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MONTHLY STAFF BULLETIN

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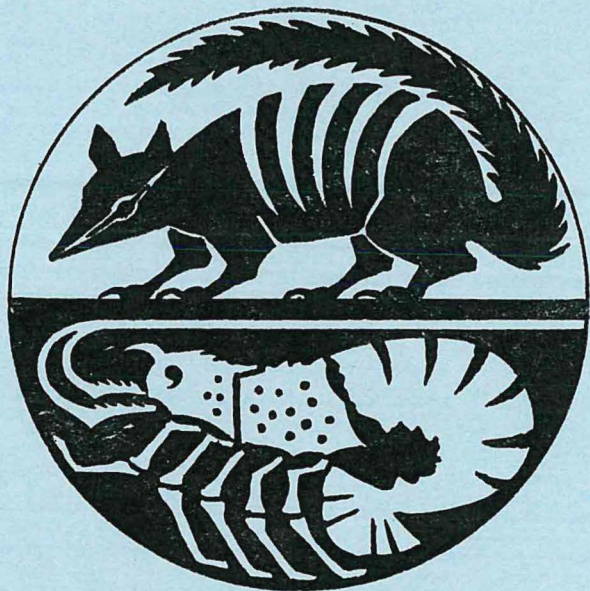
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND WILDLIFE

STAFF

BULLETIN

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DEPARTMENT OF
FISHERIES AND FAUNA
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.



JULY, 1968

VOL. XVII, No. 7

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND FAUNA
108 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, Western Australia

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND FAUNA

MONTHLY STAFF BULLETIN

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR JUNIOR DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS

The Department will introduce a training course for Cadet and Assistant Inspectors, Cadet Fauna Wardens and Technical Assistants later this year. The school will be of two weeks' duration, and cover a wide range of topics but emphasis will be placed on the Acts administered by the Department. Approximately one third of the subjects will be of a practical nature including films, participating on a Departmental vessel in action, and first aid demonstrations. The school will be opened by the Director and lectures will be given by Departmental Officers in as many areas as possible.

At the end of the two weeks' course, officers will be required to take both practical and written examinations. The results obtained will be an important factor when considering future promotion within the Department.

Plans have been finalised to commence the inaugural course on Monday, September 9. Officers participating will be advised of the syllabus at a later date.

RESEARCH OFFICERS SPEAK ON THE FISHERIES
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. J.P. Robins, Senior Research Officer (Development), in his recent radio broadcast in the "Country Hour", A.B.C. Radio, spoke on the development of the fisheries of Western Australia, while Dr. N.M. Morrissy, the Department's Research Officer investigating the freshwater fisheries, in his broadcast, spoke on the research projects he commenced just over twelve months ago.

Following are two articles adapted from the broadcasts given by these two officers.

Fisheries Development in Western Australia

To some people the words development and growth are synonymous but in fisheries the two words have somewhat different connotations. By growth we mean expansion of an industry by the simple increase in the number of operating units but by development we mean a complex of changes leading to increased productivity.

Opportunities for development range from the situation where a fisheries resource is entirely neglected to a situation where the resource is fully exploited. Examples of each of these situations in Western Australia are the unexploited tuna resources on the one hand and the crayfishery on the other. Between these two situations we have the prawn fishery.

In the case of the crayfishery which is now considered to be exploited to its maximum sustainable yield, further development of say new fishing gear or a change in processing method may bring about reduction of production costs and hence an increase in the value of the product.

The prerequisite for development to commence is of course information. With regard to a particular fishery resource the types of information required are (1) Location (2) Distribution (3) Behaviour (4) Abundance and (5) Predictions of these characteristics. Lack of information on these characteristics is one of the major reasons for risk in fisheries and hence tardy development - lack of money needed to investigate the resource to gather this information is the prime cause for tardiness in development.

In Western Australia there are 3 fisheries which account for about 82% of the total annual production of about 39,000,000 lb of fish and crustaceans. These three are crayfish, salmon and prawns.

Other fisheries indicate good potential and if developed and exploited would probably double this production figure within the foreseeable future. These resources include tuna, scallops, pilchards, crabs and demersal or trawl-fish.

At present, developmental work being carried out in Western Australia is concerned with prawns in the far north of Western Australia and tuna off the north west coast.

