



Kapiti Fly Fishing Club

April 2017 Newsletter



PRESIDENT REPORT

As you read this there are a few rivers closing soon. Some rivers or parts of rivers are only available for fishing up to 30 April. Check out www.fishandgame.org.nz. for more details. F & G have given their web page a face lift. It looks great and is easy to navigate.

At the last meeting those who attended learned a little about the passion vine hopper and a fly tying demo. Where ever there are brambles or blackberry growing near the edge of waterways there is potential for the hoppers to be trout food. An easy tie and worth having in your fly box.

Ralph Lane and Graeme Waters gave a passionate wee talk on the resource management legislation bill. Those at the meeting agreed we need to voice our concerns of iwi control over our waterways. A letter has been emailed to Nathan Guy, Nick Smith and the leaders of both National and Labour parties. A copy of the letter will be sent to each member so you can also express your views to the powers that be to stop this bill going through. We have enjoyed access to waterways and trout fishing. To potentially have our trout fisheries locked and access denied is a shame. Many voices will show the views of New Zealanders.

The Mc Williams shield was finally contested. Since October several attempts were hampered by bad weather. It was a great day on the river. Water was clear and running slow. We ended up with 6 competitors. The bottom beat up to expressway bridge myself and Michael Mathews we saw a dozen fish. I landed one just below the footbridge at Otaihanga. Michael spooked several about 200 metres up including one which must have been 50 cm.

Tony Jacques and John Mc Kechnie hooked 5 between them but landed none in the middle beat. Mark Vogt and Kras Angelov landed none but had several follows. So, I won with a 20 cm Brown. The river below the SH1 Bridge is looking healthy although where the bulldozers have been above Greenaway its awful. They have levelled the rocks and left pools of stagnant water.

It is with great sadness that news is out that Lorna Frazer has passed away. The wife of our founding President Austin. She was a great support to Austin prior to dementia taking hold and robbing her of life. She is now at peace. Thank you to the few club members that attended her funeral last week.

See you all at the next club meeting

From Editor

Front cover: Brisk winters morning Hinemaiaia River photo by Malcolm Francis

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

***You are invited to the next KFFC Club Nigh on
Monday 24 April 2017 – Catherine Knight***

FROM THE TYRE'S BENCH AT SCHOOL ROAD –THE GLOW BUG



With winter approaching its time to check your fly box and check both the size and colour of your Glow Bugs ready for the winter run of the beloved fresh run Rainbow Trout. Glow Bugs are very easy to tie, just follow the instructions from the Fly Shop website

Materials

Hooks: TMC 2457 or Kamasan B110 size 10 to 14
Thread: Danville Fly Master 210 or Kevlar colour to match Glow Bug
Body: Egg Yarn or Mc Fly Foam colour of your choice
Weight: You can add a bead or lead wire to add weight

Step by Step Tying Instructions



Step 1

First apply glue to the hook then wrap the hook shank with tying thread, you don't want to go too far down the hook otherwise the thread will show, wind it back over itself finishing with the thread in the centre where you want the centre of your bug.

The position is important, I like to tie them with lot of hook showing so tie them forward on the hook shank.

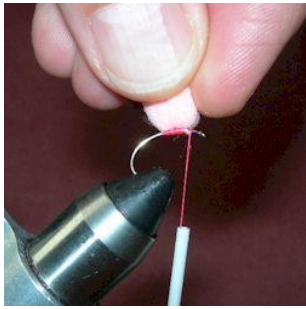


Step 2

Select the base colour yarn and then a thin strand of yarn for the dot. Use enough yarn, about 3 strands of the egg yarn, too little and the fly won't fill right around the hook.

Lay a thin strip of coloured yarn on the top and hold above the hook. Take the tying thread up over the top of the yarn twice, making sure you lay the second layer right on top of the first then pull down and tighten very firmly.

Care needs to be taken to keep the yarn from spinning around the hook when you tighten the thread.



Step 3

Once you have tightened, pull up on the egg yarn and wind the thread very tightly twice around the base of the yarn then whip finish behind the hook eye and trim.

Apply glue to all the thread to hold everything in place, - but careful not too much as you'll end up with hard lumps in the finished bug.



Step 4

Now, pull up on the egg yarn firmly. Then with a very sharp quality pair of scissors or a razor blade, cut straight across the yarn below your fingers in one clean cut.

This is where the size of the finished Glo Bug is determined, you will need to experiment to achieve the desired size.



Step 5

This is what it should look like, a nice curved cut. You now work the yarn down around the bottom of the hook with your fingers or the points of your scissors.

You need to take your time and be careful



Step 6

The finished Glow Bug after, if all goes well you won't need to do any extra trimming, it will be nice and symmetrical like this!

It's easy to add multiple colours; or a dot within a larger dot just by mixing your colours

An Idea worth sharing with you

A very useful tool that will speed up the process and help cut down on the waste of materials is the case from an old Bic Pen. All you need to do is remove the top part of the pen and used ink insert, adjust the size of the hole in tip by cutting off 5 milometers off the end.

All you then need to do is select the colour of the yarns you wish to use and use the Bobbin Threader to pull the yarn through the tip of pen case. Your other choice is to purchase the Amazing Glow Bug Dispenser.

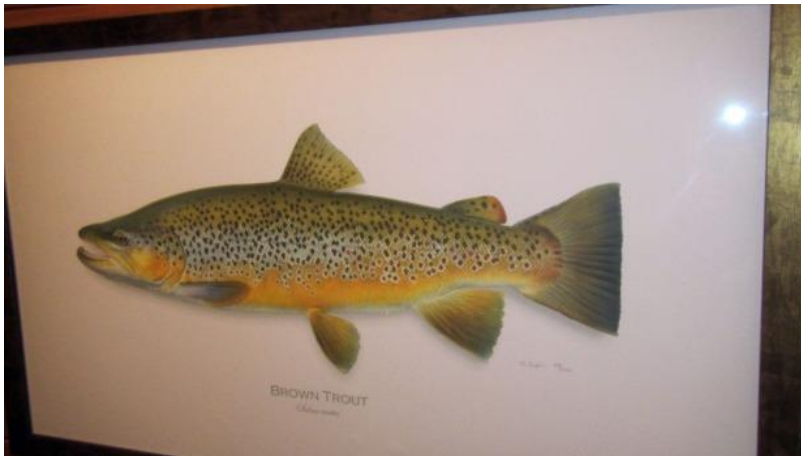
TRIBUTE TO ARTIST AND FISHERMAN MARTIN SIMPSON BY ZANE MIRFIN



Fly fishing for trout captures the beauty of nature and sport.

Christmas and New Year Holidays are always a great time for self-reflection, as well as rest, relaxation, eating, drinking, and merriment. I've always believed that we all need to be grateful for what we have and the families we get to enjoy life with, and recently I thought back to an insightful piece that local dental authority Ross Ferguson wrote last year in about the need for an attitude of thankfulness.

I haven't got the article available to quote Ross, but I believe he made very good points about the positives of being grateful for what you have, what you have achieved, and appreciating all the good fortune that occurs along life's continuing journey, despite the ups and downs of the modern lifestyle. The history of thankfulness goes back a long way and the Americans have got it well sorted with their annual Thanksgiving public holiday.



Martin Simpson's brown trout print takes pride of place in Zane Mirfin's lake house.

