

A survey of the Princess Charlotte Bay recreational barramundi fishery

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SUMMARY

A voluntary survey of recreational anglers using Lakefield National Park, a wilderness reserve in north Queensland, was undertaken from 1986 to 1991. The recreational barramundi fishery catch in the Park is estimated to be between 4.4 and 9.4 tonnes per annum and is conservatively worth between \$A 200 000 and \$A 430 000 per year. Management measures regulating the fishery including the bag limit, closed season and minimum legal size were largely respected. The average angler caught 1.26 barramundi per visit. Average size of barramundi retained increased from 59.8 cm in 1987 to 66.4 cm in 1990. Catch rates, while low (0.09 fish per hour), were comparable to those obtained in similar recreational fisheries in the Northern Territory and have steadily increased since 1987.

INTRODUCTION

The river systems of Princess Charlotte Bay (14° 40'S, 144° 00'E) have long supported extensive commercial and recreational fisheries. Commercial fishermen are primarily boat based and target a number of estuarine and coastal species using river and foreshore set gill nets. Its high market value makes barramundi, (*Lates calcarifer*), the most sought after of these species.

The recreational fishery is largely centred on the extensive freshwater habitats in the hinterland. Most of the lower parts of the basin including the main recreational fishing areas are covered by Lakefield National Park (Fig. 1). The Park is about 537 000 hectares in area and is one of the Queensland's largest conservation reserves. While the Park has no built accommodation there are excellent camping facilities. In 1990 over 4000 campers visited the park. During their visit tourists can undertake a range of recreational activities including fishing. The Park is drained by the Normanby, Bizant, Morehead and North Kennedy Rivers and their tributaries and distributaries. The rivers are largely ephemeral, becoming a series of isolated freshwater waterholes and lagoons during the dry winter months. In the summer wet season, the various watercourses often merge to flood large areas. The lower estuaries and proximal inshore areas are also protected by the Princess Charlotte Bay Fish Habitat Reserve.

Documentation of the recreational fisheries of tropical Australia is patchy. In the Northern Territory, Griffin (1982, 1988) has, through a series of roadside surveys, documented the recreational barramundi fishery in the Arnhem Highway area. In Queensland, Rasmussen (1988) released the results of a 1987 survey of the recreational fishery of Lakefield National Park. This survey was undertaken using a combination of survey forms and roadside interviews and some of the data he collected have been used in the present study.

The Lakefield recreational fishery is a mixed fishery although barramundi is the primary target species, particularly in the inland waters. In the lower reaches of the

rivers some other estuarine species are also important components of the catch. Commercial fishing activity is limited to tidal waters. National Parks permit seven commercial fishers to fish in the Bizant and Normanby Rivers (N. Hedgecock, National Parks and Wildlife Service, pers. comm.). The remaining rivers and coastal foreshores are open to all commercial fishermen endorsed to operate in the east coast barramundi fishery.

The recreational barramundi fishery in Queensland is subjected to a series of regulations including a closed season (November to January inclusive), minimum legal size (now 58 cm total length) and a bag limit of five fish per day. As part of the management strategy for the Park, locations are routinely closed to fishing for periods of up to six years.

The present study represents the most comprehensive investigation yet undertaken on a Queensland recreational fishery. As well as providing vital data on the size, structure, economics and short-term stock abundance of the barramundi fishery in Lakefield National Park, it gives an insight into angler attitudes and degree of compliance with current regulatory measures.

METHODS

The survey was conducted using a questionnaire (Appendix 1) which was offered to all angler parties checking in with National Parks personnel prior to their stay in the park. The form was based on one used by Rasmussen (1988). Completion of the form was voluntary. Forms were sequentially numbered to allow return rates to be calculated. The completed forms could be returned to the National Parks personnel, placed in one of the drop boxes located at each exit to the Park or returned directly to the Northern Fisheries Centre using a post-paid envelope. National Parks rangers returned accumulated batches of questionnaires at regular intervals. Information collected by Rasmussen (1988) during 1987 was also included in the analyses. Relative abundance or catch per unit effort (CPUE) was measured in terms of number of fish per angler per hour. When calculating an average CPUE for individual sites the minimum number angler records needed was arbitrarily set at 15.

