



GOLD COAST SPORTFISHING CLUB

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<http://goldcoastsportfishingclub.com.au/>

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September 2005 Newsletter

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General Club Meetings are on the second Thursday of the Month. This months meeting, is on Thursday the 9th September, club auction to be held.

Auction, AUCTION, AUCTION at this months meeting, of new and old Fishing and Boating Equipment. Bring your Cash if you're looking for a fishing or boating type bargain, or bring along some of your preloved or unused goodies, is you want to cash them in at top dollar.

Always a good night out, so if you've got nothing to sell or have no desire to buy, than just turn-up for the entertainment.

Next months meeting, Thursday the 13th of October.

Committee Meetings are on the first Thursday of the Month.

- Thursday the 1st of September.

At this months meeting, a representative from the Gold Coast Council will be attending to discuss a proposed artificial reef, in the Gold Coast Area. Representatives from the Southport Amateur Anglers club, and Gold Coast diving will also be in attendances. At this stage, \$100,000 has be a lotted to the proposal and the council are at present seeking feedback from relevant interest groups.

- Thursday the 6th October.

CHRISTMAS PARTY & PRESENTATION NIGHT

The Christmas party and presentation night will be held on Thursday the 8th of December at the RSL. Beach Road Surfers Paradise opposite the Bruce Bishop car park. For a \$5 RSL membership, you can park at the Bruce Bishop car park all day, against a \$1.70/hour.

SUNDAY BBQ & Monthly Draw

BBQ and monthly draw is on Sunday the 11th of September, you've got to be there to win it.

INVITATION

The Gold Coast Game has extended and invitation the our club members to attend a Talk and Auction Night, at the Hope Island, Chancellery Resort on the 7th of September, starting around 7:00pm.

Julian Pepperell, the author of Fish Tales will be the Guest speaker for the night. Do yourself a favour, and get along to see him, ask some weird fish question and he'll give you the answer, his an absolute wealth of knowledge, very interesting bloke.

Auction of Fishing and Boating equipment will also be held that night, so dust of the wallet and go hunting for a bargain.

SPANISH & SPOTTED MACKEREL

DPI website 19th August 2005

The Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries' (DPI&F) state-wide monitoring program for 2004/05 for Spanish and spotted mackerel has come to a close.

More than 4500 Spanish and spotted mackerel were measured between October 2004 and May 2005. DPI&F scientists collected length, sex and age information for spotted and Spanish mackerel caught by recreational and commercial fishers between Cairns and the Queensland/NSW border. About 75 per cent of the 1900 spotted mackerel and 90 per cent of the 2600 Spanish mackerel measured were from commercial catches.

However, the dominance of commercially caught fish is more a reflection of the relative difficulty in collecting data from the recreational sector, than it is an indication of the relative catches of the two sectors.

Spanish and spotted mackerel are popular species for recreational and commercial fishers. The information collected through the program indicates any changes to the health of the population over time and assists in developing management arrangements for the sustainability of the fisheries.

To ensure the monitoring is thorough and cost-effective, recreational and commercial fishers' participation is essential.

"In 2005-2006 we are aiming to measure a great deal more fish from recreational catches. For example, we will be conducting more creel surveys at boat ramps," Dr Staunton-Smith said.

Recreational anglers can help by giving filleted mackerel frames to project staff at boat ramps or at drop off points throughout the State and by allowing us to measure their fish.

"Prizes of \$100 vouchers for recreational anglers donating spotted and Spanish mackerel frames will continue to be drawn every three months during the 2005/06 season. The first prize will be drawn on 30 September 2005. The final prize winners for the 2004/05 season were Bill Bowtell from Yeppoon and Lincoln Campbell from Kuranda.

www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fisheriesmonitoringprogram/ or by contacting the call centre on 13 25 23.

LIGHT-EMITTING LINE REELS IN THE BIG FISH

<http://www.newscientist.com/article.ns?id=dn6984>
12 February 2005

The big ones might not get away quite so often if an experimental fishing line finds its way to market.

