



# Sporting Shooters' Association of Australia (Qld) Inc.

## Hunting and Conservation Division

*"Preserving Australia's Heritage"*

SSAA (Qld) Inc Hunting & Conservation Division  
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# ***HUNTING & CONSERVATION NEWS***

## ***September 2009 Edition***

### ***Qld State Co-ordinator's Note***

Dear Members,

Hi All, I trust that you are keeping clear of the shocking flu's that are around this winter. This quarter I've received quite a few new member enquiries, which is good to see. For us to keep taking on the new projects, we need new members.

I must say that I was a little disappointed in the number of members that put their hand up to attend the June Avocet project. This project included the Qld Parks & Wildlife Service (QPWS) free fuel grant. When we get opportunities with these kinds of benefits, we need to give it our full support.

For there to be any future grants, we must go the extra mile for these projects, as QPWS will only put their money where they will get the biggest 'bang' for their buck.

I would like to thank the team that made the extra effort to travel from both Brisbane and Central Highlands area and all the hard work that they put in.

We've accepted a position on the organising committee of the 2010 Qld Pest Animal Symposium. We will be involved with the field trip side of the symposium and will keep you posted as it unfolds.

We are starting off a stomach contents database for both H&C activities and our own private trips. We can gain a lot of useful

information as well as helping to support our efforts when we make funding applications in the political arena. Please have a look at the full report further down in the newsletter.

I hope to see as many of you as possible at the September 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> training weekend.

Regards  
Mark Woods  
Qld State Co-ordinator

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### ***Deer Research Project***

The University of Queensland in collaboration with S.S.A.A., Biosecurity Queensland, EPA, Toowoomba Regional Council, LinkWater Projects, the Qld Government and A.D.A. have undertaken a deer research project with the following aims:-

- Quantify the cultural and economic values (costs and benefits) of wild deer in Australia;
- Document and understand the motivations of Australian deer hunters, particularly in relation to their role as wildlife managers;
- Compare methods to estimate the size of wild red deer populations in Queensland at high and low densities;
- Describe the movement patterns of male and female wild red deer in Queensland at high and low densities; and

- Determine the diet, and quantify the environmental impacts of wild red deer in Queensland

Although red deer have existed in wild populations in Queensland for nearly 140 years there is little information on their impacts on native vegetation and the relationship between deer population density and dispersal. The information from this research will be useful for the management of all deer in Australia.

The scale of the field work in this project will require significant input from project volunteers in such areas as radio collaring and tracking of 60 deer. The expertise of volunteers who have experience in tracking and hunting has been recognised as a vital resource for the project. Training will be provided in the information and skills required for the ecological field work involved in this project.

Members who are interested in this project should contact Geoff Jones on 0407 673 597 [gsjones@bigpond.com](mailto:gsjones@bigpond.com)

The Committee

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### ***Stomach Content Database***

Over the recent period, a number of H&C members have taken an interest in conducting stomach content examinations of ferals i.e. cats, foxes & dogs, that have been taken on our projects and their own private hunting. While the initial motivation for this has been curiosity and learning about the diet of predators, the findings made have been very interesting and potentially useful. For example, recently we found the remains several Fat-tail Dunnart's (a carnivorous marsupial mouse).

Discussions with QPWS Rangers and Professors from the University of Queensland Animal Research Studies Unit has highlighted the usefulness of stomach content analysis including:

- Discovery of species thought to be extinct,
- Distribution of prey food species,
- Possible prey colonies outside existing known habitat.

In a more practical hunting sense, stomach content analysis can tell us what predators are eating and at what time of the year. This will help us with our hunting strategies and techniques in the future. For example, recent experience shows cats in very close proximity to higher densities of rabbits, especially when there are reasonable numbers of rabbit kittens emerging from their burrows. We have support from scientists from the Uni of Qld to assist in teaching us proper techniques to conduct and stomach content examinations.

The basic steps for the hunter includes:

- Take a GPS coordinate of the animal,
- Note sex, weight & maturity of the animal,
- Conduct the stomach examination,
- Photograph the contents,
- Take a sample of any interesting finds using a sample jar.

We would encourage you to conduct stomach examinations on both H&C and your own private hunting trips.

