

# WILDLIFE – It is possible to reduce the risk.

Scenario	Direct risk
What time of day is it?	<b>Dusk and Dawn</b> are higher risk times.
Driving into the sun?	<b>Heavily reduced vision</b> and head lights are ineffective.
Has there been a dry time with recent dew/rain?	<b>Animals gather roadside</b> to collect moisture (or heat).
What is the environment?	<b>Low lying areas</b> attract kangaroo's.
What speed are you doing?	<b>Reduce to 80 kph</b> or more. It's the most practical but least undertaken.
Cruise Control?	<b>This significant contributor</b> is the one action that affects two other actions; the right leg is often removed from the pedals and unprepared and; The mind often relaxes more too.
Steering.	<b>One hand at 12 o'clock is dangerous</b> even in ideal conditions! The result is instability and inaccuracy which at 100 kph can be catastrophic.
Do you ever combine all of above?	<b>The harsh truth is - You</b> are a crash waiting to happen.
Roo/Bull bar	<b>If you didn't have one</b> , would you drive differently? <b>If you do have one</b> , do you drive differently?

## Consider this

- Kangaroos are a constant risk in Australia's regional landscape.
- You choose if and how you might deal with it.
- If you know the area, drive accordingly.
- At your first suspicion, back off.
- It's ok to lift off the power, it helps braking when you need too.
- Keep your eyes moving up and around to identify shapes.
- Use ABS if you are not familiar with threshold braking.
- If an impact is inevitable, brake very hard to a heavy stop.

## Did you know?

- Travelling at 80 kph instead of 110 kph for 1 kilometre is a time difference of 12 seconds.
- 80 kph for 5 km will take 1 minute longer (compared to 110 kph).
- 80 kph in a 100 kph zone will take 9 seconds longer (per km).

