



# Kapiti Fly Fishing Club

## January March 2017 Newsletter



## **PRESIDENT REPORT**

March madness – that's the weather report. If you managed to get out fishing, fantastic. Summer may be on its way out but autumn brings good opportunities to fish rivers as fish are in prime condition. An excellent time for dry fly fishing with lots of terrestrials about. News around NZ is that some trophy fish are being caught.

For the first time in years the SFFNZ fly fishing nationals were postponed until May. The scheduled time coincided with flash floods, thunder and lightning. A good decision to move to another date. I hope the same does not happen to the Oceania Challenge on 6-8 April being held on the Whanganui River and lake Rotoaira.

Welcome to new members Peter Butt and Peter Woodward. We look forward to sharing our experiences with you both and inviting you to events over the coming months.

Coming up Mc Williams Shield challenge(March), Rangitikei river trip (April), Lake Otamangakau(May). Next club meeting we hope to have Catherine Knight talk about her books. *New Zealand's Rivers: An Environmental History, Ravaged Beauty, with a focus on the Manawatu River.* Also, we will investigate vine hoppers and how they can be trout food. There is something for everyone over the next few months.

Tight Lines

**From Editor**

**Front cover: *The Letter Box at the Blue Duck Cottage* photo by Peter Haakman**

**I would like to remind members that Sporting Life are our sponsor and you are encouraged to visit their website or contact them when you are next looking for a fly fishing item to purchase, Graham will give you a generous discount as a club member.**



*Any newsletters success is influenced by the contribution of others so please pass on any truthful or Imaginative stories otherwise you may find 'yourself' as part of future tales from the river bank. Spider [malcolm1@xtra.co.nz](mailto:malcolm1@xtra.co.nz)*

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*You are invited to the next KFFC Club Nigh on  
Monday 27 March 2017 – Catherine Knight*

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## ***FROM THE TYRE'S BENCH AT SCHOOL ROAD –***

Next weekend we have the McWilliams Shield fly fishing contest that will be fished on the Waikanae River and this reminded me of a fly that has proven to be of great interest to the Waikanae trout, it's the Klinkhamer Special. There are numerous videos on You Tube on a variety of ways in which to tie this fly which may appear to be difficult to tie, but if you follow Hans van Klinken who designed the fly it's reasonable easy and a very good fly to have in your fly-box. In a previous newsletter there was an article on how to tie the Klinkhamer Special and recently I came across an article by the man who designed the Klinkhamer

The Klinkhåmer Special – 25 years later by *Hans van Klinken*



*Hans van Klinken*

### ***Abstract***

When I look back in my diaries I enjoy the old stories and they keep my memories close by and alive. I read them quite often. Sometimes I just read the fishing parts and get a lot of pleasure from the notes about my trips, but there are also times that I only search for the comments I wrote during my fly tying experiences. For me it is very important why and how I came to a special pattern and why I use certain materials. When I read my notes, I start to realise more and more how powerful this information from the past can be. I started fly tying in 1976, but first since 1981 I have designed and improved quite a few patterns and it is handy to have good sources to get the correct information from.

I also like to read similar stories and notes from fellow anglers and with a few of my closest friends we often swap our diaries or notes. I read a lot about flies and many are designed as fancies, others arose accidentally and lots are close copies from insect imitations, but I often miss the stories behind the flies. I like to know the feelings of the originator and why he or she came to certain thoughts, tricks or techniques. I saw how flies lose their names and change so much that the history and the original dressing just fades away in a few years.

### ***Misunderstandings***

It is not a secret that parachute flies belong to my most favourite patterns for almost 25 years. My own experiences started with old traditional English shoulder hackle flies and it was just a coincidence that I met a very nice Swedish angler who has been responsible for a lot of changes in my fly-fishing and tying experiments.



*Rackelhanen tied by Hans van Klinken*

It was Kenneth Boström's Rackelhanen that set me free from old traditions, made me innovative and allowed me to think differently. In Scandinavia, the Rackelhanen is still a very popular fly but worldwide this fly has never got the attention it surely deserves. I have no idea how my fly-fishing would look today without the discovery of the Rackelhanen, but that wonderful sedge imitation gave me enormous self-confidence and inspiration to start a complete new way of fly-tying.

I like it very much when fly tiers are innovative and creative but it doesn't mean that the real story has to be changed too. I like to tell people where I got my inspiration from. Text can be changed easily and I have experienced it quite often when somebody writes about one of my patterns and I am not able to recognize my own fly anymore. It happens with the Klinkhåmer Special too. I have seen it tied on straight hooks, with tails, different wings and bodies bigger than the thorax. This only creates more misunderstanding. Wrong interpretation, different tying techniques and changing materials surely leads to many questions. I am sure that's why I have had so many letters with questions for more than five years. I also got several requests to do some new stories and I think this is an excellent opportunity for me to put a lot of misunderstandings right in this update on my Klinkhåmer.



*Two perfect Klinkhåmers*

### ***The past and the present***

On the 27th of June 1984, my first Klinkhåmer Special landed in the surface film of Norway's mighty Glomma River and a lot has been happened since.



*The birth place of the Klinkhåmer Special*

In the last 20 years, I read lots of Klinkhåmer stories written by others and some were really good but most of them became a perfect example of how even authors misunderstood the thoughts behind the fly. It is sad and even when they gave me a lot of credit there always will be a lot of readers who still don't know how to tie, use and fish the Klinkhåmer Special in a proper way.

As a fly tier, it even hurts me when you see how one of your best patterns has been described in a completely wrong way. Some stories were about clever improvements and different colour variations but unless it affects the durability and floatability then I don't see it as a real improvement. In this story, I will try to explain where most people make their mistakes.

Before people give me all the credit for the Klinkhåmer Special they should know that I was not the only one struck with the idea of designing deep surface hanging parachute flies. Unknown to me at that time, Tomas Olsen, a famous Swedish fly tier, had created a similar pattern just one year before. With his melted technique (the best and most durable technique to build a parachute fly) he developed a similar but wingless fly, and in the USA Roy Richardson developed an equal emerger in 1986 without knowing about our flies. Mike Monroe (also from USA) tied a similar fly 4 years before any of our patterns existed, at a time that we hardly knew what was going on at the US tying scene. He called this fly the 'Paratilt'. Mike wrote an article about his new design that was published in the summer of 1979 so probably he was the first of all of us unless new information shows up. Therefore, I find that all these others deserve as much credit for their creations as I got it for my Klinkhåmer Special or L.T. Caddis as it was called when I invented the fly.

### *The name*

I never have seen any pattern that has been spelled wrongly as much as the Klinkhåmer Special. I have no idea why. In Germany, they call it the Nordischer Hammer or Klinki. In the States, they seem to prefer the Clinck and I often get questions about all kinds of Hammers I have never heard of. I guess I have seen Pinkhammers, Yellowhammers and even Bluehammers and those are just three of many. Of course, I can't deny that I felt really good when the Klinkhåmer Special got so many good reviews but I was most proud about the fact that it was nobody else than Hans de Groot who invented the name.

There is a big mountain in Sweden called the Hammer close where I used to fish a lot and other people think the fly hits so hard it's like a real sledgehammer. Nothing of this all has anything to do with it! The real name actually was the LT Caddis which was just one fly from my large LT series developed in Scandinavia between 1980-1990. So the Klinkhåmer Special is just a name Hans de Groot and Ton Lindhout came up with, probably after some drinks! Both were also members of our editorial staff at that time.

