



Australian
Deer
Association

“The Rub Tree”



WA BRANCH NEWSLETTER

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PRESIDENTS REPORT

Hello All,

The year is quickly moving ahead and we are now in spring. The Committee has been working on various projects from working with DBCA through to planning an Events calendar for this year, this is not quite as simple as it is for other States/Branches as our membership is spread out over 4000km. We are hoping to have a few more shooting events planned for the year allowing members to maintain and improve their skills. We are approaching a few ranges within 130km of Perth as well as in the SW with a view to hiring them on days when clubs aren't already using them. If you know of a range you think might be suitable and is available to hire please let us know. Minimum 200m range is required, however a simulated field range with shorter distances would be looked at.

Our Committee is made up of the following people:

President - Blair J Montague

Vice Pres.- Tim Hartley

Secretary - Daren Philippe

Treasurer - Marc Deas

Editor - Andrew Bekle

Assisting our Editor with future production is WOMA - Ian Blevin's company.

Deer Management Program - Mark Mazza

Deer Management is our first SIG (Special Interest Group).

Recently the Committee purchased an enclosed HD tandem axle trailer for Assoc. activities, this will be fitted out in due course. The Assoc. also purchased materials to build four shooting hides designed by Mark Mazza . These are comparable to pop up hides only more durable and about 1/2 the price.

On the Firearms Front - many things have been happening from Operation Athena Alpha, checking safes etc through to a win for dealers and firearms owners in getting some issues with transporting firearms to WA Dealers sorted out, thanks to Rick Mazza SFFP, WAFTA, WA SSAA and SIFA. Remember to support you Western Australian Firearms Traders Assoc. (WAFTA) dealers.

AGM report - please see article further through.

Cheers

Blair Montague

WA President.

2019 ADA WA Branch AGM

Thank you to all who attended. This year we chose to acknowledge Jeff Stuart's outstanding contribution to the WA Branch. He has been a mentor to many members, Secretary, Vice President and President. Jeff was instrumental in the negotiations with the Government which has led to the signing of the Works Agreement with DBCA. Jeff was presented with a Bronze Sambar Sculpture for Outstanding Service to The Australian Deer Assoc. W.A Branch.

It was an outstanding weekend, thank you to the Mazza Family once again for allowing us to hold the meeting on their property. Thank you to Marc & Erlanda Deas once again for their mutton donation. Thank you to all the Committee Members for organising and running the weekend from sourcing the deer & pork through to cleaning up at the end, it went very smoothly. A big thank you to all of our Sponsors - Steelos Guns & Outdoors, Claremont Firearms, The Gun Store, Roy Alexander and Sons, Dingo Knives, Raytrade Remington, Sports Marine Bunbury and Giulio Montini Electrical.

Thank you to Rick Mazza for his address on the state of hunting and politics in WA, it was much appreciated. Thank you to Steelo for engraving the dedication on the Sambar Sculpture at short notice (Friday Lunchtime 😁)

Cheers
BJ Montague
President





HUNTING ABOUT

Sambar Spiker Snowy Mountains Victoria

I've involved my sons Byron and Mat in hunting, fishing and the outdoors since they could walk, but recently it has become all too clear to me that now at 18yrs and 21yrs respectfully they are growing up too quickly! Whilst time inevitably advances, fortunately our strong bonds formed in the Africa, the North and South West of WA and the Gulf of Carpentaria remain strong and we look forward to continued challenges together. Recently, in addition to his 12 gauge Over & Under (Sporting Clay & Skeet), Mat (a Left-handed shooter) has purchased his first rifle, a .308, and looks forward to a great challenge-packed future enjoying what has to be one of the healthiest and fulfilling recreational and sporting pursuits – that of hunting. Byron, a right-hander, fortuitously gets to use my stable of Winchester Model 70 firearms although I'm sure, at some stage soon he will no doubt establish his independence and start his own assemblage.

Work commitments regrettably prevent me enjoying the outdoors as much as I'd like, but this year, upon the invitation of a colleague, Byron and I got the opportunity to hunt Sambar in a little-known corner of the Snowy Mountains of Victoria. The location is a difficult-to-access, remote and stunningly beautiful area consisting of State Forest and unoccupied Crown Land, rolling mountain and hill country, rivers and bushland interspersed with alpine meadows and plateaus.

