



THE NEW ZEALAND GAME AND CONSERVATION ALLIANCE

A GUIDE TO THE SPORT OF DRIVEN SHOOTING IN NEW ZEALAND



**THE NZ GAME &
CONSERVATION
ALLIANCE**

INTRODUCTION



Game shooting is an accessible sport enjoyed by many thousands of people from all walks of life, all over the world.

The sport of driven shooting teaches participants safety, respect for game and an appreciation of the countryside. It provides a bridge between town and country by offering recreation in the countryside and also economic benefits to help sustain a healthy rural community. It offers the opportunity for all ages and genders to participate in an outdoor pursuit that mixes tradition with sport.

Driven game shooting has evolved as an important part of the wider conservation process.

Land managed for game shooting provides huge benefits to the environment.

It is a major resource in promoting biodiversity and helps New Zealand achieve the targets set in national and local biodiversity action plans.

Through professional gamekeeping, game shooting also aids the Government's predator free NZ 2050 target.

Equally important, game shooting provides something very special for the table. Game meat is natural, wild, healthy and delicious.

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01 THE NZ GAME AND CONSERVATION ALLIANCE

The NZ Game & Conservation Alliance (NZGCA) is a member-based incorporated society, established in 2019. The NZGCA operates under the volunteer management of Committee Members and employs one part-time administration assistant. All funds raised are used to benefit the sport of driven shooting.

Our vision is to support and uphold responsible, safe and well managed game shooting in New Zealand. We will achieve this by providing a platform to best promote and safeguard the sport of game shooting.

We represent everyone who is involved in game shooting; beaters, pickers, gamekeepers, breeders, shoot owners, shoot participants, who are commonly called 'guns', and suppliers. The NZGCA is a professional source of information, guidance and ultimately, regulation.

Codes of Practice and Conduct have been created to outline our responsibilities as game bird hunters in support of ethical hunting. These Codes apply to all driven game shooting in NZ and embody fundamental respect for the game bird species, care for the environment, safety and shooting behaviour and etiquette.

Additionally, the NZGCA have developed an assessment, based on information from this booklet, with the aim of creating a best practice benchmark within game shooting in New Zealand. Anyone involved in game shooting, whether novice or experienced, is welcomed and encouraged to take this test - it can be found at nzgca.com/knowledge-test.



THE NZGCA AIMS TO:

- Ensure shooting preserves operate successfully and responsibly within New Zealand
- Encourage sustainable management of game birds for sport and conservation
- Provide a Code of Conduct for preserves and participants to follow in order to achieve best practice
- Promote conservation and scientific research for the betterment of the sport, in conjunction with the ethics of good sportsmanship
- Advocate for driven game sportsmen and sportswomen

02 GAME PRESERVES

UPLAND GAME PRESERVES ARE AREAS OF PRIVATE LAND WHERE CAPTIVE-BRED GAME BIRDS ARE RELEASED FOR PEOPLE TO HUNT RECREATIONALLY.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF UPLAND GAME PRESERVES IN NZ

The sport of driven shooting was introduced to New Zealand in the 1980's with the establishment of upland game preserves in the Rotorua and Taupo areas.

Since then, upland game preserves have grown significantly, with 22 currently gazetted in New Zealand. Not all preserves operate on a large scale, with many providing sport solely for friends and family.

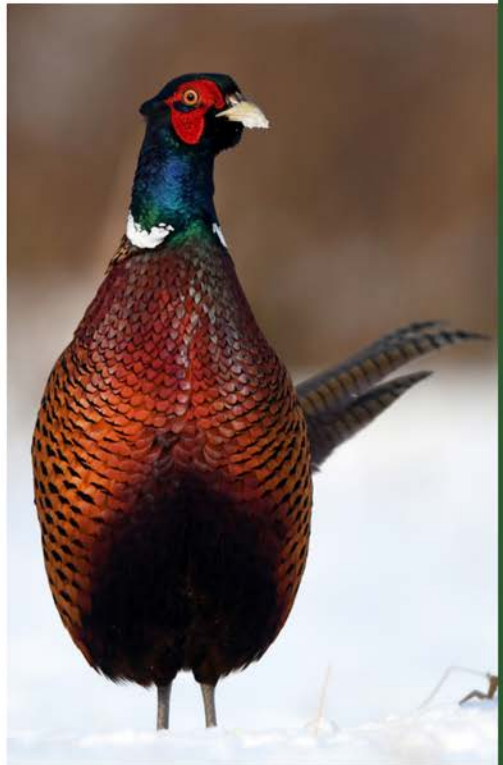
SPORT ON PRESERVES

WALKED UP

Walked up shooting can either be shot with a team of guns walking in a parallel line shooting game as it flushes from cover in front of the line, or over dogs.