### *The real thoughts behind the Klinkhåmer Special*



### *Perfect water to use a Klinkhåmer Special*

I think before tying a Klinkhåmer Special people should know the real thoughts behind my pattern. Although my first variations of the Rackelhanen did extremely well I wasn't really satisfied with them. The reason was simple! At that time, I didn't know Kenneth Boström who designed the fly and I made some essential tying mistakes because I never had seen the proper tying techniques. Those mistakes prevented the fly from floating the way Kenneth invented it. My copies did not always land as they should. I did my research and found the problem. I had tied them with a single and much longer wing and sometimes they floated in a wing-flat position through which

they lost most of their effect. I also used too much floatant and in a wrong way as well. Fish rose for it like crazy but I simply missed too many takes. I probably landed only 3 out of 10 takes. To solve the problem, I just added a hackle around the wing as I had seen it in a book by Eric Leiser and my first parachute pattern was born. After this improvement, the flies floated as I wanted but this wasn't the only reason why I stayed with parachutes.



*Klinkhåmer Special in the water*

Around the same time, I discovered that flies that floated in the surface produced much more fish than patterns that were drifting on the surface. I also made another discovery and that probably was one of my biggest in my fly fishing so far. It was the Lady of the Stream, the grayling that brought it to my attention.



*Grayling on the Klinkhåmer Special*

At that time, I still used shoulder hackle flies a lot and I tied many with a nice strong tail and solid hackle. I like the way they floated high on the surface and I could see the flies very well. I loved to see how the grayling came up for them but then on that certain day when I presented my fly not far out I saw how the fly was pushed aside quite often by an aggressively taking grayling. I gave it a closer look and I saw how they frequently push it up and sideward.

Today I know a lot more about the grayling. Most of the time she will feed on the bottom and she is built for it. For me this is the reason why I missed so many fish with shoulder hackle flies. Grayling can come up at very high speeds to take flies from the surface film, but because of her protruding upper lips, she is actually is a perfect bottom feeder.

Those lips are ideal to pick up snails and larva from the bottom. Still the grayling found a beautiful way to rise to floating and emerging insects. Sometimes they even jump out of the water and take their prey from above. I have seen it hundreds of times. Concerning dry fly fishing I believe that it is a combination of the shape of her mouth, the speed of rise and way of taking the fly, which is responsible for pushing away high floating surface flies at the moment of taking. This problem reduces enormously with parachute flies and even more with deep surface hanging emergers. I proved my theory right many times after the invention of the Klinkhåmer Special. The iceberg shape solved the problem and eight out of ten fish are always hooked well in their upper lip. I also hardly miss any takes as well and catching 10 out of 10 happens most of the time.

## *Why fishing IN the surface?*



Fly fishing with parachutes has many benefits. It already starts with the presentation. A well-tied parachute fly doesn't land only perfectly on the surface but also floats well the entire drift. In my opinion it is one of the most stable flies and with a good knowledge about fly tying materials you can use them in riffles and strong currents without any problems.



The idea of a parachute fly is to present it in the surface. This also gives it a better appearance to imitate insects and creates a wonderful silhouette as well. Maybe another reason why we usually have better results with parachute flies. When we try to imitate insects only a few points seem to be important. We look at the size, the shape, the colour and the mobility but I guess there are still more points of interest. I search for them every day. Several years ago, I started to think differently and when I hold my classes and workshops today I explain to people about the silhouette a fly produces.

I don't mention the shape anymore. I just try to see it in a different way. Wind can improve mobility and we already include it in our tying, but how many people realise the effect of sunlight on the fly in the water.

I know it is important and even has a great influence on patterns like spiders. I also have no other explanation why some selective fish take a fly when the sun sets or rises or is just disappearing behind a dark cloud.

## *Tying problems and misunderstandings*

I guess we now are coming to the main reason for this story. I have to write about it because I have seen too many mistakes in other stories. Not everyone will agree with my explanations, but I will try to explain why I use certain materials, a curved, wide gap hook and use different tying techniques to secure the parachute. I also will try to explain why I still use the same materials I did 25 years ago, and why I prefer them above all the others. Of course, I know what I am talking about because I have tried to make dozens of improvements myself but not a single one proved to be better or more effective over all these years.

## *The hackle*

Unlike what most people think you need the best quality hackles from your cape when you tie parachute flies. Several fly tiers and authors assert that the leftovers are ideal for parachutes but I disagree. A parachute fly floats

in the surface mainly because of a perfect balanced and well-tied horizontal hackle. A tail can be helpful but isn't really necessary. The worse the quality and the softer the hackle fibres the easier the fly will sink.



*The perfect Klinkhåmer special*

There is also another important reason why you should use hackles with stiff fibres. Just think about the casting and the power that goes together with it. A parachute hackle tied with soft hackle fibres will easily lose the nice horizontal shape that keeps it floating.

I have seen stories with great pictures and many beautiful variations of the Klinkhåmer but not one of the flies I even would dare to suggest or advise people to use or try. I have some very strong arguments for these comments as well because a parachute hackle made from just two or three hackle windings simply will not work. If you read carefully then you will notice also that you need a long hackle as well. You have to be able to make a lot of turns. Depending about the size of the fly it can go up to seven or eight and even more. If you tie flies, you have to do it feelingly and a simple dish of water will tell you quickly if you are doing right or wrong. Even after tying thousands of flies I still use my dish of water today because I want to see the result and see how much the fly can handle before it will sink.

I will finish these comments about hackles with another important fact. For parachute flies you can use large hackles very well. I have tied a whole bunch of Klinkhåmer's especially with what seems an oversized hackle at first. I don't know what it exactly imitates, it could be a spider but I can assure you that it works well. I don't know why but when I am in a group and when we put our flies together mine seems always bigger.

### *The wing*

Let's have a closer look about the wing material. I wish my eyesight was much better for long distance. Then I would certainly use Tomas Olson's melted wing technique for many of my parachutes. Unfortunately, it is not. So, when I started to produce parachute flies the wing became the most valuable part for me, and it even created a nice matter of minor importance later. My first priority was to see and locate the fly easier in broken water.



*A highly visible wing is invaluable*

When I started to use the Klinkhåmer Special more frequently the wing created an unbelievable benefit for catching grayling that suck the flies from the surface without leaving any trace. The same happened with the



Atlantic salmon quite often and so here came some luck in return for my poor eyesight. It was so simple because as soon the big white wing was missing I knew a sucker took the fly. I landed hundreds of fish this way.

An important aspect of my choice of wing material was that it had to be lighter than water, that it was not slippery and that you could pull the hackle windings far into the material. When you tie a lot of parachute flies then you will quickly notice that wing material, hackle and tying thread have to cooperate in perfect harmony. If the thread or hackle slips off the wing easily then the parachute won't last long. The biggest mistake that people make trying to copy the Klinkhåmer Special is not realising how important the floatability from their yarn of choice should be.

I have seen people tying huge Klinkhåmers using wing material that sunk almost directly to the bottom. If you use big hooks like me, you can't float the fly when the wing and dubbing isn't lighter than water. I usually advise people to check it out before they buy it! Just cut off a tiny little piece of yarn, wrap it into a little pellet and drop it into a dish of water. If it floats you can use it without any problems and if it sinks just don't buy it. The best available materials I use are Silicone yarn from Niche for very small parachute flies and the original poly-yarn from Wapsi for normal and big sizes.



*Brown trout on a Klinkhåmer*

How much yarn you would like to use is personal preference. It also depends on the waters you fish. For rugged streams and big flies, I usually double the amount. I have often tried to use alternate materials like foam and with some success, but I always go back to the yarn. Today there are many people using foam instead of yarn. It works great for the floatability but it can decrease the durability a lot if not tied well. So, if you don't mind that little trout will damage the wing and have no problems with changing the fly more frequently you will be happy with it. There is also another good reason why so many people start to use foam for parachute flies! If you cut the foam shortly above the hackle it will expand and will push the hackle fibres downwards and it will surely give many parachute flies a much better appearance and floatability as well.

About the length of wing size, I have seen many variations too. Most examples in the stories had a rather short wing. I work the other way around. A wing that turned out to be too long easily can be shortened so that's why I keep my wings long at first. During fishing always use floatant on your poly wing because poly yarn will sink when it is tied on a hook and NOT well prepared with a good floatant.