Formalities

In February 2019 Byron and I applied to the Game Management Authority (GMA) of Victoria for our Licences. We chose the 'Deer, & Game Birds (not including Ducks)' licence, submitted payment and received our wallet cards within a month – brilliant.



Preparations

Using personal experience, the advice of fellow life-long ADA member Mike Burkett and drawing on the GMA's guide, we took over the spare bedroom at home and started to methodically assemble all the required 'kit'. With the help of Facebook Marketplace, various EOFY Sales and the Web, we saved a lot of money and collated some fine gear – from tents to boots and from merino thermals to socks, trousers, mid-layers and packs.

With a minimum .270 calibre required, we prepared a few heavier but graduated loads (180gn, 200gn and 220gn) for the .300 Win Mag and established a POA 1" above Bull at 100m. The heavier loads for use in thick scrub were zeroed on-bull at between 50m and 120m.



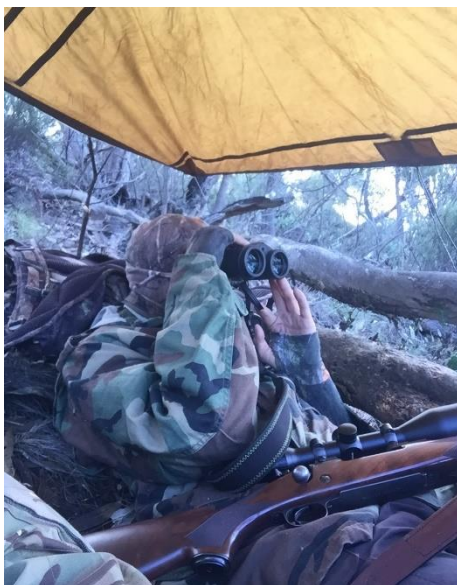
Hunting Methods

One of the things I've come to appreciate most about some types of hunting is the peace and the quiet that can be experienced. For example, in Germany there are various distinct categories for hunting methods. For the adrenaline junkies you can resort to Driven Hunts (*Drückjagde* or *Treibjagde*). A little stalking, (mostly for birds) is also a great option, but in the majority German hunting involves *Ansitzjagd*. Essentially 'Stand' or 'Hide' Hunting, wherein you literally sit for hours, listening to the sounds of the forest, the day and night and simply *relaxing*. Interpreting the sounds heard is an art to be mastered and one which the Hunt Master (Jagd Meister) is adept.



In Victoria, our plan involved spending the first day on reconnaissance studying the slopes and hills around us, understanding the wind movements, locating main game trails and the resident species (wallabies, fox, rabbit, brumbies, fallow and sambar were predominant) and importantly which slopes saw first sun and which experienced the lazy afternoon sun.

We got back to our campsite at last light on the first day and began to formalise our intended tactic which was to rise before sun-up and to carefully and quietly move up-slope crossing the game trails toward the previously located alpine meadows that gained first sun in the morning.



The Hunt

Having experience of Roe, Red, Rusa and Fallow deer, I was keen that either Byron or I (or both of us) could bag a Sambar, so we were up before dawn and after a quick meal we started systematically working our way along the planned route. We remained disciplined, stopping at each appropriate spot to listen and observe. Within an hour we were quite far up the mountain slope and approaching the thick brush which fringed a small alpine clearing. In almost text-book form, a young spiker came in to view, confusedly staring straight at us. I needed no further prompting, raised my rifle, took aim at the 'engine room' and squeezed off.

To my horror, concurrent to my trigger squeeze the spiker attempted to spring away and my projectile unfortunately took him through the elbows. Unable to run, but able to use his hind legs, he propelled himself about 100m down-slope in to a gully. Fortunately, my nimble-footed son Byron was able to pursue him and within that same minute executed an outstanding brain shot to secure our first Sambar spiker. I say 'our', because it really was a team, father & son achievement.

