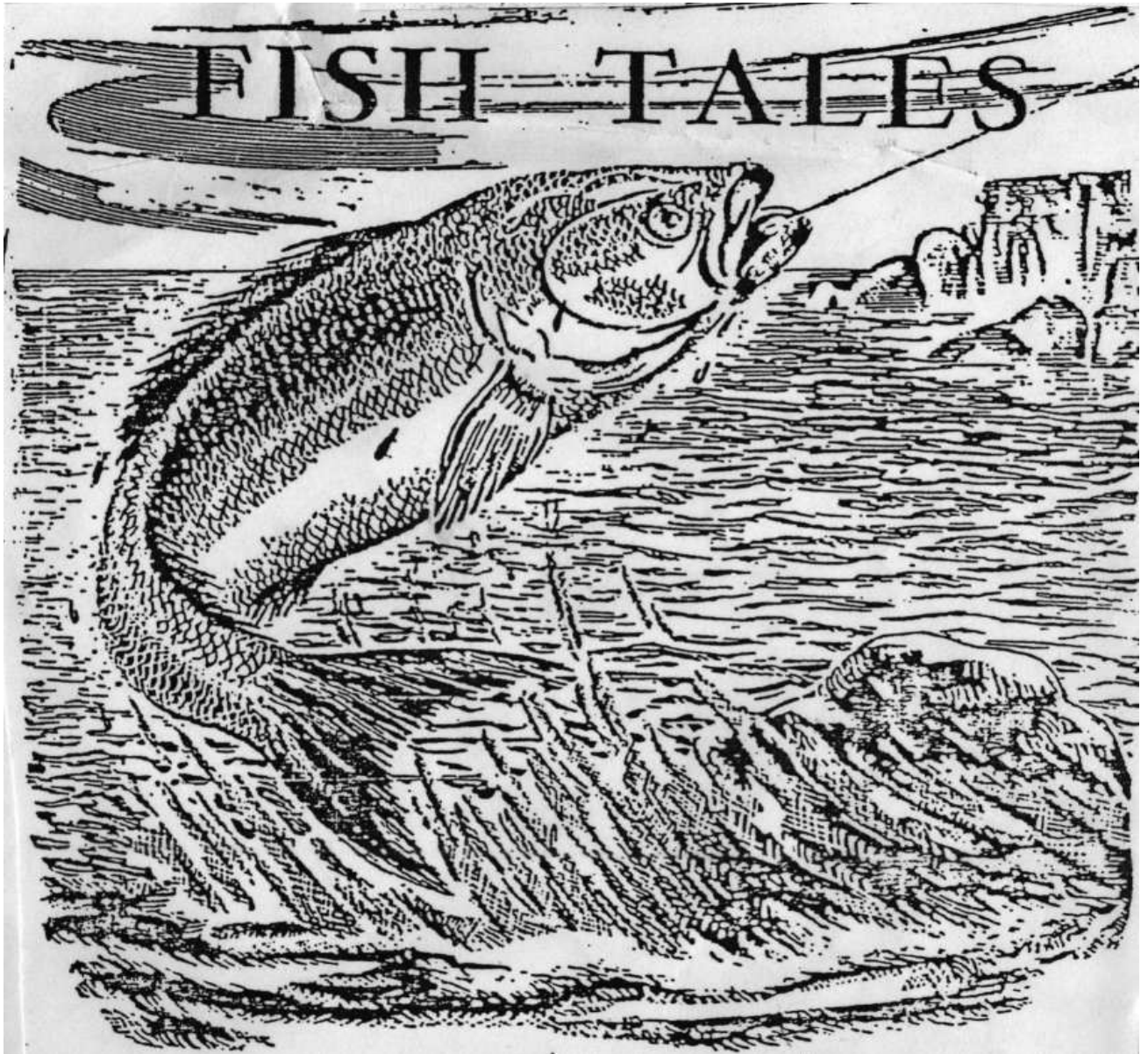


Offshore Angling Club of WA (Inc.)  
Founded 1958  
April 2009

# *The Offshore Angling Club of W.A. (Inc)*

ABN: 65753925388



**12 Galahad Way, Carine, W.A. 6020**

**Vol: LI No:1V April 2009**

**Editor: L. Birchall.**

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## **ARRIVAL:**

The annual migration of herring should be with us any day now making fair fishing for all and putting a feed on the table.

