



Clarence Catchlines Clarence Catchlines



Newsletter for the Members of the
Clarence Licensed Anglers Club Incorporated ("Clarence Anglers")
P.O. Box 291 ROSNY Tasmania 7018
Website www.ClarenceAnglers.com.au

September 2008 Newsletter

To make "Clarence Catchlines" an interesting newsletter the editor is after articles to include each month, so if you have something of interest please forward it to the Secretary or President; eg if you have a fishy story, a new fly or something to sell, please let us know about it and it will get in the newsletter.

Next Meeting

10th September 2008

Our next meeting will be held on 10th September 2008 at the **Spot On – The Fishing Connection** at **87-91 Harrington Street in Hobart** at the earlier time of **7pm**.

Steve Bax and the boys will be there to answer your questions and to show you the latest fishing gear. Steve will supply drinks and sandwiches.

There will be a Committee meeting at 7pm.

This Month - September 2008

❖ Sat. & Sun. 13-14th September
– Field Trip fishing Derwent River

❖ Sunday 28th September
– STLAA BBQ @ Tolosa Park

all our members and family are welcome.

Next Month - October 2008

❖ Wednesday 1st October 8pm
– STLAA meeting @ Glenorchy Library

❖ Wednesday 8th October 8pm
– Clarence Meeting @ Lindisfarne RSL

OFFICE BEARERS 2008 - 2009

President: Tim Holloway 0419 439 427
5/34 Henty Close, Old Beach
Email ttholloway@gmail.com

Senior VP: David Driver 6244 4228

V President: Peter Malony 6243 6533

Secretary: Neil Pinkard 6234 6245
23 Browne St, West Hobart 7000
Email mpinkard@bigpond.net.au

Treasurer: Warwick Bonney 0439 379 093
46 Girrabong Rd Lenah Valley 7008
Email warwick.bonney@internode.on.net

Committee: Alex Smith 6244 4526
Charlie Harris 6272 6840
Norm Cribbin 0408 144 587
Adrian Tanner 0439 119 056

STLAA Delegates: Neil Pinkard & Norm Cribbin

Life Members: Gordon Banks (Patron)
Ron Ruthven & Geoff Watson

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Subscriptions 2008-9

Annual subscriptions for 2008-9 are unchanged & were due on 30th June 2008:

- Seniors \$30.00
- Juniors \$5.00
- Family membership \$50.00

If you haven't paid your dues for the 2008/9 year please pay them to the Treasurer (Warwick Bonney).

You will also need to be financial to participate in the Club events and to ensure that you are covered by our public liability insurance.

Coming Events and Trips etc.

❖ **Season 2008/9**

See attached calendar

For Hire

The **Gazebo** and the **ice-boxes** are available for hire by members (\$20/weekend and \$5/night respectively). Any damages are to be paid for.

For Sale

Quintrex Legend

5.6m Quintrex Legend centre console:

- ✓ Excellent work boat for fishing, diving.
- ✓ 90HP Evinrude motor (approx 180hrs)
- ✓ 9.9HP auxiliary.
- ✓ Hummingbird Fish Finder,
- ✓ VHF radio,
- ✓ Radio cassette.
- ✓ Mackay tandem braked trailer
- ✓ Boat cover, side curtains
- ✓ Unit fully equipped and ready to go
- ✓ Only used in fresh water
- ✓ \$26,500

Phone Peter 0427610255 to inspect and or test



“Footprints” by Wendy Andrews

This book on the **People and Places of Early Clarence Plains and Rokeby** written by Wendy Andrews is \$35 each (\$5 donation to Club) – contact Bruce or Wendy phone 6247 6925.

Trout & Other Badges

We have some **brass badges** of a leaping trout (see picture of fly-box) Tassie Devil, Tas Tiger, Wedge-tail Eagle, Tas map & platypus made available to the Club. We have some left that members can buy at the special price of \$4.