We gutted the young deer, cut a suitable sapling, trussed him and proceeded to carry him out and back to camp over the next 3 hours. At 0 to -5 Celsius at night, the spiker was safe hanging from a tree in a meat bag until we pulled camp.





Packing out and the Principal Lessons

A satellite phone call home revealed that unfortunately, my daughter Georgina had been involved in an accident with a sports Javelin whilst we were hunting which necessitated our slightly earlier exodus. Thankfully Georgie is on the mend now.

Upon reflection, it is clear to Byron and I that our technique worked extremely well and enabled us to plan our hunting strategies prior to the hunt. We read-up on the Sambar, listened to the 'gurus', made the right preparations and effectively stalked in the early morning and late afternoon and retreated to hide positions overlooking either the slopes or game trails through the mid-morning to mid-afternoon period. At night we ate well and slept well, warm and dry.

Back on my colleagues' farm outside Melbourne, we dressed-out the deer and vacuum packed a selection of cuts which, to our pleasure are in the freezer here in WA ready to be shared with the family. Absolutely beautiful! Nothing is wasted – far less than would be of a domestically bred animal bound for the Super Markets, so I am very comfortable with the ethics of hunting another beautiful animal and to getting our first sambar – albeit a spiker.



Fröhlichen Jagen (Happy Hunting) – Ian June 2019.

Rolled stuffed Venison Roast

(Farmer's Almanac)

Use a top or bottom round roast for this recipe. Don't use meat thicker than 1 inch or butterfly it if needed. You can use moose or elk meat, although you will have to cut in half and freeze for later use.

Ingredients:

6 slices of bacon
2 tsp dried parsley flakes
1 medium onion
1/2 tsp salt
1/2 cup chopped celery
1/8 tsp pepper
1/2 cup chopped carrot
3 to 4 lb. roast up to 1" thick
1/3 cup seasoned breadcrumbs
3 slices bacon, cut in half



Directions:

Fry six slices of bacon in large skillet over medium heat until crisp. Remove from heat. Drain on paper towels. Keep 3 tablespoons of bacon fat. Crumble bacon and set aside. Heat oven to 325. Cook and stir onion, celery and carrots in reserved bacon fat over medium heat until tender. Remove from heat. Stir in crumbled bacon, bread crumbs and seasoning. Spread vegetable mixture evenly over roast. Pat mixture firmly into place. Roll up "jelly roll" style, rolling with the grain of the meat. Tie roast with kitchen string. Place in roasting pan. Top the roast with halved slices of bacon. Roast to desired doneness, 22 to 30 minutes per pound.

Makes 6-8 servings

Dry Firing and the Marksmanship Principles

By Bob Gough

Can you spare 10-20 minutes three nights a week to become a better marksman? Dry firing is an excellent method of training muscles and reflexes. Best of all, you can make it fun, you can do it at home and it only costs a little time. (Pic 1) I was a pretty fair shot before I joined the Australian Army, but once I started applying a scientific approach to marksmanship and dry firing regularly I can honestly say that I became a much better shot. Over the years I've spent many productive hours dry firing an SLR, and later a Styer, balancing a coin on the barrel to make sure I didn't "snatch" the trigger as I squeezed off a "shot", aiming at a thumbtack pressed into the barracks wall. The science of marksmanship that I'm referring to is simply the application of the principles of marksmanship to each shot you fire, be it "dry" or "live".

Marksmanship Principles

Ion Idriess, a Sniper at Gallipoli and noted Australian Author said: *"Let me explain a bit what steadiness means. On the instant of firing, your rifle sights move in direct line with the target.... If the range is correct and the sight perfectly aligned then the bullet will hit its mark. If you don't practice holding, aiming and firing you can fire 1000 shots and never hit the mark."* The following four marksmanship principles are used in one form or another all over the world.

