



**The Fly Shop**

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## 2009 • 2010 La Posada de los Farios Outfitting Guide

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## Trout Tackle & Equipment

### Inland Fishing Program

**Fly Rods:** Multi-piece 5, or 6 wt. fly rods will cover most of the fishing situations you'll encounter in Chile. We strongly recommend a multi-piece travel rod (3, 4 or 5 piece). Rods you might consider are: R.L. Winston's BIIx or BIImx Series 4-piece rods, Sage's Z-Axis ZXL or TXL 4 piece series or Scott G2 or S4 series of travel rods. If you had to bring just one rod, bring a six weight.

**Fly Reels:** Good quality, lightweight fly reels, with simple disk drags or pawl drags, are the best choice. Reels should be filled with fresh 20 pound backing. Reel models to consider might include: The Ross Evolution, Rhythm, or Canyon; Galvan Torque and Rush, or Nautilus Featherweight Plus series of reels. Extra spools are a definite advantage. 75 - 125 yards of backing is more than adequate.

**Fly Lines:** You will basically need three fly lines at La Posada: weight-forward floater. A (6' - 10' depending on line size) sink tip fly line - Type IV - VI sink rate and a 24' sink-tip in 150 or 200 grain.

**Leaders & Tippet:** For a week's fishing, you will need no less than five tapered leaders - 9 ft. (3X) for your floating line and two (4 - 6 ft.) (2X) leaders for your sinking fly lines. For tippet, bring fresh spools of (4X), (3X) and (2X). Fluorocarbon is great tippet and leader material and we highly recommend it. Umpqua, Rio, Seaguar and Frog Hair make some of the best tippet and leader material available.

### Flies that produce all season:

**Attactors & Terrestrials:** *These patterns are very important and a must!*

- Rance's Gypsy King, size 4... A MUST!
- Hopper Grande, tan, sizes 8, 10, 12
- Chernobyl Ant, black size 6, 8... A MUST!
- Small beetle 10, 12
- Turk's Tarantula, size 8
- Dave's foam Hoppers, sizes 6 - 10
- Rainy's Chernobyl Hopper, size 8, 10
- Fat Albert... A MUST!
- Flat Head Cicada size 10

**Traditional Dries:** *Not as critical as above patterns, a broad selection of high floating dries will do.*

- Parachute Adams, size 16
- Cutter's E/C Caddis, size 14, 16
- Stimulators, various sizes medium - large
- Parachute ants, black, size 16, 18
- Compara Duns, Quigley's Cripple
- Mayfly Emergers

**Streamers:** *Not as critical as the attractors and terrestrials but important to have with you.*

- Dragon Fly nymphs, size 6 (olive)
- Kaufman's stonefly nymphs, large (olive)
- Chilean Rubber Buggers
- GTC Autumn Splendor
- Beldar's Rubber Legs (olive, black, brown)
- CH Fire Tiger Bugger

**Nymph Selections:** *Nymphs haven't been consistently important in past years, but it might be advisable to bring along a short selection of small (size 10, 12, 14) standard nymphs.*

- Bitch Creek nymphs and other buggy rubberlegged nymphs, sizes 4 - 8
  
- Bead head - Prince Nymphs, Hare's Ear, Birds Nests, Copper Johns, Pheasant tails

**EARLY SEASON FLIES (November and December)**

**Dries:**

- **All Black** Chernobyl Ants (body and legs) #6 - 8's
- Gypsy Kings
- Turk's Tarantulas #6 - 8, various colors
- Foam beetles and ants, small to large sizes
- Caddis and Stimulators, #8 - 16
- Mayfly BWO dun and emerger patterns (few), #14 - 16

**Streamers:**

- Woolly Buggers (black, olive, brown) white rubberlegs, with or without cone or beadhead, # 4 - 8
- Beadhead Crystal buggers, black, olive, silver, #4 - 8
- Zuddlers, conehead, (olive/olive, black/silver), etc., #4 - 6
- Beldar's Rubberlegs, #4
- Double Bunny String Leech

**Nymphs:**

- Beadheads: prince, pheasant tails, hare's ear, lightning bug, copper john, #12 - 16
- Beaded soft hackles can be useful on occasion also, #12 - 16
- Dragon and damselfly nymphs (for the lakes and lagunas), #6 - 12
- Bitch Creek, weighted or beadhead/conehead, #6 - 8
- Beech Crick, #6 - 8
- Rubberleg stones (a few), #6 - 8