This tradition dates back to the early English pilgrims and Puritans celebrating their first harvest in the New World back in October 1621 but it was up to President George Washington to proclaim the first nationwide Thanksgiving celebration in 1789.

This past week I've been especially thankful of a fine gift bestowed upon me years ago by New Zealand artist Martin Simpson, a first-class brown trout print that takes pride of place on wooden panelling inside the front door of our family St Arnaud lake house.

Titled simply Brown Trout - *Salmo trutta*, and hand signed in art pencil M. Simpson 69/250, it is a true work of art that inspires angler and non-angler alike. Lit up with spotlights, the large trout print is exquisite, a true work of art, with each scale meticulously hand touched. With golden flanks and leopard spotted fins, flashing eyes and hooked kype, the trout artwork literally leaps off the wall into the eyeballs of the beholder.

Every day as I leave the house enroute to fishing, either recreationally or commercially, the immaculately crafted image created by Martin Simpson inspires me to seek out the best and biggest of the species. Brown trout, to my eyes, have always been the most beautiful fish on the planet and many others agree. Arnold Gingrich famously wrote that "A trout is a moment of beauty known only to those who seek it" and Simpson's talent to capture that moment in oils and acrylics was second to none.

Talented American fish portraiture artist James Prosek once observed that "trout are the embodiment of what I hold to be ideal" and Martin Simpson truly had the ability to translate such magic onto art paper. Martin lived the life of a real trout fisherman, relishing his time onstream, away from art and family. With Martin growing up in Nelson, I often ran across him at Tony Entwistle's fly shop years ago, enjoying his gentle ways, and sharing fishing stories and anecdotes.

My last long phone conversation with Martin was interviewing him extensively for an article I had been commissioned to write for Fish & Game Magazine called "Luring the Beasts of the Deep". Martin even caught his own beast of the deep in recent years with the capture of a personal best world class wild brown trout in excess of 16lb on a wilderness stream. Martin Simpson always showed great joy. Maybe it was because of his lifestyle and beliefs a devout Seventh Day Adventist, or maybe it was because of his true love of fishing.

Whatever as it was, Martin showed resolve in his greatest challenge as the spectre of terminal prostate cancer stalked him in his late 40s.

In his last days, tributes to Martin and his talent flowed in from around New Zealand and the world, onto Facebook and a special website where friends and colleagues could post messages of support and thankfulness for Martin to enjoy while he still could. Martin loved everything about the art of fishing for trout and was a true ambassador for the beautiful sport that we all love.

Legendary American Fly Fishing Author, Ernest Schwiebert, perhaps said it best: "Everything about our sport is beautiful. It's more than five centuries of books and manuscripts and folios are beautiful. Its pristine rivers are beautiful, and the landscapes that surround them are beautiful. "Fly fishing is an old and honourable sport. Its roots are literally found in medieval codes of chivalry. Our methods of fishing are beautiful. Its artefacts of rods and beautifully machined reels are beautiful. Its wading staffs and landing nets and split willow creels are beautiful. The best of sporting art is beautiful.

"The delicate artifice of dressing flies is beautiful. Such confections of fur, feathers, and steel are beautiful, and our work tables are littered with exotic scraps of tragopan and golden pheasant and blue chattering and Coq de Leon. Our sport is awash in such things, with bright rivers tumbling swiftly toward the salt, and the deft choreography of swifts and swallows working to a dancing swarm of flies, and the quicksilver poetry of the fish themselves.

"And in times of partisan hubris, selfishness and outright mendacity, beauty itself may prove the most endangered thing of all"

RIP Martin, you and your fish-filled artwork were inspiring and beautiful too.

Stuff

FISH OF THE FOREST: LARGE WOOD BENEFITS SALMON RECOVERY BY EMILY HOWE



Salmon in a low flow river. Photo © Julie Morse

When spring arrives in the Pacific Northwest, bright tender leaves unfurl, snowdrops and balsam root push up through winter's brown blanket, and neighbours spill from their homes after holing up for the dark, damp months of the year. We awaken, stretch, and emerge; eager to reconnect after a winters-long hermitage.

In cold waters running from mountains to sea, another emergence is happening. From March through June, tiny salmon fry rise from gravel nests, their stomachs still distended yolk sacs. As they draw down their yolk stores, juvenile salmon begin feeding on the stream's insect life. There are six anadromous salmon species in the Pacific Northwest — Chinook, coho, sockeye, pink, chum, and steelhead. As juveniles, each species specializes in a slightly different cuisine and method of foraging food, as well as the amount of time they spend in freshwater before heading out to sea.

Related Articles

In turn, each foraging strategy provides a different evolutionary advantage, as well as a different suite of vulnerabilities. The evolutionary trade-off for juvenile salmon essentially boils down to two choices: spend years growing as large as you can in food-limited freshwaters to avoid being eaten upon ocean arrival, or head directly to the coast where plentiful food encourages rapid growth, but hungry predators abound.

Historically, the advantages and vulnerabilities of the two strategies were well balanced. But today, human demands on the landscape have shifted the balance. A typical Chinook or coho strategy, for example, is to spend extensive time rearing in quiet freshwater streams before migrating to the ocean. Activities that impact small streams and rivers, such as logging, development, pollutants and climate change, therefore directly threaten these species. As a result, these fish appear on the US federal endangered species list in Washington, Oregon, California, and Idaho. The freshwater life strategy that once promoted a size advantage upon ocean entry, is now a significant liability.

Ecological Portfolios: Maintaining Stability in the Face of an Uncertain Future

Similar to efficient financial portfolios, biological systems depend upon a diversity of ecosystem components (i.e. marshes, streams, forests, rivers) to guard against volatility. The idea is that a wide assortment of diversifying features in biological systems stabilizes their performance, just as diversification across assets can stabilize returns to stock portfolios. Simply stated, you wouldn't put all your financial eggs into one short-sale basket. Financial security and growth requires a far more complex portfolio.

Beneficial "portfolio effects" play out in virtually every ecosystem, but are especially well documented for salmon and the landscapes they depend on. By studying pristine landscapes, such as Alaska's Bristol Bay region, it is now clear to scientists that the best ecological tool for managing risk and recovering salmon is to maintain a thick portfolio of complex habitats across the landscape.

For Pacific Northwest salmon, the portfolio of available ecosystems is dangerously thin, unable to provide diversified insurance against ever encroaching human impacts and an uncertain future. The Nature Conservancy of Washington aims to change that.



Large wood project in Ellsworth Creek Preserve. Photo © The Nature Conservancy (David Ryan)

To enhance natural river processes critical to salmon and watershed recovery, TNC and its partners are reintroducing fallen trees to streams and floodplains throughout coastal Washington, Puget Sound, and the Central Cascades. This restoration technique ranks as one of the most urgent actions needed for the recovery and future resilience of salmon because it promotes a complex portfolio of aquatic habitats. Once in the water, large wood initiates log jams that in turn increase natural scour, create new pools and deepen existing ones, provide slow-water refuge for juvenile fish, create gravel beds for nesting, trap nutrients in streams, and increase food availability.