### ***The body material***

I mainly use two kinds of dubbing material for my parachutes. For normal and big flies, I use extra fine Fly Rite Poly Dubbing because I have never found anything better. The beautiful solid and perfect mixtures of blended colours will help you to imitate any insect's body. You can make your own mixtures as well and the material is lighter than water so easy to use in combination with heavier hooks. The second body material I use on small flies is Wapsi Super Fine waterproof dry fly dubbing. It is much finer than Fly Rite and ideal for very small patterns.

Before I forget there are a few other essential points to remember. In many Klinkhåmer stories I saw people using an amount of dubbing that I probably use for 4 or 5 flies. The slimmer the body the more successful the fly! Believe

me I tried all tricks and a bulky body always had produced less fish. Realise that if you tie the Klinkhåmer in a proper way it has to have a nice tapered underbody and I will explain later how to achieve this.

### *The thorax*

Just a few months after I tied the first Klinkhåmer Special, I discovered that a peacock herl thorax makes the fly a lot more effective. At first the herls seemed to be very fragile but I found a very good solution to improve their durability. Oliver Edwards explained in his workshops that to tie in the peacock at the tips makes the tying easier and he is right. Some other people twist the peacock before winding and they also increase the durability. I just stay with the old technique because it is much quicker and I secure the peacock well by pressing a drop of thin varnish into the base of the wing to secure the wing, thread and thorax at the same time when I have almost finished the fly.

### *The hooks*

I know everybody has his own preference for hooks. Mine will be a hook with a wide gap. My first Klinkhåmer Special was tied on the Partridge K2b known better as the Yorkshire Caddis hook and at that time it was available in a much finer wire than today. There were two reasons I changed the hook: the thicker wire and the up eye. I wanted a straight eye, especially when tying parachutes. I also wanted fine wire, but also wanted a wide gap to give me the best and easiest hooking. So, this is how I kept on searching and because I wasn't able to find the hook I needed I finally created my own hooks the Partridge Klinkhåmer GRS15ST, 15BN and 15BNX.

After 30 years working very close together with Partridge of Reddish I sadly broke up all cooperation when it turned out that I couldn't work together with the new owner. This however, led to a new partnership with Anglers Sport Group (ASG) in U.S. who have manufactured Daiichi hooks for 25 years.



*The Daiichi Klinkhåmer hook*

Because I still had all the original files, drawings, notes, measuring and details from the first official Klinkhåmer hook as I made and design it for Alan Bramley, and because the 15BN and 15BNX had been changed a bit from the original shape as I made it in the eighties, I give permission to Daiichi to use all my information and produce the original Klinkhåmer hook again but only as it was officially designed by me in the eighties. After some amazing tests of the prototypes, the new Klinkhåmer hooks made exactly after the original design from the eighties, are meanwhile on market in sizes 8-20 and in two versions or styles as well. A bronze (Daiichi 1160) and nickel (Daiichi 1167). The new design is intended to revert to the original shape as designed by me in the blue print of the 1980s. The pattern as designed by other manufacturers has strayed from its original intended shape over the years. The new hook will be most suitable for tying Klinkhåmer, emergers and special nymph patterns.

Many people write to me and tell me they have serious hooking problems with a Klinkhåmer Special, which they don't understand. They got many takes but missed a lot of fish as soon they set the hook. When I asked them what kind of hook they are using it turned out mostly that it is one of those smaller nymph hooks, curved but with a very small gap. So, the answer is easy for me; they miss a lot of their hooking potential.

*I have been using Hanak H390 BL Klinkhamer and Kamasan B100 hooks in size 12 and 14*

## *Spiderweb and the tie off technique*

After so many years tying parachute flies I think the best idea with my parachutes is the use of Spider-web for securing and tying off the parachute. It is made by Danville and very easy to obtain. I have demonstrated it so many times and shown how easy it is to secure a parachute wing well. Parachute flies look difficult to tie but when I hold classes I just need an hour and everybody is amazed that they can produce a parachute fly so quickly and easily. I have no clue why so many people still tie off the parachute in the old fashion way.



I specially use Spider-web to prevent trout teeth damage to the hackle quill or thread windings. My greatest problem with my first parachute flies was that I was not satisfied with the securing and durability of the hackle. Although I fished intensively for grayling it sometimes happened that I hooked a trout. Those trout often destroyed the parachute and from that moment my interest in making more durable parachute hackles became my highest priority. It took me a whole winter season to find a technique that protected the hackle against sharp teeth.

I also looked for an easier way to tie off the parachute hackle. Most people tie off the hackle at the eye of the hook. Using this method, you have to pull away the hackle fibres first which makes the tie off more difficult. During other improvements, I tried adding extra windings through the thorax before securing the hackle. This makes the hackle more durable indeed, but also the tying more complicated. My idea to use Danville's Spider-web to secure the hackle is probably new. This method has been designed to make winding a parachute a simple operation, while forming an effective, durable fly at the same time without damaging any of the hackle fibres. With normal thread, you never would be able to get the same results.

### *The dressing (Klinkhåmer special)*

**Hook:** Daiichi 1160, Daiichi 1167 Klinkhåmer hooks size 8-20

**Thread:** Uni-thread, 8/0, grey or tan for body, Spider-web for parachute

**Body:** Fly Rite Poly Dubbing any colour of preference or Wapsi Super Fine waterproof dry fly dubbing for smaller patterns

**Wing:** One to three strand of white poly-yarn depending of the size and water to fish

**Thorax:** Three strands of peacock herl

**Hackle:** Blue dun, dark dun, light dun, chestnut all in good combination with the body colour.



Cut off a strand of poly-yarn and taper the tip with your scissors before tying in to ensure the underbody is as slim as possible.



Secure the yarn onto the top of the hook shank with the thread at the position shown.



Try to make a nice slim well tapered under body. Be very critical in this stage! The better the under body the more beautiful the completed fly.



Tie in the hackle so it lies in the same direction as the yarn.



Form an upright wing by winding up the poly yarn and hackle. This ensures you will have no problems with wrapping the hackle later.



Apply a small amount of dubbing to the thread. Use enough dubbing just to cover the under body. Dub a very slim and well tapered body, starting as close to the barb as possible. The thinner the body the more successful the pattern.



Wind it along the shank and stop just behind the wing and cut off surplus or use the last piece of dubbing as underground for the thorax. In that situation, it is not necessary to cut off surplus. I recommend trying both techniques because for some people it is much easier to produce a better-looking thorax when you have made an underbody.



Tie in three peacock herl fibres. Tie the herl in by their tips. This will help to create a much nicer thorax.



I secure the strands well also behind the wing. This ensures that the thorax will not come off. Tie off the thread at the eye.



Note the hook is turned in the vice, so that the wing is horizontal. Grasping the tuft of poly-yarn, wind several turns of Spiderweb around the base of the poly-yarn to create a rigid wing base on which to wind the hackle.



Starting at the top of your wing base wind on successive turns of hackle, taking each turn below the next and thus closer to the hook shank. Small flies will require about 5 turns of hackle and bigger flies at least 7 or 8. Remember the fly must float mainly on the parachute. When you work from top downwards you ensure a compact, well-compressed and durable hackle.



Pull the hackle tip in the opposite direction to the wing and secure it with a few turns of Spiderweb. Secure well around the base of the wing between the wound hackle and body.

When I tie off the hackle I add a bit of touch of UV Clear Fly Finish, at this stage I have not been able to sources Spiderweb thread. I find it far easier to wind the hackle with the hooked turned down as shown in the above instructions but you need to take you thread to the back of the post before lowering the hook.