A series of fish spotting flights over a 12 months' period and covering the area between Fremantle and Wyndham has recently been completed. The information gathered was used to determine the areas of tuna occurrence by season, numbers of schools sighted, the size of the schools and the size of the fish within the schools. Partial analysis of the collected data has been made.

One difficulty however, in making an accurate assessment of the species composition of the schools sighted from the air is that there were at least 5 species of tuna, in the surface waters occurring throughout this large area. Follow-up investigations will now have to be made with a tuna-fishing vessel to test-fish in the areas which showed greatest potential. The area which showed most potential is centred about 60 miles N.N.E. of Barrow Island where about 40% of all sightings of tuna schools were made during the period of the survey.

In numbers of schools this is about 900. Another area which shows promise is situated between Broome and Cape Leveque.

The prawn fishery has developed at such a rate that most of the inshore areas along the west and nor'west coast which are considered potential prawning areas have been investigated over the last few years but at low levels of intensity.

The Fisheries Department commenced a survey for prawns in the far north of Western Australia in late February of this year, but more time is yet required to determine the behaviour characteristics of the prawn stocks which occur there. If these investigations finally indicate that prawns occur in commercial quantities consistently, then further development will be carried out by private enterprise.

Fishing in tropical areas remote from cities or towns in which the various facilities for servicing of a fishing vessel are available poses many problems, and it is imperative that fishing vessels should be built for the job and the conditions which prevail and should not be conversion jobs which very rarely give satisfaction.

Fresh Water Fisheries in Western Australia

During the past year research work has been commenced on trout and marron. This introduced fish and the native crayfish are found in fresh waters in the cool temperate region of the south-west of the State.

The two species of trout Brown and Rainbow are the premier fresh water sportfish of the world.

Trout were introduced to streams of the Eastern States, Tasmania and New Zealand, before the turn of the century and with great success. A similar early effort was made in Western Australia apparently with no success, but a later more sustained acclimatization of trout to local streams was started in 1931. Since the '30s, young trout bred at the Pemberton Trout Hatchery, have been released into all the systems of perennial streams in the south-west area, extending south-wards from the Moore River north of Perth, around to the Kalgan River at Albany.

It is apparent to anyone with experience of other trout fisheries that trout have not been successful in establishing themselves here in Western Australia, as far as providing reasonable numbers for capture by anglers is concerned. In many streams, particularly on the hotter and dryer periphery of the region, nothing came of the initial stockings. In the coolest, best flowing streams around Pemberton only the tougher brown trout has managed to maintain reasonable numbers for angling, by its own efforts.

The hypothesis Dr. Morrissy is testing in order to find an explanation for the low density of trout in the streams is based on two factors. Firstly on the knowledge of the trout's low tolerance of high summer water temperatures which can result in only a few trout surviving each summer in the comparatively few cooler parts of streams, and secondly on a known lack of suitable places for breeding in streams here. Although trout can live with equal ease in both torrential mountain streams and still waters, such as reservoirs and farm dams, they will only lay eggs in gravel in running water.

On a brighter note the growth of trout in Western Australian waters seems above average on world standards.

It may be possible, after more is known about the distribution and abundance of trout to introduce another fish into those streams which are altogether too warm during summer for trout, while in cooler streams the numbers of trout may be kept high enough for reasonable angling by heavy annual stocking from the Pemberton Trout Hatchery.

After the 1968 winter's rains are over, sampling of selected streams in the South-West (using an electric fish catcher) will be started, to determine the distribution and abundance of trout. Also during the past year about 100 anglers were asked to keep a record of their catches of trout and the effort involved in catching them.

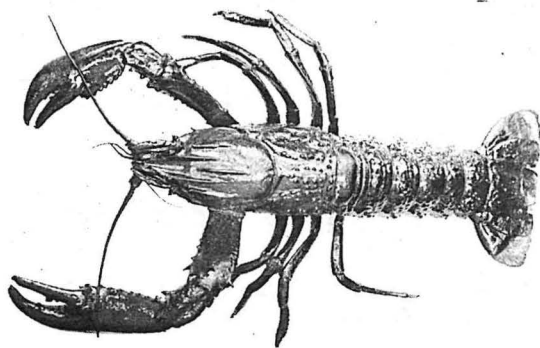
The log books are at present being analysed to enable a comparison to be made of the catch per hour of fishing or per mile of stream fished, with that of catches in trout fisheries elsewhere. In the final analysis it will not be forgotten, that trout are purely a sporting fish and their value to the individual angler is to some extent intangible.