Why Do River Systems Need More Wood? A History Lesson on Stream Cleaning and River Simplification

Consider your mental image of a scenic river tumbling from glaciated mountain headwaters, rushing through forested foothills, and meandering across floodplains before meeting the sea. Does your image include downed trees and piled up stumps, or log jams spanning entire river channels? Does it include a free-flowing river eating through forest as it traverses across lowland valleys? If not, you are in good, but perhaps flawed company. Most of us have never experienced an “uncleaned,” freely meandering river.

As a global society, we have spent the last 100 years intentionally removing wood from stream and river channels in order to improve navigation, water conveyance, and transportation of goods. Wood removal was once even thought to promote fish passage. As a result, the amount of large wood in streams is far below natural levels. Historically, coastal river travel required navigating — on average — one downed tree every 6 feet. Today, you’d be lucky to find one tree every quarter mile.



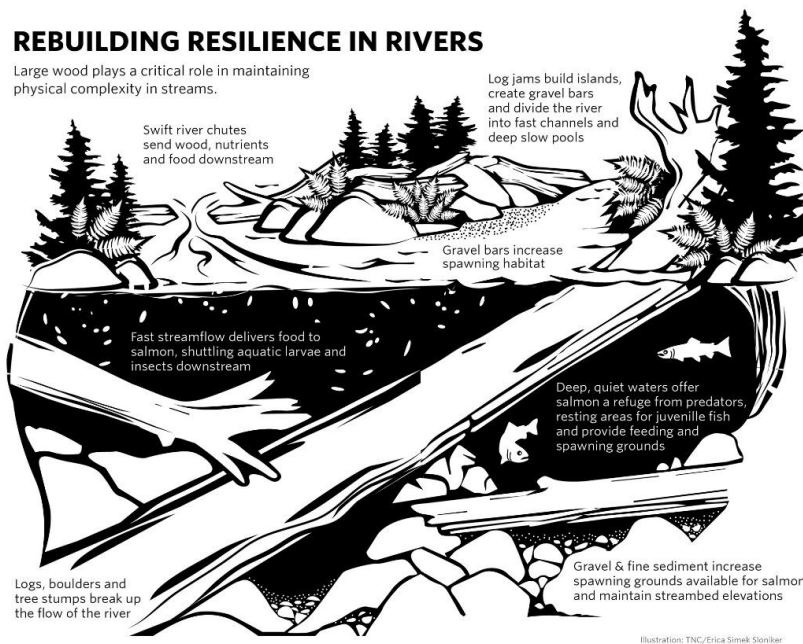
Large wood completed project in Hurst Creek. Photo © The Nature Conservancy (Kyle Smith)

The cumulative effect of large wood removal projects over the past century has been to severely simplify river systems. If complexity promotes ecological resilience, then river simplification can only hinder it.

Rebuilding Resilience in Riverine Landscapes: The Scientific Case for Large Woody Debris

With rivers confined between levee walls and riparian corridors stripped of large trees, it could be a half century before restoration of riparian and river processes naturally contribute wood to river systems again. In heavily damaged landscapes like coastal Washington, rebuilding river complexity and resilience requires a bit of a jumpstart.

Large wood plays a critical role in maintaining physical complexity in stream, river, and floodplain ecosystems. In the rush of water tumbling downstream, large wood accumulations create critical areas of deep, quiet water. These pools become repositories for fine sediments and gravel, influencing the amount of spawning grounds available for salmon and maintaining streambed elevations. Without quiet water, streams scour into deeply incised channels that are disconnected from floodplains, gravel deposits and side channels. Heavily scoured stream systems are apparent in areas damaged by destructive logging practices, particularly splash dam operations that were once used to transport timber out of the backcountry. On TNC's Hurst Creek Preserve on Washington's Olympic Peninsula, splash dam scouring and wood removal dropped the bottom of the river by eight feet — right down to the bedrock.



Benefits of large wood in streams. Illustration © The Nature Conservancy (Erica Simek Sloniker)

Pools created by large wood also promote the deposition of decaying leaves, sticks, and other particles. In this way, streams hold onto nutrients that would otherwise be flushed downstream. Scoop your hand through the debris at the bottom of a pool, and you'll find a teeming community of tiny worms and insect larvae. Meanwhile, the wood itself becomes a perfect surface for growing algae — the slippery brown scum that makes river walking treacherous. While perhaps an unappetizing menu, decaying leaves and brown scum represent the base of the food web upon which juvenile salmon depend.

In floodplain valleys and estuarine deltas, large log jams are island builders and river dividers. Log jams at the head of gravel bars eventually become large, forested islands. These islands force the river to meander across floodplain valleys, cutting through riparian forest in a braid of channels that reinforces the cycle of erosion, treefall, and island formation. The cycle ensures a complex mosaic of gravel bars, islands, floodplains, swift river chutes, quiet pools, and backwater streams — a kaleidoscope of habitats that offer salmon refuge from predators, feeding and spawning grounds, and safe routes to the sea. The entire process hinges on constant movement and constant change, creating an ecological portfolio that rivals the best the stock market has to offer.

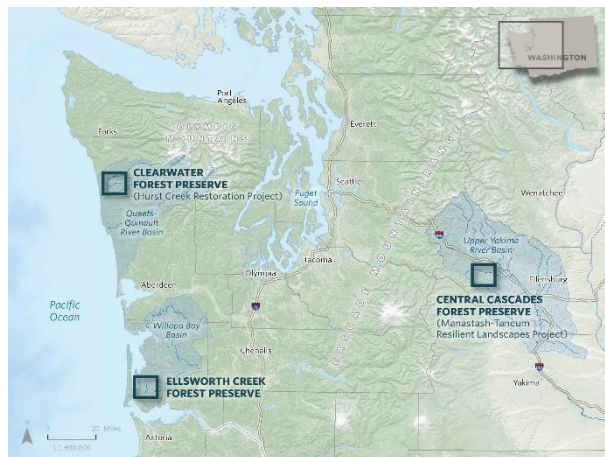
Imagine running on a treadmill while trying to grab your lunch off a moving conveyor belt gliding along in the opposite direction. Now, imagine that the very little food on that conveyor belt is all mixed up with things that look like food, but isn't actually edible. Also, you're only allowed to open your eyes every 5 seconds to see what's

coming down the pipe, while your competitive cousin aggressively knocks away your arm as you reach for food (that's a coho trait, by the way). Finally, you are ravenous because you are training for an ultramarathon. While perhaps a great exercise in agility and patience, this is a terrible way to calorie load and build body mass. Unfortunately, this scenario emulates the challenge of feeding and growing in simplified river systems for juvenile salmon.

A river system without obstructions flows smoothly and evenly, perfect for a leisurely canoe paddle. The problem, however, is that drift-feeding fish must constantly expend swimming energy while they forage for insects drifting downstream. Fish growth, it turns out, relies on a complexity of streamflow velocities because fish use fast and slow moving water in different ways. Fast water is the primary food delivery system, shuttling aquatic caddisfly larvae, diptera, terrestrial insects, and sometimes even shrews down nature's conveyor belt. In contrast, quiet waters and stream edges afford fish with critical resting habitat and refuge from predators. However, resting grounds are not viable locations for finding enough food. Fish must balance their need for food with their need to rest, otherwise growth is stymied.

Log jams, boulders, and enormous tree stumps break up the flow of a river, creating swift chutes, back eddies, and deep pools in close proximity to one another. Here, a fish can belly up to the border between low speed water and swift currents, darting out to snatch insect prey drifting downstream, then retreating to rest and digest. For a fish trying to grow, this is far more efficient than constantly swimming upstream against the current. It allows fish to optimize the bioenergetics of their environment — balancing energy intake with energy used.