In the near future we will send out the required Data form, Contents vials and a sheet on how to perform a stomach contents removal for cats, foxes and dogs

Contact Glenys-Julie Harris on

[gjharris1@bigpond.com](mailto:gjharris1@bigpond.com)

Contact Mark Woods for details on how to perform an examination.

The Committee

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### ***Launch of the Divisions revised Field Guidelines***

Over the last few months a working group of the division's membership has been undertaking a review of our standard operating procedures in relation to organising and leading field projects.

This review had two main objectives, firstly to review and document high risk activities that are normally undertaken during the course of a field project in order to develop control measures that mitigate these risks and secondly, to document guidelines that will provide a consistent approach to leading

and running the divisions many field trips throughout the state.

One key outcome of this review has been the development of a "Project Induction Check List" that will be discussed at the start of each new project with all the project participants.

More so now than ever, it is important to understand the division's onerous legal liabilities, insurance obligations and our duty of care to our stake holders, project partners, members and the general public.

In a nut shell, we have simply documented and improved the procedures we normally use in the field.

The division's public profile has gained some significant credibility in recent times. We are now being recognised as a group of dedicated volunteers who provide their services for the control of introduced species resulting in positive conservation outcomes. It is of critically importance that we build on our high standard of field safety and ethical behaviour as we are always under the microscope from all quarters.

I would encourage all division members to embrace the guidelines and continue to build the divisions reputation.

The Committee

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## ***Training focus***

### ***Water and the hunter***

Dehydration is one of the greatest risks faced by bushwalkers in Australia, and fluid mis-management can easily create a life-threatening situation. Water availability in many of Australia's bushland areas may be continuously or seasonally scarce, and close attention to water availability and drinkability in the area - at the time of the activity - is essential.

The following is some information on exercise and fluid replacement – which is applicable to the outdoor environment where hunters find themselves. It is adapted from the American National Athletic Trainers Association (NATA), making reference to their position statement

on 'Fluid Replacement for Athletes', and the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM), one of the leading authorities on safe, effective exercise. These recommendations are primarily for those who exercise on a regular basis, but should be adhered to whenever you exercise.

Remember, we are all different and we have different requirements. These are recommendations and guidelines only; if you are on any medication or are recovering from an illness or injury or just plain unfit; make sure that you discuss any concerns you may have with your doctor before embarking on any outdoor activities.

Oh yes, just a point of order here, we are assuming that hunting on foot is similar to exercise, if you must hunt off the back of a ute then you can pretend you are exercising.

### **Why Do We Need to Drink When We Exercise/Hunt?**

There are a number of reasons why we should drink plenty of fluids while exercising:

- When we sweat, the water we lose comes from blood plasma. By drinking prior to and during exercise, we prevent a decrease in our total blood volume. This decrease in blood volume is known as 'dehydration', and if you become dehydrated your capacity to carry oxygen to the cells that need it is reduced and you will tire more quickly.
- Staying hydrated also helps to maintain the balance of fluid and electrolytes in the cells. Mild dehydration (loss of <2% body weight), however, is generally unavoidable, as athletes cannot always replenish fluids at a rate equal to those being lost.
- Drinking during exercise helps to maintain optimal performance, as research has shown that a decrease in body fluids can significantly decrease physical and mental performance. Dehydration causing loss of only 2% body weight (1.5kg in a person weighing 75kg) has been found to impair temperature regulation and reduce endurance capacity and aerobic performance.
- Taking on fluid while exercising helps to regulate body temperature.
- A point of clarification here, Bundy and coke or beer must not be confused with

the term drinking, when we use it here we are using it in its purest form (water or similar).

### **How Much and How Often?**

Both the ACSM and NATA have comprehensive guidelines regarding both the recommended amount of fluid and the composition of that fluid. These guidelines can be found on their websites - [www.acsm.org](http://www.acsm.org) and [www.nata.org](http://www.nata.org) - but the following is a brief summary of their recommendations.

It is recommended that for optimal performance, individuals should eat a nutritionally balanced meal about 24 hours before exercising and drink adequately, no fellas - beer however cannot be considered as a suitable substitute (alcohol generally dehydrates). It is also extremely important to drink plenty of water - about 500ml - during the last meal before you exercise, which is generally eaten at least two hours beforehand. During exercise, you should also sip small amounts of fluid regularly to maintain fluid balance. This optimal hydration can be achieved by drinking 150-350ml of fluid at 15-20 minute intervals from the start of your exercise routine and throughout. Take small, regular sips from your water container, and make sure it is big enough to enable you to continue to exercise without too much interruption. It is also very important to continue re-hydrating after your exercise session. Aim to be re-hydrated between one to two hours after exercise.