DRIVEN

This where birds are driven over a line of guns, usually by a team of beaters, at heights and angles that provide challenging shooting.



Whilst this booklet is written with the driven shooter in mind, many of the codes and practices are also applicable to walked up pheasant shooting.

03 QUARRY

GAMEBIRDS IN NEW ZEALAND TRADITIONALLY INCLUDE SPECIES SUCH AS DUCKS, SWANS, PHEASANTS, PARTRIDGES AND QUAIL. HOWEVER, DRIVEN SHOOTING IN NEW ZEALAND IS PRIMARILY FOR PHEASANTS AND RED LEG PARTRIDGE.

NZGCA uphold that on a driven shooting day, no ducks will be shot on an upland game preserve.

The only species to be shot on a driven shooting day are pheasants and red leg partridge.

There are several species of bird that are commonly sighted and illegal to shoot. They include; New Zealand falcons, kererū and hawks.



Pheasant



Red leg partridge

OTHER QUARRY SPECIES TO LOOK OUT FOR

Black swan



Chukar



Australasian shoveler



Grey duck



Mallard duck



Paradise shelduck



Pūkeko



Brown quail



Bobwhite quail



California quail



It is unlikely that you will encounter any of these species on a shoot day, but you must be able to identify each species to ensure you do not raise your gun to them.

04 WHAT TO EXPECT ON A SHOOT DAY

WHAT TO WEAR

It's important to dress appropriately to ensure you stay warm and dry. Additionally, footwear should be comfortable and waterproof as a degree of walking is usually required.

Traditionally guns wear a collar and tie and if possible, upland shooting garb. However, this is optional and differs for each preserve. We suggest talking to fellow guns or the shoot host if you are unsure on what to wear.

THINGS YOU'LL NEED

- A gun case or a slip. Gun slips are recommended
- Plenty of ammunition (generally a slab of 200) and something to carry them in
- Ear and eye protection
- Walking stick, if required for rough terrain

GUNS AND AMMUNITION

You should expect to provide your own gun and ammunition.*

IMPORTANT

GUN TYPES

Over and under or side by side shotguns are the usual firearms used. Use of a semi auto shotgun, limited to two shots, are only allowed with prior permission from the preserve. Most common gauges are 12g and 20g with some 16g's becoming more popular. 28g and 410g are considered too small for ethical shooting on driven days.

AMMUNITION

*We recommend taking your own ammunition but many preserves do have ammunition for sale and will advise you if it is available prior to the shoot.

The NZGCA requires their members use fibre wads only, but the use of non toxic shot is at the discretion of each preserve.

Recommended shot sizes are 4, 5 or 6s with 28 to 36g loads. Commonly 32g 5s.

Do not mix ammunition in your bag particularly 20g and 12g. 20g can fit undetected into a 12g barrel with serious consequences if a 12g shot is loaded above.

LOADERS, PARTNERS, VEHICLES, AND DOGS

Your shoot host will usually make clear whether partners are invited, if you will need a 4x4 vehicle, and whether your gun dog is welcome. Some preserves have skilled people, called loaders, available to assist you on a shoot day. They will carry your gun and ammunition to your peg and advise you on safe areas of fire. Their knowledge of bird flight patterns and shooting lead can be invaluable, particularly for the novice shooter. It is customary to tip your loader at the end of the day.

START TIME

You will be advised of your expected arrival time and location to meet when you book your spot. It is usually between 8.30am to 9.00am.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

You will be required to sign a health and safety indemnity for the property you shoot on. Many reserves also require proof of both your Firearms Licence and NZ Fish & Game Licence.

SHOOT BRIEFING

At the beginning of the shoot, there will be a shoot briefing by your shoot host where a safety briefing will take place. Listen very carefully. If you are in any doubt, that is the time to ask any questions. You will also be assigned your peg (the position where you will stand and shoot) and be given a game card noting the day's drives.