While the concept of resting habitat has long been associated with large wood in streams and rivers, scientists have only recently integrated stream hydrodynamics and bioenergetics models to assess the influence of habitat complexity generated by large woody debris. It turns out that most river stretches are too swift for fish to grow because they expend the majority of their energy simply trying to hold their place in the river. The results seem surprising at first for an aquatic species, until you realize that you cannot grow zucchini in deep shade, cacti in a marsh, or chickens on tree bark. Each species has evolved to meet its own environmental optimum. But how much wood is enough?



Large wood projects in Washington.

Scientists don't yet know the full answer to this question, but emerging results are encouraging. For starters, Chinook grow just as well in streams with one third less wood than natural conditions. Even better news is that large woody debris doesn't need to slow streams down very much in order to have far reaching impacts. On the Merced River, the reintroduction of large wood slowed average stream speed by only 5-20%. This small reduction in speed, however, effectively *quadruples* the potential area of the river where salmon can actually grow. That's the equivalent of adding 8 extra miles to a 2-mile long stream.

Setting the Stage for Recovery: Celebrating Humans and Nature

With the ambitious goal of tripling salmon returns in key river basins by 2020, these results are especially gratifying for TNC Washington, which has large wood projects throughout coastal Washington, Puget Sound, and the Central Cascades. The projects began on TNC's Ellsworth Creek Preserve, which lies in the heart of timber country. The nearly 8,000-acre preserve encompasses an ancient stand of old-growth forest, as well as acres of heavily logged second growth. Adjacent to the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge and a rare un-diked estuary on the Naselle River, the landscape brims with salmon potential.



Juvenile salmon.

When TNC purchased the property, investment companies were sweeping into the timber market. Purchasing land just long enough to turn a profit, these companies left struggling logging communities and over-worked landscapes in their wake.

It is here that innovative minds found a way to interweave the long-term needs of humans and nature. To promote watershed restoration, TNC has removed roads that once ran along the banks of Ellsworth, torn out stream barriers to fish passage, and added 49 meticulously engineered log jams to promote habitat complexity and recover hydrologic processes along the creek.

Make no mistake. This is invasive, challenging work that requires enormous skill, laser focus, and devoted partnerships. The process requires heavy equipment *in* streambeds, chainsaws felling riparian trees, and cabled zip-lines plunging tangles of logs into stream channels. The operation appears the antithesis of the wilderness leave-no-trace ethic. But despite the heavy machinery needed to fell trees and place jams, nowhere will you see the concrete blocks, bulkheads, and steel anchor cables of so many restoration projects. This is an organic operation, meant to be self-sustaining once the restoration crews pull back their equipment.

If you are thinking about the high cost of that work, you'll be especially interested to hear what helps to fund it. As part of its forest restoration objectives, TNC's landscape prescription includes thinning second growth tree farms. The pairing provides much needed economic stability for skilled natural resource workers, a source of revenue for TNC, and accelerates ecological resilience for endangered salmon, aquatic ecosystems and coastal rainforest.

TNC is now advancing the watershed restoration model it developed in Ellsworth Creek to two other areas — the Hurst Creek Preserve and the Manastash-Taneum Creek Preserve at the headwaters of the Yakima River on the eastern slopes of the Cascades. Although only time will tell the extent of TNC's success, ambitious large wood installation projects are certainly setting the stage for river and salmon recovery.

Emily Howe, PhD, is the aquatic ecologist for the Washington chapter of The Nature Conservancy.

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Editor note: After reading this article it left me questioning our present river management practices and its impact of the life living within our waterways.

SPECIAL REPORT: HOW POLLUTED ARE NEW ZEALAND'S RIVERS? BY TONY WRIGHT

Kiwis feel passionate about the health of their waterways, and rightly so, but sometimes the real facts behind what is polluting them can be buried behind hyperbole and over-zealous views. This was on display in abundance when Environment Minister Nick Smith announced his '90 percent Swimmable Rivers by 2040' decree last week.

Dr Smith laughed off criticism of the plan, which is essentially to fence off all Kiwi waterways from livestock by 2030 and change the criteria of what swimmable water actually is, as 'junk science'.

In a special report into the state of NZ's waterways, Newshub has interviewed and gathered resources from several independent freshwater scientists, the dairy farming industry, (including farmers and scientists) and NIWA, to give you the full picture on the health of New Zealand's rivers.

Part one: of Newshub's special investigation will focus on what exactly is the pollution being put into our rivers and the effects.

Part two: will analyse the efforts being undertaken to protect Kiwi waterways from further pollution, and what is being done to reinvigorate those rivers that are failing.

Part three: will examine the effects of climate change, and whether or not we've reached a tipping point for overall river health decline in New Zealand.

Part four: will look at the battle over the blame of our failing river health, and conclude just who is responsible for the overall decline in freshwater quality.

Part One - What is polluting our rivers?

It's hard to argue that many of our low-lying rivers are being polluted and that the agriculture industry, and in particular beef and dairy farming must take a fair share of the blame.

To their credit, Kiwi dairy farmers have spent over a billion dollars in combating river pollution, while DairyNZ has implemented science-based regulations that leading water experts say have helped turn the tide in improving the health of many of our waterways.

And while it's easy to simply point the finger at dairy farming, all agricultural industries, and indeed all New Zealanders, even city dwellers, must carry some of the blame for our water pollution.



Some of New Zealand's rivers have seen a rapid decline in health, such as the Selwyn River in Canterbury. (Dr Mike Joy)

What is the main cause of this pollution?

That question at least has an easy answer: Agriculture - but it's not been a recent occurrence, it's been happening since the first pastoral farms were created in New Zealand in the 1800s. But with the agriculture industry being a big player in the New Zealand economy, examining the link between pollution and agriculture can be tough to evenly gauge.

What are the main contaminants?

Sediment: Fine material from deforestation

Nutrients: Nitrogen and phosphorus from livestock urine and fertilizer

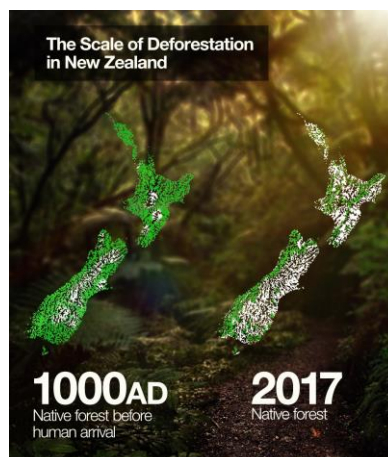
Bacteria: E. Coli from livestock excrement

Sediment from deforestation

It's easy to forget New Zealand is one of the most deforested nations on Earth, with only 25 percent of our native forests left untouched, and they're mostly on the west coast of the South Island.

So, while New Zealand does have pockets of beautiful and unspoiled native forests, the majority of our land has been cleared and is used in the agriculture, and in particular, the farming industries.

We've also cleared 95 percent of our native wetlands, which if they were still in existence, would play a major part in protecting waterways from pollution.