**MID-SEASON FLIES (mid-January to mid-March)**

- Large Foam Bugs: Cantaria (giant stag beetles) Gypsy Kings, Monster Beetles, Black Bottom Chernobles, etc.
- Hoppers: (smaller sizes in Jan and early February (#8, #10), #6-#8 later on) Dave's, Parachute, Foam Tan, Burk' Spent, Basin, Streambank, etc.
- Parachute Madame-X #8
- Flying Ant hatches are possible starting about mid-February. Good to have some foam or parachute ants size #16 black on hand just in case.

**LATE SEASON FLIES (mid-March through April)**

- May Flies: (As the weather cools starting about mid-March the may fly action cranks up). #14-#18. Parachute Adams,
- March Browns, PMDs, Callibaetis, Comparaduns - olive, etc.
- Emergers: #14-#18. Spotlight Emerger - brown, Trina's Budding, Brooks, Sprout Fly, etc.

Nymphs: Pheasant Tails, Princes, Copper Johns,

Streamers: Crystal Buggers – black, olive, silver #6-#12 (smaller sizes for windy days when fish are not on the mays)

**COASTAL FLIES (\*good all season)**

- Woolly Buggers #2-#8 weighted, white, black, gray, olive, purple. (some with cone or beadheads).
- Crystal Rubber Bugger: olive, purple, black
- Rabbit Fur Leeches #2-#8, Purple, Black, Olive, white, tan, egg sucking, etc.
- Articulated Leeches in darker colors primarily
- Fire Tiger Bugger
- Beaded Striptease
- Milt's Belly Pond Smelt
- Double Bunny
- Clouser's: Olive/white, Black, Yellow
- Mercer's Poxyeegg Leech

**Provide by: Rex Bryngelson**

## Recommended Clothing and Equipment

### Clothing:

The weather in Patagonia is constantly changing. One afternoon it may be 70° (+) and sunny, down right hot; then only a few hours later it may be rainy, damp, windy and in the low 50°s or cooler. It is not uncommon to have morning temperatures in the mid to low thirties, especially when clear weather prevails, warming to a balmy 50° or 60° degrees by the end of the day. Clothing strategies should be based on the "layering system." By using the "layering system," anglers can adapt to whatever Mother Nature dishes out. The whole idea behind layering is to trap heated air (generated by your body and stored between the different layers of insulation), thus keeping you warm.

### Here is the formula preferred by the staff at The Fly Shop®:

**1... Base Layer:** Start off with a synthetic fabric next to your skin. This often is a pair of thermal underwear (tops and bottoms) and they usually come in three weights: light, mid and expedition. According to your individual metabolism, pick what is best for you. Synthetic (non-cotton) materials retain little moisture and "wick" moisture away from your skin. This is very important when you are walking in waders or when outside temperatures heat up.

**2... Thermal Layer:** Your second layer of insulation should match the weather and conditions you are going to be fishing in. Lightweight insulation for cool weather, mid-weight for colder conditions and heavy weight for really frigid days. Fleece is an outstanding choice here in either tops and bottoms, or overalls. Merino Wool is also a good choice as it stays warm when damp, though dries very slowly.

**3... Outer Shell (Rain jacket & Waders):** Your final layer should be a breathable rain jacket and waders.

- 1 set midweight Simms "WaderWick" Wading Underwear, or Patagonia Capilene (tops and bottoms)
- 1 set fleece pants--Simms Power Stretch Guide Bibs or Pants, or Patagonia Capilene Fleece
- 1 Fleece jacket--Simms Wind Stopper, or Patagonia Synchronilla

### Rain Jacket:

High quality Gore-Tex® type products are the best. Your rain jacket should be 100% waterproof and breathable. Rain jackets must be seam sealed, multi-layered, of QUALITY construction and from a recognized outdoor clothing company. Simms G-3 or Guide Jacket and the Patagonia Stretch SST, are excellent choices in fine breathable raingear. Jackets specifically designed for fly fishermen are the best.