The new line changes colour when it has been subjected to too much stress, warning the angler that it is in danger of breaking.

Nylon fishing line is designed to have some stretch. But pull on it too hard - when fighting a large fish, for example, or trying to get loose from a snag - and it can reach the point of "non-recoverable deformation" at which it becomes seriously weakened.

The new line has been developed by Christoph Weder, Brent Crenshaw and Jill Kunzelman at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, US. It contains a type of polymer called a phenylene vinylene oligomer, which fluoresces under ultraviolet light.

Crucially, the colour of the light it gives off changes depending on the mechanical stress the molecule has been subjected to.

To make the fishing line, a small amount of the polymer is mixed into standard low-density polyethylene, making up 0.2% of the blend.

When the line is not under stress, the polymer molecules are close together and emit reddish-brown visible light when illuminated by UV radiation.

But when the material stretches and the polymer molecules pull apart, they fluoresce green. So an angler who feared that a section of line had been under excessive stress could examine it under UV light, and discard it if it glowed green...

For the full article go to:

<http://www.newscientist.com/article.ns?id=dn6984>

WHAT'S BITTING?

Well I wish I knew. I haven't wet a line for a few weeks, so I'm itching for a fish.

One of my spies from the Northern end of the Bay (Fred), has informed me that Scotts Point up Redcliff way has been producing some good catches of whiting, on blood worms and yabbies. Also the beach at Point Halbran near Vicky Point, has also been accounting for some of the better catches of whiting and tailor. Best time to try there is the last hour of the building tide and the first hour of the run out.

Fred was also telling me about the number of people paddling surf skies and kayaks around the close reefs of Redcliff, with a lure dragging behind. The majority of their catch is tailor and pike, but good sized squire are not uncommon. With the squire mainly been produced while trolling rubber tail lures.

All along the North side of Brisvagus, there are plenty of great places whether its Redcliff, Woody Point and Victoria Point to take the family for a picnic, wet the feet and exercise the casting arm.

Closer to home, the wind has been trying, but if your half keen about the Flathead Classic, than you shouldn't be letting messy hair stop you from wetting a line.

There are still some good concentrations of Garfish in the Broad Water around Wave Break island weed beds. It is best to get in early before the crowds start, and try to stay out of the wind.

The equipment is very basic, but the lighter the better, 2kg down. Grab yourself a handful of size 8-12 short shank hooks, a few very small split shoots (*only enough weight to sink your bait*), a pencil float or wine cork, with a split along the length of it and a rubber band to hold the line.

Must have is berley and berley bucket. Your berley should be pretty simple, something like tuna oil and chook pellets, bread crumbs, or brain. Another method to see if there are any Garfish about is to tie a slice of bread onto a bit of Styrofoam of similar size. Place it into the water on a piece of string, with the bread lying in the water. When the board starts a bumping, than the Garfish have come a knocking, that's a good sign.

For bait, a piece of peeled prawn, mullet flesh (*or similar fish flesh*) and or dough. Anchor up (*quietly*) get the berley going, bait and float in the water. When the float goes under the water, than lightly strike (*you do not want to tear any heads off*) and wind away.

Garfish are really tasty little buggers, and also makes great bait. But, do not get too carried away when you see them dancing on their tails. Just take what you need.

The Clubs roving reporter/ Vice President/ Games Master sent in the following reports.

14th August took the family out for an early morning fish at the pin, needed to check around for the crocodiles needed to win the flatty classic. No crocs found this trip but 56cm and a heap of 35-40cm models. We fished 1 patch of bank, I think the littlies where the randy males waiting for the girls and the 56 was the big girl for that patch.

We move spots and spooked a lot in the water but failed to hook any more till having ONE MORE CAST at a spot on the way back to the ramp and getting a 35cm flatty and a solefish. Funny how the same colours and type plastics still have the same effect on the fish as was last year.

Finally got to spend Candy's Fish of the month prize from Doug Burts, of Candice did. She got a new rod a Silstar power tip 2-3kg spin stick, she was rapt.