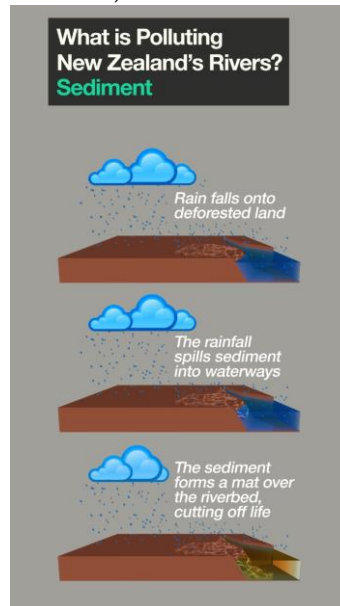


New Zealand's native forests have been burnt off and cleared ever since human settlement began 800 years ago, and our waterways are now paying the price. Dr John Quinn is NIWA's chief scientist of freshwater and estuaries, and told Newshub this initial clearing of New Zealand's forests has a continuing impact on our waterways.

"There would have been a huge dollop of sediment happen when land was first cleared, and often that was just done with burning and pretty unfriendly sorts of approaches and there are legacy effects of all that deforestation that are still around our river channels today.

"Some input of sediment in rivers is part of a natural process, it creates sandy beaches. You have to have a level of erosion that is part of the natural system; it's just how much has it been accelerated." Dr Mike Joy teaches environmental sustainability at Massey University. He's studied the declining health of New Zealand rivers for decades and has long been a vocal figure in raising awareness.

"When we get heavy rainfall events we get huge amounts of fine material from deforested areas. "This sediment comes off the land and clogs up the rivers making them brown and dirty, but the biggest impact is that the sediment then forms a mat over the bed of the stream, and cuts off all the habitat for the life in it."



Dr Tom Stephens works as a water scientist for DairyNZ and his chief job is to help farmers try and improve their water quality. He says one of the industry's biggest battles is to protect our rivers from further sediment gain.

"Once it starts to move on the land it takes a long time to slow down. If it gets in our waterways it takes a long time to get out, so we're talking decades to century's worth of sediment loss. It's what we're currently trying to address through our water quality levels."

Dairy farming is only part of the sediment problem

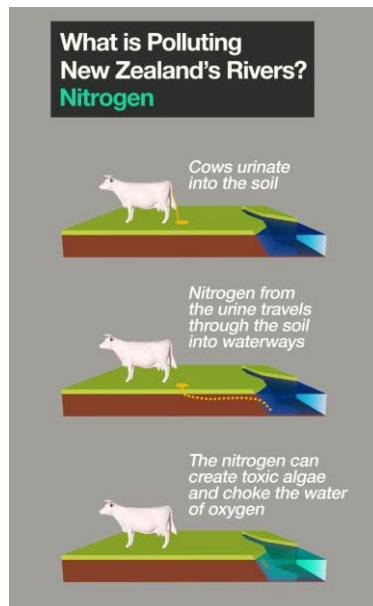
Dr Quinn says high intensive dairy farming is 'a' cause, but drystock farming (farming animals for meat and wool) is much more widespread - and has been since the 1800s.

"If you look at the amounts of sediment that comes off that drystock farming, and partly because it's on the steeper hill country, it's more erodible as well.

"So, dairy's part of the problem but is certainly isn't all of the problem."

Nutrients from farm animals

This is where the booming dairy and beef industries must take a fair share of the blame for the high levels of nitrogen being put into New Zealand's waterways - the direct effect of high volumes of cow urine.



Dr Joy says nitrogen produced by cow urine is having a major detrimental effect on New Zealand's waterways. "If anyone's seen a cow peeing it's a huge volume in a small area, and the land and the plants can't possibly cope with most of it and it makes its way through the soil. "Depending on soil moisture, levels of rainfall and a whole lot of other factors, most of it makes its way through the ground to lakes to rivers.

"It's not so much the nitrogen itself that's the problem, but that it's a nutrient, and it grows in the plants and the lakes, and there's algae and then algal bloom; either toxic algae, or algae that grows to such an extent that it takes the oxygen out of the river, out of the water itself and the animals die." The dairy industry is of course incredibly aware of the nitrogen problem from cow urine, and is trying to use the latest science to combat it.

"The biggest challenge for us is actually catching, and interrupting that urine patch," says DairyNZ water scientist Dr Tom Stephens. "When it's deposited it's in a very dense, sudden pool, and it can escape the surface layers of the sediment where the root systems are and where the growth is occurring and where that nitrogen would otherwise be captured, and once it escapes that then it's going to travel.

"It will either go into the ground water, and it will take years and decades to then emerge or, and a lot of the nitrogen on a dairy farm will do this."

Human health issues from bacteria and in particular: E. Coli

E. Coli comes from the faeces of animal livestock, and has become a major factor in stopping Kiwis from swimming in their rivers. E. Coli is a major health hazard - it can make you sick, especially if you drink water contaminated with it such as what occurred in Hawke's Bay in 2016. DairyNZ regulations mean its farmers must fence off all waterways on their land and 96 percent have done so - but no such regulations exist for beef, sheep or deer farming.

Environment Minister Nick Smith wants this compulsory across all farming industries by 2030. One wonders why it has taken the Government so long to implement such a measure.

It's not just agriculture and farming polluting New Zealand's rivers

The Tasman Pulp and Paper Mill is continuously polluting the Tarawera River in the Bay of Plenty, and is being allowed to do so because the mill hires local people. The Tarawera River now has an unenviable nickname, the 'Black Drain'. This perhaps sums up the great dichotomy of employment versus the environment: Our Kiwi communities want jobs, but they also don't want to pollute our rivers.

In 2009, the Government granted permission to the mill's owners, Norwegian company Norske Skog, to keep polluting the Tarawera River for another 25 years, despite official protests from local iwi. In essence, the Tarawera

river is being destroyed to keep a few hundred-local people employed. The profits made by the mill go back to 'clean, green' Norway.

Invading species is also a massive problem

Remember those "have you seen didymo" TV ads a decade or so ago?

Invasive plants and animals in our waterways are still a major problem in 2017, with foreign species of fish like toy carp wreaking havoc on the natural vegetation in our Kiwi lakes, exacerbating the decline in water quality.

Dr Quinn says noxious plants like didymo are still common in New Zealand but have been overshadowed by the pollution saga from agriculture.

"We see a whole lot of nuisance plants getting into our lakes which eventually results in quite major deterioration. "It's quite difficult at times to get simple messages across to the public because it really is quite complicated and often people want to reduce it down to one or two things and what we're dealing with is a syndrome of impacts that humans are having and we really need to understand is how to manipulate a number of things at once if we're to restore these water bodies to what we want them to be."

Editor: This is the first part of a four-part series by Newshub, the following three stages will follow in future newsletters.

GREAT TUSSLE THIS PM BY HUGH DRIVER.