**Wading Equipment:**

Stocking foot, breathable waders are the only way to go. Neoprene waders are antiquated, do not permit moisture to escape, are heavy and cumbersome and only appropriate for sedentary fishing (float tubing) where insulation is the only concern. Gore-Tex® "Breathable" waders have totally revolutionized wading equipment. You will experience little or no moisture build-up inside the waders, even after a long hike; they wear like iron, and are comfortable to be in all day. Lastly, Gore-Tex® "Breathable" waders take up a fraction of the space neoprene waders take-up when packed in your duffel bag. All waders should be worn with synthetic fiber under-wader wear for maximum comfort, minimum moisture retention, and warmth. **For safety we strongly recommend wearing a wading belt at all times.**

- Simms Gore-Tex® Chest High G3 Guide or G4 Pro or Guide
- Patagonia's WaterMaster Wader II

**Socks:**

Anglers should bring enough socks to alternate on a daily basis. For a week's fishing trip, three pairs should be fine. Do not wear the same socks every day, but alternate, leaving one pair to dry and air while wearing the other set. Wool, polypro or a combination of both are the best choices in sock material. Try on your socks with your waders and wading boots before you leave for your trip to insure that you have plenty of room to move your toes. Being unable to move your toes and cramping of your feet in your wading boots are the biggest reasons for numb toes and cold feet. We've experienced great success with the disposable air-activated heating pads available at many outdoor stores. Removal from the cellophane wrapper activates them and they then simply sticks to outside of socks for hours of cozy warmth.

- 3 to 6 pairs of wading socks.

**Wading Boots:**

Felt soled wading boots are highly recommended as they offer superior ankle support and are exceptional for hiking to and from waters. Simms, Patagonia and Chota make some good models to consider. Cleats or studs are not needed, and are tough on rafts. **No Studded Boots Please!** Gravel guards are a must.

- Simms Guide boot, Freestone, Chota Wading Boot, Patagonia River Walker

**Wool or Polypropylene Gloves:**

Fingerless gloves are great for cold, rainy days. Neoprene gloves are fine, but retain a lot of water when wet. We have had the best success with synthetic or wool gloves.

- Simms WindStopper Half-finger Gloves or Flip-mitt Gloves.

**Fishing Vest or Tackle/Vest Pack:**

For vests, we like a high quality product, in a 'shorty' model. Choose one that has room for a rain jacket, or camera in the back. Brands we like are Simms and Patagonia. If you prefer a tackle pack, take a good look at William Joseph, Fish Pond, or Patagonia.

- Simms G-3 Guide Vest, Fish Pond Shooting Star or Backwater, and Patagonia's Hip Pack.

**Small Day Pack:**

This can be an important article to include while packing. We like a waterproof, top-loader day pack that can hold extra gear, clothes, flies, camera, snacks, etc.

**Boat Bag:**

A waterproof boat "dry bag" can be extremely handy for storing extra clothes, tackle and camera equipment while on a raft. The white water type "dry bags" are the best.

**Fishing Hat:**

Look for a hat that is comfortable, relatively waterproof, and that has a good size brim to shade your eyes and face.

**Line clippers, Pliers,  
Hemostats, & Hook File:**

These are essential to any fisherman and should not be left behind.

**Polaroid Sunglasses:**

Fly fishing in Chile is a very visual experience. Spotting the fish is part of the excitement, and part of the challenge. Good quality polarized sunglasses are a must. Polarized sunglasses not only let you spot fish more effectively, but protect your eyes from the intense sunlight experienced in Patagonia, as well as hooks. Action Optics and Costa del Mar make some of the best in the industry.

**Camera & Film:**

Waterproof digital or splash-proof 35mm pocket cameras are handy. Digital or SLR cameras with a good zoom lens (28 - 80) are the best. If bringing a film camera, choose high speed film, Kodak or Fuji in ASA 200 or 400. If you are going to take your 35mm SLR camera, make sure you have a waterproof case for it. We like the Frost-Pak insulated waterproof bags or a river dry bag, as they pack nearly flat. The best waterproof cases we have found to protect expensive camera equipment are made by Pelican Products, [www.pelican.com](http://www.pelican.com). Don't forget your flash.

**Flashlight:**

Our favorite is one of the Black Diamond headlight models with an LED bulb(s).