My first attempts at the Klinkhamer and the Waikanae trout like them

## ***CLUB TRIP TO MANGANUI-O-TE-AO RIVER – BY MICHAEL MURPHY***

Pete did a great job in circulating all the key information to all our members to promote the trip however I suspect that due to the terrible weather forecast for the weekend only Pete, Malcolm Francis, new member Michael

Mathews and I were brave enough to take a punt on getting some fishing in on this iconic waterway which only Pete had fished before.

With Michael coming up later in the day Pete, Malcom and I met up in Whanganui for a much-needed coffee before heading up to Raetihi stopping on the Mangawhero river for an unsuccessful quick fish on the way up arriving at the Blue Duck cottage on Steve and Joanne's farm early afternoon. We were soon on the river eager to beat the forecast rain. After being frustrated by the weed having used a heavy bomb I lightening up the nymph rig and with #16 hare & copper variants I hit a sweet spot and hooked nine fish which for me is unheard off. Most were played almost to the net but only two succumbed. Bloody marvellous and if the weather played good I was going to have a great weekend- yeah right, Murphy was (is) an optimist! Pete had landed three and Malcolm heaps of weed- Yea for a change I was ahead!

Michael turned up early evening in his new silver Land Rover Defender 130 which Malcom affectionately named the "Silver Tin Can" as it made my fat old Land Cruiser "Horton" look svelte! I wasn't game to tell Malcom that I am a closet Defender 90 fan and hankered after one. Now, this is what good club trips are about, lots of friendly banter, fishing lies and laughter and this trip was shaping up to be one of the best

Optimistic, and dreaming of monster fish and screaming reels we retired to the sound of heavy rain on the tin roof- all night!

Saturday morning, we split into two groups with Michael and Pete upriver and Malcolm and I downriver. Yea- there was a fish sitting in a handy place feeding away, but could I tempt it- No!

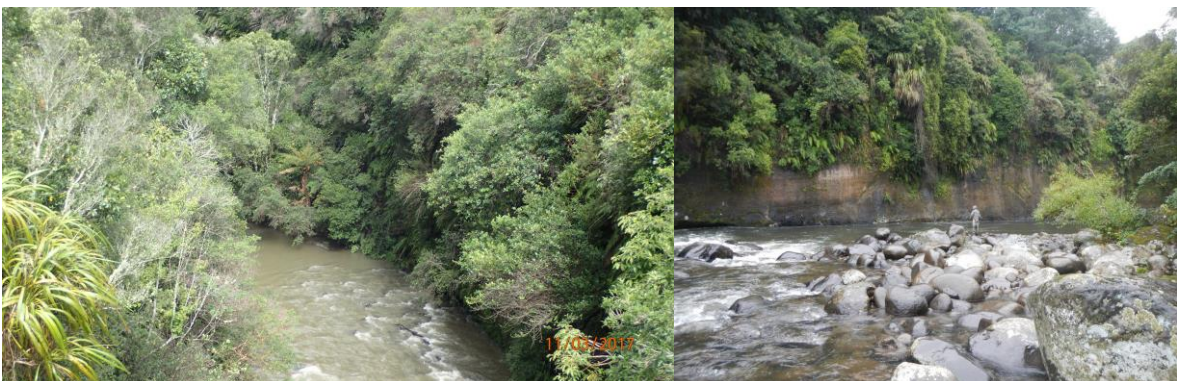
After a couple of casts Malcolm hooked into a nice one, so out came my camera for a movie of the catch. I had just started at emulating the Pros filming when- "bugger, it broke me off" was heard- dam. After a couple of hours more fishing I caught one and the river started colouring up and rising, so soaking wet we headed back to the cottage for lunch. Upriver Pete had landed one and Michael lost one.

Our turn to go upriver for the afternoon but the river was looking like coffee and had risen so fishing was out. Malcolm suggested that Pete would maybe know a clear side stream so off we went trying to locate the "Tin Can". After trying every side road, we could find and driving through stunning countryside we located the said vehicle parked beside a paddock and a farmer scurrying over to see us on his quadbike. Gordy the friendly farmer was concerned the 'Druggys' were on his property and up to no good, but we informed Gordy that they were our mates.

Gordy is such a nice bloke and with a huge smile he invited us to fish the small stream running through his farm, but the rain had other ideas and we were soon soaked and retreated to Blue Duck cottage for hot tea and coffee and dry clothes.

Sunday saw a leisurely drive home with a stop at "Brown Sugar Café in Taihape for the obligatory coffee.

A fantastic trip, despite the rain and limited fishing, made even better with new friends now great mates, thanks Pete for organising it and I cannot wait to return - Michael Murphy



## ***MARLBOROUGH TROUT NUMBERS ON THE RISE***



**Fish and Game field officer Jacob Lucas with a fine rainbow trout caught in Lake Argyle.**

Freshwater fishing in the Marlborough region has anglers reaching for their rods. Fish and Game staff report excellent river conditions for trout and salmon fishing after a wet summer. "Many rivers are hitting form, including local mainstays, such as the Motueka and Wairau Rivers, which are currently fishing very well, with the rivers in great shape, and good numbers of fish present," says field officer Jacob Lucas.

"Anglers will find success at this time of year if they target willow lined edges and riffle habitat, using small nymphs and dry flies or cicada imitations," he says. Most Marlborough rivers meet freshwater quality standards. "Trout are making the most of the terrestrial bonanza at the moment with passion vine hoppers and cicadas largely on the menu.

"Spin anglers are best to target the top water areas in the evenings, when trout sit just underneath the surface intercepting mayflies." Fish and Game will release 400 adult rainbow trout into the Branch/Leatham Rivers for fishery enhancement, Nelson Marlborough Fish and Game manager Rhys Barrier says.

The Wairau River is fishing well in the lower reaches, with an excellent population of brown trout, and a growing number of rainbow trout now living in the system as a result of periodic Branch River "Having a local source of trout and salmon grown on contract for Nelson Marlborough Fish and Game region will hopefully be of real benefit to licensed anglers," he says.

Previous releases into the Branch/Leatham had markedly increased the numbers of rainbow trout in Lake Argyle, Wairau Valley. Record numbers of trout were counted during a drift dive with 420 medium and large rainbow and brown trout spotted in the Argyle canal, Rhys says.

"If you can get a windless day, this is a great option to take the kids on a day trip, or even better stay overnight at the Lake Argyle camping area," he says. A release of brown trout in the Taylor River in December had got a positive response from anglers. "A number of junior anglers have been enjoying catching some of the 1kg plus fish that were released in time for the summer school holidays," Rhys says.

Salmon fishing was slow to start with reasonable numbers of salmon now being caught.

**The Marlborough Express**

## ***OIO HUNTER VALLEY DECISION 'EXTRAORDINARY'***

**Press Release: [Fish and Game New Zealand](#)**

The Otago Fish and Game Council is critical of the Overseas Investment Office decision on the sale of the Hunter Valley Station to a foreign buyer, describing it as “extraordinary” and gives the whole process a bad name.

The station controls access along Lake Hawea shore, to the recreationally valuable Hunter River and large areas of Department of Conservation land in the head of the Hunter Valley. Both Lake Hawea and the Hunter River support nationally important trout and salmon fisheries, with the Hunter River being classified as an outstanding backcountry fishery.

Niall Watson, the chief executive of the Otago Fish and Game Council, says the Overseas Investment Office decision is hard to understand. “The OIO’s decision is extraordinary given the volume of information on public access needs which was provided by environment and recreation groups like Fish and Game and Federated Mountain Clubs,” Mr Watson says. “There has been a longstanding tradition of 4WD access by anglers into the valley at the discretion of the pastoral lessee. Anglers have also been able to launch boats in suitable locations near the homestead.

Niall Watson says protecting that recreational opportunity is important. “Fish and Game, understands it’s a working farm and expects such access to be managed around farming operations. We have not sought open vehicle access - that would not make sense in that location. “But what has happened is that the OIO has fallen short – its decision only managed to offer resolution of one longstanding roading issue – access to Kidds Bush from the state highway - and a walking access easement to a local high point.