Obviously, the amount of fluid that should be consumed by each individual depends on a number of factors, such as:

- The length of time you spend exercising.
  - The intensity, i.e. how 'hard' the exercise session is.
  - Your body size.
  - The environment you are exercising in.
- When we exercise, our internal body temperature increases due to the build up of heat in the muscles. We generally cool ourselves down by perspiring. The evaporation of this sweat from our skin helps us to maintain a lower core body temperature. This process of perspiration and evaporation is more efficient in certain environments/climates. For example, when there is high humidity, less evaporation takes place, therefore to

keep our internal body heat down we may need to drink slightly more and decrease the intensity of our exercise. Be aware that even while exercising indoors with the air conditioning on, you can still become dehydrated. Travelling on the back of the ute will also result in loss of liquids.

- How your body temperature responds to exercise. Obviously, the more you sweat, the more fluid you need to replace. Some highly trained athletes have been recorded to sweat up to three litres/hour and 15 litres/day (that's around 20% of body weight in one day)!

### **How Do We Know if We are Drinking Enough?**

One way to find this out is to check the colour of your urine. If your urine is clear or straw-coloured, rather than yellow, you are sufficiently hydrated. However, it is important to remember that some vitamin supplements may affect the urine by turning it yellow, thereby possibly giving a false or confusing impression. Also, if you can weigh yourself before and after a workout, a good rule of thumb is to drink one litre of water for every kilo you've lost.

An important note: **Do not wait until you are thirsty before you drink! When we feel thirsty and are in need of a drink, we are already dehydrated.**

### **What Should We Drink?**

For many years there has been a great debate about what we should drink from our fluid bottles. It is recommended that in events lasting less than one hour, water is appropriate. In intense events lasting more than one hour, drinks containing carbohydrate in concentrations of 4-8% and/or electrolytes (sodium and potassium) are recommended. These drinks can be used for shorter, less intense sessions, but they are not considered to be necessary.

### **What is Over-Hydration?**

It has been found that a steady source of carbohydrates during exercise in the form of a carbohydrate drink fights off fatigue and enhances performance by fuelling the muscles during exercise. It is also recommended that fluids should be cooler than ambient temperature, between 15° and

22°C and flavoured to enhance palatability and thus promote fluid replacement.

It is also suggested that sodium (salt) is added to the re-hydration fluid if the activity lasts longer than one hour, because it helps to promote fluid retention and can prevent a condition referred to as hyponatraemia.

Hyponatraemia can occur when blood-sodium concentrations of less than 130mmol/l are present. These low blood sodium concentrations develop either as a result of prolonged, heavy sweating with failure to replace sodium, or from drinking too much water during prolonged exercise.

Although most athletes who drink more fluid than they lose as sweat simply excrete the excess fluid as urine, in a few people it is retained. It is uncommon for athletes to suffer from hyponatraemia or over-hydration but it does happen. For example, 11 of 605 athletes entered in the New Zealand Ironman Triathlon developed severe hyponatraemia, and it was suggested that eight of these athletes were over-hydrated, as they had either maintained or gained up to 5% of body weight during the race.

During our hunting activities this option will not be of great concern as we have to carry all our water and hence are likely to be dehydrated rather than hyponatramic.

### **Sports Drinks**

There are many sports drinks on the market nowadays containing both carbohydrate and electrolytes, but because most commercial sports drinks do not contain enough sodium to optimise post-exercise fluid replacement, it is recommended that athletes re-hydrate in conjunction with a sodium-containing meal.

High-sodium items include soups, pickles, cheeses, processed meats, pizza, pretzels and popcorn. Use of condiments such as soy sauce and ketchup, as well as salting food at the table, can also increase our sodium intake. Obviously, it is imperative from a healthy heart perspective that you limit your sodium intake when you are not planning to exercise.

Brett Marais

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## ***Conservation Matters***

Considered to be disease-ridden and dirty, not to mention evil, the third creature in our "Friend or Foe" series is ....