These arrivals are mostly of juvenile fish that at the time of spawning off the local beaches and Rottnest Island had their eggs and larvae swept south into the Great Australian Bight to South Australia by the Leeuwin current, where at the age of two year olds they make their way back to the west coast on their spawning run, generally late March, early April. Old timers used to say that ANZAC day was the start of the herring season. In the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century "1900-1950" herring were quite thick off the local coast but their numbers have declined over the past years. It would be great if the "Powers that Be", would do what Fishing clubs want and make the bag limit 20 herring, plus declare them a recreational fish only. It would not only help protect the stocks, but leave the main recreational fish sort by the recreational sector, mostly aged and children fishers, a few to catch and put on the dinner plate.

Back in the late 1950's the **CSIRO** did a lot of work finding out the biology and breeding habits of Australian herring. In this time lots of herring were netted for the local market and cray bait at Rottnest Island for Cray Bait by the Commercial fishermen. During this research the CSIRO caught and tagged herring at Kangaroo Island South Australia, one such tagged herring was caught in the commercial fisherman's net just six weeks after tagging. This means the little fish swam a distance of approx 3000 ks. in six weeks or less. It was surmised that herring arrive at Rottnest Island and local beaches to spawn every year. Since then several other studies have been done by the dept of Fisheries Research with some interesting data showing that there are smaller pockets of herring schools that spawn in several locations on the West Australian coast from south of Jurien to along the south coast.

Most the herring caught at beaches further north of Perth seem to be older, plus slightly larger than those of the Perth waters. There are also several pockets of older and larger herring caught south of Cape Naturalist. These have probably set up resident in the locality and breed close by.

## **LIFE:**

Over the years, Fish Tales has written several times different articles on the beginning of marine life and that of life its self, Editor does not want to be disrespectful in any way to those that do not believe the theory of evolution and supports their right any other theory or beliefs. At a recent event, which discussions were on the subject of evolution editor was asked, do you believe in evolution, and what was the first life and how did it start?

To print the answer to that question in all its content would require quite a lot of pages, but editor will try and give the scientists answer in two pages.

Science has proved that all living things of earth, their structure is made up, from the twenty amino acids that produce the proteins, plus amyloid proteins to make all living matter on earth.

Scientist theory is; life on earth began in shallow coastal seas more that 2000 million years ago. The earliest life living things, probably one-celled organisms of some sort, grew by absorbing chemicals from the sea and reproduced by dividing in half. With the passing of millennia, the tiny floating cells became differentiated into plants and animals. All organisms evolved from these simple predecessors.

By 542 million years ago, during the Cambrian Explosion, plus later when fossil in rocks were found in oil drilling 635 million years longer showed the seas were populated with representatives of nearly all the major groups of organisms that dwell there today. Only vertebrates – among them fish, turtles, birds, seals, and whales had not yet appeared. Although vertebrates are latecomers to the marine community – and, indeed, to earth itself – they have attained a mastery of their environment, unmatched by animals without back bones. Vertebrates tend to be large animals. Their size, both increase that variety of organism that they feed on and reduce the number that can prey on them. Their brains usually larger than those of invertebrates have a greater capacity for learning.

By studying fossils, scientist, have traced the rise and spread of the backboned latecomers through most of their history. Where gaps do exist in the fossil record, many essential details can be filled in by examine living animals, especially in their embryonic stages. The origin of vertebrates may perhaps remain something of a mystery, for their soft body ancestors left few fossils in the rocks.

Most biologists believe that one present day animal serves as a reasonably accurate model of the ancient, long-extinct from which all backbone creatures arose. The lancelet, also known as amphioxus, found on the floors of shallow, temperate seas. An adult lancelet looks like a translucent 5cm minnow. It spends most of the time buried in the sand with only the head protruding but will dart about if disturb. Bands of sticky mucus in its throat catches food particles, and cilia push them back into the intestine, no fins or limbs, no jaws, no brain and except for some light - sensitive spots, no sense organs.

The lowly lancelet seems an unlikely candidate to be closely related to the progenitor of dinosaurs, bird's whales and man himself. However, it combines characteristics found in most vertebrates. This combination makes it probable that some ancient lancelet – like animal was the ancestor of the back bone animals.