“The key issue of public access through the station to the Hunter River and conservation land beyond has been inadequately addressed and which offers no improvement on the status quo.” Niall Watson says Fish and Game expected a secure legal easement and the OIO’s decision gives the process a bad name. “What Fish and Game and other recreation organisations did want is for the Overseas Investment Office to properly implement the law governing such sales of sensitive land to foreign buyers.

“In the case of Hunter Valley Station, which is Crown pastoral lease, the land concerned is clearly ‘sensitive land’ as defined in the Overseas Investment Act because of its proximity to Lake Hawea, Hunter River and public conservation land. “Indeed, it must be amongst the most sensitive of sensitive lands given its spectacular location and the access it controls,” Mr Watson says. Niall Watson says the OIO decision is all the more surprising because the American buyer was open to allowing better access.

“The applicant showed considerable good will in consulting extensively with stakeholders prior to the application and it is surprising to find so little of that input has translated into secure public access conditions in the OIO approval.” Fish and Game says the Hunter Valley decision and the increasing restrictions on public access to public land is sadly becoming more common. “Things have tightened up in recent years. It is a trend across the South Island high country as the reasons for owning high country properties broaden from pastoral farming to locations for exclusive holiday homes, luxury lodges and tourism based on proximity to high quality recreation including angling.

“These developments can result in public resources such as trout fisheries being captured,” Mr Watson says. “This trend is impacting on traditional public use throughout the South Island high country and it needs to be counterbalanced by Government through available mechanisms – primarily the OIO properly scrutinising applications to purchase a slice of our high country.”



Niall Watson is optimistic there is still a chance to get things right on public access to Hunter Valley Station. “The Commissioner of Crown Lands still has to approve the transfer of the station’s pastoral lease so there should be an opportunity to re-think the OIO decision and further engage with the purchaser over public access,” Mr Watson says.  
ENDS

## ***IN SEARCH OF THE ELUSIVE WHIO, NZ'S ENDANGERED BLUE DUCK BY ROBEERT KITCHIN - FAIRFAX NZ***

The Oroua Blue Duck Protection Trust is helping get Whio numbers back up. Once through the little village of Apiti, the Ruahines start to pull. The road progressively rises and climbs, the hills drawing me forward, closer. Music blasting, gravel singing and the alpine clouds adding in some mystery.

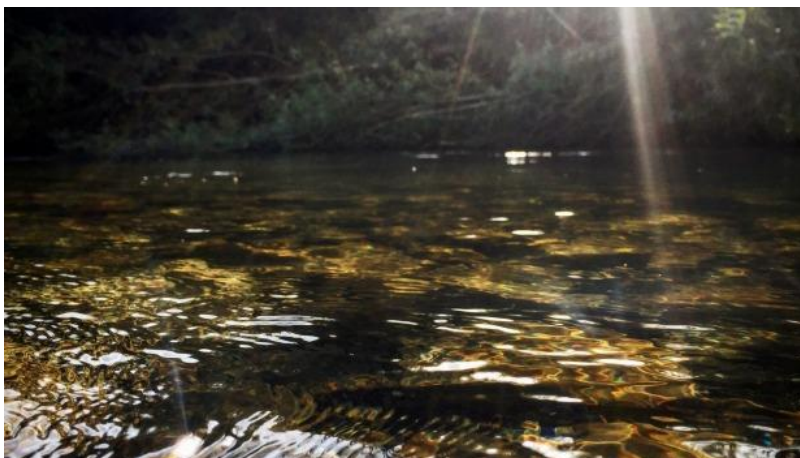
My tramping boots are in the back and a good dose of optimism is in my thoughts. I'm going looking for Whio, New Zealand's native blue duck, and I'll be in good company.



**The elusive blue duck.**

Department of Conservation ranger Malcolm Swanney is meeting me at the end of the road. He is helping with a whio survey with his No 1 sidekick and Whio-finding wonder dog, Fern.

Apiti isn't his usual stamping ground – the Whakapapa region is – so the feet I'll be following belong to Janet Wilson. She is the Oroua Blue Duck Protection Trust co-ordinator and she has a hut in these hills with a pretty marvellous view. There's a whole lot of nothing here that amounts to a heap of beauty.



Whio need clean, pristine water for their habitat.

Ian Rasmussen will be tagging along too. He's one of the dedicated volunteers at the protection trust and doesn't mind getting his boots wet. The trio greet me and I can feel a quick assessment of my ability to keep up being made. I don't blame them; these hills are big, the river fast and they don't want the going to be slow. Fern checks me out too. She is a German Pointer and clearly ecstatic about living life and having a job to do.

She is impatient to get on and nudges our legs with her super-powered Whio-smelling nose. A slow whine rises from her and Swanney laughs. "She speaks fluent German, but only I can hear her, apparently. That was her swearing at me to hurry up." We head off, well actually down, towards a tributary running to the Oroua River, taking the quicker, bush-beating way.

Fern gets out in front and she is all business. Swanney is stuck behind me, so I take the opportunity to get the lowdown on Whio.

Their population is down to around the 2500 mark, which is critical and "bloody worrying". They are an "indicator species", meaning they like clean, fast-flowing water, so if there are Whio in a river, then it's as clean as they come. But right there is the first big issue. Water isn't as clean as it used to be and so the blue duck, revered spiritually by Maori and unique only to New Zealand, are literally struggling to stay afloat.



**Fern, the whio-finding dog.**

Something Swanney says as we hit an actual track at the bottom of Wilson's cutting slaps me with surprise. "The Whio are about 20 per cent more endangered than Kiwi. "I had no idea. The awareness around kiwi is big, but the word on Whio "needs to get out there", says Swanney, who I am now trailing behind. Swanney has very long legs that stride rather than walk and a sense of humour that is one step ahead of us all.

He came to his DOC job in a round-about-way. He was a farmer that, if he is being really honest, which he is, meant that he looked a bit sideways at what DOC did. But he has always loved the bush, loved nature and being in it, and when he was offered a job, he took it. "I thought, 'well if I don't like it, I'll leave', and I've been there for just over 10 years. DOC do a lot of good. We are just not great at saying it sometimes."

The one thing he made clear at the start was that he would need a dog and Fern has been by his side for the past eight years. She was trained for a few years to find kiwi, using the natural instincts of her breed to sniff out the particular scent. "We were looking for Whio nests two years ago, for the captive breeding programme and we were going along the river, the Whakapapa, and she started tracking along the bush about 200 metres and went on to full point and I said, 'we're not looking for kiwi', and I had a look and here's this Whio sitting on a nest. This was up in the bush and I thought, 'how the hell did she know that?'"



A pair of blue duck that were elusive on the day of the whio survey.

Fern, it was discovered, was a multi-dimensional sniffer and she went on to train to track the elusive Whio as well. Swanney says he has learnt to trust what she tells him now. "One time we were out at the Makatote Viaduct and there was this big steel girder thing coming out of the water and Fern was pointing at it and I said, 'oh, for Pete's sake Fern, there's not going to be a Whio under that'. Fern said something back in German, which wasn't very polite, so I had a look and there was a blimming' Whio under there."

The last time a dog came out to these parts was four years ago, and the day-to-day keeping an eye out for the Whio and managing the pest traps comes down to volunteers. Wilson has been doing her significant bit for about 5½ years and she has come to know the river and the bush over the years. "I love it up here, I really do."

And, why wouldn't you? There is something pretty special about this stretch of the Ruahines. A remoteness that speaks of what was and what could have been and if we look after our waterways, what just might be. It is thought that Whio appeared at a very early stage in evolutionary history, an ancient species of waterfowl, and because of their isolation in New Zealand they have unique anatomical and behavioural features.

They are trusting and allow close interaction with people in their environment, which in turn makes them vulnerable. Flightless during the moult period, they succumb to attacks from stoats, cats, ferrets, and dogs.