The problems concerning marron have different emphasis from those of trout. At its maximum size the marron ranks as the third largest fresh water crayfish in the world. Compared with the rare and isolated crayfish in Tasmania (the largest) and the one in the long suffering Murray river system in the Eastern States, the Marron here provides a large unique fishery. I expect that nearly every country dweller in the south-west has fished for marron at some time. Not only is it easy and great fun to catch, particularly the large ones, but catches provide a gourmet's meal.

The marron lives in all the streams of the South-West. It has been successfully introduced to streams north and east of its natural range and into still waters such as certain types of farm dams.

The present situation in the marron fishery is that too many people are now fishing for them and there is no longer enough marron above the legal minimum size of 3" carapace length to go around. The annual catch from the fishery is not evenly distributed amongst those marronning and problems arise. Some people who live close to marron streams take large numbers very early in the open season (January, to April, inclusive) from the well-known accessible places. This results in disappointing catches for tourists and others who fish later in the season and are also unfamiliar with other more secluded spots. Sampling has shown that in one stream, which is heavily marronned, there are still plenty of marron left towards the end of the open season but these are nearly all well below legal minimum size.

The marron begins to breed at a small size so there is no danger of them becoming extinct if people respect the size limit. The Department could abolish the minimum legal size limit so that everyone could for a while take plenty of marron, but these would be, on the average, quite small and the average size could decrease in the long run still further. However, it is considered that people would prefer to catch large marron even if this can only be possible in the future by each marronner restricting his catch per trip to a dozen or so marron.



Marron

At the opening of each year's marron season, legal sized marron available to be taken are either those, which have grown to the size limit since last season, or those which evaded capture during the previous season. In the first case, annual recruitment depends on the growth rate of the marron. This growth rate appears to be slow in streams, and in the second case, this most probably depends on migration from places previously inaccessible to marronniers. As access to streams by road is continually improving it would seem that migration of large marron cannot be depended upon to maintain catches even at the present levels.

The Warren River at Pemberton is being sampled to find out more about the growth rate and movements of marron. It appears inevitable, that West Australians will have to accept, and we hope respect, further restrictions on their catches of marron in the near future.

Marron have bred and grown very well in certain farm dams. To eventually realize as much as possible of the food raising potential of the enormous number of farm dams in the South-West, the Department is looking at the characteristics of these dams.

Marron are also thought to have a considerable commercial potential but this will depend on the circumstances of how they will grow and adapt when crowded in ponds. Experiments in this direction are being conducted at Pemberton and further work will be commenced in late 1968 at the new laboratories presently being built at Waterman near Perth.

CRAYFISHING INDUSTRY BOAT REPLACEMENT POLICY

The Minister for Fisheries and Fauna, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him under section 17 of the Fisheries Act 1905-1967 has directed that the policy concerning the replacement of fishing boats at present engaged in crayfishing, shall for the next two years as from July 1, 1968, be as hereunder.

1. Any boat of a length less than 25 feet, may, with the approval of the Director, be replaced with a boat of up to but not exceeding 25 feet in surveyed length, and be granted an additional $1\frac{1}{2}$ crayfish pots in respect of each foot of boat length increase.
2. Any boat of a length of 25 feet and greater and built, i.e. completed and commissioned, more than eight years before the date of application for replacement may, with the approval of the Director, be replaced with a boat of surveyed length not greater than that of the boat being replaced.
3. Any boat of a length 25 feet and greater, if lost or destroyed or because of unseaworthiness is not licensed by the Department of Harbour and Light, may, with the approval of the Director, be replaced with a boat of surveyed length not greater than that of the boat being replaced.

The Minister has further directed that :-

- (a) no additional boat licenses shall be issued for crayfishing during the next two years as from July 1, 1968;

- (b) the practise of increasing the boat size by adding a central section to the boat must cease. Any action which alters the surveyed length will result in cray-fishing rights being withdrawn.