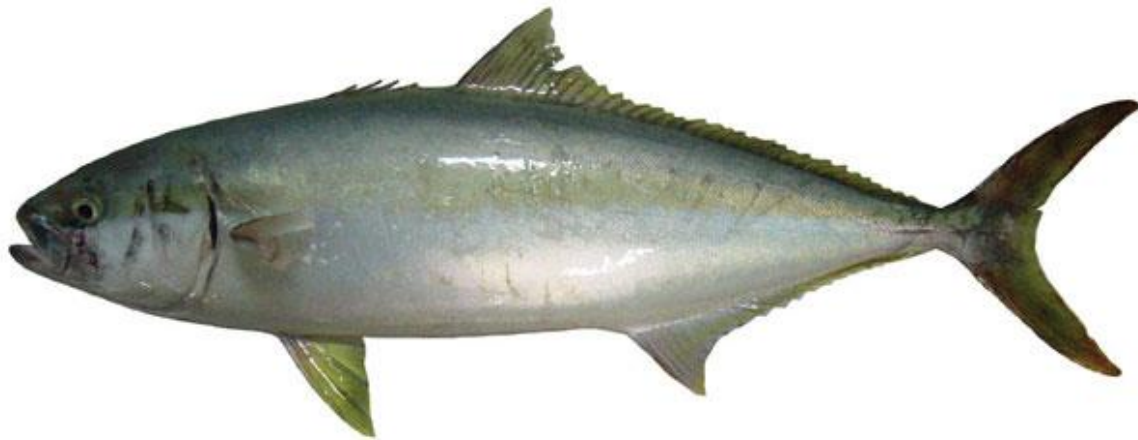


In the kayak after lunch I was (taking a break from my computer) - chasing kawahi and caught a few small ones, drifting down with the wind /tide just off Raumatī 100m or so - I was casting and retrieving a hex wobbler with a single hook. Got a touch so I stopped reeling in then I thought a second attempt and I tightened up - felt like a larger kawahi to start with then I realised as line was being stripped that it was a bit bigger - but what was it as it stayed deep?

Bloxxx Hexx it then took off out to sea and I then suspected a Kingi with me being towed and still the line was being stripped I had no option but to tighten the drag or I was going to run out of line. My rod and reel are barely adequate for a decent kawahi let alone what I had on!

I tried in vain to get some line back on the reel - it was singing a fair bit at times - I finally got a bit of line back then lost it all again in the next run which then ran south along parallel to shore. This was repeated several more times over the following 25 minutes and the runs started getting shorter - it was beginning to tire (me too) but still I had not seen the fish. I could not get his head up to try and get a glimpse, then as I slowly was gaining ground it circled the kayak and came nearer the surface and indeed a Kingi - a bigun a real bigun!!!

Now I knew I was in trouble, I had a net that I can only just get kawahi into and no gaff - but in any case, I doubt if I could get it aboard the kayak without me going for a swim at the same time. The tussle continued with the Kingi determined to get right under the kayak for another 10 minutes or so; the fish was buggered and finally I got it to the surface alongside my kayak and touched its belly (got a measure of length against the fittings on the kayak) I could not believe how big it was! It decided it did not like the surface water much and took off again only to be hauled back to the kayak. I was trying to set it up so I could get a rope loop round its tail however it was vertical in the water and its head popped right up out of the water, could I retrieve my lure from the corner of its mouth? It did not like me touching near its gills and gave a flick at that point my line broke and it sank slowly vertically below the surface gently turned and very slowly swam away.



What a great tussle (about 45mins in total), shame I lost my lure, but then again, I was only on crappy old 20-pound line!

Fish was over 1.6m long as assessed against the length between fixtures on my kayak and probably in excess of 350mm (might have been 400mm) deep in the belly. How heavy do you think that would be?

Cheers Hugh 😊

PRIME MINISTER MUST ACT ON HIS CHIEF SCIENTIST'S ADVICE AND PROTECT OUR FRESH WATER

The Prime Minister is being urged to listen to his own science advisor and show strong leadership by protecting New Zealand's fresh water from unthinking development and exploitation.

Chief Science Advisor Professor Sir Peter Gluckman has just issued a wide-ranging report on the state of the country's fresh water in which he warns some waterways have already gone beyond the tipping point and changes could be irreversible.

Fish & Game New Zealand chief executive Bryce Johnson says Sir Peter's report makes for grim reading. "Sir Peter's analysis is deeply disturbing and it is shameful the prime minister's own science advisor concludes some waterways are now so badly degraded, the damage is irreversible.

"It just shows just how bad the situation is. This is yet another wake-up call and the public should be concerned by Sir Peter's thorough and sobering analysis," Mr. Johnson says. Bryce Johnson says the report shows the damage is extensive and widespread.

“Sir Peter is warning some waterways are already at tipping point and that it’s unrealistic to expect rapid restoration of water quality across the country.

“For other waterways, he says repairing the damage will take more than half a century.” This is deeply concerning. “What the report provides is yet further confirmation the problem is now too big to ignore – it’s now at the stage where it’s starting to seriously threaten our environmental, cultural and economic wellbeing.”



Too late for this trout.

Bryce Johnson is calling on the Prime Minister to listen to his own scientific advisor. “This government established the office of the Prime Minister’s Chief Science Advisor. Sir Peter’s job is to provide clear, unvarnished analysis of the scientific facts – he’s done that and the challenge now is for Mr. English to actually listen to what Sir Peter is saying.

“It’s time for the Prime Minister to show strong leadership with decisive action and long term commitment. This won’t please everybody – we can’t pretend and it will be easy but it is very necessary and well overdue. “Sir Peter’s report may be unpalatable for Mr. English, but if he fails to acknowledge the call for action, then he is turning the Office of Chief Science Advisor into a toothless tiger. New Zealand deserves better than that.

“The Prime Minister needs to act now and act decisively,” Mr. Johnson says.

Mr. Johnson says a good place to start is by taking up one of Sir Peter’s key recommendations for better long term planning and strategy. “I wholeheartedly support this recommendation. For too long, New Zealand has bumbled along without thinking about the future and properly planning for coming generations,” Mr. Johnson says.

“It is time to put this right by establishing a futures commission to plan our economic wellbeing within environmental limits. Even better, call it the Commission For Future Generations and encourage young New Zealand to get involved.

“The government says it is concerned about young people not voting – here’s a chance to encourage the younger vote by giving them a chance to have a proper say in their own future,” Mr. Johnson says. Bryce Johnson says the options facing all New Zealanders are stark.

“New Zealand has to abandon its present path of exploiting the environment and ruining it. Sadly, unless there is immediate action, a ruined environment is the legacy our children and future generations will inherit from decades of unthinking abuse and exploitation of New Zealand’s freshwater,” says Mr. Johnson.

“It is time to act and act decisively.”

Posted in National, Environment; by Grant Dyson

HARE MYTHOLOGY – WHY WE’RE ALL MAD FOR HARES BY MATTHEW DENNISON

We have long been fascinated by the hare - Britain's fastest land mammal, surrounded by myth and infamous for their 'mad' March courtship rituals. Matthew Dennison explores and explodes the mythology surrounding this iconic lagomorph



Brown hares boxing, a spring mating ritual which actually lasts much longer than just March.

Hare mythology has fascinated us for centuries. Ever since the Romans first brought them to Britain, hares have had a role to play in legend and myth, from Cornwall’s otherworldly White Hare to the time Alice attended the Mad Hatter’s tea party courtesy of Lewis Carroll. Yet the admiration doesn’t stop with the pages of stories and history. To see a pair of boxing hares is to witness a spring rite of passage, though they box long after March, and they are still part of our gamebook. So, what is it about the mad March hares that has us so hooked? Matthew Dennison investigates.