See Treasurer to purchase

Book: Tas. Trout Fly Patterns

The Club has acquired 10 copies of the classic book on **Tasmanian Trout Fly Patterns** by Max Stokes (reprints). You may purchase a copy from the Treasurer for \$10.

Our 2008 Season in Review DVD

Norm's video and members' photos create a memorable collage to allow you to review 2008 - \$5 only - Phone Norm on 0408 1440 587



Fly Tying & Gear Maintenance

For those interested in tying flies, using plastics, undertaking general gear maintenance or watching fishing videos come to Neil Pinkard's house Thursday evenings from **7.30pm**.

We might tie a fly pattern or two and then watch a video or discuss experiences, flies to use or how to set up your gear.

23 Browne St, West Hobart
(opposite Pine St)

Use back door please!(more convenient)

Reports & Articles

Tas. Fly Casting Championships 2008

On Sunday 31st August the Tasmanian Fly Casting Championships for 2008 were held at the Cressy Swimming Pool. The casting was controlled by Peter Hayes and members of the Van Dieman and/or Fly Fishers clubs.

As we had members of our Club in Cressy for the Trout Expo we entered a team (some members were more reluctant than others) consisting of (in order of enthusiasm):

- ✓ Alan Shaw
- ✓ Norm Cribbin
- ✓ Charlie Harris
- ✓ Neil Pinkard

Our President also attended to support the team, with Anna and Dorothy Shaw making up the rest of the cheer squad. There were 3 events:

1. **Dry Fly:** 3 casts at each of 5 hoops at different distances and angles with false casting between
2. **Skish:** a combination of dry fly, roll casting and wet fly events
3. **Wet Fly:** 3 casts at each of 5 hoops at different distances in line with NO false casting

The conditions were not ideal with strong blustery winds swirling around the pool, even moving the targets whilst participants were in the midst of there casting.

Our Club was the best performing southern club and third overall. Unfortunately that was because the only other clubs were the two aforementioned clubs. We were out-shone by the other participants, including the juniors, but there was one highlight when Neil Pinkard fluked enough to score a third in the Wet Fly Championships.

Chironomid Tactics

Chironomids are those very tiny patterns imitated on hook sizes #18-24 that are also found in lakes but are more common in rivers & especially productive tail-waters. However, the larval & pupal stages of many chironomid species found in still-waters are commonly represented on #16-10 shrimp/pupa hooks such as the Mustad Signature C49S or Tiemco 2457.

Chironomid pupa are found in a wide variety of colours with the most common ones being black, maroon, green, brown & various shades of each colour. One of the keys to being successful is understanding & recognizing that there are various sizes & colours of the pupa & that trout can be quite selective about both. Checking stomach contents can be very beneficial in determining what colour and size of larvae or pupae a particular trout may have just inhaled. The proper use of a throat pump samples the esophageus or throat of the fish, where the food items are still alive. The fish can then be released alive. However, improper use of the tool can damage or even kill a fish, so take care.



Typical throat sample from stillwater trout shows various sized chironomid pupae, baetis & damsel nymphs.

There are numerous factors that produce the exceptional chironomid fishing found in these waters. Most significant is the basic water quality. These lakes are rich in key elements like calcium, magnesium, phosphorus and nitrogen, the building blocks for aquatic plant growth, phytoplankton, zooplankton & the many aquatic insects & other macro invertebrates that grow healthy fish. This water chemistry, in combination with long open water growing seasons, also provides ideal habitat for chironomids. There are so many species of chironomids that emergences begin occurring from almost the day the ice comes off a lake to well into the late summer or early autumn period. Actual emergences are very heavy with literally thousands upon thousands of pupa ascending to the surface of the lake to emerge.

Trout literally "breathe" in pupa because of the densities in the water column. Many of the chironomid species are relatively large so they can make up a significant proportion of the annual diet of a trout. Finally, trout eat so many of these insects during prime emergence periods that they will take these imitations even when there is no actual emergence or only very minor ones occurring.