We check traps on the way. Wilson knows every one of them. Some are even decked out in glitter and paint, a kindergarten project to get kids thinking early on about conservation. Wilson dives off now and again to clear them of any kill, catching up to our quick pace with some nimble bush-whacking.

We hit the water and Fern is in her element and so, it would seem, is Swanney. He plunges into the water, walking against it, his trusty stick becoming an anchor. A long discussion on the merits of a good walking stick begins and within minutes Swanney has found me a suitable stick, which I become very attached to, very quickly.

Fern is way ahead of me, Swanney bobbing over rocks with an astounding speed, and I am thankful he is in bright orange. I crack on and catch up, expectant and hopeful that around the next bend a cluster of ducks will greet me. There are many bends, but no ducks and Fern is not showing any real signs that she is on the trail of something. Swanney tells me she can pick up the scent of a Whio from miles upstream, so it's not looking promising.

I'm on the Manganui-O-te-Ao river and with the cold, disappointment creeps in. And then I just feel sad. Sad, that in this stretch of water I have not seen one Whio. And I should have. We all should. They should be here.

As we march back up the hill towards home, I pay a bit more attention to checking the traps and I look a bit differently at the trio that I troop along with. They are on the Whio's side and goodness knows they need all the help they can get.

Fern gets a pat when we eventually get back to Wilson's hut. It's getting on and the clouds draw in over the hills as the sun eases itself down. I, too, travel downwards. The music isn't blasting, but my thoughts are. It's simple,

but huge. With clean water, more Whio will come and that means with Whio comes a better environment. These native ducks are a direct statement to the way things are and as I flick past the village again in a blink, I know that the way things are must change.



*Editor note – While on the Manganui-O-te-Ao river we were joined by a family of Whio and as we moved around the area we came across numerous Stoat traps alongside the bush and road side these were being look after by the local community.*

## ***SOUTHLAND FARMERS DOBBING IN NEIGHBOURS FOR DIRTY DAIRYING PRACTICES***



Southland farmers are dobbing in their neighbours for dirty dairying practices, Environment Southland councillors have been told. Councillors expressed concern at the upsurge in the number of dirty dairying incidents on Southland farms at a committee meeting this month.

Senior compliance manager Simon Mapp said its staff had been receiving more phone calls from farmers than in the past. "There's certainly an increase in the farming communities informing us there's green stream or small events happening," he said. "It's to some credit to the farming communities, they are putting a line in the sand."

Mapp's report to the Environment Southland regulatory committee meeting says 162 routine discharge permit inspections were carried out on Southland dairy farms between November 4 and January 14. Of those, 14 were significant non-compliant, six were minor non-compliant, 52 had minor issues, 89 were fully compliant and one was over herd size.

Cr Robert Guyton asked Mapp if the council was reviewing its position to stop flyovers of Southland farms, given the high number of significant noncompliance incidents. Environment Southland decided in November to suspend

its aerial inspections of Southland dairy farms after figures revealed the farmers were cleaning up their environmental act. Guyton said the latest figures revealed "things aren't rosy the way they were pictured prior to that decision [to stop flyovers]".

Mapp said he could not say if the higher number of non-compliances on dairy farms in the November to January timeframe was due to the decision to stop flyovers because the flyovers would not have taken place during that time. "They were to be due for April." Cr Maurice Rodway said 14 significant noncompliance incidents was 8.5 per cent of the total number of farms inspected.

This was a significant increase on the November figures which revealed significant noncompliance incidents had dropped from 6 per cent to 1.7 per cent in the last three years. When quizzed on the reasons for the increase, Mapp said it was hard to put a reason behind it, but January had been wet which could have made a difference.

Mapp, speaking after the meeting, said the number of significant non-compliant incidents was high for the November-January timeframe but he again pointed to the wet weather in Southland.

"That's no excuse for noncompliance but it does make the distribution of effluent hard to do ... all the pores of the soil are full of storm water and rain and it can't soak up any more fluids." The 14 significant noncompliance incidents were made of the likes of over application of effluent, effluent put in the wrong places and structures being incorrectly made.

The farms would be re-inspected to ensure noncompliance was not continuing," Mapp said.

**The Southland Times**

## ***EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – RENEWAL OF RESOURCE CONSENTS FOR RIVER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE TE AWA KAIRANGI/HUTT RIVER, OTAKI RIVER, WAIKANA E RIVER AND WAINUIOMATA RIVER CATCHMENTS***

This document provides a non-technical summary of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) assessments submitted as part of the resource consent applications outlined in the table below.

Technical reports have been prepared in support of the applications. These can be accessed on Greater Wellington Regional Council's (GWRC) website [<http://www.gw.govt.nz/westernrivers>].

### ***APPLICATIONS FOR RESOURCE CONSENT FOR RIVER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES***

As set out below, GWRC has lodged four sets of resource consent applications to renew existing consents for river management activities undertaken for flood protection, erosion control and public amenity purposes in the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt, Otaki, Waikanae and Wainuiomata rivers.

Application location	Council reference	Date of lodgement
Te Awa Kairangi/ Hutt River and specified tributaries	WGN 130264 [32238]	5 <sup>th</sup> April 2013
Waikanae River and Waimeha Stream	WGN 130303 [32316]	22nd May 2013
Otaki River and specified tributaries	WGN 140054 [32483, 32484, 32485, 32486, 32487, 32488]	22 <sup>nd</sup> August 2013
Wainuiomata River	WGN 150094 [33210]	4 <sup>th</sup> November 2014

GWRC seeks a consent term of 35 years for all of the consents.