Thanks Doug, sponsors can't be thanked enough.



Candice about to spend up big at Doug Bert's fishing Tackle World. Get your pictures and short story to the next meeting, and you could be the next fish of the month winner.

WHAT'S BITTING Cont?

15 August went flathead fishing again today to try and better yesterdays effort. Tried the same places as yesterday for one flathead dropped at the boat. Moved to different location for another dropped fish, move again. Found Dave Green out checking things out, he had a few fish caught when I met him.



Candice with her first Flathead on a rubber tail, which also christened her new rod from Doug Bert's Fishing Tackle World.

We moved some more and I found a little patch and things fell into place, 9 flathead and a bream boated in about an hour, plus 3 dropped fish.

A guy I gave one of my lucky rubbers to hooked a ripper fish from just behind my boat, he did ask if I minded if he fished near me, and I said no mate she's right. The leader popped as he tried to net the beast, 10lb is too light for the big girls, live and learn.

I spent 60 bucks on rubbers and jigs yesterday at Doug's and found that the colours and jigs that are working for me weren't purchased yesterday. Its always the way isn't it.

John Thwaites, and myself, with Candice in tow headed off to the pin Saturday the 27th, to recon the flathead seen for the up coming event.

We figured the windier the better, and I think 30knts was about enough. The first fish of the day was a Trevor Trevally, just a 30cm model. From there on, for most of the morning John was showing me how to get the fish into the boat instead of dropping them at the boat, 3 X's. Before I finally got 1 in but it was a goodie.

Candice also got her first Flathead on Soft plastic today and the first fish for her new rod.

Today's tally was John 4 fish at 2 x 40cm, 37cm & 65m. Candy 40cm and me 2 fish 30cm trev and a 71 cm flattie.

New club member Peter Denaro caught his personal best flathead today, at 88cm it was some fish, and he lost another one of similar size at the boat in another location.

So the big girls are starting to show up. till next trip Cheers jamie.



Getting in some practice, John Twaites takes another nice flathead this month.



DPI FLATHEAD SURVEY

Jamie Farragher

The DPI was looking for some assistance from the club to tag Flathead caught on bait for research. The DPI has plenty of information on Flathead caught on lures care of the Flathead Classic data, but very little as far as bait is concerned.

So an invitation went out to all those interested to come and help out on the flathead weekend of the 19th, 20th & 21st of August.

There were some interesting looks getting around the club when this catching Flathead on bait was raised. There wasn't a lot who could remember how it was done, 'Flathead on bait, I've never heard of such a thing', or something of that effect.

So we fished the DPI flathead study day, with number 4 circle hooks and white bait. I know it's a strange combo, but that's what they wanted. So we fished for 30minutes with circle hooks and 30minutes with long shank hooks.

It was very slow, to say the least.

We were desecrated by birds, which were working the bar. So a quick run over to the action for a tailor, ended in a 35 minute battle with a big tuna.

It started out like the biggest tailor I had ever been hooked up to, had me good. Then it turned into a cobia or maybe it's a big bugger ray.

The only way to find out was to just play it out. Fishing with a 2kg live fibre lightning rod and 4 LB line I couldn't rush the fish, just let the reel do its job, but 1000 series Daiwa aren't made for this type of fishing I'm sure. After landing my second best Mac Tuna, the rest of the day was dull.

Over all, 13 fish come aboard the boat, with the biggest flathead 36cm.

Denis Shaw landed five flathead.

Peter Denaro land four fish, 2 flathead and 2 bream. And my tally was four fish, 1 Mac Tuna, 1 flathead, 1 bream, 1 tailor.

Tony Divine fished with his wife Marilyn for about 12 or so flathead and a few other species. till next week
Jamie.



Jamie with nice Mac Tuna, which wanted to get involved in some Flathead research Aug 2005.

HEADING NORTH

DPI website 23rd August 2005

Full moons to kick off reef fish spawning closures. It is time for charter boat operators, recreational anglers and commercial fishers to plan ahead for the three coral reef fish spawning season annual closures during nine day periods in September, October and November.