Running the length of a lancelet's body is a stiff yet flexible rod called a notochord. A notochord is undoubtedly the evolutionary starting point of for a sturdier joined backbone of all vertebrates. Also, a hollow nerve cord extends along the lancelets back above the notochord. Just such a nerve bundle, its front end elaborated into a brain, is present in every vertebrate. Finally, there are the gill slits. In the lancelet itself these are no more than feeding mechanism, but with further evolution they could develop into internal respiratory organs similar to the gills of the modern fish.

Fossils of the oldest known vertebrates have been found in rocks laid down as sediments some 450 million years ago. These fish-like animals are called ostracoderms. Another group the placoderms appeared slightly later than ostracoderms in fossil record. They grew longer than ostracoderms – up to 9 meters and flourished for some 50 million years; then died out approximately 350 million years ago.

At some time during their existence, placoderms probably gave rise to a line of primitive fish that eventually evolved into modern sharks and rays- fish with skeletons of cartilage, or hard gristle. Because cartilage does not fossil, the pedigree of sharks and their relative is difficult to trace. The meagre fossil evidence-mostly teeth indicates sharks became numerous about 350 million years ago; since then they probably have changed little in appearance.

## **A BIT OF SCIENCE:**

**Lightning;** Electrical Charges inside a storm cloud, the bumping of water and ice particles creates a build up of static electricity. Positive charge piles up at the top of the cloud; negative charge piles up at the bottom and tries to escape to the ground. When the difference between the charges is large enough, a lightning stroke flashes either from the bottom to the top of the cloud or from the bottom of the cloud to the ground.

**Forked Lightning;** Forked lightning begins when a “leader stroke” zigzags toward the ground at 100km/second (62mps), taking the easiest path, it creates a path of electrically charged air for a return, or main stroke to shoot back immediately. It is this return stroke that we see.

### **Thunderstorm;**

Thunderclouds form when warm, wet air surges upwards into the sky and cools dramatically. Inside these clouds, some of the water freezes and strong air currents make the ice and water droplets bump together. This knocks tiny charged particles called electrons from the ice and so there is a build up of electrical charge. This charge is released by a stroke of lightning. The lightning heats the air around it to an incredible 30,000 °C (54,000 °F) five times hotter than the surface of the Sun. This heat causes the air to expand very fast – in fact faster than the speed of sound. It is this which causes the crash of thunder.

### **Safe Place;**

If you are caught out in a storm, avoid sheltering under a isolated tall tree. Lightning looks for the quickest path to the ground and could strike the tree. One of the safest places to be is inside a car. If the car is struck by lightning, the steel frame conducts the electricity over the surface of the car to the ground.

**Quiz;** Name the four things that never come back.

--

## **CHEMISTS:**

The plants and animals of the sea are much better chemists than we are, they are able to find chemicals of which there is just a trace in the sea water. Bromine, the ocean has the world's monopoly- 99 per cent. There are large industrial plants on the sea coasts for getting bromine out of ocean water. For bromine goes into high test gasoline. It is used also for making drugs with a calming effect, and in fire extinguishers, photographic chemicals and dye stuffs.

One of the oldest things derived from bromine was Tyrian purple. This was a wonderful dye which the Phoenicians made at great expense from the purple snail Murex. Tyrian purple was so highly prized, especially by kings, that it enabled the Phoenicians to become the greatest traders of their age. Perhaps this little snail is responsible for the amazing quantities of bromine in the Dead Sea, which are estimated to be some 850 million tons. In the water of that sea, there is, hundred times as much bromine as in ocean water. Apparently the supply is constantly renewed by underground hot springs which discharge into the Sea of Galilee and are carried by the river Jordan to the Dead Sea. Some scientists believe that the bromide of the hot springs comes from a deposit of billions of ancient snails, laid down by the sea of a bygone age.

Magnesium is another mineral we now get from the sea. There are about 4 million tons of magnesium to a cubic mile of sea water. About half a ton of magnesium metal, goes into ever airplane made in the USA. It has countless other uses, too where a light weight metal is wanted. Besides this, it is used in printing inks, medicines, toothpaste, fireworks, and in incendiary bombs and tracer ammunition.

Lots of sea creatures gather calcium carbonate to make their home of which they live. The outer shell of all mollusc, Oysters, abalone, mussels and all the other shell fish. The outer skeleton of crustaceans, Crabs, prawns and Rock-lobsters use it for their outer shell. The cuttlefish gathers it to make its protective ridge. The beautiful underwater gardens of the world's corals all gather it to make their domain.