Another important factor that contributes to the productivity of many of these stillwaters is the fact that they are monocultures in that the only fish species present are the trout. There is no competition for food or habitat.

The larval and pupal stages attract the most attention of the trout in these lakes with adults often receiving only passing interest which is quite a contrast to many other stillwaters & rivers. The difference could be that eating easily accessible pupa is far more energy efficient than having to chase down an evening meal of egg laying adults. Also, to avoid predators such as birds it is often much safer for a fish to be feeding closer to the lake bottom than at or nearer the surface. This is especially true in lakes with very clear water.

Fly Fishing Tactics

The majority of the feeding interest by trout is in the pupal stage due in large part to the sheer numbers that can be present throughout the water column during an emergence. Historical diet studies have shown that a 3lb trout could easily have over 1,500 pupa in its stomach all of which would have been ingested during a morning or afternoon feeding period. Pupal emergences can occur in a wide depth range but the majority of larvae are living in water from 2-8m in depth which coincides with the extent of the littoral or shoal zone of a typical lake. The general rule of thumb is the earliest emergences of the season begin in shallow water and then gradually move out deeper as water and air temperature increase. Therefore by mid to late summer some of the best emergences will be in the deeper parts of the lake between 8-15m. Chironomids do start emerging within days of the ice coming off a lake but the most intense emergences begin once the surface water temperature reaches between 10-15°C. This tells us that water temperatures at the bottom of the lake have been warm enough to complete the transition from larval to pupal life stage. Actual daily emergences usually begin mid-morning, peak in the mid-afternoon & wane by late afternoon. The most intense chironomid emergences occur from early October through the end of February, but much depends on lake elevation. Heavy emergences of multiple

species literally leave wind rows of cast shucks on the water. Smaller and shorter duration emergences will continue through to at least the end of April on many water bodies.



Chironomid pupa

Chironomid larvae are also an important trout food source, especially those of larger species as they can easily reach almost an inch in length. In most feeding situations trout cruise along the lake bottom and literally suck out the larvae from their tube cases. It is quite common to do a throat pump of a trout and retrieve live larvae & remnants of their muddy cases. Larval densities can be very high & they make easy meals. There are also situations when larvae will be seen floating on the surface of the lake or suspended in the water column. These occurrences often coincide with the completion of spring or autumnal turnover. Turnover results in the complete mixing of the water column which creates currents that sweep across the lake bottom which can pull the larvae out of their tubes making them an even easier meal. Also, in the late autumn, larvae that will be overwintering in the lake will often move from shallow water to deeper water and re-establish their tube cases. This migration ensures that the larvae develop under ideal conditions during the winter months. Migrating larvae can also get swept up into the water column by wind action moving across the littoral areas of the lake.



Chironomid larvae

Trout are often moving back onto the shallow water areas during the same time frame as they

are looking for as much food as possible in advance of a long winter.

The most effective way to fish these lakes is from a boat, float tube or some other floating craft. Most lakes have very soft muddy or marl bottoms making it difficult to wade out & reach the depths that chironomids are emerging. Boat anglers typically use two anchors to ensure the craft does not move, particularly when the wind is constantly changing direction. Anchoring your boat at both bow & stern is the best way to minimize movement. The ultimate goal is to have as much control as possible over your retrieves so that even the most subtle takes can be detected. Equally important is knowing the depth you are anchored in so that larval and pupal patterns can be fished as close to the bottom as possible or at precise depth zones higher in the water column. Marking anchor ropes at one metre intervals with a waterproof felt pen is a simple way to get a good estimate of depth. A fish finder is even better.