### **THE BAT**

Much like the crows from last quarter, bats are much maligned. The mythology surrounding bats depict them as evil bloodsuckers. As a result many people are afraid of them. If you look beyond the mythology, however, you will find a truly amazing creature.

### ***Bat Biology***

The bat is a mammal – just like you and I. In fact, while they resemble flying rodents they are considered more closely related to humans.

There are approximately 1000 species of bat found in the World with about 75 species located across all regions of Australia. These are divided into two groups – Megabats (12 species) and Microbats. **All bats in Australia are protected.**

Megabats range in weight from 300g – 1kg, while the microbats can weigh as little as only 6-8g and as much as 150g.

Of the Australians, megabats tend to eat fruit, flowers and nectar, while the microbats are insect eaters. The exception is the ghost bat – a microbat who preys on other bats, mice, small birds, frogs, lizards, etc.

Most bats only produce one offspring a year. The gestation period ranges from 50 to 240 days depending on the species. The young bat is born blind and hairless (the fruit bat baby is the exception to this), and is not able to fly. They cling to their mother for the first three or four weeks of life. After this, they stay in the camp or nursery where the juvenile males take care of them while Mum travels out to forage for food. As a result you are more likely to find a female bat hanging off a wire fence, or trapped in a net.

Some species of bats, particularly the cave dwellers, hibernate during the winter months. They lower their heart rate and breathing rates to save energy. If you disturb a bat during this time you may cost them

more energy than they have the reserves to replenish in order to survive the hibernation period. In some instances this may kill a large number of the colony. This makes it essential they are not disturbed during the winter months.

The belief that bats are disease carriers is not entirely unfounded as they are known to carry the lyssavirus – a disease similar to rabies that is harmful to humans. However it is less than ½ a percent of the megabats that carry these diseases and almost all microbats have tested negative.

Some bats have also been recorded as carrying the Hendra virus. Humans contract this disease through horses. No-one has worked out how the disease gets to the horse.

### ***Bats in the Environment***

Megabats are most valuable to our environment due to their diet. Flying foxes play a vital role in pollination of flower and seed dispersal. It is estimated that just one flying fox can disperse up to 60,000 seeds in a night. Since they can travel up to 50km in a night this dispersal helps to keep the Australian bushland genetically strong.

Microbats, with their diet of insects are also essential because they eliminate a large number of agriculturally significant insect pests. A microbat can eat anywhere between 50% and 100% of its body weight in insects per night. When you consider a single microbat may weigh only 6 or 7 grams this doesn't sound like much, however if you look at the number of bats that may be present in an area this soon adds up to one heck of a lot of insects! Insects consumed include flying termites, cockroaches, mosquitoes and midges. (Any animal that kills off mosquitoes is a friend of mine!)

The reduction in insects as a result of consumption by bats means we use less chemicals for pest control. This in turn has a positive affect on human health and subsequently on whole ecosystems.

### ***Bat Facts***

✚ Bats are the only mammals that can sustain flight.

- ✚ There are no vampire bats in Australia. They are only found Central and South America. The vampire bat weighs a mere 36g.
- ✚ The biggest bat has a 2 metre wingspan.
- ✚ Bats are not blind. In fact, many of our native trees have evolved to have light coloured blossoms and fruit that the bats are best able to see at night.
- ✚ While bats normally hang upside down, they turn themselves up the right way, hanging by their thumbs, to urinate and defecate.
- ✚ Brisbane is the only capital city in Australia that supports three species of bats.

For more interesting bat facts check out: <http://home.earthlink.net/~cmsquare/batfacts.html>.

So next time you see one of these poor creatures hanging off a fence or tangled in nets, remember she is a friend not foe. If you are not able to rescue it yourself then please give Batcare a call to arrange for a carer to come and rescue her. Their rescue contact number is 0488-228-134.

### ***REFERENCES:***

- Jones, C. and Parish, S. ***Field Guide to Australian Mammals***. Steve Parish Publishing.
- Lindsey, T. 2001 ***Green Guide: Mammals of Australia***. New Holland Publishers.
- Strahan, R. ed. 2002. ***The Mammals of Australia***. New Holland Publishing.
- , (2007) ***Wildlife of Greater Brisbane***, Queensland Museum.