Coral reef fin fish stocks were particularly vulnerable during the nine day new moon spawning periods and all fishers need to respect the closures.

“Our Boating and Fisheries Patrol field officers will be enforcing the spawning closures from September 27 to October 5; October 27 to November 4 and November 25 to December 3 this year,”

The closure applies to all coral reef fin fish species along Queensland's east coast in waters north of Latitude 24 degrees 50 minutes South which is located near the mouth of the Burnett River and north of Waddy Point on Fraser Island.

“Fishers can still catch other non-coral reef fin fish species such as mackerel during these three closed periods,”

Coral reef fin fish species include coral trout, cods and gropers, emperors, parrot fish, sweetlip, tropical snapper and sea perch. A complete list of the coral reef fin fish species can be found on the Fishweb site at www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb or from the DPI&F Call Centre on 13 25 23.

The East Australian Current

The East Australian Current is the largest ocean current close to the coasts of Australia, generating and enriching life on the driest continent. With its source in the tropical Coral Sea, north-east of Queensland, the East Australian Current (EAC) moves a substantial volume of low-nutrient tropical water south down the Australian coastline towards the temperate regions, with ocean eddies peeling off into the Tasman Sea on the way.

Few Australians realise the EAC is especially relevant to their lifestyle and livelihood - renewing fish stocks and aiding fisheries sustainability; dispersing effluent and marine pollution from coastal cities and renewing water quality; providing a 'comfortable' water temperature for beachgoers, swimmers and surfers; and for assisting yachts sailing south in the Sydney to Hobart yacht race.

The Life of a Current

One of the earliest European records of an ocean current off the Australian coast was made by Captain James Cook on his South Pacific voyage of discovery. In his log of 15 May, 1770 when nearing Cape Byron, he wrote: 'Winds southerly, a fresh gale'. Searching for more sea room, he headed offshore until, 'having increased our soundings to 78 fathoms, we wore and lay with her head in shore until 5 o'clock a.m., when we made sail. At daylight we were surprised by finding ourselves father to the southward than we were in the evening, and yet it has blown all night southerly'.

Cook reported a south going current of less than a knot from his noon latitude fixes ever since he started sailing inshore and northward along the New South Wales coast. Near Cape Byron, he had probably met the full force of the East Australian Current.

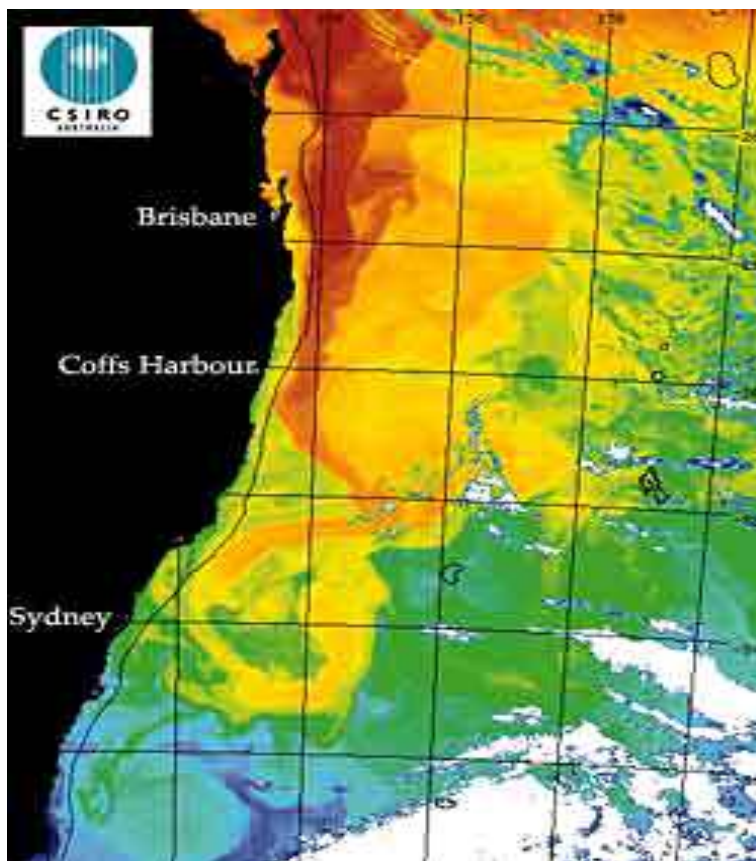
With current speeds of up to five knots, the EAC is a major current system. It is one of the co-called 'western boundary' currents of the world - those current systems squashed against the western side of the ocean by the Earth's rotation.