You may be sorry that you spoke, sorry you stayed, or went, sorry you lost or won, perhaps, sorry so much was lost, But as you go through life, you will find, you're never sorry you were kind.
--

## **STRANGE LINKS**

Not only man is affected by the tides. Their influence over the affairs of sea creatures may be seen all over the world.

The billions upon billions of attached animals like oyster. Mussels, and barnacles, owe their very lives to the sweep of the tides. For the tides bring them the food which they cannot go in search of. These creatures are marvellously adapted to live in the world between the tide lines, a world which is for them a zone of great danger, for they may be dried up or washed away. Enemies can come to them by land and by sea. And their delicate living tissues must somehow withstand the attack of storm waves that can move tons of rock or crack the hardest granite.

But the most remarkable thing about some of these creatures that live between the tides is their time of spawning. It is adapted to fit in with the phases of the moon and the stages of the tide. In Europe the oysters reach the peak of their spawning on the spring tides, which are about two days after the full or new moon. In the waters of Northern Africa there is a sea urchin that releases its eggs into the sea on the nights when the moon is full and, it seems, only then. And in tropical waters in many parts of the world there are small sea worms whose spawning is so perfectly timed in relation to the tides that you can tell just from observing the worms what month it is, what day, and often the time of the day as well.

Near Samoa in the Pacific, the Palolo worm lives out its life on the bottom of the shallow sea in holes in the rocks and among the masses of corals. Twice each year, during the neap tides of the moon's last quarter in October and November, the worms leave their burrows and rise to the top in swarms that cover the water. For each worm has broken its body in two-halves to remain in the rock tunnel and half to carry the eggs to the surface and there release them. This happens at dawn on the day before the moon reaches its last quarter, and again the next day. On the second day of the spawning, so many eggs have been spawned that the sea has changed colour.

What makes each of these creatures behave like this? Is it the state of the tides that in some mysterious way stimulates them? Or is it some other influence of the moon? Why is it only certain tides of the year? And why is it the fullest tides of the month for some animal and for other the least? At present no one can answer.

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## COMING EVENTS



### FIELD DAY:

Date: April 4<sup>th</sup>. 2009  
Venue: Go Any Where  
Start: Sat. 4<sup>th</sup> 6.00am Honour Start  
Weigh-in: 4.00pm 5<sup>th</sup>. Warwick Sports Centre  
Incentive: Mystery fish drawn out of hat



### ANNUAL MEETING:

Date: 8<sup>th</sup>.April 2009  
Start: 7.55pm sharp  
Venue: Warwick Sports Centre  
Supper: 9.00pm



### FIELD DAY:

Date: 2<sup>nd</sup>. - 3<sup>rd</sup>.May 2009  
Venue: Cape to Cape  
Start: 6.00am Honour Start Saturday 9<sup>th</sup>.  
Weigh-in: 10.00 pm Sun. 10<sup>th</sup>.  
Centre: Foreshore Dunsborough  
Incentive: Mystery fish drawn out of hat.



### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING:

Date: 6<sup>th</sup>. May 2009  
Start: 7.55pm sharp  
Venue: Warwick Sports Centre  
Supper: 9.00pm

Members are asked to note; that the April **Annual General Meeting** will be held on the 8<sup>th</sup>. April 2009, instead of the 1<sup>st</sup>. of April 2009

## COMING EVENTS

**DRY CASTING:**           Date:       24<sup>th</sup>. May  
                                  Venue:     Warwick Sports Oval  
                                  Time:     8.30am



**FIELD DAY:**           Venue:     Port Gregory  
                                  Date:     30<sup>th</sup> May -. 1<sup>st</sup>.June 2009  
                                  Boundaries: Hill River to Murchison River  
                                  Start:     6.00am Saturday  
                                  Centre:   Port Gregory Jetty Car Park  
                                  Weigh-in: 4.00pm. Sunday 8<sup>th</sup>.  
                                  Centre:   Port Gregory



**GENERAL MEETING:**       Date:     3<sup>rd</sup>. June 2009  
                                  Start:     7.55pm sharp  
                                  Venue:     Warwick Sports Centre  
                                  Supper:   9.00pm



**FIELD DAY:**           Date:     July 4<sup>th</sup>. 2009  
                                  Venue:     ????

### **DRY CASTING:**

A dry casting day is being arranged and it will be held **April 19<sup>th</sup>.?** The venue will depend if the club can use the Warwick Sports Oval for the event. If this oval is not available to the club, then the Warwick school oval may be available. Members will be notified of the outing when matters are finalized.