Britain’s fastest land mammal is the brown hare and they need to become Easter, as the Easter bunny embarks upon chocolate egg delivery duties. Find out more about our spring festival, read [Eostre and Easter. What are the origins of this Spring festival?](#)

HARE MYTHOLOGY

In her bestselling novel of 1930, *The Edwardians*, the writer Vita Sackville-West evoked essentially unchanging English country life. Around the house at the centre of the novel – a loosely fictionalised version of her ancestral home, Knole – she imagined a parkland setting unchanged over many centuries: “The background was the same: the grey walls, the flag on the tower, the verdure of the trees, the hares and the deer feeding on the glades.” Like a vignette from a medieval hunting tapestry, the creatures that animate Sackville-West’s vision of timeless pastoralism are the quarry of the chase: deer and hare.



Half human half hare figure sculptures by Sophie Ryder displayed outside the Pump Rooms and Abbey in Bath.

The brown hare is Britain's fastest land mammal. Propelled by those powerful hind legs which define its shape as surely as its long, black-tipped ears, the hare has been known to run at speeds exceeding 40mph. Added to its shyness, this astonishing turn of speed accounts for the apparent elusiveness of the hare. Sighted only rarely in some areas for much of the year, it retains a mystique long forfeited by rabbits.

In hare mythology, the hare is a creature with pagan, sacred and mystic associations, by turns benign, cunning, romantic or, most famously, in its March courtship rituals, mad. It is largely silent, preferring to feed at night or, in summer, as the last light fades from the day, a shadowy existence which adds to its mysteriousness in hare mythology.

In Alison Uttley's Little Grey Rabbit stories the character of Hare is superior and strutting, occasionally pernickety, always aloof – a rendering for children of the animal's natural reserve as well his appropriateness as a denizen of that world of aristocratic entitlement evoked by Sackville-West. For example, it is Hare who keeps Grey Rabbit up to scratch in the matter of housekeeping: "Where's the milk, Grey Rabbit?" asked Hare. "We can't drink tea without milk."

HARE MYTHOLOGY: LOCAL LEGEND

In hare mythology and folklore, hares are invested with a similar remoteness. The otherworldly White Hare, which in Cornish legend wove a path between the fishing smacks of the county's harbours at sundown, was thought to be either a warning of imminent tempest or the spirit of a broken-hearted maiden determined to haunt her faithless lover (a tempest of a different variety) and, in both cases, a sight to inspire foreboding and trepidation. In 1883, in the Folk-Lore Journal, William Black wrote that, "From India we learn that it is as unlucky to meet a hare as it is to meet a one-eyed man, an empty water-pot, a carrier without a load, a fox, a jackal, a crow, a widow, or a funeral."



Cornwall's White Hare warns the fisherfolk of tempests when not haunting a faithless lover.

Such superstition surrounding hare mythology appears not to have been confined to India. A book on British folklore published in 1875 recognised the status of the hare as an associate of disaster, and recommended repeating, "Hare before, Trouble behind: Change ye, Cross, and free me." In *Visions and Beliefs in the West of Ireland*, published in 1920, Lady Gregory recorded one of the most famous legends from hare mythology, despite its origins being not in Ireland but in Somerset. It concerned the trial for witchcraft in 1663 of an old woman called Julian Cox. A witness at the trial stated: "A huntsman swore that he went out with a pack of hounds to hunt a hare, and not far from Julian Cox's house he at last started a hare: the dogs hunted her very close... till at last the huntsman perceiving the hare almost spent and making towards a great bush, he ran on the other side of the bush to take her up and preserve her from the dogs; but as soon as he laid hands on her it proved to be Julian Cox, who had her head grovelling on the ground and her globes (as he expressed it) upward.

He knowing her, was so affrighted that his hair on his head stood on end; and yet he spake to her and ask'd her what brought her there; but she was so far out of breath that she could not make him any answer; his dogs also came up full cry to recover the game and smelled at her and so left off hunting any further. And the huntsman and his dogs went home presently sadly affrighted."

HARE MYTHOLOGY: HARES IN BRITAIN

The Romans are credited with introducing brown hares to Britain more than 2,000 years ago. If we are to believe the story of the Iceni queen Boudica consulting the entrails of a hare as an augury of victory in her uprising against the Romans in AD61, the animals had established themselves quickly. Their preference then as now was for open country and grassland, downs and flat marshlands. In succeeding centuries, farmland, particularly arable land, also proved popular with hares. Their chosen habitat is one that offers shelter in the form of long grass or heather; food in the form of herbs, grasses and cereal crops; and the broad expanses which afford a canvas for hares' remarkable speed. Before the advent of hare coursing and beagling, that speed was exercised principally in escaping foxes, the hare's principal natural predator. More recently, despite the greater speed of the sighthounds used for coursing, hares frequently outwitted their pursuers by their ability to turn and corner with unrivalled agility.



Mad hare days: it's March and the start of the mating season.

As with so many forms of British wildlife, today's hares are threatened by changing agricultural practice. Larger fields with a single cereal crop a year curtail hares' year-round food supply while offering them diminished cover, and their forms – shallow depressions in the ground – offer limited shelter and, potentially, a degree of exposure and vulnerability. A survey in 2008 estimated current brown hare numbers in Britain in the region of 800,000, a figure which represents a consistent if gradual decline since the Sixties. Unlike rabbits, hares are resistant to myxomatosis and have suffered no equivalent cull.

HARE MYTHOLOGY: MERCHANDISING THE HARE

If few town-based people are fortunate enough to see a hare in the wild, there can be no Britons unfamiliar with its appearance. Today hare mythology has extended and the hare motif is to be found on fabric, wallpaper, cushions, lampshades and ties; it has been used as a letterhead, a heraldic device and in the design of stock pins, cuff-links, brooches and charms for bracelets.



Stained glass in Long Melford, Suffolk, thought to suggest the indivisibility of the Trinity.

Hare mythology and particularly the ubiquity of hares in children's fiction and television programmes ensures a continual stream of merchandising. Hares remain a popular subject with sculptors and visual artists. Their spring-time "boxing", a mating ritual in which unreceptive females fend off amorous males, lends itself to a degree of anthropomorphism which appeals to an art-buying public largely ignorant of the truth behind this "mad" March ritual, once thought to be a fight between males. Ceramic and porcelain hares have been made by the Munich-based Nymphenburg factory, the Lomonosov factory in St Petersburg and by Meissen. Contemporary animaliers, such as sculptors Rupert Till and Sophie Ryder and ceramicist Elaine Peto, explore a continuing fascination with these enigmatic creatures.

For an earlier arts audience hare mythology and the hare itself possessed a similar magnetism. An image of three running hares formed into a circle has been found in medieval churches, cathedrals and even inns across Britain. A floor tile dated to around 1400, found in the nave of Chester Cathedral, depicts a trio of hares separated by trefoil-shaped vegetation. Joined at their tips, their ears form a triangle, each hare apparently with two ears, though the tile artist has drawn only three in total.



Wooden boss at Sampford Courtenay, Devon.

Varying in sophistication and elaboration, this iconography characterises all the “three hares” of church architecture in Britain, from a late-15th-century carved wooden boss in the chapel at Cotehele in Cornwall to a stained-glass roundel at Holy Trinity church, Long Melford in Suffolk, and a painted stone boss in the Lady Chapel of St David’s Cathedral in Pembrokeshire.