The source of the EAC is in the Coral Sea. It takes the form of a surface stream, tens of metres deep, that runs towards Australia along the boundary between the Coral and Tasman seas. Because the Coral Sea waters are warm (29 degrees-31 degrees C) and have a low density, the Coral Sea is almost a metre higher than the Tasman Sea.

Currents tend to follow contours of sea-surface elevation which are evident from satellite altimeter images. The slope created between the different water masses gives strength to the current, in the same way as winds are strongest where the pressure changes are greatest.

On its southward run, the EAC frequently crosses onto the continental shelf and moves close inshore. At times it sets up northward-flowing currents on the shelf spinning off small clockwise-rotating 'cold core' eddies. The boundary also fluctuates, advancing and retreating, and leaving behind large anti-clockwise rotating warm-core eddies with currents of up to four knots at the edge.

The East Australian Current Cont.



Sea surface temperatures taken from North American satellites indicate the pattern of warm and cooler water east of Australia

Features of a current

Scientists have been studying it for perhaps 100 years, although for the first 60-70 years they focused on the biology and how it may be influenced by the current. However, in the last 25 years real advances have been made in understanding the chemical make-up of the EAC, its physical structure and seasonal changes, and more recently its influence on the biodiversity of the east coast.

With the technology of the 1990s, a profile of the EAC - at the surface, from the surface to the ocean floor, and across the continental shelf - is being developed. Those advances have come from research vessels, earth observation satellites, and ocean monitoring and measuring equipment.

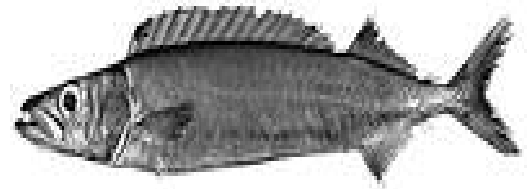
Finally, powerful computers, combined with the observations, enable scientists to model how the EAC influences life offshore and onshore, and in the coastal zone. For example, environmental and resource managers use the models to simulate coastal water movement and its effects on sewerage outfalls, oil spills, commercial fisheries, shipping and transport, and defence.

Life with the current

The variability of the East Australian Current (both season-to-season and year-to-year) is well known to fishermen and sailors, but the reasons for this variability are poorly understood.

For example, what are the biological implications of an EAC that, in winter, is half its normal summer flow and differs from year to year? Why, during the peak of winter, does it reach a point off New South Wales and turn away from the coast into the Tasman Sea? And why should that geographical point also vary season to season and year to year.

The separation of the current from the coast is described by gemfish fishers as 'unzipping'. The gemfish run and spawning are thought to be closely linked to it. Gemfish stocks have been under pressure. Daily landings in 1997 when there was a total allowable catch of 1,000 tonnes, were 50 per cent lower than in 1996. Fishers claimed this was partly because the EAC behaved unfavourably for catching fish.



Eastern gemfish: Links between oceanographic factors and catching rates were confirmed by using satellites to monitor sea-surface temperatures

In a 1997 research project for the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation, links between oceanographic factors and catching rates were confirmed by using satellites to monitor sea-surface temperatures. Industry surveys in both 1996 and 1997 reflected the changing fishing patterns of the gemfish fleet, and the effect on catchability of oceanographic conditions in 1997.

The study also indicates that the location and timing of gemfish aggregations are determined by the annual north-south oscillations of the EAC, with gemfish aggregations forming where the sub-Antarctic and south-west Tasman waters meet.