Two techniques were used to estimate the number of anglers visiting the Park each year. The first involved extrapolating from the total number of questionnaires distributed using the average number of anglers per party. This assumes that all angling parties visiting the Park were issued with forms and that the average number of people in the parties which returned the questionnaires was the same as those which didn't complete the survey forms. The other method was to ask the rangers stationed permanently in the Park to estimate the number of visiting fishers using the records of visitation permits issued.

Data from the returned questionnaires were encoded into a specially designed relational database (dBase IV) and graphics were drawn using Mirage (tm) software. A one way analysis of variance (Statistix (tm) software) was used to

determine if there were statistical differences between sizes of fish caught each year. Not all questionnaires were fully completed so there may be discrepancies in the numbers given in the various analyses.

RESULTS

Visitor statistics. Summary statistics of angler groups participating in the survey are given in Table 1. As only small numbers of anglers were surveyed in 1986 and 1991 these years were only included in overall figures.

Table 1. Number of anglers, parties and anglers per party surveyed from 1987 to 1990. Seven of the parties did not give angler numbers so have been excluded. Data obtained in 1986 and 1991 have been included in the overall figures.

Year	Numbers of Anglers	Number of Parties	Average number of anglers/party
1987	394	144	2.74
1988	237	99	2.62
1989	335	121	2.89
1990	376	127	2.94
Overall	1 363	497	2.74

Over the four years 1987 to 1990, 491 forms were returned with an average return rate of 22%. Assuming that the average number of anglers per party for that period was 2.74 then the total angler number can be extrapolated to about 6 120 or about 1 530 per year. The estimates made by National Parks staff ranged from 1150 to 2450 anglers per annum however they caution that these figures may be conservative as not all fishers who visit the Park obtain permits.

While the majority of anglers surveyed were visiting the Park for the first time (Table 2) a large proportion (45% overall) were making a second or subsequent visit.

Table 2. Frequency of visits of anglers to the Park. Percentage of total annual visits is given in parentheses. Data for 1986 and 1991 have been included in the overall figures.

Year	First Visit	Number of visits per year			
		1	2	3	>3
1987	209 (55)	91 (24)	37 (10)	29 (8)	12 (3)
1988	139 (60)	45 (20)	30 (13)	10 (4)	7 (3)
1989	157 (53)	48 (16)	42 (14)	24 (8)	24 (8)
1990	189 (56)	66 (20)	56 (17)	8 (2)	19 (6)
Overall	701 (55)	257 (20)	166 (13)	76 (6)	76 (6)

As expected, the majority of anglers (73%) came from Queensland with most of those (79%) from north Queensland (Table 3).

Table 3. Origin of anglers who replied to the survey. Successful anglers were in a party which caught one or more barramundi.

	Queensland	North Queensland	Other States	Overseas
Total Angler Number	866	688	335	8
Successful Anglers	590	481	143	3

The chances that anglers in a party caught one or more barramundi was higher for Queensland (68%) and north Queensland residents (70%) than for interstate (43%) or overseas (38%) visitors.

Reason for visit. Of the anglers who completed the survey, 83% visited the Park with the primary intention of catching a fish. Of these, the majority (79%) came from within Queensland (Table 4).

Table 4. Number of persons visiting Lakefield National Park for fishing or other reasons.

	Queensland	Other	Total
Primarily to fish	732	192	924
Other	147	160	307
No information	23	0	23

Among the other reasons given for visiting the Park were bird watching, observing (other) wildlife, recreational camping, photography, sightseeing and bush walking.