The position and hold must be firm enough to support the firearm. This means that we must practice the various shooting positions until we have developed the “muscle memory” required to attain and hold the position in order to take a shot. A lighter rifle is not the solution. Practice with the firearms that you already own is what you need. *Let’s face it, our grandfathers and fathers carried an SMLE, SLR or Styer that weighed over 4.5kg for months and years during various conflicts, surely we can carry a 3kg sporting rifle for a few days hunting?*

The firearm must point naturally at the target without any physical effort. When you fire a shot, any excess pressure you are applying to the firearm to hold it on target will cause a disturbance to the firing position and the shot may miss. We know that (all things being equal) a firearm held in a vice or sandbagged should shoot smaller groups, due to the reduction in variables during firing. We know too, that due to human factors our groups “open up” in the more unsteady positions or when we are tired. To see if your body is naturally aligned with the target conduct the following “Test and adjust” procedure:

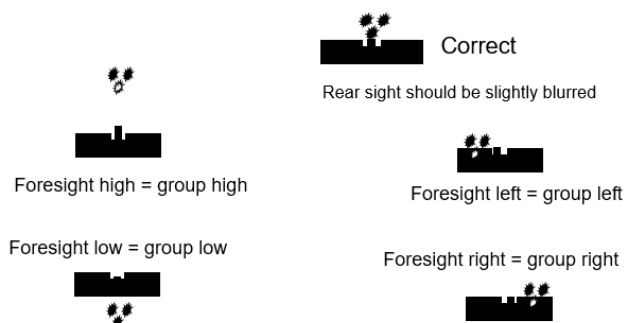
- take up a firing position and take aim at the target,
- close your eyes (so you don’t subconsciously change position)
- open your hands, balancing the firearm in your open palms, then
- Count to five, and close your hands and open your eyes.

If you were naturally aligned you should see that the sights have remained pretty much on target. If not, you must have been forcing the firearm onto the point of aim. To correct your alignment, move your legs slightly left or right or your elbow up or down then “test and adjust” until you are naturally aligned with the target. Obviously there will be few opportunities to test and adjust when hunting, but if you practice it regularly you will get the feel for natural alignment.

Aiming must be correct. When you use iron sights, concentrate on the foresight just before the trigger breaks, so that the foresight is in focus and the rear sight and target are slightly out of focus. If you do this for each shot you reduce the variation between shots and increase uniformity. Correct aim for optical sights means that eye relief is correct and that there is no “half-moon” of shadow in the eyepiece. If your eye relief is incorrect or there are “half-moon shadows when you look through the scope your shot will be off.

Eye Relief - Iron Sight

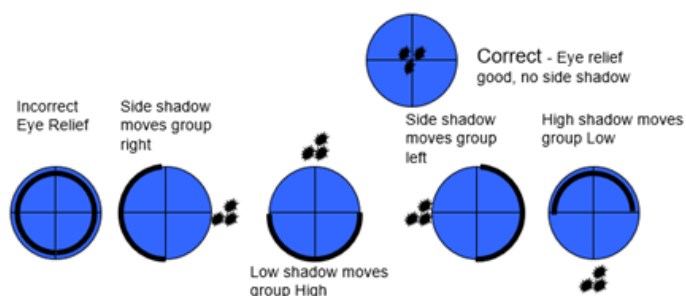
When you use iron sights, concentrate on the foresight just before the trigger breaks, so that the foresight is in focus and the rear sight and target are slightly out of focus – Reduces variation between shots.



Eye Relief - Optic Sight

Correct aim for optical sights means that eye relief is correct and that there is no “half moon” of shadow in the eyepiece.

If your eye relief is incorrect or there are “half moon” shadows when you look through the scope your shot will be off.



The shot must be released and followed through without disturbing the position. Once you are naturally facing the target, have settled into a solid position and have taken the correct aim, you need to perfect the art of releasing the shot. This marksmanship principle revolves around achieving stillness while continuing to breathe. Don’t “hold” your breath or “dwell” on the aim for more than 10 seconds - start again. Seconds saved getting it right can prevent wounded and lost animals. The typical breathing and “follow through” cycle for each shot is as follows:

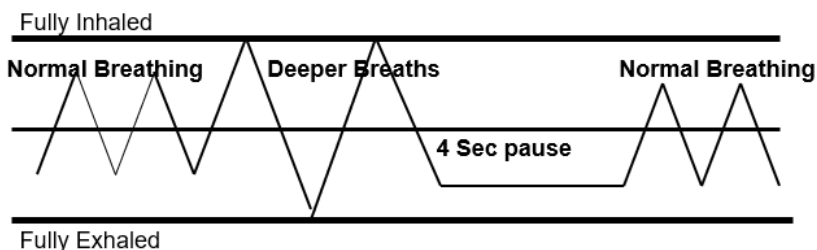
- breathe normally while getting into position,
- take two deep breaths,