The Minister, in making his decision, was guided by the advice of the Western Fisheries Research Committee and the Crayfish Industry Advisory Committee. The Research Committee submitted evidence to the effect that, although the crayfish production had risen slightly over the past two years, the actual abundance of crayfish on the recognised fishing grounds had not increased. The greater catch was due mainly to the exploitation of deep-water grounds, and increased intensity of fishing. The Research Committee believed that the next two years were of vital importance in determining the future of the crayfishing industry and that during this period, at least, there should be no increase in the number of boats operating. The Advisory Committee endorsed and supported the views of the Research Committee.

Applications for permission to replace existing crayfish boats must be forwarded to the Director, Department of Fisheries and Fauna, 108 Adelaide Terrace, Perth. 6000.

MR. A.J. BATEMAN RETIRES

A Luncheon will be held at the Albion Hotel, Cottesloe at 1.00 p.m. on Friday, July 19, 1968, to farewell Mr. A.J. (Jack) Bateman, the Fleet Maintenance Officer. Mr. Bateman will attain the age of 65 years on July 24, 1968 and is therefore required to retire from the State Public Service. Senior Departmental Officers will be attending the Luncheon and these should contact Mr. E.R. Hammond, at the Perth District Office by July 15, so that he can arrange the necessary catering.

* * *

All Officers of the Department wish Mr. Jack Bateman and his wife, a happy, healthy and long retirement.

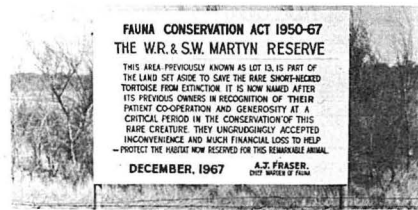
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STAFF NEWS - Congratulations are extended to Miss Denise Whicker, typiste, who announced her engagement to Mr. Ken Bradley, on June 29, 1968.

WILD LIFE SHOW 1968

The Department has been approached again to prepare an exhibit for the 1968 Wild Life Show organised by the Western Australian Naturalists' Club and the Western Australian Gould League. It is understood that the general theme for this year is to be conservation, with particular emphasis on Perth and its environs and the Darling Scarp.

It has been decided to participate in the Show and to feature in the Departmental display the Short-necked Tortoise and its Reserves.



Short-necked Tortoise Reserve

PARTY LINE FOR FISHERMEN

Advice has been received from the Postmaster General's Department that a decision has been reached to assign a frequency of 2112 Kc/s for intercommunication between fishing vessels instead of 4095 Kc/s which will be withdrawn for the purpose as from June 30, 1969. After this date the undermentioned frequency channels will be available for fishing vessels as indicated.

2112 Kc/s	intercommunication between fishing vessels
2182 Kc/s	distress and calling (O.T.C. Coast Stations)
2760 "	working (O.T.C. Coast Stations)
4095 "	safety and calling (Limited Coast Stations)
*4535 "	working (Limited Coast Stations)
*4620 "	working (Limited Coast Stations)

* Channel required depends on area of operation. 6280 Kc/s
Distress, calling and working (O.T.C. Coast Stations)

"For they can conquer who believe they can".

- Virgil.

NEW CLOSURE OF WATERS TO FISHINGPoint Quobba

The Minister for Fisheries and Fauna, pursuant to the powers conferred by section 9 of the Fisheries Act, 1905-67, does hereby prohibit all persons from taking any fish whatsoever by any means of capture whatsoever in all that portion of the Indian Ocean within one quarter of a mile radius of Point Quobba. Notice to this effect was published in the Government Gazette dated June 14, 1968.

Augusta

In the Government Gazette of June 14, 1968, the Minister for Fisheries and Fauna issued notice to the effect that, pursuant to the powers conferred by section 10 and 11 of the Fisheries Act, 1905-67, he does hereby prohibit all persons from taking any fish whatsoever by means of fishing nets from January 1 to February 28 and from December 1 to December 31 in each and every year in the following waters. All those waters bounded by lines starting from a point on the high water mark of the Indian Ocean situate in prolongation southerly of the western side of Barnett Street, Augusta, and extending southerly along that prolongation 21 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north to the high water mark of the Indian Ocean aforesaid, and thence generally south-westerly along the mark to the starting point.