**Sun Protection:**

The summer weather in Chile Patagonia is generally pleasant. Average temperatures range between the low 50's and mid 80's. Though usually not hot, the ultra-violet rays of the sun in this part of the world are very intense and will burn even the most sun-seasoned anglers. Wide-brimmed hats, long-sleeved shirts, and frequent use of a strong sun block (SPF 30+) are highly recommended. Sun gloves will save the backs of your hands.

**Camp Shoes:**

After a long day of fishing, it's nice to get out of your waders and slip into a comfortable pair of shoes to wear around the lodge. We suggest moccasins, duck boots, or your favorite tennis shoes -- something really

comfortable.

**Wading Staff:**

If you use a wading staff on your home waters, then bring it to Chile. It will come in handy.

**Things guests can bring for the lodge:**

Certain items are nearly impossible to find and purchase in Chile Patagonia. If you would like to bring a gift down to the lodge, things to consider would include: CD's - a couple of your favorites for the lodge's music selection • Good coffee beans • Fly tying materials – always a crowd pleaser.

**Non Anglers:**

Non-angling guests should be prepared for a variety of outdoor activities. Hiking, horseback riding, visits to neighboring farms, local artisans, birding and photography are some of the activities available. Non-angling guests should bring good raingear (jacket and pants) hiking boots, a warm fleece, camera, binoculars, daypack, and a good sun hat.

**About Our Tackle and Equipment Recommendations:**

This tackle and equipment planner is a guideline to help anglers assemble a reasonable collection of flies and the necessary equipment. It's not necessary you have all of these flies and assorted equipment, just a good cross section. You are by no means required to purchase all of this equipment. The suggested tackle and clothing is what we have found to work best for most fishing conditions. Some of the flies and tackle selections we recommend are items The Fly Shop® does not stock or sell. In this case it may be necessary to tie your own flies, or purchase from another retailer.

Although selling fly fishing tackle and flies is part of what The Fly Shop® does, it is not our main concern. Our main concern is that people have a great trip. Period. We feel that properly outfitted and prepared anglers have the best chance of having a trip of a lifetime. If you have any questions concerning tackle and equipment recommendations, please feel free to call us toll-free at 800-669-3474. Thank you.

**Note:**

Guides normally have a complete selection on hand in case you don't have the right fly for the situation. Flies are not for sale at our Chilean Lodges. (A great gift for guides is tying materials. They are always seeming to run low on popular patterns).

**NOTES:**

## CATCH & RELEASE

### BY CAREFULLY RELEASING A FISH, SURVIVAL RATES ARE VERY HIGH

To reduce fish mortality, anglers must handle fish carefully and quickly with appropriate technique. Always fish using a barbless fly. This not only makes it easier to release the fish but is a safety precaution for both you and the guide. Whenever possible, we like to have the guides assist you in releasing fish. They are extremely efficient at it and thus will ensure the healthiest of releases. If a guide is not available to help you release a fish, please follow these guidelines:

- 1.) Land the fish as quickly as possible; the longer the playing-time, the greater the stress on the fish.
- 2.) If you can, it is best to remove the hook without handling the fish. However, it is often necessary to hold a fish during the hook removal process. Hemostats, or a specialized release tool should be used to remove the hook.
- 3.) When holding a fish, cradle it gently and horizontally in two hands. Turning the fish upside down will often disorient the fish and keep them calm long enough to remove a hook.
- 4.) Keep hands and fingers away from the gills and do not put fingers over the eyes. Do not squeeze the fish in the throat or stomach regions as vital organs can easily be easily injured.
- 5.) When photographing the fish, **KEEP THE FISH IN THE WATER** until the photographer is ready. Then take the photo quickly and put the fish back in the water. To help personalize this experience from the fish's perspective, try holding you own breath whenever the fish is out of the water: try to imagine that you have just run a marathon and that your head is being forced underwater whenever the fish's is above it.
- 6.) Never throw or kick a fish. Grasp it gently and return it carefully into quiet water deep enough to support it. Face the fish into the current and hold it in place so water can flow through its gills. **DO NOT MOVE THE FISH BACK AND FORTH**, as the backward movement forces water into its gills from behind – akin to having the wind knocked out of you. Revive the fish until it recovers enough to swim out of your hands on its own. (Seeing a fish swim out of your hands might be the moment of C & R's maximum enjoyment!) Be patient, this may take more than a few minutes.