- Exhale about half a breath - your sights should be on target,
- release the shot within four (4) seconds, hold the trigger back to the rear until the rifle settles from recoil,
- “call” the shot (i.e. call where the sight or crosshair was when the trigger broke, so you will know if the shot was good), resume normal breathing without disturbing your position, then
- release the trigger; reload ready for a second shot. You will have been watching for the reaction of the target animal throughout this sequence.

The Breathing Cycle

The typical breathing and “follow through” cycle for each shot is as follows:

- ✓ breathe normally while getting into position,
- ✓ take two deep breaths,
- ✓ exhale about half a breath - your sights should be on target,
- ✓ release the shot within four (4) seconds, hold the trigger back to the rear until the rifle settles from recoil



Dry Firing – Why do it?

One of the major problems hunters have is that for many, the first time they look at an animal through the scope will be when they are hunting it. This can lead to “Buck Fever” – the inability to fire a shot, or to wounding an animal because the natural tendency is to aim at the “centre of the seen mass” or “the big bit” this is unethical and potentially disastrous. The two simple things to prevent this that you can do at home are to “pencil shoot” animals in magazines and books and to practice “dry firing”.

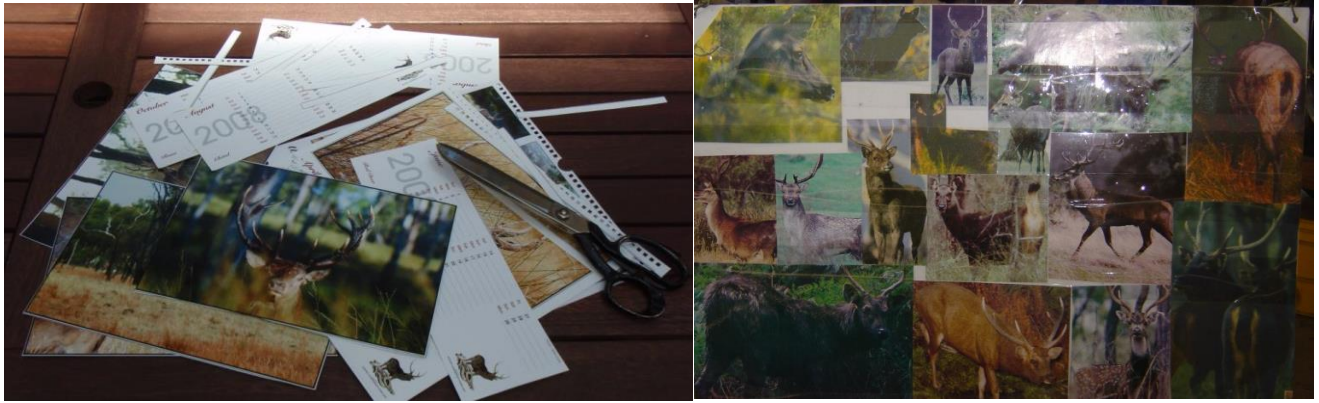
Pencil shooting is using a pencil or pen to point at the correct aiming mark on pictures of live animals in magazines, books and DVD’s. (Pic 2)



It goes without saying that before dry firing you will make sure that your rifle is unloaded but before you start dry firing there are a few things you need to do, and for a nice change the cost is minimal.