Shark Bay Mullet Mesh Nets Now $3\frac{1}{4}$ "

The Minister for Fisheries and Fauna, Mr. G.C. MacKinnon, has agreed, as a result of a petition by Shark Bay fishermen, to an increase in the size of mullet net mesh from 3" to $3\frac{1}{4}$ " for the waters of Shark Bay, together with all its loops, bays, estuaries, inlets pools and affluents. The purpose of this alteration is to stabilize the mullet fishery by allowing small fish to escape, mature and reproduce.

Notice to this effect was published in the Government Gazette on May 31, 1968.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE 1967 WHALING SEASON.

The Whaling Inspector stationed at Albany, in reporting on the 1967 season, says that a total of 585 whales were taken during the period March 7 to December 16, 1967. One Sei Whale, a female 54'6" in length was also taken by a whale chaser on October 31. This Sei Whale, the first taken by the Cheynes Beach Whaling Company produced 3.175 tons of oil or 19 barrels, 0.96 tons of meal and 1.38 tons of solubles.

Production for this season realized :-

Whale oil	-	3841.20 tons (23.047 barrels)
Whale solubles	-	1826.64 tons (\$130.00 per ton)
Whale meal	-	945.16 tons (\$120.00 per ton)
Whale teeth	-	4350 lbs (.95c per lb)
Ambergris	-	344 lbs (This was sold between 50c to \$20 per ounce, although the greater part was sold at the lower price).

The Company had to treat the Sei Whale separately, because its oil is different to that of Sperm Whales. The plant had to be thoroughly cleaned before normal processing could continue again. Once processed the oil was sold on the local market as fish liver oil.



Whaling off Albany

During 1967 the Company acquired a new Cessna 337 Twin Engine push-pull centre line thrust aircraft for whale spotting. This aircraft based at the Albany Airport, directs the Company's three chasers to the schools and also selects the largest whales for the chasers to hunt.

A pilot plant for filtering sperm whale oil was installed and commenced operations during this season. It is hoped that this pilot scheme will lead to the installation of a full scale plant at a cost of \$45,000. It operates by forcing oil under pressure through a canvas filter. The wax in the oil collects on the filter leaving only the pure oil, which resells at a higher price. This pure oil is a useful raw-material for use in the field of cosmetics.

According to the Whaling Inspector's report, the Cheynes Beach Whaling Company, the only shore-based company in Australia still catching whales - experienced an adverse financial season, but hopes are high for a good season during this present year. It is estimated that the catch for the 1968 season will be well over 600 Sperm Whales.

THREE-DAY MARINE SCIENCE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN PERTH

The Australian Marine Science Association (Western Australian Branch) and the University Extension Service will conduct a three-day conference for fishermen and scientists in August this year. It is to be held at the University of Western Australia during the period August 19 to August 21, 1968 inclusive.

The main purpose of this Conference is to bring members of the fishing industry and scientists into greater contact, so that each may understand better the other's problem. There is a considerable expansion taking place in the north in the search for tuna and prawns, and that vital industry, crayfishing, has its own problems, too. This means that the need for a conference of this kind is more urgent than ever before.

The Organizing Committee is hopeful that members of the fishing industry will use this meeting as a platform to discuss their particular problems and that they will also gain something from the specialists addressing the various sessions on prawns, crayfish and tuna.

* * *

"How did your wife get on with her slimming diet"?

" Fine - she disappeared completely last week!"

* * *

ALLOCATION OF INSPECTION PERSONNEL

The Supervising Inspector, Mr. J.E. Bramley, has advised that the disposition of the staff of the Inspection Branch during the period June 1 to November 15, 1968 will be as follows. During this period a considerable number of Inspectors will be absent on Annual Leave.

Albany

Inspector Ostle in charge. Assisted by Assistant Inspector Williams.

Pemberton

Cadet Inspector Mell will be assisting at the trout hatcheries until the completion of the hatching season. He should return to Perth in September, 1968.

Bunbury

Inspector Emery in charge.

Mandurah

Inspector D.H. Smith in charge. Assisted by Cadet Inspector Cresswell.

Fremantle

Senior Inspector Melsom in charge. Assisted by Assistant Inspector Hawkins, Inspectors Crawford, Pennings, and Burns will be stationed in Fremantle when not relieving.