## WHIRLING DISEASE & NEW ZEALAND MUD SNAILS

We recommend new or bleached boots to prevent the spread of whirling disease and New Zealand mud snails.

**What is Whirling Disease?** *Myxobolus cerebralis* (Mc) is a parasite that infiltrates the head and spinal cartilage of fingerling trout where it multiplies rapidly, causing the fish to swim erratically and, in severe cases, die. When an infected fish dies, millions of tiny indestructible Mc spores (each about the size of a red blood cell) are released to the water where they can survive in this “dormant” form for up to 30 years. When Mc spores are ingested by Tubifex worms, the spore changes inside the worm and is released from the worm in a highly infective form, the Triactinomyxon (Tam). Tams are free-floating in the water until they infect trout, causing spinal deformities and decreased abilities for feed. Whirling disease is most infective to rainbow and cutthroat trout, but can infect all salmonid species.

### **Whirling Disease Prevention: Rinse all mud and debris from equipment and wading gear**

- Rinse, then thoroughly dry your boots, waders and other fishing equipment. This is generally sufficient to kill the TAM stage of the parasite.
- Chlorine (regular household bleach) is a very effective disinfectant, and one of the few that can kill all stages of the parasite if used at the proper concentration. However, chlorine is a very strong chemical and can harm your equipment with prolonged exposure, so make sure you rinse the chlorine off your waders and other equipment after you disinfect, and dry in the shade.
- To kill the TAM stage, use 1 part chlorine to 32 parts water. It must stay in contact for about 10 minutes to assure disinfection.
- To kill the mature myxospore that may be found in the mud from an infected stream is much more difficult and hard on equipment.
- 50% solution (1 part chlorine to 1 part water) - dip waders into a solution of the bleach or wipe or spray it on.
- 10% solution (1 part chlorine to 9 parts water) and soak your equipment for 10 minutes.
- Quaternary ammonium compounds are also effective in killing both parasite stages. These disinfectants are commercially available for disinfecting fishing equipment (Bright Water TM) or for the pet/veterinary trade (Roccal-D TM, Parvosol TM).
- Equally effective is water heated to nearly boiling (200°F) poured over your gear and allowed to cool.

## La Posada de los Farios Travel Checklist

- Airline Tickets and Itinerary
- Valid Passport
- Copy of Passport (packed separately)
- Wallet
- Cash US\$
- Travelers Checks, cash and credit cards
- Copy of Traveler Check Numbers
- Fly Rods
- Fly Reels
- Spare Spools, Spare Lines
- Leaders
- Tippet
- Fly boxes
- Dry Flies
- Streamers
- Nymphs
- Floatant
- Clippers, Pliers, Scissors
- Fishing Vest/Tackle Pack
- Day Pack, Tackle Bag
- Reel Lubricant
- Hook file or Stone
- Knot Tool
- Hemostats
- Split shot
- Polarized Sunglasses
- Extra pair of Sunglasses
- Reading Glasses
- Waders
- Wading Belt
- Wading Boots (no studs)
- Gravel guards
- Insect Repellent
- Toilet Articles
- Prescription Medications
- Aspirin
- Notebook
- Playing Cards
- Plastic Garbage Bags
- Tape measure
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- Waterproof Bag for Wading Gear
- Waterproof Bag for Laundry
- Rain Jacket
- Light Socks
- Heavy Socks
- Zip-Lock bags
- Travel Flashlight
- Emergency Telephone Numbers
- Destination address
- Maps
- Pocket Knife (pack in checked baggage)
- Bandannas
- Slacks and Pants
- Belt
- Shirts
- Undershirts, Under shorts
- Under-wader wear
- Light pile or fleece pants
- Fishing Hat or stocking cap
- Fleece or pile jacket/pullover
- Long-sleeved Shirts
- Short-sleeved Shirts
- Fishing Gloves
- Pen and Pencil
- Reading Book
- Addresses & phone numbers
- Camera, Film, Lens Paper, Battery
- Sun Screen SPF 30+
- Lip Balm & hand lotion
- English/Spanish Dictionary
- Flask
- Travel Alarm
- Bathing Suit for Hot Tub
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