Increasingly, the fishing industry is using satellite images to improve their catching efficiency. For more than 20 years, earth observation satellites have been feeding back images of the world's oceans. These images clearly recognise features at the surface such as warm ocean currents, the upwelling of cold water and nutrients nearer the coast and now, a view from space of the productivity of the oceans.

Australian marine biologists and oceanographers can assess productivity by the extent of phytoplankton (minute single-cell plants that form the foundation of the ocean food chain). The assessment is done by measuring the colour of the ocean reflected in satellite images and checking it against samples collected from ships. This water, which can be 5 degrees C cooler; turns green after sunlight causes phytoplankton to grow. **The nutrient-poor deep water of the EAC is a clear blue.**

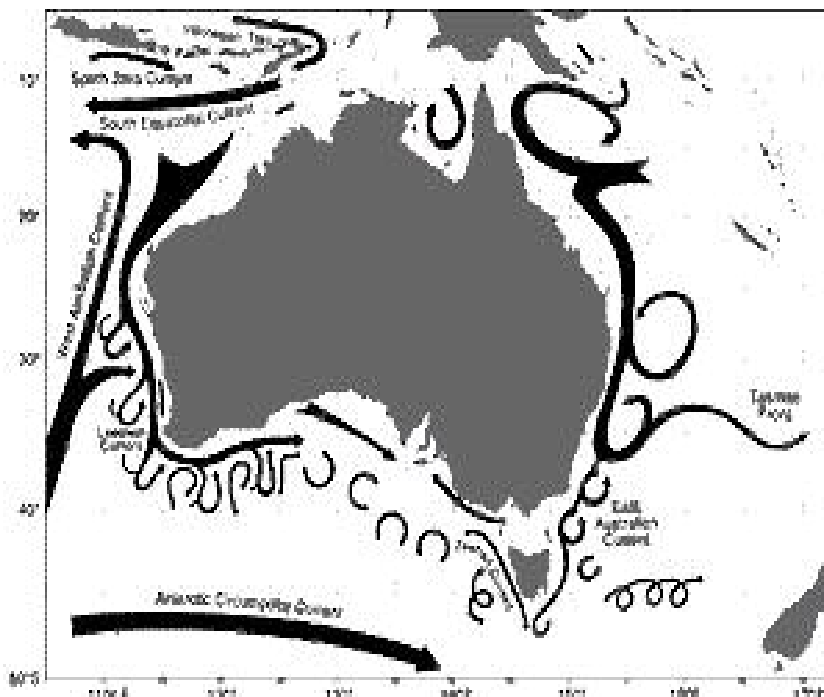
The East Australian Current Cont.

The areas of high production shift in response to the passage of storms and ocean current systems. For the east coast tuna fishery and other fisheries, ocean colour images offer much promise in enabling scientists and the industry to understand the dynamic processes controlling phytoplankton and fish distribution.

Knowledge of the EAC is of interest to Australian coastal and international shipping. Information on ocean conditions can potentially save shipping millions of dollars. Ships' masters use the satellite information and interpretation of ocean currents and eddies to optimise their course and speed.

Using satellites which measure the topography of the ocean caused by ocean currents and eddies, CSIRO scientists have taken the first steps towards ocean mapping. The weekly series of sea-level maps has a precision of 5 cm. They are equivalent to the now-familiar pressure maps of the atmosphere and represent the 'weather' of the sea.

Sea-level variations are related to eddies and currents just as atmospheric pressure highs and lows drive winds. A technique has been developed in which maps of sea-level can be translated into temperature and salinity anomalies, from the surface to a depth of about two kilometres.



Schematic diagram of the surface ocean currents around Australia. Ocean current map by Dr George Creswell.

At a recreational level, skippers and navigators in the Sydney-Hobart yacht race and other major east coast yacht races are briefed by Dr Creswell on current conditions. Sailors are especially interested in knowing the strength of the current and the location of ocean eddies, together with other weather information.