Perth

Senior Inspector Carmichael in charge. Assisted by Inspector Gordon. Inspector Silvester will be stationed in Perth, as at present there is only sufficient work in the factories at Jurien Bay to keep one man occupied. Assistant Inspectors Neal and Silbert will be taken out of Leschenault and Ledge Point as there is insufficient work for them. They will be stationed in Perth. Inspectors Brown and Green will be stationed in Perth when not relieving.

Cadet Inspectors Kendrick, Gibbs and Mill are under training in Perth.

Cadet Inspector Mell will return to Perth after completion of the hatching season at the Pemberton Trout Hatcheries.

Lancelin

Inspector Kelly in charge.

Jurien Bay

Inspector Fletcher in charge.

Dongara

Inspector Willey in charge.

Geraldton

Senior Inspector McLaughlan in charge assisted by Assistant Inspector Lambert. Inspector Noble will be stationed in Geraldton when not relieving.

Shark Bay

Inspector R. Smith in charge assisted by Assistant Inspector Moss.

Mobile Patrol 1

Inspector Baines in charge. Assisted by Assistant Inspector Wilson. Stationed in Perth.

Mobile Patrol 2

Inspector Hammon in charge. Assisted by Assistant Inspector Blackman. Stationed in Perth.

Patrol Vessel "Pelsart".

Inspector Forster in charge assisted by Assistant Inspector Van Roon. Stationed in Fremantle.

Patrol Vessel "Lancelin".

Inspector Pedersen in charge assisted by Assistant Inspectors Little and Bruce. Stationed in Fremantle.

Patrol Vessel "Dampier".

Inspector Steicke in charge assisted by Assistant Inspector Strickland. Stationed in Geraldton.

Patrol Vessel "Vlaming".

Inspector R. Smith in charge assisted by Assistant Inspector Moss. Stationed in Denham, Shark Bay.

The disposition of some of the Inspectors listed above can be altered by resignations and retirement.

Inspectors stationed in Perth and Fremantle will be used from time to time on Marron and coastal patrols. These patrols will be of a temporary nature until a permanent marron patrol is appointed.

OFFENCES UNDER FISHERIES ACT AND FAUNA PROTECTION ACT

Name of Offender	D.O.O.	D.O.H.	Court	Offence	Fine
Allegretta M.	15.12.67	10.6.68	Fremantle	U/S crays	\$40+\$52 Pen.
Bolden L.	4. 1.68	22.5.68	Perth	U/S crays	\$184
Challen G.	4. 3.68	5.6.68	Midland	U/S crays	\$100+\$326 Pen.
Clark W.	31.13.67	17.5.68	Geraldton	U/W cray tails	\$100+\$68 Pen.
Dimario C.	4. 3.68	29.5.68	Perth	U/S crays	\$100+\$54 Pen.
Ferraloro A.	4. 3.68	17.6.68	Fremantle	U/S crays	\$100+\$64 Pen.
Graziano F.	26. 1.68	17.5.68	Perth	U/W cray tails	\$50+\$22 Pen.
Graziano C.	26. 1.68	17.5.68	Perth	U/W cray tails	\$50+\$22 Pen.
Harrison N.	20. 8.67	6.3.68	Midland	Taking Un-protected Fauna	\$20
Pannacchione A.	20.12.67	13.5.68	Fremantle	U/S crays	\$100+\$46 Pen.
" "	12. 2.68	13.5.68	"	"	\$100+\$14 Pen.
Pattison R.	4. 3.68	5.6.68	Midland	U/S crays	\$100+\$326 Pen.
Ross J.	27. 1.68	17.5.68	Geraldton	U/S crays	\$100+\$28 Pen.
Terry L.	31.12.67	17.5.68	Geraldton	U/S crays	\$100+\$60 Pen.
Thompson F.	4. 3.68	17.6.68	Fremantle	U/S crays	\$100+\$148 Pen.

U/S = Under size
U/W = Under weight.

INFORMATION BOOKLET ON W.A. FISHERIES

The Department has prepared a reprint of the booklet issued some time ago on the major Fisheries of Western Australia. It is prepared and issued by the Extension and Publicity Service of this Department as a project aid for schools. The booklet covers briefly crayfishing, salmon fishing, prawn

trawling, whaling, pearling and the scale fishery, each of which is of considerable commercial value to the State. It also gives an appreciation of the fisheries research work carried out in Western Australia by the Department and the C.S.I.R.O.