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**ESTUARY FIELD DAY**  
Swan River 21<sup>st</sup>. February 2009

<b><u>Open</u></b>	<b><u>Fish</u></b>	<b><u>Weight</u></b>	<b><u>Points</u></b>
John Benniman	2	0.4	43.5
Joe Horvath	3	0.88	44.3
Jeff Hewton	3	0.88	44.3
<b><u>Veterans</u></b>			
Mike Harrold	0	0	15
Laurie Birchall	0	0	15
Martin Humbert	0	0	15
<b><u>Ladies</u></b>			
Carolyn Benniman	0	0	15
<b><u>Totals</u></b>	6 Tailor	1 Herring	1 Flathead

Only a small number of members fished the competition and fish were very scarce. Both Jeff Hewton and Joe Horvath caught 3 tailor each with both weights being identical, even being weighed twice. John Benniman was very close to being winner.

## Joondalup City News



### **MISREPRESENTED:**

The government now has a hot line for those who feel they are being ripped off when they buy fish which is not that which is advertised and costed.

If you are uncertain that the fish that you have just paid for is not that what is labelled, you can phone 1800 737 174, 24 hours-7 days, or report it on the web. [www.seafoodhotline.com](http://www.seafoodhotline.com).

This is a Seafood Consumer Hotline that is the initiative of the Australian Government. Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Australian Seafood Industry

**CLUBS POINTS SYSTEM AS FROM 14/6/08**

<u>Species</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Min/Length</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>Points</u>
Bonito	W/G	2	20cm	8 ■	3.5
Bream-Black	S	2	25cm	4	3.5
Bream-Black	W	2	25cm	4*	3.5
Bream-Black	G	2	25cm	8 ■	3.5
Bream-Yellow fin	W/G	2	35cm	8 ■	3.5
Cobia	W/G	1	750cm	2	10
Cobbler-Catfish	W/S	1	430cm	4	10
Dart All	A	3	20cm	40 ■	1
Dhufish	A	1	50cm	2	10
Dory	S	2	20cm	8	3.5
Flathead-All	A	2	30cm	8 ■	3.5
Flounder	A	2	25cm	8 ■	3.5
Garfish	A	3	20cm	40 ■	1
Goatfish	A	2	20cm	8	3.5

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Groper. Excluding Blue	W/G	1	40cm	2 ■	10
“ “ Inner gulf S/Bay	G	1	40cm	2 ■	10
Groper-Blue	W/S	1	50cm	1	10
Herring	A	3	20cm	20 ■	1
Leatherjacket	A	2	25cm	8	3.5
Mackerel-Shark	W	1	50cm	2	10
Mackerel-Shark	G	1	50cm	4	10
Mackerel-Spotted	W/G	1	50cm	4	10
Mackerel-Spanish N Bar	W/G	1	90cm	2 ■	10
Mackerel-Spanish Broad	W/G	1	75cm	2 ■	10
Mackerel-Common	A	3	20cm	40 ■	1
Morwong-Blue	W/S	1	41cm	4	10
Mullet-All	A	3	20cm	40 ■	1
Mulloway	A	1	50cm	2 ***	10
Pike and Snook	A	2	30cm	8 ■	3.5
Red Emperor	W/G	1	41cm	2	10
Salmon-Australian	W	1	30cm	4	10
Salmon-Australian	S	2	30cm	4	10
Samson Amberjack	A	1	60cm	2 ■	10
Yellowtail Kingfish	A	1	60cm	2 ■	10
Sharks-All	A	1	100cm	2	10
Snapper-Pink	A	1	41-45cm	2**	10
Snapper-Red	S	2	30cm	4	3.5
Snapper-Nor/West	G	1	28cm	4	10
Snapper-Spangled	G	1	41cm	4	10
Snapper-B/Lined(Black)	W/G	1	32cm	4	10
Swallow Tail	S	2	30cm	8	3.5
Sweep all	A	2	20cm	8	3.5