Making a practice poster

Start by collecting as many photos of the animals standing side on, facing away and towards you, lying down and at any angle you can find. Use old hunting calendars or visit the many websites that show pictures of live animals. Make a poster of these pictures and hang it up on a wall in your garage or in your lounge room or hallway – wherever you can practice without being disturbed. (Pic 3 and 4)



Next, make up some practice cartridges from fired cartridge cases. Leave the fired primer in the case, resize the case and seat a projectile to normal depth. Those who don't reload can simply glue in some projectiles. If you find the projectile slips back after being ejected onto the ground a few times place a length of dowel cut to the correct length inside the empty cartridge case before you seat the projectile. Make sure to drill holes in the cases so they cannot be mistaken for live rounds. (pic 5 and 6)

Dry firing doesn't hurt center-fire rifles but it could damage the firing pin on rim-fires, so use a practice cartridge or a fired case to save the worry. A side benefit to using practice cartridges is that they teach you not to "short stroke" the action, so you will always eject a spent case and load a new cartridge when it really counts. Once you have completed these relatively minor preparations you are ready to begin.

The main benefit of dry firing is that it helps you to consistently apply the four principles of marksmanship and improve your "muscle memory" and firearm handling skills. You will also learn how to:

- Take up a sight picture at animals in various angles.
- Correctly manipulate and release the trigger, ie you will learn to squeeze the trigger the same way with the same part of your finger for each shot, and to hold the trigger back for the follow through (repetition removes variables and improves accuracy).
- Work the bolt or action of the firearm to eject a spent case and load another round without removing the firearm from your shoulder or otherwise disturbing your position.
- Naturally align your body to the target in all firing positions.

Dry firing will build your confidence at target identification and develop good firing habits including "calling" the shot, where you call out loud the part of the animal or target where the sights or crosshair rested when you fired. This practice will let you know where you have hit or if you missed when you fire at an animal. For those who hunt with several firearms, dry firing helps develop trigger and action memory with the firearm being used, so is good practice in the lead up to a hunting trip.

In order to get the most from your training session you should practice slowly and methodically in all of the firing positions you are likely to use. You will probably need a foam mat to make the concrete garage floor more comfortable, and its good practice to wear the clothing you will hunt in during your practice session so that you can check the fit of clothing and make adjustments before the hunt. The final stalk is the wrong time to discover your clothing is too tight to allow you to take a shot!

Firing positions

Because of the many situations encountered when hunting you should practice the field hunting positions listed and described below.

- **Prone Supported** - laying down behind a rifle equipped with a bipod or on a rest.
- **Prone Unsupported** - up on your elbows.
- **Sitting and Kneeling** – these positions are easy to adopt and steadier than offhand, but take practice to get right.

- **Standing Unsupported** (also known as “offhand”) – standing holding the rifle steady for less than 10 seconds without a rest of any type.
- **Standing Supported** – leaning against a tree or rock, or using a sling or shooting sticks for support.
- **Snap Shooting** – usually taken from the standing unsupported position, any shot taken in less than 3 seconds at close range. This is the “three second exposure” commonly referred to in deer-hunting, where you **clearly identify** the deer at the same time as the deer is trying to identify you – you have about three seconds until the deer moves off.

Realism in Practice

Once you have mastered the basic field positions you should add some “hunting realism” by practicing “walk ups”, “turn and fires” and taking up a hurried prone, kneel, sit or offhand position. To practice “walk ups” take a few paces then bring up your rifle and take an offhand snapshot at the close range target. You can also walk up and adopt a prone, kneel or sit position and make a rapid shot. “Turn and fires” teach you to quickly select the correct point of aim and improve your firearm handling while moving. Start with your back to the target, then turn with the firearm pointed safely skyward and take a snapshot, or adopt a hurried prone, kneel or sit position. Turn and fires soon show up (in a safe environment) any problems with clothing or gear fit and function, such as slings snagging.

You should also work on your hunting fitness, and should incorporate dry firing practice with an increased heart rate by running around the block or running up and down a few flights of stairs before you practice. The difference a raised heart rate makes to your shooting is significant, and learning to time your shot between each jarring pulse is a habit worth practicing.

Fault Analysis

It pays to dry fire with a friend who can point out any faults in your style. Recently I’ve had a good deal of success (both in dry firing and on the range) using a digital camera to video my shooting to pick up and correct any faults – there is nothing like watching yourself making mistakes to learn how to quickly correct them. As hunters we often don’t have the benefit of a coach, so self - analysis is the way to go.