The booklet is available on application from Head Office.

AUSTRALIAN TIDE-GAUGE IS CHEAP AND PORTABLE

A simple, portable tide-gauge, which can be built for less than \$10, has been designed by N.K. Sanders of the University of Tasmania. The gauge consists of a measuring column and an anchor, and gives values accurate to 0.3 foot even in three foot waves. The measuring column is simply a piece of transparent plastic tubing, 2 inches in diameter and 8 feet long, sealed at both ends with plastic caps in which 1/16 inch holes are drilled. The anchor is a 2 feet long piece of steel with a triangular cross-section, pointed at one end and flattened at the other. A 6 inch piece of pipe is welded to the flat end, to which the column is clamped when the anchor has been driven into the sand. In practice the sea level is read from graduations inscribed on the column. A ping-pong ball floating in the tube makes this easier. Mr. Sanders found that his gauge automatically integrated individual waves to give average sea-level values. The size of the end holes was small enough to prevent individual waves from upsetting the true reading, but large enough to avoid blockage by sand.

"Sea Secrets"

July-August 1967.

DRIVE DEFENSIVELY

The driver who concentrates, anticipates, and is decisive in his actions, is taking the precaution of ensuring a happier and safer journey for himself and other road users.

Tips for Winter:

Have your vehicle safety checked

Remember to check brakes, tyres, lights, steering, exhaust, windscreen, windshield wipers and washers, rearview mirror, horn. Make sure they're all in safety shape ALL the time.

Use Seat Belts On Every Trip

They help prevent injuries, save lives. SECONDS will buckle a belt; and an INSTANT will release it. SAFEGUARD YOUR LIFE and the LIVES OF YOUR FAMILY - use seat belts whenever and wherever you drive or ride.

Give Yourself A Break

Whether going to the shopping centre, to the office, or on a trip - allow enough time so you won't feel rushed. On long trips take frequent breaks. ARRIVE RELAXED.

Be Alert To Hazards

Adjust your driving to road, traffic and weather conditions.

".....be a DEFENSIVE DRIVER"

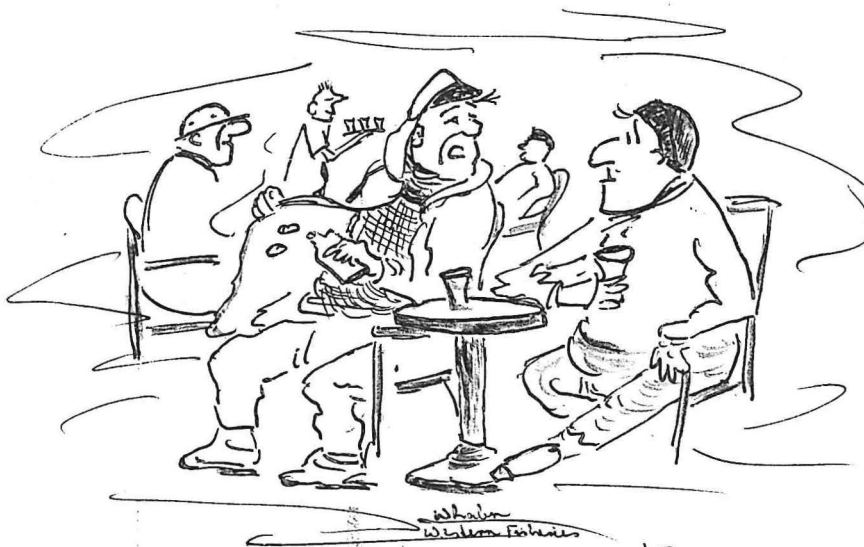
Avoid driving errors, make allowances for lack of knowledge, skill, and care by other road users, make allowances for weather road and traffic conditions, merge smoothly into traffic, signal well in advance of your turn of change of lanes.

Use Courtesy Abundantly

Everywhere - at intersections when turning, while passing or being passed, at night when your headlights are on high beam - use courtesy.

"Safety News"

March-April, 1968.



"I always shakes a little cod liver oil on me jacket and then she thinks I been fishin' all day".