MORNING DRIVES

Expect 2-3 drives with a possible stop for elevenses (a short break for light refreshments)

LUNCH

The shoot lunch can be anything from a flask of soup in the field, to a three-course feast in a shoot lodge

AFTERNOON DRIVES

Expect anywhere from 2 to 3 drives

PICKING UP

Guns must endeavour to mark the fall of a shot bird and if the bird should fall into thick ground cover, inform pickers. Any dogs accompanying guns are required to stay on the peg until the end of the drive. Once the drive is over, your dog is then able to retrieve any shot birds within their vicinity. Please ensure you advise pickers of the number of birds you have picked up. Note: all dogs bought on to rural properties must be vaccinated.

POST SHOOTING

At the conclusion of shooting, there is usually the chance to mingle with your fellow guns, hosts, pickers-up, beaters, gamekeepers and wider shoot personnel over refreshments. Speeches may also take place noting the total bag (number of birds shot) and shooting percentages from the Shoot Captain and gamekeeper.

BAG NUMBERS

The bag number for the day will be advised by your shoot host. If you are unsure of the number of birds you have purchased, ask the Shoot Captain. On the day, you will be part of a team of guns and the Shoot Captain will monitor numbers of birds shot throughout the day. To get an idea of how many birds you as an individual have shot on the day, we suggest taking the total number of birds and dividing it by the number of shooters, then divide this total by the number of drives. This will give you a rough estimate of your average per drive.

THE NOVICE SHOT

We suggest booking a course of lessons at your local clay shooting range prior to attending a shoot day. Additionally, most shoots are able to provide a 'minder' for guns for whom it is their first shoot on that particular property. Formally, the NZGCA have developed an online assessment, based on information from this booklet, which both novice and experienced guns are encouraged to take. On successful completion of the test, a certificate is awarded. The NZGCA encourages game preserves to check their guns and other personnel have a current certificate as it is in the interests of the sport to benchmark best practice in game shooting.



TIPS

It is common practice to tip the gamekeeper at the end of the day. An indicative guide to the tip amount would be the price of a bird.

It is also customary to tip the gamekeeping volunteers for any dressed pheasant you take home.

05 GUNDOGS

GUNDOGS ARE A VITAL PART OF SHOOTING AND WITHOUT THEM, IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO OPERATE.

TO EXPERIENCE WELL-TRAINED WORKING DOGS IN THE FIELD, BOTH IN THE BEATING LINE AND PICKING UP, IS VERY SPECIAL AND ONE ASPECT THAT DRAWS PEOPLE TO OUR SPORT.

A gundog refers to any breed of dog trained to work with hunters by flushing, locating and retrieving game and are usually the result of selective breeding over many centuries. Diverse landscapes and game meant there was a need to develop dog breeds whose qualities and skills could meet the demands of hunting specific animals. This purpose breeding, along with quality training, ensures the gundogs assist in humane recovery of shot gamebirds.

Dog owners will often travel long distances to be part of a shooting preserve's team, relishing the opportunity to work in the field with high numbers of quarry. Most shoots welcome gun dog owners of all ages to participate as part of the team on driven days. It is not unusual to see many dogs being handled by non-shooting men, women and often teenagers who get enormous pleasure being able to work their favourite animal.



BREEDS

Gundogs are incredibly loyal, reliable and sociable animals, perfectly suited to being family pets as well as working dogs.

The most common breeds used for gamebird shooting in New Zealand include spaniels, pointers, setters, labradors and retrievers. Traditionally these breeds are all relatively easy to train and are hard-working companion dogs.

Having a mix of the above breeds at a shoot ensures key aspects such as hunting, flushing and retrieving game are better achieved.

IN THE FIELD

There are a range of gundog skills required in the field to ensure that shot game is treated humanely and with respect. These include flushing game over the gun line, hunting and retrieving fallen game. Having a gundog that is trained in any of these areas makes for both smoother running of a shoot and better care and handling of the gamebirds. This is particularly important in case a bird needs to be despatched - the aid of a gundog can ensure that it's carried out swiftly and effectively.

NZGCA recommend that preserves should always have several participants, notably but not restricted to pickers, that are accompanied by a trained and competent gundog. Many guns enjoy having their own dog with them and they are entitled to do so with prior permission from the Shoot Captain. Dogs on peg should be kept under control, at heel or secured to a screw peg, during the drive to avoid distraction whilst the gun is actively shooting. With prior communication, the picking team are usually more than obliging to leave shot birds in the open for the dogs on peg to retrieve after the drive has ended.



VACCINATION & WORMING ADVICE

On occasions where many dogs are present, such as a driven shoot, the NZGCA advises that dogs are vaccinated for Parvo Virus, Distemper and Kennel Cough.