Glenys-Julie Harris

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### ***Thoughts and hints***

Don't forget that rimfire rifles that use copper jacketed projectiles need to be cleaned in the same manner as centrefire rifles.

Copper cleaner will react with the bronze brushes. This will show as a light grey colour on an otherwise clean patch. The cleaner will also eat away at the brush unless you wash it in shellite, kero etc or Gunk-Out, Action Blaster or similar.

When cleaning your rifle position it with your muzzle lower than your breach so that the cleaning fluid will not run back into your action. Bore guides will also help reduce solvent getting into your action and protect your barrel from the cleaning rod.

Put your scope covers on to stop cleaning fluid flicking onto your lenses and to stop your cleaning rod hitting the glass.

Some of us have found the expanding foam cleaners convenient to use and more effective.

The Committee

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## ***News from Central Region***

The Emerald Feral Cat Project has been running well but with mixed success. Coinciding with one of our shoot nights, a full moon limited our success on the night. We are planning to head out there once every 3-4 weeks.

At the moment we are trying to sort a roster out to fit their other properties in. With the member increase we will at some stage down the track be able to spread our resources over this area with more ease. This will give a better chance of reducing some of the high feral numbers in these areas.

We have had a few more members join and possibly a few more to come. One of these members is a fountain of knowledge when it comes to cats. His tally for the year to date is around 70 with 30 foxes and a few dogs for good measure. He takes a lot of notice of conditions, times and area.

The Taunton quad accreditation course has just been conducted and we had a full house with four H&C members attending.

We have not given Avocet the attention that I would like to have seen this month with only one overnight trip. There has been a reported increase of pig numbers in and around some of the watering points and surrounding areas. We have changed the approach a little and we have been spending more of the day light hours checking for sign around the dams and creek areas, meaning there has been a little increase in foot work. I

do believe that this approach will start to pay off soon with things drying off quickly.

SSAA Emerald & Districts had their AGM last Wednesday and a new committee was ushered in with Rod Costin as President, Russell Miles as Vice, Sue Williams as Treasurer, and Lyn Close as Secretary.

Avocet is coming up at the end of month and there should be a good crowd from here going down to join those that come from the other regions. Hope it's a bit bloody warmer this time!!!

Rod Costin & Brad Hughes

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## ***Avocet Report***

The next week long Avocet trip is 26<sup>th</sup> September - 4<sup>th</sup> October. Please register your interest in this trip. Remember, you are also able to take your family to this trip as its school holidays.

As there was a limited uptake of the free fuel offer on the last Avocet we still have some funds left over from the QPWS Grant these funds will be used to help you to attend the September trip. Please take advantage of this offer to support this very worthy project.

Please contact Mark Woods for further details.

The Committee

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## ***North Queensland Report***

The last three months have been busy up here in North Queensland, we have had three trips away, one to Collinsville where we had a successful trip, despite the almost 0 degree temperature of a morning and 2 trips to Hughenden where we have finally broken the drought and got our first dog, along with 3 pigs and some rabbits. Unfortunately there were 2 dogs and some pigs that were too quick for us and we still have 3 trips planned for the rest of the year.

With the country drying out very quickly with the end of winter these trips should be interesting.

Our June training day gave our members a chance to catch up on or learn some shot gun techniques with a 20 "bird" shoot on the simulated field range. Our September practice will include a short Field Rifle course of fire.

We have some new members who have completed their written accreditation, but are still to complete the practical target accreditation, as well as a continuing interest from prospective members.

My Landcruiser has been set up similar to those described by Mark Woods in a previous newsletter and the members feel that they are more comfortable and safe than in an open tray, although there is always a scramble to do the driving when the temperature drops below 10 degrees in the Downs country at night.

Until next time, good hunting.

Geoff Sloman  
Nth Qld Co ordinator  
Townsville Training Officer

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## ***Cairns Region Report***

We have been quite busy getting new members accredited this quarter and if any of you have not done either the theory or practical parts of the accreditation course please call me to help arrange this with you.

At this stage the tablelands property has not had any of the wild dogs return to cause any problems.

If you hear of somewhere having feral problems let them know about H & C and pass on our contacts or simply let me know about it remember you will only get out what you put in.