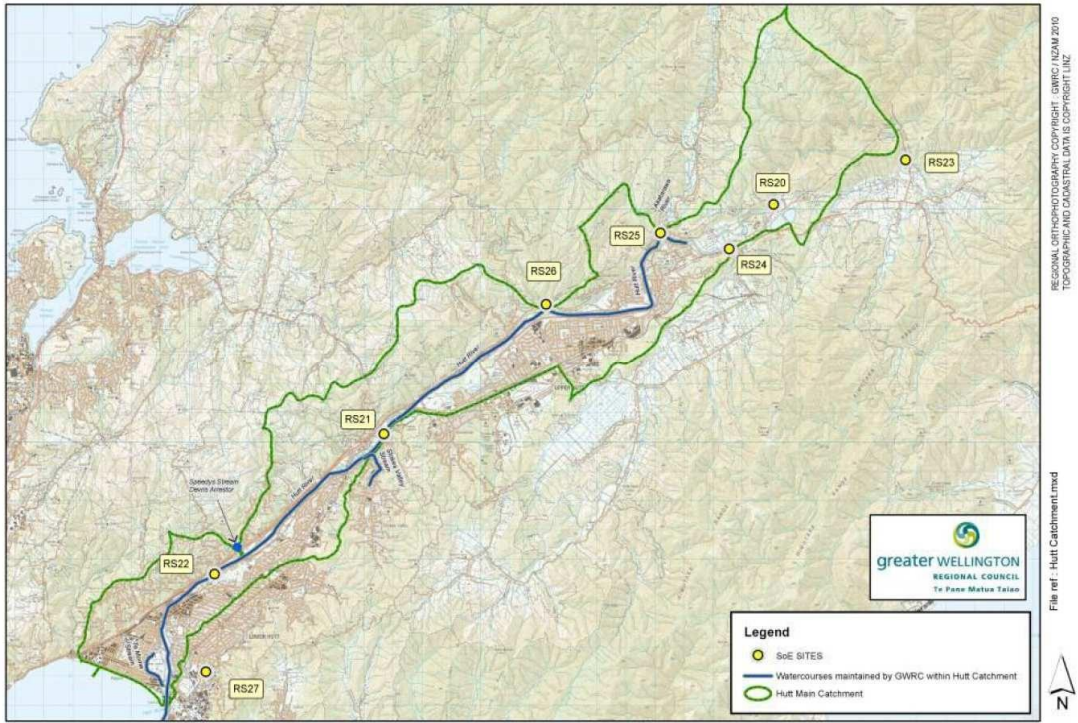


Figure: Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River catchment

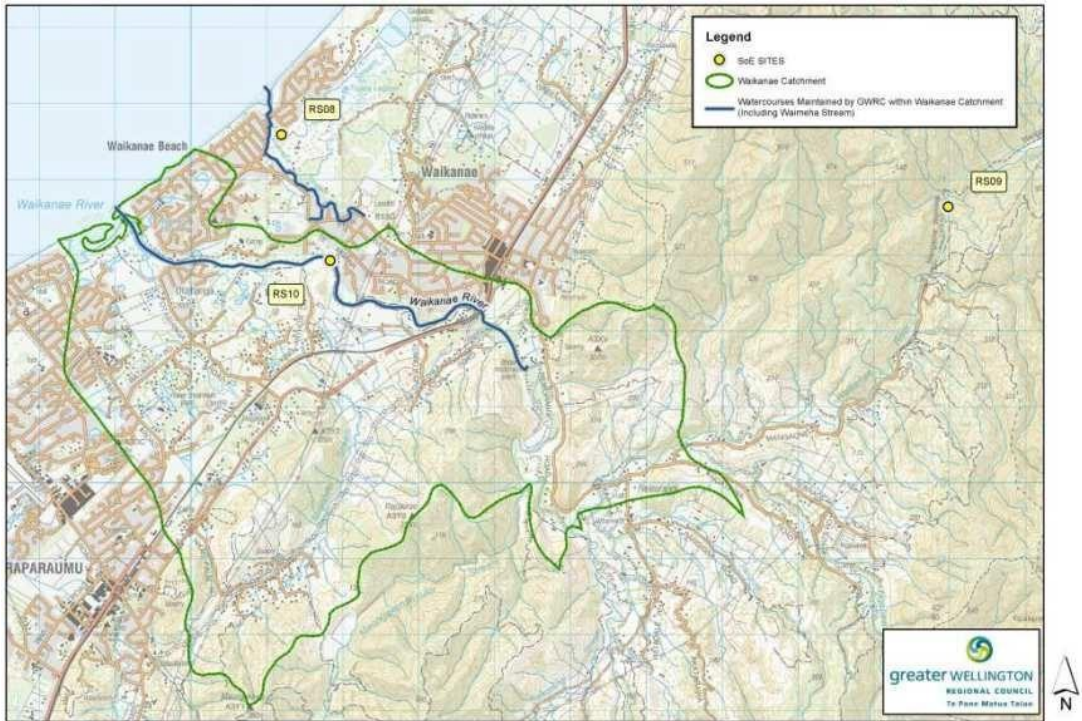


Figure 2: Waikanae River catchment

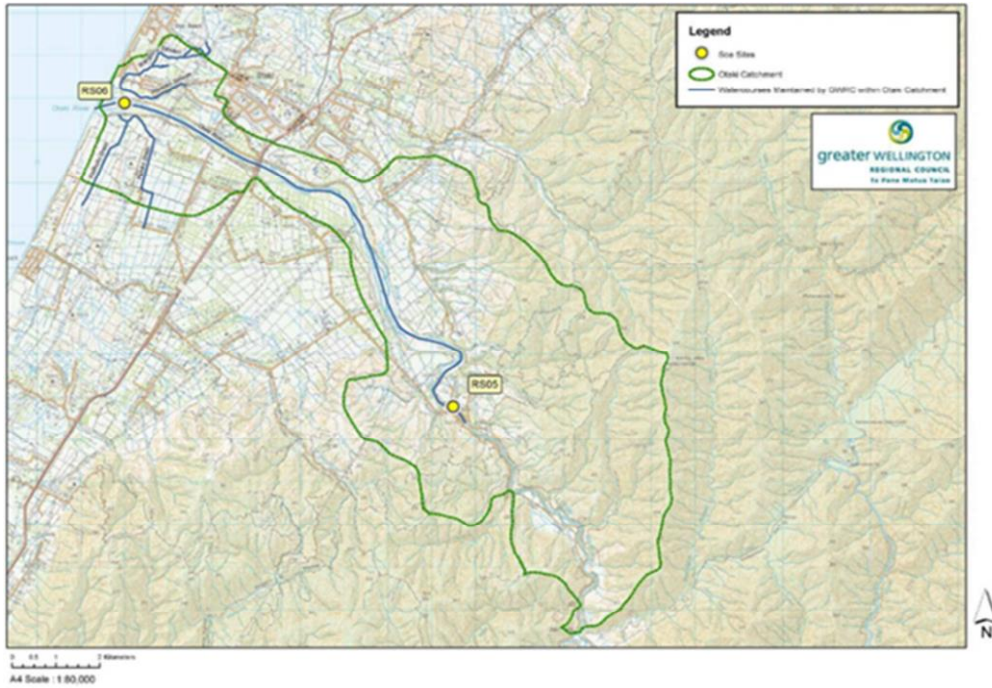


Figure 3: Otaki River catchment

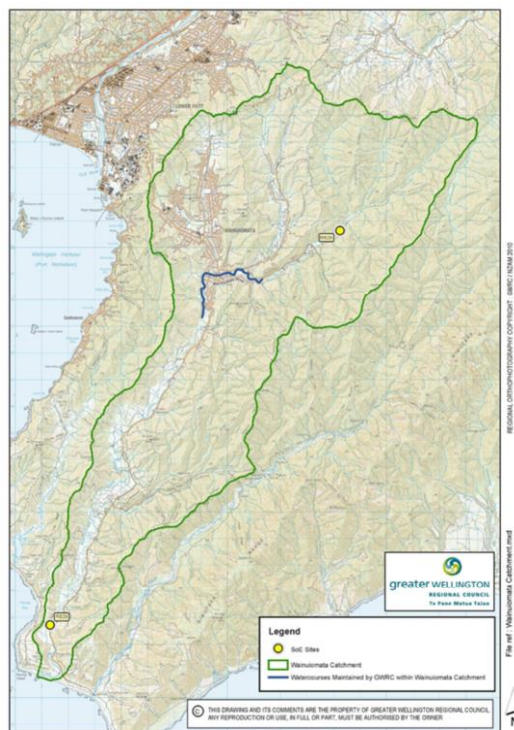


Figure 4: Wainuiomata River catchment

**THE NEED FOR RENEWED RESOURCE CONSENTS FOR RIVER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

River management activities have been undertaken across the Greater Wellington region for many years, with works on the Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River recorded as early as 1894. Today, the region’s floodplains are protected by infrastructure that is valued at approximately \$260M. This investment reflects the critical role flood protection plays in managing flood hazards.

The settlement and growth of adjacent urban areas, the protection and provision of infrastructure, and the use of agricultural and rural land is dependent on maintaining the risk of flooding and erosion at a known and acceptable level. To achieve this, comprehensive river management is required in these locations both now and in the future.

The listed applications form part of a wider flood protection project commenced in 2012 by GWRC. This includes the development and implementation of a Code of Practice (COP) to inform and guide river management activities. The COP sits alongside existing Floodplain Management Plans, operational management plans, annual works and maintenance plans, and environmental monitoring, to guide and direct GWRC's river maintenance activities.

### ***OBJECTIVES OF PROPOSED RIVER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES***

The objectives of the four sets of applications can be summarised as follows:

- to establish and maintain river channels on their design channel alignment and within their defined bed level envelope;
- to maintain the flood capacity of the existing channel by the removal of obstructions and gravel build-ups as necessary;
- to maintain the integrity and security of the existing flood defences (including stop-banks and bank protection works);
- to maintain the capacity of some smaller streams and drains by clearing obstructions and maintenance of outlet structures; and
- to maintain, or (where possible) improve, the in-river and adjacent ecological and riparian environment.