Recreational Fishing Activity. Camping locations within the Park were sited either on freshwater waterholes or lagoons or upper tidal river reaches. To fish in estuarine or coastal environments requires boat access. About 65% of all parties had a boat of some form. An array of fish other than barramundi were caught in the estuarine habitats. These included mangrove jack (*Lutjanus argentimaculatus*), grunters (*Pomadasys kaakan*), threadfin salmon (*Eleutheronema tetradactylum* and *Polydactylus sheridani*), trevally (*Caranx* sp.), pikey bream (*Acanthopagrus berda*), fingermark (*Lutjanus johnii*) plus various sharks and rays. In freshwater, archerfish (*Toxotes* sp), tarpon (*Megalops cyprinoides*), sooty grunter (*Therapon fuliginosus*), sleepy cod (*Oxyeleotris lineolatus*), jewfish (*Tandanus* spp.), eels (*Anguilla* spp.) and long tom (*Strongylura krefftii*) were caught. Fork-tailed catfish (*Arius* spp.) were caught in both freshwater and estuarine habitats by nearly 45% of the parties surveyed. Unfortunately, these are among the less desirable of the angling species.

The most sought after angling species in both freshwater and estuaries was barramundi, *Lates calcarifer*. Of those visitors who came to the Park primarily to fish, 92% expected to catch a barramundi. The number of barramundi caught and number retained over the survey period is given in Table 5.

Table 5. Number and proportion of barramundi caught and retained by anglers participating in the survey. Barramundi caught in 1986 and 1991 have been included in the overall figures.

	1987	1988	1989	1990	Overall
Number caught	388	256	384	613	1712
Number retained (%)	258 (66)	181 (71)	178 (46)	222 (36)	879 (51)

The decrease in the percentage of fish retained in 1989 corresponds to the introduction of revised management regulations which included an increase in the minimum legal size from 50 cm to 55 cm total length. Of the 1712 fish caught (Table 5), anglers supplied reliable length data on 894 (Table 6).

Table 6. Number, average total length and size range of barramundi caught over one period of the survey. Overall figures include 1986 and 1991 data.

	1987	1988	1989	1990	Overall
Number	269	159	222	227	894
Average length (± S.E.) (cm)	58.58 (0.6)	62.22 (0.9)	59.13 (1.1)	62.72 (1.0)	60.40 (0.44)
Size range(cm)	34-85	38-110	25-100	31-115	31-115

Even though the average size of barramundi caught appears to have increased over the period of the survey (Table 6) there was no significant statistical difference between average annual lengths.

Catch retention. While the average length of the annual catch increased over the survey period, more importantly, the average length of retained barramundi also increased (Table 7, Fig. 2). There was no significant statistical difference between the lengths of fish retained over the four years.

Table 7. Number, average total length and size range of barramundi retained by fishermen over the period of the study. Overall figures include 1986 and 1991 data. Length data were not available for all fish recorded as being retained in Table 5.

	1987	1988	1989	1990	Overall
Number	249	157	141	167	730
Average length (± S.E.) (cm)	59.76 (.5)	62.20 (.89)	67.16 (.9)	66.39 (1.0)	62.76(0.4)
Size range (cm)	35-85	38-110	30-100	35-115	30-115

The minimum legal size, which was originally 50 cm total length before it was increased to 55 cm total length in 1989, appeared to be largely respected. It was

increased again to 58 cm in July 1992. Table 8 shows the proportions of fish in the various size ranges which were retained or released by the anglers.

Table 8. Number and proportion of fish above and below the minimum legal size which were released or retained. Data for 1987 and 1988 are incomplete.