For example, the combination of wind and current in the 1993 Sydney to Hobart Race led to the retirement of two-thirds of the race fleet. The EAC was flowing south at three knots towards a low pressure system in Bass Strait where the south-easterly winds were blowing at 50 knots, amplifying the already high seas. Competitors in the 1998 event, in which six sailors died, experienced a similar combination of a strong southward-flowing EAC and winds to 70 knots.

Summary

With the East Australian Current such a dominant natural feature of the Australian environment, there are broad benefits in understanding its influences. Shipping, fisheries, defence, recreational boating and search and rescue will benefit from the new studies to more clearly identify the pattern of currents and eddies and eliminate gaps in knowledge about the coastal, shelf and offshore currents.

Just as importantly, our knowledge of the complexities of ocean patterns - from deep-water upwellings, to internal waves bouncing off undersea mountains, to the broader influence ocean currents have on climate - is adding to the comprehensive picture oceanographers are building of an environmental, economic and recreational asset.

Additional information:

<http://www.marine.csiro.au> and <http://www.marine.csiro.au/~lband/SEAWIFS/index.html>
<http://www.marine.csiro.au/~lband/iotd.html>

To check sea surface temperatures around the Australian coastline, access the following site -

http://www.marine.csiro.au/~lband/web_point/ also <http://www.marine.csiro.au/remotesensing/oceancurrents/>



The South East Queensland Fly Fishers Club is hosting a **2 DAY LIVE-IN FLYFISHING CONVENTION** on the Gold Coast from Friday October 28th to Sunday October 30th 2005. This will be held at Camp Bornhoffen which is approximately 40 minutes from the coast in the Gold Coast Hinterland.

It will be a hands on affair where those attending can try various manufacturers fly rods, reels, lines and tie flies under expert guidance. The event is aimed at the intermediate to advanced flyfishermen or women and for those who appreciate good quality equipment. Because of the South East Queensland location the emphasis will largely be on saltwater and freshwater natives. As it is a live-in weekend, it will provide those attending with a unique opportunity to increase their skill level, discuss ideas, experiences and form new friendships.

Personalities involved will be **PETER MORSE, ROD HARRISON, SHAUN ASH, MUZ WILSON & JON MAKIM**. In their company, attendees will be able to cast a variety of quality rods on the large adjacent parkland areas, discuss their comparable attributes and seek advice on their own technique.

Inside the auditorium, attendees will be invited to sit down opposite some of Australia's leading fly tyers and step by step tie a fly under their guidance. There will also be audio visual presentations, talks and demonstrations of rigging, leader construction, etc.



There will be no retail sales, however leading fly tackle distributors and manufacturers will be there with their product range for attendees to see, sample and try. Rods, reels and flylines of every description together with all the ancillary equipment a flyfisherman or woman could desire.

The accommodation is in modern motel style bungalows set in the beautiful Numinbeh Valley with the upper Nerang River separating it from the mountain range background. Those travelling by car should bring their own linen. The club will provide, at no cost, hired linen to those travelling by air and arrange for one of our club members to collect you from the Gold Coast Airport and convey you to the venue. In this regard we ask that you book your flights to arrive around midday Friday and depart late Sunday afternoon. All airlines offer some attractive prices for this period.

The total cost for the weekend, including 2 nights accommodation and all meals, including morning and afternoon tea plus supper is \$160.00 per person. Alternatively register & pay prior to August 16th and take advantage of our "EARLY BIRD" OFFER OF \$130.00.

Enquiries can be made by contacting the Club President, Tom Boylan on (07)5564 6660 or email tboylan@bigpond.net.au. Bookings can be made by completing the attached registration form, attaching your cheque and posting to the South East Qld Flyfishers, PO Box 602, Palm Beach QLD 4221. Your Registration Package will be returned to you upon receipt of your payment.

* Bookings will close at the end of September *



REGISTRATION FORM

Gold Coast Flyfishing Convention 2005

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Mobile Phone _____

Email _____

Signature _____

Register and pay prior to August 16th 2005 and take advantage of our "Early Bird" offer of \$130.00.