Lindsay Rodgers

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## ***Southern Training Weekends***

Remember, you can camp both Friday and Saturday night, and the whole weekend only costs \$15.00.

Due to the heavy rains and the damage caused by them we won't be able to camp on H&C Hill. Instead, we will be camping in front of the main rifle range by the BBQ area. We will have access to the main BBQ area to cook on too.

The Committee

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## ***Special Report***

### **Wild Dogs – an overview of recent events in Qld.**

Outside rural communities there appears to be very little knowledge of the problems posed by wild dogs. The recent definition of wild dog includes the dingo, hybrids of dingo and domestic dog, and domestic dogs that are unrestrained or poorly managed.

### **Economic Impact**

Recent figures show that a large number of sheep and meat producers are leaving the industry due to losses of up to 30-40% of lambs. Beef producers have previously fared better but population densities of wild dogs have increased, resulting in calf loss and dog bites on stock leading to infection and or downgrading of carcasses at the abattoir. Significant economic loss to individual producers is the result.

Officially documented figures in 2004 report into the Economic Assessment of the impact of Dingos and Wild Dogs concluded that Queensland loses about \$33 million annually (based on 2003-2004 figures). Unofficially it is estimated that at present the true cost could be ten times this figure.

### **What's Happening in Rural Areas?**

For almost eighty years the erection and maintenance of the dog-proof fence was an effective control measure. Episodic baiting of adjacent properties with 1080 in hot spots of dog activity by land holders originally contained the problem.

More recently dogs are found inside the fence and while numbers vary between states, land holders are suffering.

As a response to this issue, a new approach to management was required. At an Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Committee (IACRC) workshop in October 2005,

representatives from various agencies and stockholder groups from across Australia acknowledged the need for a strategic approach to wild dog management, applied nationally.

From these beginnings, "Facilitating Wild Dog Management throughout Australia" was developed and one of the key outcomes was the appointment of a National Wild Dog Facilitator, whose role was to operate between these parties and implement Wild Dog Management programs.

The present incumbent is Greg Mifsud who has been instrumental, with others, in raising the profile of wild dog management.

Essentially wild dog activity is assessed at a local level and a local area management plan is then developed with landholders resulting in an annual operational plan that outlines how and when wild dog control programs will be implemented in the Shire.

It is believed this cohesive, coordinated approach will be more efficient at producing satisfactory control and will utilise the present mainstays of control, namely 1080 baiting, trapping, shooting and stock guarding dogs (such as maremmas).

A likely benefit for further management is the development of ejectors of cyanide. This process is in the latter stages of registration as an appropriate chemical process.

### **Is there a role for members of SSAA (H&C) to assist?**

There exists with Hunting and Conservation (H&C) a range of well trained and enthusiastic hunters who have attained and maintain a specific standard of efficiency with firearms and ethical hunting practices. The organisation has in place comprehensive Risk Management and Weed Management protocols to protect project members as well as landholders, property and stock.

Whilst there are those who view wild dog control by shooting as "opportunistic", there is scope for H&C members to provide effective assistance at various stages of this integrated approach.

Local research of dog behaviour and activity by Lee Allan and Damien Byrne of Biosecurity Qld has increased knowledge significantly, and is providing new insights to the predators behaviour. Many of our members are already skilled at trapping as well as hunting and are already using the results of the research. Use of this knowledge has already had the effect of turning shooting from an opportunistic approach to a more target/predator specific approach.

A common finding following baiting of a particular area is often an increase in dog activity in the baited area. This is believed to be due to young dogs seeking out a new domain. Projects by H&C members targeting post-baiting areas could complement the overall management plan.

Members of the H&C Management Committee wish to thank the following persons for information provided in this article: Brent Finlay, Chairman of the National Wild Dog Advisory Group; Greg Mifsud, Wild Dog Facilitator and Damien Byrne of the Robert Wick Pest Animal Research Centre, Biosecurity Qld (DPI & F, Toowoomba)

Robert Michael

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### ***Wild Dogs***

Following on in our series of providing aiming points for the humane destruction of feral species, this month we will focus on the wild dog. Wild dogs include feral domestic dogs, dingoes and their hybrids. This article is an extract of a publication by Trudy Sharp & Glen Saunders, NSW Department of Primary Industries (2004). For the full article please go to:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/publications/pubs/dog003-ground-shooting-wild-dogs.pdf>

### **Point of aim**

The shooter must aim either at the head, to destroy the major centres at the back of the brain near the spinal cord or, at the chest, to destroy the heart, lungs and great blood vessels. This can be achieved by one of the following methods:

Head Shot (this is the preferred point of aim)  
*Frontal position (front view)*

The firearm is aimed at a point midway between the level of the eyes and the base of the ears, but slightly off to one side so as to miss the bony ridge that runs down the middle of the skull. The aim should be slightly across the centreline of the skull and towards the spine.