Year	Retained (%)		Released (%)	
	> = 50 cm	< 50 cm	> = 50 cm	< 50 cm
1987	243 (98)	6 (2)	3 (15)	17 (85)
1988	152 (97)	5 (3)	2 (0)	0 (0)
Year	Retained (%)		Released (%)	
	> = 55 cm	< 55 cm	> = 55 cm	< 55 cm
1989	134 (95)	7 (5)	16 (20)	65 (80)
1990	156 (93)	11 (7)	21 (35)	39 (65)

With the introduction of the new minimum legal size of 55 cm in 1989 the proportion of undersized fish retained jumped slightly to 5% (1989) and 7% (1990). The fish in the 50 - 55 cm size class account for 4% (1989) and 2% (1990) of the net increase in numbers of undersized fish caught.

The average number of fish retained per angler was 0.68 with a minimum and a maximum of zero and six fish respectively. The average number of barramundi caught per angler per trip was 1.26 with a minimum and maximum of zero and 17.5 respectively. With the average angler catching 1.26 fish per trip with a weight of 2.87 kg the annual recreational catch can be estimated at between 4.4 and 9.4 tonnes.

Maximum legal size. A maximum legal size of 120 cm was introduced for barramundi in Queensland in July 1992. This would have little effect on recreational fishing activities in the Park as the largest fish recorded in this survey was only 115 cm.

Catch per unit effort. The overall catch rate for barramundi during the study was 0.09 fish per angler per hour or just over one fish every eleven hours fishing. Table 9 gives the mean CPUE for each year of the survey.

Table 9. Catch per unit effort (number of barramundi per angler per hour) over the period of the survey. Overall figures include 1986 and 1991 data.

	1987	1988	1989	1990	Overall
Angler number	381	233	310	349	459
CPUE	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.09

Figure 3 shows seasonal changes in CPUE. No data are available for the closed season, November to January inclusive.

The CPUE was relatively high in February although this may be an artefact of the small sample size of only 13 anglers. The CPUE fell in March and then gradually increased to a peak in May. It then decreased for the remainder of the season. CPUE varied widely between study sites (Table 10, Fig. 1). The highest CPUE was 0.2 fish per angler per hour at the Twelve Mile Hole. This location was closed to all fishing for the three years prior to 1989. The first year it was reopened (1989) the average CPUE was 0.24 dropping to 0.12 in 1990. There was no apparent geographical relationship between site location and CPUE.

Table 10. CPUE's for fishing locations which were visited by more than 15 anglers in the survey, averaged for all years.

Location	CPUE
Twelve Mile Hole	0.2
Suicide Hole	0.13
Melaleuca Hole	0.11
Hanish's Hole	0.1
Bottom Whiphandle Hole	0.08
Hann Crossing	0.08
Seven Mile Hole	0.08
Kalpovar Crossing	0.07
Caulder's Lagoon	0.07
Basin Hole	0.06
Orange Plains Lagoon	0.06
Top Whiphandle Lagoon	0.06
Mickey Finn Hole	0.05
Lower Bizant Estuary	0.04
Catfish Hole	0.02

The only true estuarine location included in Table 10 was the Lower Bizant, which had the second lowest CPUE. Such estuarine locations do however produce considerable quantities of other recreational species (see Recreational Fishing Activity Section). About 8% of the total number of days spent fishing were in the estuarine reaches of the rivers and the remainder in the freshwater reaches and water holes. Only 88(10%) of the total numbers of barramundi caught came from estuaries.

Capital equipment. Table 11 gives the average capital investment needed by a party or individual to undertake a fishing trip to Lakefield National Park. All costs have been converted to real terms using 1991/92 as a base. The nearest large city, Cairns, has been nominally set as the starting point for all visits to the Park.

Table 11. Capital costs associated with fishing expeditions to Lakefield National Park, expressed in 1992 values.

	Adjusted Value (\$)
Vehicle	27 199
Dinghy/outboard	2 517
Tackle	710
Camping equipment	1 377
Other	768
Total	32 571

Operating costs. Costs of typical consumables used by a fishing party are given in Table 12. Fuel costs include the return journey from Cairns.

Table 12. Consumables used on an average fishing trip to Lakefield National Park, expressed in 1992 values.

