications will be ceased. Close monitoring will continue for evidence of deficiencies.
5. The planting programme has been changed again because some Milesi compartments have revealed relatively large areas of type 5 soils that are too clayey, too shallow and too wet for Radiata.

The whole subject of site selection is very complex but there are prospects that vegetative surveys might be a method that will be used in the future to determine Radiata plantation boundaries.

6. The day to day problems are too numerous and it would take a full book to deal with them in detail, but for the sake of completeness I should list some of them at least.

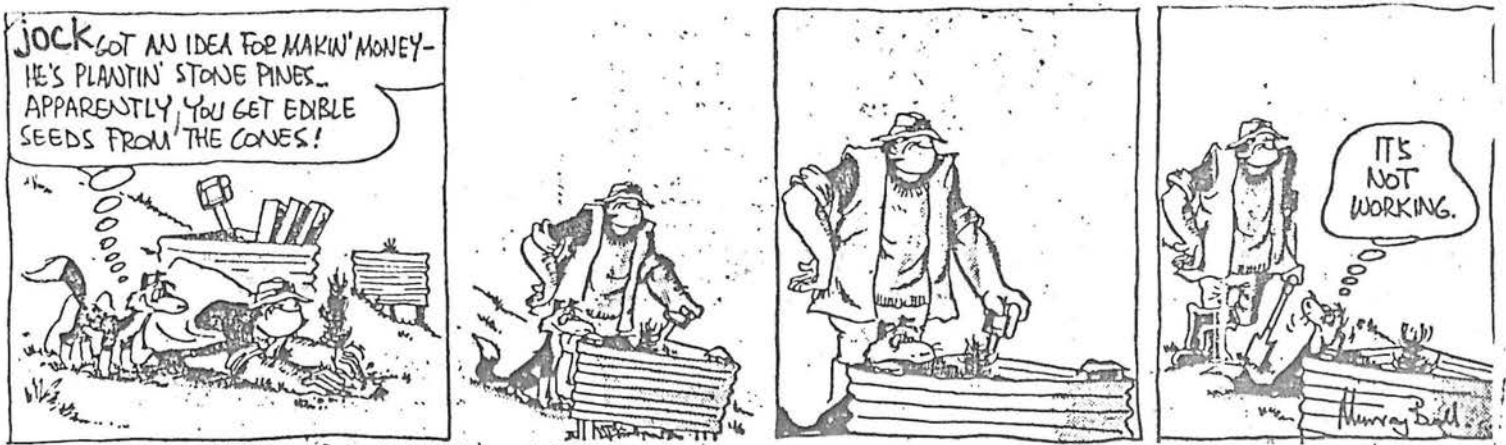
- (1) Unavailability of contractors and heavy bulldozers when required.
- (2) Advance work at optimum times seems to be impossible to attain because continuous budgetary adjustments - downwards.
- (3) To keep utilisation ahead of clearing is still difficult.
- (4) The grazing potential has not been explored yet.
- (5) The maintenance programme in the Sunklands will sneak up if we do not watch it, (scrub control, pruning etc.).
- (6) Dieback and pine deaths? Has to be monitored.
- (7) Landscaping and public relations.
- (8) Fire protection? Will soon become another problem.
- (9) Clearing burns over chained areas.



I feel I could go on forever but I'd better stop for now.

K. Kelers

WA. Pine Planting Programme.....



HUB'S SPECIMEN

It stood alone and aloof for nigh on 300 years, a single magnificent Jarrah on the edge of Sues Road. It was the pride and joy of S/Forester Hubert Dawson, retired ever since he stumbled on it about 1923 (guessing here). It stood the ravages of fire and P.C. until November 1981, when the Lord who had planted it decided to fixeth it with one bolt of lightning, and a B.... great Bang.

At this, one local Sawmiller sent a message to the D/Forester stating that, "as he couldn't have the tree, God had decided nobody could." This is quite possible because over the past 20 years at precisely 0800 hrs on the last day of each month, the Sawmiller rang the D/Forester and stated the old tree had contacted P.C. and would it be OK if he slipped out and knocked it off to stop further pain. Ironically on the day it was felled by the F.P. a prayer book was found in the drain under the tree covered in silt and had been there many years. Proving that the said Sawmiller actually prayed to God each week trying to have him intervene on his behalf. But the D/Forester would not move - in due respect to Hub, hence no doubt the visit of fire and brimstone.