Floating Line and Long Leader Technique

A variety of fly lines can be used to effectively fish larval, pupal & adult patterns but the floating line is the most versatile & often the most effective. This is because the majority of pupal emergences occur in water less than about 8m. A floating line & long leader without a strike indicator allows effective coverage of the entire water column at these depth ranges. Rainbows prefer to feed on the larvae & pupae closer to the bottom than near the surface of the lake. We want to present imitations of both larvae & pupae as close to lake bottom as possible. The traditional approach is to use the floating line & a tapered leader that is at least 25% longer than the depth zone being fished. A weighted or un-weighted pattern is cast out & allowed to sink to within about a foot of the bottom. A very slow (watching paint dry!) hand twist retrieve or strip retrieve is then used to move the larval or pupal pattern horizontally through the water while the fly stays in the desired depth zone. This technique is extremely effective but it requires considerable patience to wait for the fly to sink & then to maintain the slow retrieve. Just keep in mind that the real pupa are moving very slowly up through the water column but the goal here is to keep the fly in the depth zone that the trout are actually feeding. Strikes are often very soft as the trout are just inhaling pupa after pupa while lazily swimming along or near the lake bottom. This same setup can be used to wind drift your fly from the anchored position. With a gentle breeze at your back, cast out to either side & allow the floating line & fly to be pushed downwind. The undulating motion caused by the

wave action imparts a natural up & down action to the fly.

Floating Lines and Strike Indicators

Floating lines and strike indicators are a deadly combination for fishing larval & especially pupal patterns. Indicators allow a pattern to be suspended at a very precise depth. Hard shelled indicators such as those made by Frog Hair are durable, easy to cast and very visible. The rule of thumb for fishing indicators is to set the depth of the fly about 30cm off the lake bottom & gradually move higher by 3-5cm intervals if there is no luck at the deeper levels. Sometimes the trout will only want the pupa if it is sitting almost perfectly still and other times a slight bobbing action of the fly is enough to trigger a strike. A slight ruffle or chop on the water often provides the perfect amount of action to a pattern suspended under an indicator. Movement can be further enhanced by wind drifting with the indicator setup. Indicators are ideal to use when fishing depths between 5 & 15ft. They can be used effectively in deeper water such as 20-25ft but in these cases a quick release indicator will make it a lot easier to land a fish. There will be days when the trout will pull the indicator quickly under & other days when all one sees is a slight quiver of the indicator therefore it pays to be watching at all times.

Sinking Line Technique

The chironomid pupal ascent can also be fished effectively with sinking lines. Slow or intermediate sinking lines and particularly the clear intermediate lines, can be used in place of the floating line and long leader nymphing technique if fishing water in the 5-8m range. Use the count down method to determine where your fly is in relationship to the lake bottom. Ideally, we want the pupal pattern to sink down to the bottom before initiating a continuous slow hand twist or strip retrieve bringing the fly right to the surface of the lake. This sinking line technique presents the pupal pattern through the entire depth zone that the fish may be feeding in. Often the strikes will occur just as the fly is still within a metre of the bottom or when the fly is within a couple of metres of the surface. Hitting fish high in the water column tells us the trout are following the pupal pattern up from the lake bottom and then grabbing the fly just before it gets too close to the surface of the lake.

Deep water chironomid emergences occur at depths of over 8m & upwards of 15m. These emergences generally take place during the mid - late summer period. Fast sinking fly lines are very effective in imitating the pupal ascent from these depths. Take a type 3 to type 7 full sinking

or density compensated sinking line & cast out the same depth anchored in. Allow the fly line & pupal pattern to sink until straight up and down. Begin a slow but continuous hand twist retrieve bringing the fly right up to the surface of the lake just like the real pupa. As with the intermediate sinking line technique, the strikes generally occur within a couple of metres of the bottom or within 2m of the surface of the lake. The takes are almost always very hard which makes this an exciting way to fish. A 3m long leader is ample for this particular technique.