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<u>Species</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Min/Length</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>Points</u>
Tailor	A	2	30cm	8***	3.5
Tarwhine	A	2	25cm	16	3.5
Trevally - All	W/G	2	25cm	8 ■	3.5
Trevally Skippy	S	2	25cm	12 ■	3.5
Trout B/ and Rainbow	S/W	1	30cm	4 ■	5
Tuna –All	A	1	20cm	2 ■	10
White Spotted Ray	A	1	130cm	2	10
Whiting King George	W	2	28cm	8	3.5
Whiting King George	S	2	28cm	12	3.5
Whiting Yellow fin	A	2	20cm	16	3.5
Whiting School	A	3	20cm	40 ■	1
Wirrah	A	1	30cm	4 ■	10
Wrasse- All	A	2	20cm	8 ■	3.5

**Points system** provides for 10 points per species in addition to above.

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**Note:** Members are only allowed 20 Herring included in the 50 fish total per Field Day

\* Bream- In Swan-Canning 2 fish only over 40cm.

\*\* Snapper-Pink: inner gulfs shark bay 1 fish /50cm&70cm max - Metro waters.1 fish only over 70cm

\*\*\* Tailor-West and South Coast-2 fish only over 60cm or 70cm Northern Mulloway

Special Notes: Category 1.Total mixed daily bag limit **4** per angler.

Category 2.Total mixed daily bag limit **16** per angler.

Category 3.Total mixed daily bag limit **40** per angler.

**A**= Constitutes (All Regions) **G**= Constitutes (Gascoyne) **S**= Constitutes (South Coast)

**W**= Constitutes (West Coast) **■** = Constitutes Combined

Normal points will be given for released sharks or any large fish, if length measurements of the specie are given to Field Day Officer at weigh-in.

## CLUB WEB SITE

The clubs web site, is now being rebuilt by Rob Bates and Terry Fuller and is now in operation. All members will have to do to Log onto web site is to: hold CRL. and click here:--> <http://www.beachfishingwa.org.au>

Members are asked to send any news or good photos of catches to editor.

Email; [lbirchall@bigpond.com](mailto:lbirchall@bigpond.com)

## WHAT FISH IS IT?



This is a shy species, although common at most WA southern reef areas, is rarely observed by divers. It is occasionally caught by recreational fishers. Body, moderately compressed. Dorsal fin and ventral profiles equally arched. The single dorsal fin originating a little behind the posterior edge of the operculum. Pectoral fin long, the upper rays the longest, reaching to the origin of the anal fin. Body covered with large scales.

Its colour pattern is variable ranging from grey to brown, with spots or irregular bands. The high number of spines in the dorsal fin (13) is characteristic .

Length to approx 50cm

Distribution: Western Australia only

What fish is it? **Wirrah**

Did you get the March fish? It was a Wirrah

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**TONY PALUMBO**

Managing Director

**0419 680 388**



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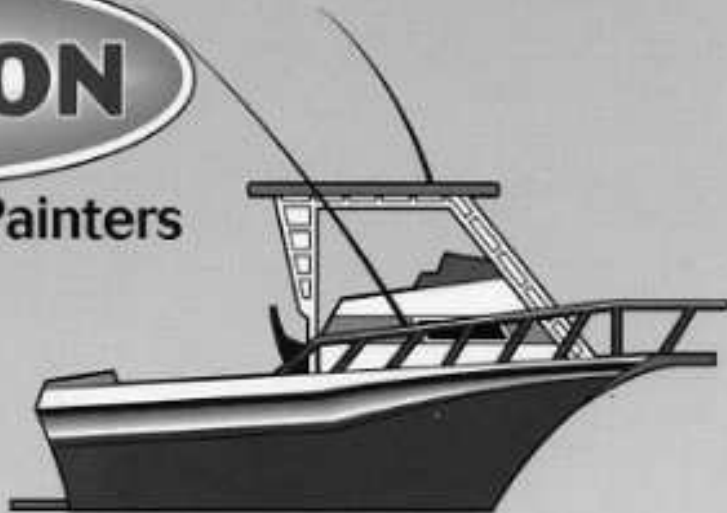


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Email: [spoton@icenet.com.au](mailto:spoton@icenet.com.au)

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**PATRON: KATIE HODSON-THOMAS-JP.**

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