These viruses are readily passed on and apart from the obvious health impacts to the animal, they can also cause considerable nuisance and expense for the owner.

Leptospirosis vaccination is also recommended, particularly for dogs which work in water – landscape of which many shoots have.

Dogs visiting properties which graze sheep should be dosed monthly with a praziquantel product effective against Sheep Measles (*Taenia Ovis*) to avoid depositing the worm eggs on pasture.

Furthermore, owners should be vigilant and never allow their dog to consume animal placenta, due to the risk of Neospora, an infection that cannot be easily treated. The dogs act as a host for the parasite, continuing its lifecycle and causing abortions in stock and thus, subsequent economic losses to farm businesses.

06 CODE OF GOOD SHOOTING PRACTICE

THIS CODE OF PRACTICE OUTLINES OUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS GAME BIRD HUNTERS TO SUPPORT THE PRACTICE OF ETHICAL HUNTING AND APPLIES TO ALL GAME SHOOTING IN NEW ZEALAND. IT EMBODIES FUNDAMENTAL RESPECT FOR THE GAME BIRD SPECIES, CARE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND SHOOTING BEHAVIOUR AND ETIQUETTE.

The Code sets out a framework that enables guns, shoot owners and managers, gamekeepers and their employees to responsibly deliver sustainable shooting, paying attention to management of habitat while avoiding nuisance to others.

You can help to protect the future of shooting by complying with the provisions set out within this Code and by encouraging others involved in shooting to do the same.

THE CODE CENTRES AROUND FOUR CORE FOUNDATIONS

- 1.0 Shooting Behaviour and Etiquette
- 2.0 Safe Shooting
- 3.0 Bird Welfare
- 4.0 Respect for the environment



1.0 SHOOTING BEHAVIOUR AND ETIQUETTE

NZGCA PROMOTES AND INSISTS ON SAFE AND SENSIBLE BEHAVIOUR BY SHOOTERS ACROSS ALL DISCIPLINES. GUNS SHOULD ACT ON THESE POINTS TO DEMONSTRATE BEST PRACTICE BEHAVIOUR AND ETIQUETTE IN THE FIELD.

- Ensure all safety instruction from shoot owners, managers and gamekeepers is adhered to
- Always respect and avoid disturbance of the owner's property, crops, livestock, and fences
- If you take a gun dog with you, ensure it's always under control and fully vaccinated
- Always treat a shotgun as though it were loaded and keep the barrel's pointing in a safe direction
- Do not fire at the quarry unless you are sure it's within range and that clear sky is visible behind it. If you are unsure for any reason, do not shoot
- For safety reasons you will be asked not to shoot any ground game nor any wounded bird on the ground
- Know your own limitations and those of your gun. If you are not reasonably sure of a humane kill, do not shoot. If your bird is not killed with your first shot, a follow up shot is required to ensure a humane kill
- Respect your neighbour's bird and encourage and praise good shots
- Be respectful to your fellow guns, beaters, and pickers
- Guns must endeavour to mark the fall of a shot bird and if required, inform pickers-up
- Any dogs accompanying guns are required to stay on the peg until the end of the drive. Once the drive is over, your dog is then able to retrieve any shot birds within their vicinity
- Pick up all spent cartridges and litter whilst in the field. On some shoots you will be asked to count your cartridges and give tally to the Shoot Captain
- All shooters should have read and be conversant with the Firearms Safety Code 2022, or the Arms Code 2013

2.0 SAFE SHOOTING

SAFETY IS THE MOST IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION OF ANY SHOOTING PRACTICE. SAFE SHOOTING IS PARAMOUNT TO ENSURE NOT ONLY THE SAFETY OF OTHER PARTICIPANTS ON A SHOOT, BUT THE PUBLIC AS WELL

Shoot managers must ensure all shooting is carried out in a safe manner, including briefing participants on safety matters. However, the safe use of guns is a personal responsibility therefore all those intending to shoot or handle a gun should adhere to the following;

GUN SAFETY

- A shotgun should always be considered loaded until proven empty and even then, still handled as if it were loaded
- Check barrels are clear at the start of each drive
- Hold your gun broken or with barrels pointed to the sky
- When closing your gun bring the stock up to the barrels to ensure barrel never points above your waist
- Never shoot unless you are sure it is safe to do so
- Never swing through the line
- Do not shoot birds flying back towards the beating line
- Always ensure your gun is unloaded before placing in slip
- It's considered good practice to have the safety catch on 'safe' until the moment before you fire
- Never keep a dog attached to you while shooting as it may pull you off balance
- Never put down a loaded shotgun or leave it unattended
- Ensure that the cartridge type and shot size are suitable for both your purpose and your gun



RANGE AND DISTANCE

Guns must be competent at estimating the range between barrel and bird and shooting within the limitations of their skill and equipment in order to kill cleanly and humanely. To do this requires a solid understanding of ballistics including gauge, shot size, load, pattern and choke.