NUMBERS ARE LIMITED - BOOK NOW TO ENSURE YOU DO NOT MISS OUT!!

Registration after August 16th will be \$160.00

Register now by completing the above form, attach your cheque or money order and mail to:

South East Qld Fly Fishers Club Inc
PO Box 602
Palm Beach QLD 4221

NOTE: Please make your cheque or money order payable to South East Qld Fly Fishers Club Inc.

Date	Comp/Event	Contact Details	Our club
September 2005			
** 8 th **	CLUB MEETING		
11 th	Sunfish Junior Fihing clinic	Bill Sherburn 4125 2198	
++11 th ++	CLUB COMP 1pm Sunday BBQ		
10 th – 11 th	Bowen Family Fishing Classic & Wet Weekend Bowen	Russ McCabbin 07 4786 3899	
14th – 17th	FLATHEAD CLASSIC GOLD COAST	CLUBS BIGGEST EVENT	
17 th – 18 th	Stessl Family Bass Challenge Rnd 4 Somerset Dam	Gordon Turner 0410 646 609	
17 th – 18 th	Tarra Fish Restocking Association Fishing Competition Tara Lagoon	Peter Davison 07 4665 3313	
18 th	BASS Electric Rnd 23 Hinze Dam	ABT 07 3268 3992	
25 th	Sunfish Junior Fihing clinic	Bill Sherburn 4125 2198	
24 th – 25 th	St George Family Fishing Competition.	07 46253636	
24 th – 25 th	BASS Mega Bucks TBA	ABT 07 3268 3992	
30 th – 2 nd Oct	BASS Pro Grand Final TBA	ABT 07 3268 3992	
October 2005			
1 st – 2 nd	Bjelke-Petersen Dam Inland Fishing Classic Bjelke-Petersen Dam	Les Kowitz 07 4163 1191	
7 th -9 th	Sunshine Coast Sailfish Shootout SCGFC	Kylie Hancox 0409 626 222	
7 th -8 th	Rocky Barra Bounty	RT & BI 07 4922 2855	
8 th – 9 th	Win TV Monduran Family Fishing Classic Lake Monduran	Cherrel Hochen 4154 3265	
** 13 th **	CLUB MEETING		
++16 th ++	CLUB COMP 1pm Sunday BBQ		
15 th – 16 th	The Kirkleagh Klassic Family Fishing Comp. Lake Somerset		
20 th – 23 rd	Lake Awoonga Pro-Am	Merv Hinneberg barraheaven@hotmail.net.au	
November 2005			
5 th – 6 th	Teodore Apex club Family Fishing Comp Junction Park Theodore	Jeanine Miller 4993 1244	
5 th – 6 th	Golden Lure Bjelke-Petersen Dam	Rob Smith	
** 10 th **	CLUB MEETING		
13 th	Sunfish Family Fishing Day	Bill Sherburn 4125 2198	
26 th – 27 th	Bass Mania Grand Final	Steve Davies bassmania@powerup.com.au	
December 2005			
** 8 th **	CLUB Christmas Break-up and Presentation Night		

What scientists already know is that the East Australian Current:

- The EAC ferries up to 30 million cubic metres per second, with a strong influence to 500 metres depth and 100 kilometres width.
- The EAC is strongest in summer, peaking in February, and weakest (by as much as half the flow) in winter, its energy dissipating east of Tasmania.
- The EAC generates ocean eddies as broad as 200 kilometres across, rotating mainly anti-clockwise at up to four knots at the edge; these can be more than one kilometre deep and have a life of up to a year.
- The EAC frequently crosses onto the continental shelf and moves close inshore.
- The EAC causes upwellings where it moves away from the coast at places like Cape Byron, Smoky Cape and Sugarloaf Point, drawing nutrient-rich water from a depth of 200 metres or more.
- The EAC can be slowed down or reversed by southerly winds within 10 nautical miles of shore.
- By comparison, the Leeuwin Current off Western Australia carries a quarter as much water, peaking in May-June.