Research has failed to unearth any contemporary account of the symbolism of this recurring image, formerly dismissed as a popular signature among masons and carpenters. It is more likely that the intertwined imagery was intended to suggest the indivisibility of the Trinity. Another possible explanation is an association with the Virgin Mary, since hares were believed to possess hermaphrodite powers and therefore the ability to reproduce without loss of virginity. It is a far cry from the Romans’ perception of hares as symbolic of lust, abundance and fecundity: Pliny the Elder advocated a diet of hare as a means of increasing sexual attractiveness and also claimed that hare meat had the power to cure sterility.

HARE MYTHOLOGY: THE CURRENT OUTLOOK

If Pliny is right, the outlook for Britain’s birth rate is dim. Jugged hare, in which hare is stewed in wine and juniper berries and served with the last-minute addition of its own blood, has virtually disappeared from our tables. A recent survey conducted by a television cookery programme found that virtually no British youngsters recognised the dish and just as few would be willing to try it. The recipe is attributed to Hannah Glasse, who included it in *The Art of Cookery*, published in 1747: today it is chiefly confined to the ultra-traditional menus of London’s clubland.



It's difficult to decide who's sane at the Hatter's tea party.

With hare coursing banned in England and Wales in 2004, and fewer hares on British tables than at any point over the past three centuries, the chances of spotting boxing hares have never been so good. Here's a tip for the tardy: the mating season of the hare is not confined to March; this "mad March" ritual is actually played out over a period of seven months from February to August, a treat for the sharp of eye. But, Lewis Carroll aside, none of the participants has been known to follow courtship with a tea party.

Editor: If you wish to open the link [Eostre and Easter. What are the origins of this Spring festival?](#) All you need to do is place your cursor over the top of the link and press Ctrl key at the same time.

EH? WHAT'S HAPPENING LATER THIS YEAR? -BY TONY ORMAN

Malcolm Francis' e mail reminded me "an election is looming in September and the issues with the present Governments attitudes to clean rivers not easy."

As if I didn't know. You see one of my early mentors in deerstalking and trout fishing was the late John B Henderson, president of the NZ Deerstalkers' Association and a councillor on the Wellington Acclimatisation Society for a number of years. John and I hunted the Tararuas behind Otaki Forks and he showed me in the 1950s, how to fish the dry fly on the Wairarapa's Makakahi and Mangatainoka rivers.

He was a tireless and brilliant advocate. John was intelligent and well educated and yet by nature was humble and a true gentleman. He believed in fighting strongly for a clean environment and sensible fish and game management. He never shied away from politics because he had a strong belief it was everyone's right and duty to get in and question politicians. His philosophy rubbed off onto me I guess.

No wonder I had a feisty, public debate with government cabinet minister Duncan McIntyre in Hastings prior to the 1972 election. A main subject was trout farming but selling land to rich Americans to exploit fishing and hunting values and "Save Manapouri" from raising the lake to give discounted power to an multinational corporate for a an aluminium smelter also featured. McIntyre was defeated in the Hasting seat, a dumping which the "NZ Herald" editorial described as a "shock result."

"I urge the public to be more determined to bring the debate to the public for its judgement and never to be duped into believing that politics and the environment are other than cause and effect," John said on more than one occasion in his NZDA speeches or Victoria University environmental lectures. What this means is threats to your trout fishing start with politics. Same with sea fishing. For example, corporate sea fishing companies lobby their minister. Dairying, irrigation, forestry and other powerful commercial interests lobby politicians and departments. They employ persons to do just that. Corporates make donations to political parties to gain favour and precedence over the public interest.

In 1972, the outdoor public voted strongly against an arrogant government. But it seems today there's a contagious doziness and a whole lot of inertia out there. After all a million Kiwis cannot be bothered registering as a voter or to vote in general elections. The fishing and hunting arena is no different. Take Fish and Game Councils. Recent fish and game elections, there's been that inertia with a number of regions not having enough nominations to fill the seats around tables. Voting numbers were poor.

It's that inertia that contributes to mediocre government and local councils with poor decision making. You might say, "well set an example". Well since the 1970s I've spent about 25 years on various Acclimatisation Society councils and on their successor fish and game councils plus a few other fishing, hunting and environmental bodies to boot. I've done my dash - I reckon it's younger people's turn.

But in a general election I can vote and I always have and will in future. I confess I'm a swinging voter having voted for Labour, National, even Social Credit (remember them?) and NZ First to name some. Swinging voters are the ones who make the difference. Apparently just a 2% swing in voting can decide which party makes it to government. And under MMP the parties other than Labour or National can form government. Pundits are picking NZ First to make a big impact come September.

Malcolm highlighted "clean rivers" as a big issue. Indeed, water and rivers I believe, will be a very big issue. This government proposes to centralise things - that's a word for dictatorial "state control" in my book. It proposes "centralising" the functioning of the Resource Management Act. In one way, you can feel sorry for government as its case is not helped by its spokesman the often rude, abrasive, ego-centric Environment Minister Nick Smith.

I am concerned about a few other issues. 1080 poison (again use of it has been centralised to government) - no one really knows its effect on freshwater ecosystems except I understand eels and freshwater crayfish have been found with 1080 residues way above permissible levels. I'm concerned about foreigners buying farm and forestry (2016 figures show a very big increase in foreign buyers compared to 2015) and blocked access. Excessive tourists and freedom campers pooping by riversides anger me. I'm concerned at total mismanagement of sea fisheries. Kahawai, which I enjoy fly rodding for, have been plundered by corporate purse seiners. Perhaps you may disagree with me. I'd be delighted if you agreed or disagreed. Either reaction shows you're not afflicted with inertia and apathy.

Thankfully groups like NZ Federation of Freshwater Anglers and Council of Outdoor Recreation Associations are advocacies. Personally, I'm disappointed with the lack of strong advocacy at election times by NZ Fish and Game. But then bizarrely when Fish and Game Councils were set up in 1987 they were made by law, duty bound to the Minister of Conservation. I believe Fish and Game's first and foremost moral duty is to its shareholders, i.e. licence holders. Perhaps then action is over to the individual - you?

So, to the forthcoming general election, take an interest. Study policies and MPs statements, even go to candidate meetings or through letters to editor, Facebook etc., ask questions on key issues such as clean rivers, 1080, irrigation, foreign ownership, pollution or whatever.

Make a difference this election.

Editor - I would like to thank the following people for their contribution to this month's newsletter:

- Steve Gerard for permission to use his instruction on tying the Glow Bug
- Hugh Driver - Great Tussle This PM
- Tony Wright - How Polluted are New Zealand's Rivers?
- Matthew Dennison - Why Are We Mad About Hares?
- Tony Orman - Eh, What's Happening Latter This Year?

If you come across an interesting article or have any comments you would like to make about an article in our newsletter please feel to send them to me at malcolmi@xtra.co.nz. And I am more than happy to include them in the next newsletter.



On the Monday 22 May, you are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting of the Kapiti Fly Fishing Club. During this meeting, we will be seeking nominations for the Management Committee.

THE CLUB NEEDS YOU

Club Activities – your participation on club trips is encouraged as it's your chance to explore new waters.

Date	Event	Contact person
Monday 24 April	Club Night guest speaker Catherine Knight	Craig
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	

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.



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.

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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.

Newsletter copy to be received by Second Monday of each month, your contribution is welcome just send it to Spider malcolm1@xtra.co.nz