Over the years the old giant was a source of much talk and discussion: How many loads was it (er m³, sorry) anything from 8 to 12, or Bigger and Better trees up in the Scarp - typical Northerners, Who was the Dopey B.... who shifted Sues Road up and over its root system, it'll be dead in a week (Hub's comments approx. 1965).

The tree had a lot to do with one of the highest royalties ever paid at auction in the 60's. This came about to some extent by three well known Foresters at that time who showed prospective buyers of the timber for auction in that area. One of the Foresters had (has) a great affinity to a sheep's stomach, stuffed with porridge and usually contemplates a hot-house orchid in a beer glass while dining on the mixture.

The second Forester used to enjoy copious amounts of whisky, but now prefers mint duleps and southern belles. The last Forester, but most certainly not the least, was an old soldier, who at any opportunity re-fights the war and has a great respect and affinity with the "Heyrabs" and their ilk. This is really rather remarkable considering he was repeatedly done by them ("Circa" 1940-41) until he successfully learnt their ways and has practised it ever since - sorry back to the old tree.

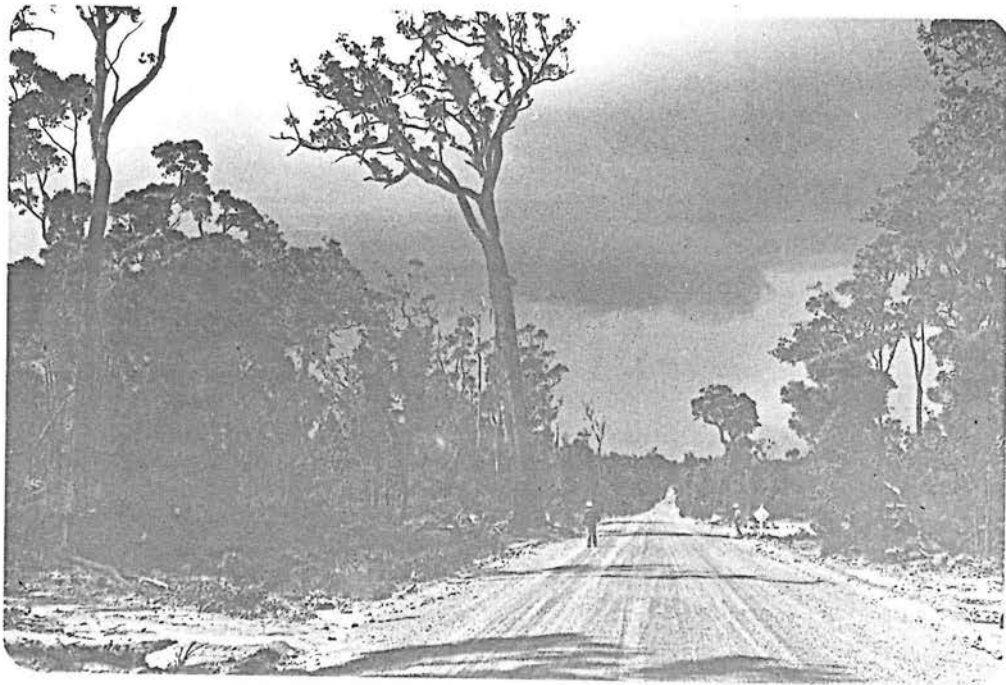
The 3 Foresters used to always take the prospective buyers past the tree, even if they came from Margaret River, 50km out of their way. Generally the remarks and asides were, "That's not a bad stick is it?" "Yeah not bad, but seen one and you've seen 'em all. Still the mob that gets this area wouldn't knock it even if it is a run of the mill."

Consequently that area was auctioned for 103 shillings, and if it hadn't been for God taking a hand, the specimen tree would still be there.

Talking about God, a certain bushy faced F.O. who also relished sheep's paunches stuffed with hops - who quite occasionally tests his eyesite through a beer glass, and who is allergic to rye grass, slapped the D/Forester on the shoulder and loudly exclaimed, "Dinna ye worry lad, I'll plant a P.Radiata in its place!!" At this he was nearly grabbed by the sporrán and his baubies planted instead.

On a serious note, the old giant is no more and this is sad, as it was a land mark and represented one of the world's finest (nay - the finest) hardwood.

Let's hope that in another three hundred years one of its progeny will be standing in all its magnificent splendour in its place.



A CHANCE FOR YOU
TO COMMENT ...

Let's talk it over

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

With compliments from

Conservator of Forests



FORESTS DEPARTMENT
54 BARRACK STREET, PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6000

. the very end .