*Temporal position (side view)*

The firearm is aimed horizontally at the side of the head at a point midway between the eye and the base of the ear.

**Chest Shot**

*Side view*

The firearm is aimed horizontally at the centre of a line encircling the minimum girth of the animal, immediately behind the forelegs. The shot should be taken slightly to the rear of the shoulder blade (scapula). This angle is taken because the scapula provides partial protection of the heart from a direct side-on shot.

Recommended shot placements - Wild dog

Diagram 1

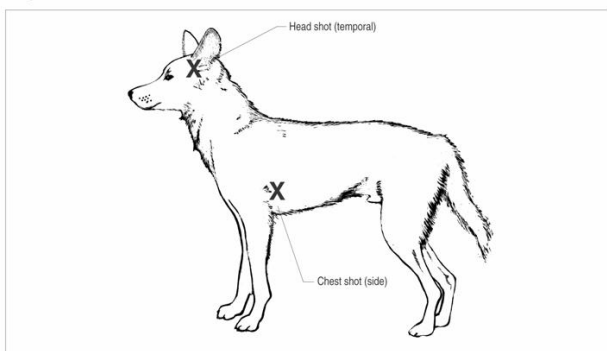


Diagram 2 - Side view (skeleton)

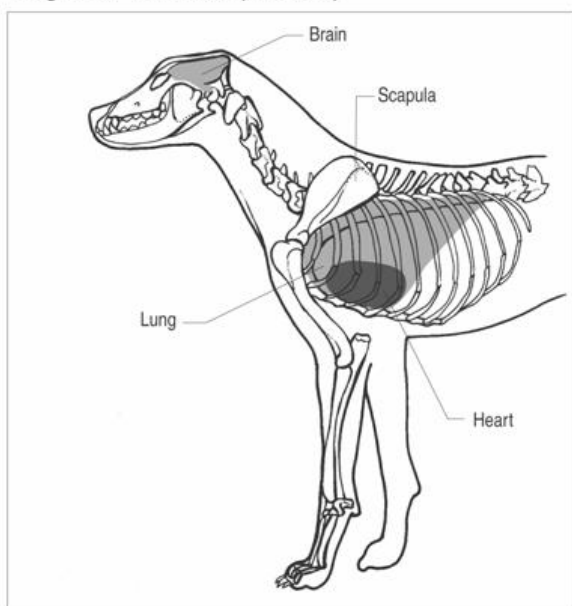


Diagram 3 - Head shot (frontal)



Damien Ferguson

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**Accreditation Courses**

Shooting accreditations - you can do your shooting qualification targets at any range as long as you are observed by a range operator or range officer and that they sign it as so.

Any members wishing to do the theory part of the accreditation course should contact their Regional Training Officer as listed below

**Northern Region**  
**Townsville and surrounding area**  
 Geoff Sloman on 4723 8852.

**Cairns and surrounding area**  
 Lindsay Rogers on 07 40533307  
[parkerhale58@yahoo.com.au](mailto:parkerhale58@yahoo.com.au)

**Central Region**  
**Emerald and surrounding area**  
 Bill Sandeman on 4987 7855 or 0429 877 855

**Southern Region**  
 Colin Penfold 0438 457 452  
[sallycolin@virginbroadband.com.au](mailto:sallycolin@virginbroadband.com.au)

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## H&C Contacts

### H&C QLD Office

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### Colin Penfold

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### Bill Sandeman

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Northern Co-ordinator and Townsville  
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### Doug Harvey

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### Joe Pezzotti

North QLD Training Officer

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### Gordon McGowan

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### Lindsay Rogers

Cairns Training Officer  
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## *Our Supporters*

The businesses listed below support us in different ways, whether it is through direct discounts to members, donations to the Christmas Shoot, or items loaned for field use.