	Adjusted Value (\$)
Fuel	240
Ice	29
Lures/tackle	44
Maintenance	165
Total	478

Cost per fish. With an average party consisting of 2.74 people (Table 1) catching 3.59 fish, and assuming that fishing is the only reason for the trips, the cost per angler to catch a barramundi was about \$49.

DISCUSSION

Fishing Effort. The abundance of fish in the freshwater areas inland of Princess Charlotte Bay as measured by angler catch rates has gradually increased from 0.06 fish per person per day in 1987 to 0.10 in 1990. Rasmussen (1988), who used data from survey questionnaires and supplemented it with information collected from a series of roadside surveys, calculated the catch rate at 0.09 fish per person per hour. In the Mary River area of the Northern Territory, Griffin (1988) found barramundi were caught at 0.12 fish/hour in 1986 as compared to 0.15 fish/hour in 1978/79. These are comparable to the catch rates in the Lakefield fishery. The relatively low catch rates probably, in part, reflect the level of skill which is required to catch a barramundi. Inexperienced or occasional anglers simply do not have the equipment or technical skills to catch the equivalent number of fish that a more experienced angler would catch in the same circumstances.

Possession of a boat is only a slight advantage when fishing for barramundi at Lakefield. Parties who had a boat had a CPUE of 0.09 while those who didn't had an average CPUE of 0.08. A boat was a big advantage for general estuarine fishing. Fishing effort is seasonal, being restricted to the dry winter months by weather, road access into Lakefield and by the closed season of November to January inclusive. The Park is often closed during periods of heavy monsoonal activity. The relatively high CPUE in February may be an artefact of the small number of anglers who visit the Park at this time of the year due to floods and access difficulties. Alternatively, it may also reflect a high component of skilled and dedicated anglers. The average CPUE remains relatively constant throughout the remainder of the year although there is a peak in May followed by a gradual decline. This may be a result of localised depletion of fish stocks in the isolated lagoons.

Work in the Northern Territory (eg. Davis 1986; Griffin 1987) suggested that inland waters are inhabited by mainly immature barramundi which have moved upstream during their first year. Similarly, in Lakefield National Park, yearling juvenile barramundi move upstream to colonise freshwater habitats (Russell and Garrett 1985). At maturity these fish undertake a spawning migration to coastal waters (Russell and Garrett 1985). Davis (1986) noted that fish which had moved to coastal areas from freshwater to spawn usually remained in tidal waters.

While many fish species were caught in the estuaries, the CPUE for barramundi there was generally lower than in the freshwater habitats. The percentage of the total catch of barramundi which was derived from estuarine areas was about 10%. There was also competition with the commercial fishery in the estuaries and evidence of conflict between the two user groups was apparent from the comments section of the questionnaire.

While first-time visitors to the Park accounted for the majority of respondents, a significant proportion (45%) visited the Park one or more times per year. As expected, most visitors came from north Queensland, and most came primarily to fish. A higher proportion of the successful anglers came from Queensland (68%) and north Queensland (70%) than interstate (43%) or overseas (38%).

While the study covered only four years in detail, the upward trend in CPUE must be viewed as encouraging. The CPUE values are roughly consistent with what has been obtained in barramundi fisheries in the Northern Territory (Griffin 1988). Complaints from anglers about the poor fishing may be a result of lack of skill, natural variation in fish numbers, unreasonable expectations or climatic and other factors rather than indicative of overfishing. It must be acknowledged that catching this particular fish does require a reasonable level of skill and fishing knowledge.

Economics. Capital investment necessary to travel to Lakefield to fish was relatively high averaging about \$32 500 per party of approximately 3 people. In addition, each fishing party spent nearly \$500 in consumables during their trip making each fish caught worth around \$49. Rutledge *et al.* (1990) concluded that the value of the recreational barramundi fishery to the Queensland economy was between \$A8 and \$A15 million per annum. Using similar methods it can be calculated that the value of the Lakefield recreational barramundi fishery in direct terms to the local economy is between \$A 200 000 and \$A 430 000.