WHEN SHARING A PEG, WE SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING:

- The extra person on the peg, either shooter or observer, must stand at least 2 meters behind the active gun
- A maximum of 2 people on a peg
- The second gun has empty barrels until they are active on the peg
- The first gun empties their barrels before stepping away from the peg
- The second gun does not load their barrels until they are in the correct position at the peg
- The second person on the peg does not load the first guns barrels

These rules are primarily for safety however it is also to ensure that your fellow shooters are not disadvantaged

SHOOTING WELL

After gun safety, shooting courteously and well is one of the most important attributes a gun can bring to the shoot line.

As mentioned previously, you should respect your neighbours bird. If you imagine a line midpoint between you and your neighbouring gun, then birds on your side of the line are 'yours.' You may agree with your neighbour before the drive as to what is fair game and what is not.

Try not to shoot any birds that are too low. This practice is called 'pillow casing' and apart from being unsportsmanlike, it generally renders the bird inedible.

THREE KEYS TO GOOD SHOOTING ARE:

- Footwork
- Mount your gun and pull the trigger in one smooth movement
- Keep your gun moving as you pull the trigger



3.0 BIRD WELFARE

SHOOT PRACTICES WILL BE JUDGED BY THE WAY PARTICIPANTS AND PROVIDERS BEHAVE, ESPECIALLY WHEN IT COMES TO BIRD WELFARE. BELOW OUTLINES THE CODES OF PRACTICE THAT SHOULD BE ADHERED TO REGARDING BIRD WELFARE.

RETRIEVAL AND HANDLING OF GAME

- Shooting should not be conducted where it will not be possible to retrieve shot game
- Shoot managers must ensure that adequate provision is made to retrieve all shot game. Dogs are an essential part of this process
- On driven days, any wounded game should be retrieved during drives whenever it is safe and practicable to do so
- Guns must mark the fall and assist in the retrieval of their own shot game and where practical, should help inform pickers. Guns should also assist in the retrieval of fellow guns shot game
- Guns and pickers must ensure that they despatch any wounded quarry in a swift and humane manner
- A day's game shooting should finish early enough to allow time for pickers to complete their task before birds start to go to roost
- Shooting should be cancelled or stopped if adverse weather conditions mean that birds cannot be presented in a safe and appropriate sporting manner or be shot and retrieved safely
- Those involved in predator and pest control should carry out their lawful activities with due consideration to local residents and other countryside users

PREDATOR CONTROL

Game preserves are a benchmark for best practise predator control as one of the gamekeeper's main roles is on controlling predator populations. It is a constant undertaking requiring thorough knowledge of predators, their habitat and their movements.

Preserves are home to large numbers of gamebirds, therefore they become a magnet for predators. This can often be an advantage for the wider area as it draws predators into a concentration where they can be more efficiently dispatched.

GAME BIRD DISPOSAL

The NZGCA encourages their members and all guns to respect the birds by utilising as much of them as possible. The meat should be utilised for food. Most shoots provide pheasant breasts for you to take home and you will also be encouraged to take home as many whole birds as you like.

The feathers of the bird, where possible, should be made available to local iwi and other interested parties for making of traditional korowai, fly tying and for display purposes.

NOTE:

It is illegal in New Zealand to sell shot game birds.



4.0 RESPECT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

LAND MANAGED FOR GAME SHOOTING PROVIDES HUGE BENEFITS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT.

It is a major resource in promoting biodiversity and helps New Zealand achieve the targets set in national and local biodiversity action plans. Through professional gamekeeping, game shooting also aids the Government's predator free NZ 2050 target.

One of the key attributes to a successful upland game preserve is the natural terrain and habitat it provides, including woodland, forest edge and scrubby faces. This habitat creates ideal roosting and feeding grounds for pheasant and partridge while providing a suitable environment for a large number of other bird and wild life to thrive.

Crops such as sorghum, kale and maize sown to provide cover for game birds become a natural food supply for not only the pheasants and partridge, but also for many other species.