When purchasing items from these businesses please be sure to mention you are a Hunting & Conservation member for discounts where applicable.

Rebel Gun Works

**Ph:** 3391 6744

**Fax:** 3391 8835

Queensland Gun Exchange

**Ph:** 3393 0933

**Fax:** 3393 0711

**Email:** [sales@qldgunexchange.com.au](mailto:sales@qldgunexchange.com.au)

[www.qldgunexchange.com.au](http://www.qldgunexchange.com.au)

Ron Gooley's\*\*\*

Radiators	Air Conditioning
Mechanical	Auto electrics
Electronic Tuning	Alternators
Fuel injection	Starter motors
Brake & Clutch	Log Book
Servicing	

Queensland Shooters Supplies

**Ph:** 3202 2111

**Fax:** 3812 8071

**Emails:** [sales@qss.org.au](mailto:sales@qss.org.au)

Or for the indoor range: [sales@qir.org.au](mailto:sales@qir.org.au)

Mercury Marine

[www.mercurymarine.com.au](http://www.mercurymarine.com.au)

Go to the Dealer Locator for your nearest dealer.

Creek Marine

**Ph:** 3354 1475

**Fax:** 3354 1455

Barclay Transport

**Ph:** 0412 764 000

**Fax:** (07) 5533 9079

**Emails:** [btranspt@bigpond.net.au](mailto:btranspt@bigpond.net.au)

\*\*\*Ron Gooley's specialise in high output alternators and electronic fitouts.

## Upcoming Activity Dates

Be sure to mark the dates below in your diary and plan to come along. You never know – you might just be free on that date. We have kept this page separate so you can put it up on the fridge too!

### Hunting Activities

Attendance at activities **must** be arranged with the Team Leader (Contact) as most activities will have a safe operating limit.

Date	Activity	Region	Contact
September			
4 <sup>th</sup> – 7 <sup>th</sup>	Collinsville	Northern	Geoff Sloman
4 <sup>th</sup>	Stewartdale - Ripley	Southern	Owen McIntyre
19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>	Southern Training weekend	Southern	Brett Marais
26 <sup>th</sup>	Practise Day	Northern	Geoff Sloman
26 <sup>th</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> Oct	Avocet : Emerald	Central	Bill Sandeman – Mark Woods
October			
2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup>	Hughenden Dog Project	Northern	Geoff Sloman
17 <sup>th</sup>	Stewartdale - Ripley	Southern	Owen McIntyre
17 <sup>th</sup> – 24 <sup>th</sup>	Pig Project : Gladstone area	Central	Bob Pardon
18 <sup>th</sup>	Project Training : Ripley	Southern	Owen McIntyre
24 <sup>th</sup>	Practise Day	Northern	Geoff Sloman
24 <sup>th</sup> – 31 <sup>st</sup>	Cat and Dog project : Dingo	Central	Bill Sandeman
24 <sup>th</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup>	Avocet : Emerald	Central	Bill Sandeman
30 <sup>th</sup> – 2 <sup>nd</sup> Nov	Collinsville	Northern	Geoff Sloman
November			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Stewartdale - Ripley	Southern	Owen McIntyre
14 <sup>th</sup> – 21 <sup>st</sup>	Calliope : Pig Project	Central	Bob Pardon
14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup>	Southern Training weekend	Southern	Brett Marais
27 <sup>th</sup> – 30 <sup>th</sup>	Hughenden Dog Project	Northern	Geoff Sloman
28 <sup>nd</sup>	Training Day	Northern	Geoff Sloman
28 <sup>th</sup> – 29 <sup>th</sup>	Avocet : Emerald	Central	Bill Sandeman
December			
5 <sup>th</sup>	End of Year Social	Northern	Geoff Sloman
5 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup>	Pig Project : Gladstone area	Central	Bob Pardon
12 <sup>th</sup>	Stewartdale - Ripley	Southern	Owen McIntyre
13 <sup>th</sup>	Project Training	Southern	Owen McIntyre

### Project Target Species

Avocet – Primary - Foxes, Cats, Dogs. Secondary – Rabbits, Pigs

Collinsville - Primary – Pigs, scrub cattle

Stewartdale - Primary - Hares, foxes, cats, dogs. Secondary – Pigs