Implications for management. In general, the management strategies in place for the fishery appear to be largely respected and seem to be having a positive impact on the barramundi resource. The following can be concluded about individual management measures:

- a. **Minimum legal size:** While there appear to be a few breaches of the minimum legal size regulation for barramundi each year the vast majority of fish caught and retained were legal. A slight increase in the number of undersized fish retained in 1989 may simply have been a result of confusion or ignorance about the newly increased size limit. It is noteworthy that many of the fish being released are above the size limit, perhaps indicative of a growing trend towards capture and release in the recreational fishing community.
- b. **Maximum legal size:** Most large adult fish are resident in estuarine and coastal waters, not in freshwater where most of the recreational activity occurs. The proposed maximum legal size should have only minimal effect on the fishery.
- c. **Bag limits:** The bag limit of five fish in possession of any one person at a time was demonstrated to be well respected and well in excess of the average number of barramundi actually caught per trip (1.26).

- d. **Closed season:** The isolated nature of the Park and inclement weather conditions during the period of the closed season makes breaches relatively uncommon by the recreational fishing fraternity.
- e. **Area closures:** Given the migratory nature of the fish and the existing fisheries management strategies described above, the long or medium term benefits of temporarily closing specific lagoons or waterholes to fishing on solely biological grounds must be questioned. There is evidence of short-term benefit however, with the Twelve Mile Hole giving a relatively high CPUE (0.24) in 1989, the first year of fishing after a three year closure. Depending on their age, most barramundi present in this waterhole at the start of the 1989 fishing season would not have been subjected to any exploitation.
- Continued fishing effort in the Twelve Mile Hole resulted in the halving of CPUE to 0.12 in 1990, which was only slightly more than the overall average (0.09). It would be expected that closures over a longer period would have a similar result although close monitoring of such a closure was not done during this study and would be a useful exercise.

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FIGURE LEGENDS

- Figure 1.** Map of Lakefield National Park showing major fishing locations.
- Figure 2.** Stacked bar histograms showing sizes of fish released and retained by recreational fishermen over the years of the survey.
- Figure 3.** Seasonal change in CPUE.

**APPENDIX 1. DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
FISHERIES DIVISION
LAKEFIELD NATIONAL PARK RECREATIONAL BARRAMUNDI FISHING SURVEY**

1. Date of trip: / /
2. Number of anglers in your group: _____ anglers.
3. Duration of stay at Lakefield: _____ days.
4. Fishing locations (use waterhole name from reverse of this form).

Location Name	Days fished	No. of barra caught	Location Name	Days Fished	No. of barra caught

5. Barramundi Catch:
 - a. Average daily fishing hours per angler: _____ hours.
 - b. Total number of Barramundi caught: _____ fish.
 - c. Number of Barramundi retained: _____ fish.

(Please fill in the table for each Barramundi in order caught).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Length (cm)										
Weight (kg)										
Retained	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N

6. Other fish caught (please indicate species and number, eg. Catfish, 2; Grunter, 3).
-

7. Costs (please supply an estimated value of vehicles, equipment and consumables used on the trip).

Capital	\$	Capital	\$
Vehicle		Fuel	
Dinghy and motor		Ice	
Tackle		Replacement lures	
Camping		Vehicle maintenance	
Other		Other	

8. Reasons for visiting Lakefield (each angler is to fill in a column). Please insert or circle appropriate response.

Anglers Name (use first name)	eg.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Primarily to fish?	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no
Did you expect to catch a Barramundi?	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no
How many times a year do you visit Lakefield? (If first visit circle first).	First 1 2 3 4 or more	First 1 2 3 4 or more	First 1 2 3 4 or more	First 1 2 3 4 or more	First 1 2 3 4 or more	First 1 2 3 4 or more	First 1 2 3 4 or more
What is your home postcode?							

9. Comments:
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