### ***SCOPE OF RIVER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES APPLIED FOR***

The range of river management activities currently taken by GWRC is comprehensive and varies for each catchment and tributary. The exact scope of each application can be found in their respective Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEEs).

As the nature of works required for each of the rivers is slightly different, all four sets of applications vary slightly in the scope of works applied for in the consents. Despite being on slightly different terms, all four sets include applications for land use consent and water and discharge permits. The Waikanae and Otaki river applications also include a coastal permit application.

The activities applied for under the different consents are extensive and include:

- the construction, maintenance, alteration demolition and removal of structures;
- the planting, maintenance and removal of vegetation;
- recontouring and mechanical ripping of the river bed and construction of diversion channels;
- shaping, recontouring and repair of bank edges, berms and stop-banks;
- clearance of flood debris and operation of machinery in the river bed;
- maintenance of drains;
- construction of public amenities including walkways and cycleways;
- excavation, disturbance and disposition of material; and
- gravel extraction and mouth realignment.

Specific large capital works such as the construction of new stop-banks, or application for the use of herbicides for control or removal of vegetation are not included in the application.

### ***POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE RIVER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES***

The effects of the activities individually, and as a whole, have been assessed using existing environmental information, and new information made available through the environmental investigation work being undertaken by GWRC. AEEs have been developed for each application.



Positive effects are significant and include the reduction of flood hazards and risks to life, infrastructure, property and the economy of the four catchments as well as the wider Wellington region. This positively benefits the economic and social well-being of these communities and the region as a whole.

**Potential adverse effects that have been identified include:**

- **Water quality:** These effects arise from the input of suspended sediments to the water column from the direct disturbance of the bed, or from works on banks or in culverts. The operation of machinery (particularly bulldozers) in the river bed gives rise to the greatest effects in this regard. Generally, such work will be undertaken for several weeks per annum.
- **Suspended solid concentrations of up to 700 mg/l** can be generated for short periods, which is about the same as that arising from a one year return period flood. The aquatic biota is naturally adapted to cope with such variations in turbidity; available information to date suggests that in general the overall effect of increased suspended solids in the water is relatively minor and can be mitigated to a reasonable degree by restrictions of operations to no more than half of every 24-hour period.
- **Aquatic ecology:** These effects arise from direct disturbance of the river bed habitat associated with construction activity, gravel extraction or bed recontouring. Activities such as gravel extraction have a significant impact on the habitat and ecology of the affected reaches, however available information to date suggests that such effects may be relatively short-lived, with the river acting to re-work the bed naturally and the aquatic biota re-colonising impacted areas relatively quickly. Mitigation is focused on incorporating final shaping of affected reaches to provide for more complexity of habitat to assist recovery. GWRC is committed to continued investigations into the impacts of in-river works on aquatic ecology, which will ultimately help to improve practice and enhance mitigation.
- **Birdlife:** Potential effects arise from disturbance of roosting or nesting birds, or from changes to potential nesting habitats on the river bed. Works currently undertaken in the river bed, especially the clearance of vegetation from the beaches within the river, are considered to be positive for the creation of potential nesting habitats. Proposed mitigation is focused on ensuring that if river nesting birds do commence breeding or nesting in the future, this will be detected and appropriate responses will be developed to mitigate any adverse effects.
- **Recreation:** Adverse effects are generally limited to in-river users (anglers, canoeists and kayakers) and arise from temporary disruption or restriction of access, or creation of hazards. Generally, the adverse effects on in-river users from river management activities do not appear to be significant. However, GWRC recognises that it needs to continue to work with user groups to address specific safety issues arising from damaged structures or debris in the river and to ensure that the design of any future grade control structures make provision for in-river users as far as is practicable.
- **Cultural:** effects may arise from changes to traditional areas of use or the disturbance of areas of significance. GWRC has established relationships with iwi and will continue to work to better understand their concerns, share knowledge, and make provision for the recognition of cultural values within the COP and Operational Management Plans. This consultation is ongoing.

Other potential adverse effects of the works on the landscape and visual amenity values of the river corridor are considered to be minor, particularly in the context of the other landscape enhancement work associated with implementing the Environmental Strategy for each catchment.

### **CONSULTATION AND RMA OBLIGATIONS**

Consultation has been undertaken with affected parties and interested groups in the preparation of these applications. The feedback received has been taken into account in the development of the applications. GWRC has requested that the applications be notified to ensure that any other affected or interested parties have an opportunity to have input to the consideration of the application.

The proposals are in keeping with the purposes of the RMA and are consistent with the objectives and policies of the relevant regional policy statement and plans. The proposals will deliver the anticipated environmental results that the policies of the regional plans are expected to achieve.

**Editor note: Members are encouraged to read through the application, the KFFC will be sending through a formal response and we would value any member's thoughts. Please email Michael Murphy at: [mnkmurf@gmail.com](mailto:mnkmurf@gmail.com) Or Malcom Francis at [malcolm1@xtra.co.nz](mailto:malcolm1@xtra.co.nz).**



*"We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give." - Winston Churchill*

**Club Activities – your participation on club trips is encouraged as its your chance to explore new waters.**

Date	Event	Contact person
Sunday 26 March	McWilliams Shield	Craig-Malcolm
Sunday 30 April	Last day you can fish Waikanae River until 1 October.	
28 to 30 April	Rangitikei River	Hugh
3 to 7 May	Rotorua Lakes trip – fully booked	Graham
19 to 20 May	Lake Otamangakau	Michael
22 May	AGM Kapiti Fly Fishing Club	

Please note: I if you have an item or items you would like to sell then please advise the editor and we can include your advertisement in the newsletter.

## Kapiti Fly Fishing Club

### Purpose:

- *To promote the art and sport of Fly Fishing.*
- *To respect the ownership of land adjoining waterways.*
- *To promote the protection of fish and wildlife habitat.*
- *To promote friendship and goodwill between members.*
- *To promote and encourage the exchange of information between members.*

### Club meetings

You are invited to attend our club meetings that are held on the **Fourth Monday** of each month.

The venue is the **Turf Pavilion Sport Grounds**, Scaife Street, Paraparaumu,

Our **meetings start at 7:30pm** with fellowship followed by speakers of activities.

Club Committee meetings are held on the first Monday of each month and the meetings are held at various member's homes and start at 7:30pm.

### Contacts

**President:** Craig Gutry: 04 902 2078  
Email: [craiggutry@gmail.com](mailto:craiggutry@gmail.com).

**Secretary:** Peter Haakman 04 904 1056  
Email: [phaakman@xtra.co.nz](mailto:phaakman@xtra.co.nz)

**Treasurer**  
Hugh Driver: ph.04 902 0177  
Email: [drivers@paradise.net.nz](mailto:drivers@paradise.net.nz).

**Past President**  
Stuart Ayres: ph. 04 904 1483  
Email: [stuartayres1@gmail.com](mailto:stuartayres1@gmail.com).

### Newsletter

**Committee:** Malcolm Francis: 06 3642101  
Email: [malcolmi@xtra.co.nz](mailto:malcolmi@xtra.co.nz).  
Peter Kettle: ph. 04 902 2892  
Email: [peterkettle@clear.co.nz](mailto:peterkettle@clear.co.nz)

Malcolm Francis: ph. 06 364 2101  
Email: [malcolmi@xtra.co.nz](mailto:malcolmi@xtra.co.nz)

Michael Murphy 027 591 8734  
[mnkmurf@gmail.com](mailto:mnkmurf@gmail.com).

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

Please remember that the club has two Five Weight 8'6" fly rods that members are welcome to use, just contact Malcolm Francis.

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*Newsletter copy to be received by Second Monday of each month, your contribution is welcome just send it to Spider [malcolmi@xtra.co.nz](mailto:malcolmi@xtra.co.nz)*

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