Fly Pattern Selection

There are some basic colour and ribbing combinations that cover the major chironomid pupae found in these lakes. Pupal bodies with ribbings of copper, red copper, green copper, silver & gold wire or holographic tinsels in the same colours are always reliable. The most common pupal body colours are black, maroon, brown and shades of green. Excellent body materials to consider are stretch flex, stretch floss, Flashabou, Crystal Flash and traditional flosses. Pupal gills or breathing filaments can be imitated well with white metal or pearlescent plastic beads or with white Antron or ostrich herl if tying patterns with traditional shellbacks. Black, silver and copper metal or tungsten beaded pupal patterns are also quite popular. The gills are represented by tying in Antron so that the fibres protrude forward & then the bead is placed over the Antron. If there were one "go to" pupal pattern for lakes it would be a black stretch flex or stretch floss body with a red copper wire rib & white metal bead head tied on a Mustad Signature C49S or Tiemco 2457 in sizes #10-14. Refinements to pattern selection should take place on the water where larvae & pupae can be closely observed & colour & size can be matched on the spot.

Chironomid larval & pupal patterns, like many other flies, fish better when tied to the tippet using a loop knot such as the Duncan Loop Knot or the Non-slip Loop Knot. This style of knot allows the fly to move much more naturally whether being retrieved or suspended under a strike indicator.

Equipment Selection

Rods in 3-3.5m lengths matched to 5 or 6 weight lines are perfect for these waters & the fish size that will be encountered. Longer rods do provide an extended reach which makes them better suited to fishing strike indicators. Tippet spools of 3X to 5X should be carried in your tackle bag along with some 12-15ft long tapered leaders that end in 3X and 4X. Fluorocarbon tippet material can substantially improve results when

fishing the very clear lakes. Reels should carry at least 75m of backing behind weight forward floating, intermediate sinking & fast or extra fast sinking lines. Soft, lead-free putty or split shot can always be added to the leader in order to get the fly faster to fish holding zones.

Consistent Angler Table

Points are awarded for attending Club fishing trips and also according to the size of fish caught.

- 5 points per event
- 0.1 points per cm of length of trout caught

(You do not need to keep the fish, just quickly measure and release, or estimate and advise the weigh-master at the event – often Norm.)

<i>Adrian Tanner</i>	19.4
<i>Bert Thunig</i>	17.0
<i>Norm Cribbin</i>	8.7
<i>Alan Shaw</i>	5.0
<i>Charlie Harris</i>	5.0
<i>David Driver</i>	5.0
<i>Jeff Freeman</i>	5.0
<i>Neil Pinkard</i>	5.0
<i>Stephen Granger</i>	5.0

RECIPES

Seeing our newsletter is about freshwater fishing it seems appropriate that we include a trout recipe or two.

We are fortunate to have them provided by the organisers of "Trout Expo", which is held at Cressy in August each year. The organisers have given us permission to include the following recipe in our newsletter.

Here's another recipe from the Tasmanian Trout Expo Cook Book collection

Again thanks to the organisers for their permission to reproduce this recipe.

TROUT TERRITORY
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 Mucquarie River Lodge
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 Tasmania Australia
 Phone: (61 3) 6397 5001
 Mobile: 0418 875 001
 Fax: (61 3) 6397 5018
 Email: gary@troutterritory.com.au
 Web: troutterritory.com.au

Tomato Poached Trout

Ingredients

- ✓ Fish fillets
- ✓ Salt & pepper
- ✓ 1 Tablespoon of butter
- ✓ ¼ can water
- ✓ 1 onion
- ✓ 1 teaspoon of curry powder
- ✓ Tin Rosella tomato soup

1. In an electric fry pan, fry the onion in butter.
2. Add curry powder, salt & pepper, tomato soup & water.
3. Simmer for a few minutes and then add fish fillets to the pan.
4. Cover & poach until cooked

Panaforte di Pesce

Ingredients

- ✓ ¼ cup of minced onion
- ✓ ¾ cup of soft breadcrumbs
- ✓ 3 garlic cloves
- ✓ 1 tablespoon melted butter
- ✓ ½ cup milk
- ✓ ¼ cup minced green peppers
- ✓ 1 egg, lightly beaten
- ✓ 1 tablespoon of lemon juice
- ✓ Handful basil
- ✓ 2 cups cooked trout

1. Combine all ingredients together, and then gently fold in the fish.
2. Put into well buttered small loaf pan &
3. Bake at 180C for 30 minutes, or until firm.