Therefore, it is in our best interest to care for preserve land by doing the following;

- Where required, use non-toxic shot and biodegradable products. The NZGCA requires their members to use fibre wads only.
- Remove all cartridges and any litter from your peg



07 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

HEALTH AND SAFETY

It is the preserve owners legal responsibility to ensure that the shoot and its employees comply with the law, including the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.

Guns must also comply with the law insofar as it affects them, with particular regard to the Arms Act 1983.

Preserves expect guns shooting on their property to read and agree to a health and safety indemnity form prior to shooting.

TRANSPORT OF FIREARMS

You have a requirement and obligation to familiarise yourself with the Arms Act 1983 and the 2022 Firearms Safety Code. The section that deals with transportation of a firearm and ammunition in the Arms Act 1983, is Section 3; regulation 19B.

LICENCES

FIRE ARMS LICENCE

In New Zealand, you are legally required to hold a current firearms licence in order to possess or shoot a firearm.

However, if a non-licence holder is under direct supervision (within a short distance to see both person and gun at all times) of a licence holder, then the non-licence holder is legally allowed to use a firearm. This rule applies to both juniors and adults.

Any person who is 16 years of age or older may apply to the New Zealand Police to obtain a Firearms Licence.

GAMEBIRD LICENCE

You must also possess a Fish & Game NZ Game Bird Licence - a permit to hunt game birds in line with the regulations governing the Fish & Game New Zealand region you're hunting in. Whole season and single day licences are available to purchase online via Fish & Game NZ and are valid for use throughout New Zealand (except in the Chatham Islands).

Money raised from the sale of these licences is used to enhance wetlands and other environments throughout NZ.

08 KNOWLEDGE TEST

THE NZGCA HAVE DEVELOPED AN ONLINE MULTIPLE-CHOICE ASSESSMENT, BASED ON INFORMATION FROM THIS BOOKLET, WITH THE AIM OF CREATING A BEST PRACTICE BENCHMARK WITHIN NEW ZEALAND GAME SHOOTING.

Anyone involved in game shooting in NZ, whether novice or experienced, is welcomed and encouraged to take this test, which is based on the following four core foundations; shooting behaviour and etiquette, safe shooting, bird welfare and respect for the environment.

There are 28 questions in the test and to pass, you need to answer at least 26 questions (92%) of them correctly. If you do not pass the test the first time, we advise re-reading this booklet and then re-sitting the test.

A certificate is emailed on successful completion of the test. This certificate acknowledges that the recipient has passed the test and has comprehensive understanding of driven shooting protocol and has read this Knowledge Booklet.

We encourage game preserves to check their guns and other personnel have a current certificate before the start of the shoot season.



09 GAME AS FOOD

PHEASANT AND PARTRIDGE ARE DELICIOUS WHITE MEAT BIRDS, BOTH HIGH IN NUTRITIONAL VALUE

Pheasant is a versatile and delicious addition to any menu. Pheasant may taste similar to chicken but with a smoky, aromatic flavour. A whole cooked pheasant will feed a family of four and is a wonderful source of healthy protein and iron as well as vitamin B and potassium. With a slightly more gamey, sweet and delicate flavour compared to pheasant, partridge is strong enough to take on hearty flavours. A whole partridge serves one perfectly or you can simply pan fry only the breasts.

Like wild deer, game birds enjoy a varied, foraged diet and plenty of exercise. As a result, pheasant and partridge are lower in fat and cholesterol and offer more protein, iron, zinc and selenium than farmed birds.

With a low fat content, game birds are very easy to overcook. This means that you must use the right cooking technique or you'll waste your hard-earned bird.

Pheasants are best roasted, braised, slow cooked, grilled or smoked.

Visit nzgca.com/recipes for delicious recipe ideas



10 RECOMMENDED READING

THESE BOOKS ARE WRITTEN WITH UK DRIVEN SHOOTING IN MIND,
BUT ARE ALSO RELEVANT TO NEW ZEALAND DRIVEN SHOOTING

GUIDE TO SHOOTING GAME

By Michael Yardley

SHOOTING FOR SPORT

A guide to driven game shooting, water fowling and the DIY shoot

By Tony Jackson

HOW TO BE ASKED AGAIN

How to be the perfect shooting guest

By Rosie Nickerson

THE IMPERFECT SHOT

Shooting excuses, gaffes, and Blunders

By J V Jeremy Hobson



A GUIDE TO THE SPORT OF
DRIVEN SHOOTING IN NEW ZEALAND

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For membership applications, please visit www.nzgca.com/members