Let them grow up wild — do not feed them.

Dingoes have bitten visitors, occasionally quite severely, tragically killed a child.

and often become aggressive — and on one occasion scavenging from these areas, are no longer wary of people these dingoes are not taught to hunt; instead they grow up visit camps, picnic areas, resorts and residences, follow

• Protect yourself from the sun.
  • Avoid walking in the hottest part of the day.
  • Walk in groups.
  • Wear sturdy footwear, not thongs.
  • Stay with your children at all times.
  • Take no food to the lakeshores.

Everyone must wear seat belts when travelling in the vehicle — say something. Slow is safe!

Passengers have suffered serious spinal injuries have happened due to reckless driving or silly pranks.

Above the sound of the surf and wind. Vehicles must give

Always check track conditions just before you start and observe any closures or track signage. Online conditions report:
www.derm.qld.gov.au/fraser

Walking over sandblows or up steep sections of tracks can

Be Dingo-safe!

Make sure everyone in your group follows these simple rules. Each small oversight makes a dingo gradually more fearful. You CAN make a difference.

Always stay close to your children, even small teenagers.

Many children are scared by dingoes. Some have been bitten by dingoes wanting food or excited by children’s movements. Stay close (within 5m) to your children — dingoes move fast! Do not let your children sleep in a tent without adults.

Walk in small groups.

People walking alone have been threatened and nipped by dingoes. Stay in small groups.

Watch dingoes quietly from a distance; don’t encourage or excite them.

Do not try to attract dingoes for photos, call or splash them, throw things or run near them. These behaviours are illegal (penalties apply) because dingoes become excited and may threaten you or other visitors by growling, biting or savaging.

Look out for dingoes — stay calm and don’t run.

Dingoes sometimes chase joggers or children playing. What appears as playful dog behaviour is actually serious dominance testing by the dingoes, which can lead to aggression. Make sure you and your children know what to do if a dingo approaches you.

NEVER feed dingoes.

Resist the urge to feed dingoes because they look hungry or because you want a photograph. Feeding encourages dingoes to become annoying. You could be attacked by aggressive dingoes if you start and then stop feeding (they usually want more!). You will be breaking the law and can be fined. Feeding dingoes is cruel and dangerous!

If you feel threatened by a dingo

• Stand up at your full height.
  • Face the dingo.
  • Fold your arms and keep eye contact.
  • Calmly back away.
  • If in pairs, stand back to back.
  • Confidently call for help.

Do not run or wave your arms.

If attacked, defend yourself aggressively

Strike the dingo with an object such as a stick, backpack or coat.

Please report any negative encounter with dingoes as soon as you can to the nearest QPWS Ranger or to: Email: dingo.ranger@derm.qld.gov.au Phone: (07) 5486 9966 8am–4pm

Endangered species cruelty and danger!

Don’t let your trip turn to tragedy

Driving safety

Slow down when passing pedestrians and beachgoers, especially around the Maheno wreck. Pedestrians and beachgoers often cannot hear approaching vehicles above the sound of the surf and wind. Vehicles must give way to pedestrians in shared zones.

Stay alert when driving on Fraser Island. Crashes have happened due to reckless driving or silly pranks. Passengers have suffered serious spinal injuries in vehicles travelling too fast for the road or beach conditions. If your driver makes you feel unsafe in a vehicle — say something. Slow is safe!

Seatbelts

Everyone must wear seat belts when travelling in the vehicle — it’s the law! A driver (and any passenger over the age of 16) breaking these laws risks a $300 fine and (for Australians) 3 demerit points. The driver will also have to pay an additional $300 for every passenger not wearing a seatbelt, regardless of the passenger’s age.

Walking safety

• Stay with your children at all times.
• Stay on formed walking tracks and do not shortcut.
• Wear sturdy footwear, not thongs.
• Walk in groups.
• Avoid walking in the hottest part of the day.
• Carry sufficient drinking water.
• Protect yourself from the sun.
• Look for and observe all signs.

Water safety

People have suffered serious injuries in water related accidents. There are no patrolled swimming areas on Fraser Island. Avoid tragedy.

• Always stay with children when near water.
• Do not swim in the ocean. It is not patrolled and there may be rips and sharks.
• Do not dive into water. Serious injuries have occurred. Stay away from rocks. Surf and swell can wash you away.
• Power boats and vehicles are not permitted in lakes and streams.

Bushfire safety

During high fire danger periods, total fire prohibitions will be declared. This means no campfires at all. Be vigilant with fuel stoves, gas lights and lanterns. Bushfires can pose a threat to walkers and campers. They can occur without warning, so be aware of, and be prepared for, the dangers.

If there is a bushfire, follow the track to the nearest road, beach, lake or creek for refuge. Large logs, a ditch or burnt ground can also provide protection. Avoid areas of heavy fuel, such as deep leaf litter, and stay low to the ground where the air is coolest and contains the least smoke.

In extreme conditions, walking tracks and camping areas may be closed at short notice for your safety. Rangers also carry out planned fuel reduction burning. If you see a fire, please alert a ranger office or phone 000 as soon as possible. Report arson immediately to police.

Dingoes can open iceboxes and plastic storage containers. Keep food in strong, lockable and secure containers with heavy duty webbing straps.