This is also known as “Gioia’s Trout Delight” Salvatore Gioia, the Italian-born landscape oil painter & brother-in-law of Bruno Barcodi, creator of Cressy’s Trout sculpture, likes nothing more than mixing his 3 pleasures of life: painting, eating & fishing. He’s a lucky fisherman! His wife, Lynne, easily finds she has a glut of trout to cook. She deals with this situation by passing the leftovers fish on to Salvatore’s sisters, who being so grateful always give some of the fish back, by way of such delicacies as Panaforte di Pesce which is an Italian adaptation of a fish loaf or, as Lynne likes to call it, a “Gioia’s Trout Delight”.

Lake Levels

Below FSL as at 2/9/2008 at 2pm

Lake/Lagoon	Metres from full	
<u>Lake Augusta</u>	1.38	Rising
Arthurs Lake	5.6	Steady
Great Lake	16.21	Steady
Trevallyn Pond	0.14	Steady
Shannon Lagoon	0.13	Falling
<u>Penstock Lagoon</u>	0.31	Steady
Lake Echo	9.76	Steady
Dee Lagoon	0.26	Steady
<u>Bradys Lake</u>	1.75	Steady
<u>Bronte Lagoon</u>	1.44	Rising
<u>Pine Tier Lagoon</u>	1.05	Rising
<u>Little Pine Lagoon</u>	0.56	Rising
<u>Laughing Jack</u>	3.67	Steady
<u>Lake St Clair</u>	1.36	Steady
Lake King William	7.55	Steady
Lake Liapootah	0.32	Rising
Wayatinah Lagoon	0.53	Falling
Lake Catagunya	0.56	Rising
Lake Repulse	0.31	Steady
Cluny Lagoon	0.26	Rising
Lake Meadowbank	0.2	Steady
Lake Pedder	1.11	Steady
Lake Gordon	36.7	Steady
Lake Burbury	6.77	Steady
Lake Plimsoll	3.12	Steady
Lake Murchison	16.22	Steady
Lake Mackintosh	5.62	Steady
Lake Rosebery	0.85	Rising
Lake Pieman	1.74	Falling
Lake Mackenzie	6.28	Rising
Lake Rowallan	10.87	Steady
Lake Parangana	0.2	Rising
Lake Cethana	1.44	Rising
Lake Barrington	1.6	Steady
Lake Gairdner	4.74	Rising
Lake Paloona	1.95	Rising
Woods Lake	1.42	Steady

Hydro's disclaimer: These figures as to river flows and water levels are estimates only. River flows and levels are subject to sudden changes, which can be dangerous. While every care has been taken in the preparation of the figures, Hydro Tasmania makes no representation and gives no warranty or guarantee as to their accuracy or completeness and accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage arising from reliance on them.

Photo Gallery

New Norfolk Competition on Opening W/e



Charlie discovers that Ace Granger is friendly when doing his Merv Hughes impressions!



Drinks with Elaine proved profitable in raffle!



Denzil Cribbin was resplendent in St K's colours



On Sunday the Derwent was magnificent.

Tas. Fly Casting Championships – Cressy



Neil in action at Cressy Swimming Pool



The Cheer Squad! (Anna & Tim)



Neil looking very proud of 3rd in the Wet Fly

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Gary France & Fiona Dewar

Muscumque River Lodge
1317 Pاورana Road, Cressy 7302
Tasmania Australia
Phone: (61 3) 6397 5001
Mobile: 0418 875 001
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