Common Faults you will encounter, and suggested correction are:

- For Iron sighted rifles, failing to centralise the foresight for each shot.
- When you use iron sights, concentrate on the foresight just before the trigger breaks, so that the foresight is in focus and the rear sight and target are slightly out of focus. If you do this for each shot you reduce the variation between shots and increase uniformity.
- Pulling off aim as pressure is applied to the trigger.
- The trigger breaks in a rearward direction, so any side pressure will move the barrel off target. This fault is largely a factor of poor trigger manipulation and poor alignment to the target, so practice naturally aligning your body with the target while you practice your trigger manipulation by dry firing.
- Incorrect breathing or poor breathing control.
- Work on your overall physical fitness and modify your stalking speed so that you are not puffing like a train when you get in position for a shot. Where some degree of heavy breathing is unavoidable, such as when hunting in the high country, teach yourself to steady your breathing before each shot.
- Gripping as opposed to supporting with your non-firing hand.
- The harder you grip the more you will force the firearm onto target – learn to naturally align to the target.
- Failure to correctly align your body onto the target and thereby forcing the firearm onto target.
- As with gripping, natural alignment is required.
- Failing to “follow through” (disturbing the shot during firing)
- Practice the same procedure for firing a shot every time until it becomes second nature.

- Inconsistent eye relief / changing the eye relief between shots or changing position between shots (particularly elbows).
- This will show in your live firing groups, where you will have two or more groups in a series of five shots. Repetitive practice will correct this problem.
- Lifting head off the butt as the shot is fired (flinching).
- This is mainly a problem caused by lack of practice but can be hard to correct. Shoot a lot of .22 or air rifle before, during and after you fire your centrefires. I usually fire 3-5 centrefire rounds, then fire 10-15 .22 rounds while the centrefire barrel cools off. You can also use reduced loads in your centrefire until you smooth out that flinch.
- Poor trigger operation (snatching) and rifle not remaining upright (canting).
- Have a friend balance a coin on your barrel or scope turret while you squeeze off a shot. Practice until the coin doesn't fall off.
- Dwelling on the aim.
- Practice the four-second sequence of firing a shot as described in this article until it becomes second nature. If you find yourself dwelling on the aim break your position and start again. Don't fall into the habit of rushing a shot.

How much dry firing should you do?

Overall, the standing positions are the most difficult field firing positions for most people, but are often the only position available in long grass or scrub, so you should spend at least half of your training time practicing from these positions. Use a quarter of your time for sit and kneel, and the other quarter for the prone positions. Don't fall into the trap of only practicing a few positions, Murphy's law says you will need the position you didn't practice.

Olympic Bi-athletes practice 2 hours of dry firing every night in the lead up to, and during, competition, but you have to work up to that. Start at five or ten minutes every other night for the first week, then extend these sessions up to 20 minutes two or three nights a week. I practice for about 20 minutes per day the week before a big hunting trip or competition. You are aiming for perfect practice every time rather than hours of boring practice. Fire a shot, analyse and learn from it, then concentrate on the next shot. In the initial stages stop when you get tired to save developing bad habits. Lastly, get as fit as you can be, fitness and marksmanship go hand in hand.

Author Biography

Bob Gough joined the Australian Army in 1985 as a soldier. Primarily a deer hunter, he has competed on and off in several shooting disciplines with the Australian Defence Force, including Service Rifle, Service Pistol and Service Biathlon. Bob is a qualified cross-country ski and snow survival instructor, and military small arms instructor and coach, and has coached and captained several army unit shooting teams. He is currently posted to Bandiana, in NorthEast Victoria, where he actively pursues Sambar and Fallow deer. Bob also lectures on bushcraft and survival, and hunter clothing and equipment at the ADA Rawson Hunter Education Course.

The newsletter is what you make it and requires contribution from all members. We need more stories, articles, product reviews and recipes to keep it going. If you have something to contribute please email andrew.bekle@solvay.com

"The RUB TREE" NEWSLETTER BY EMAIL

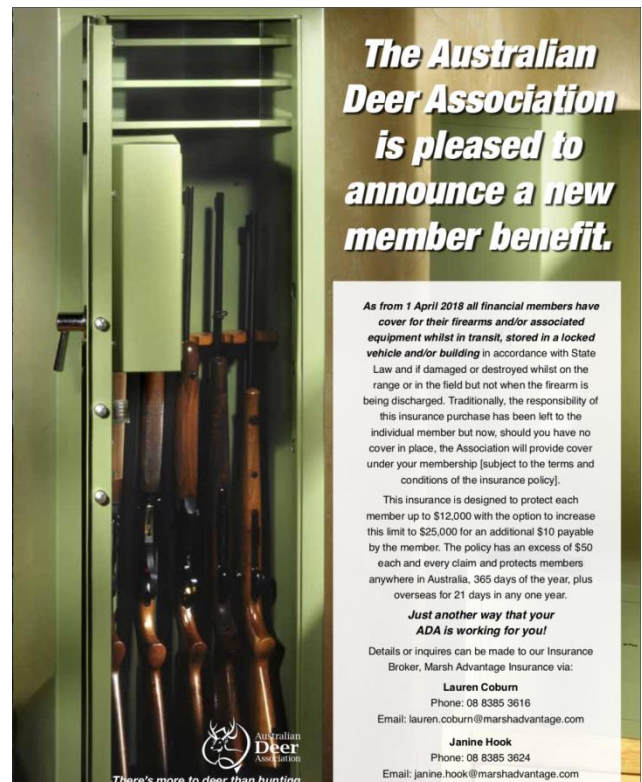
Our newsletter – "The Rub Tree", is posted to all members who wish to receive their copy in the mail. However, we will be able to reduce costs if we can limit the amount of copies that require printing and postage. If you have access to email and wish to receive your colour copies of "The Rub Tree", please make sure any changes to you email address are sent to National Memberships

ADVANTAGES OF ADA MEMBERSHIP

- Receive on a bi-monthly basis the prestigious journal *Australian Deer* keeping you factually informed on the Australian deer-hunting scene.
- Meet interesting and experienced guest speakers at Branch Meetings.
- Receive branch newsletters that provide you with up to the minute information on local events.
- The opportunity to make local, interstate and overseas contacts.
- Meet and talk with other members at meetings and obtain information on where it is best to hunt and when.
- The opportunity to voice your opinion at regular meetings and give support to a political voice for deer and deer hunters in Australia.
- Trophies can be entered in competitions and the internationally recognised Australian Antlered Trophy Register.
- Test your skills by competing in photographic competitions.
- Participate in conservation, research and management projects in your area, which will help ensure the future of your hunting.
- Branches conduct hunting activities where members and their families can learn from experienced hunters and share the camaraderie of a hunter's camp.
- Member Insurance – ADA has a \$20 million public liability insurance cover that protects its members from legal liability that may arise out of any activity endorsed by ADA, including hunting on public or private land anywhere in Australia.
- Members are also covered by personal accident (voluntary workers) insurance at authorised functions such as meetings, working bees, disaster relief; property based game management projects and target shooting events on recognised firearm ranges.

For further information regarding the Australian Deer Association, please visit our website at:

www.austdeer.asn.au



The Australian Deer Association is pleased to announce a new member benefit.

As from 1 April 2018 all financial members have cover for their firearms and/or associated equipment whilst in transit, stored in a locked vehicle and/or building in accordance with State Law and if damaged or destroyed whilst on the range or in the field but not when the firearm is being discharged. Traditionally, the responsibility of this insurance purchase has been left to the individual member but now, should you have no cover in place, the Association will provide cover under your membership (subject to the terms and conditions of the insurance policy).

This insurance is designed to protect each member up to \$12,000 with the option to increase this limit to \$25,000 for an additional \$10 payable by the member. The policy has an excess of \$50 each and every claim and protects members anywhere in Australia, 365 days of the year, plus overseas for 21 days in any one year.

Just another way that your ADA is working for you!

Details or inquiries can be made to our Insurance Broker, Marsh Advantage Insurance via:

Lauren Coburn
Phone: 08 8385 3616
Email: lauren.coburn@marshadvantage.com

Janine Hook
Phone: 08 8385 3624
Email: janine.hook@marshadvantage.com

There's more to deer than hunting



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