



2010 ESTANCIA DESPEDIDA LODGE OUTFITTING GUIDE

Updated: 05/09

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS:

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OUR TACKLE AND EQUIPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Important Note: We feel that properly outfitted and prepared anglers have the best chance of having a trip of a lifetime. Although selling fly fishing tackle and flies is part of what The Fly Shop® does, it is not, however, our main concern. Our main concern is that you have a great trip. This is a guideline to help anglers assemble a successful collection of flies and equipment. It's not necessary you have everything listed in this pamphlet, just a good cross section.

One thing that we've all learned from years of fishing the Rio Grande, and the word that we as anglers must always keep in the back of our minds is "ADAPT." It is almost impossible to tell what kind of lines and flies are going to be most successful on the river at a given time. Conditions can change without warning and we must be able to adapt to conditions at hand. Thus you'll want to **bring a wide selection of fly lines in different sink densities, and enough different types of flies to meet conditions.**

Guides normally have a selection of flies on hand in case you don't have the right fly for the situation, and flies are for sale at Estancia Maria Behety Lodge, but we cannot guarantee what they will have in stock. There are fly tying stations at the lodge and guests are free to use them. (A great gift for guides is tying materials. They are always running low).

If you have any questions concerning tackle and equipment recommendations, please feel free to call us toll-free at 800-669-3474.

WEEKLY FISHING REPORTS E-MAILED TO YOU

If you would like to receive weekly fishing reports on the Rio Grande please provide us with your e-mail address. The reports provide information on lines, flies, tippet, etc. as well as current water and weather conditions, and highlighted catches each week. Please email travel@theflyshop.com and request that you be put on the "Rio Grande Fishing Report E-mail List".

SEA-TROUT TACKLE & EQUIPMENT

Single-handed Fly Rods:

For those anglers that like to use a single handed rod the Rio Grande is best fished with a 9' or 9' 6" graphite rod designed to cast an 8, or 9 weights fly line (4 piece). An 8 weight is the most common choice. Each angler should have two rods available for the trip. Each rod should be rigged with a different fly and fly line combination. This saves time changing reels, spools and lines, maximizing your time on the water. All the vehicles at the lodge have rod racks on them and once you put your rod together upon arriving you won't break it down until the last day of your trip.

Some rods to consider are: Sage's Xi2 (4-piece) • Z-Axis series • R.L. Winston's BIIx or BIImx • Scott Fly Rod's X2s or S4.

Single-handed Fly Reels:

Most modern high quality fly reels are appropriate for the Rio Grande. The reel should be equipped with a smooth, reliable drag system that is not compromised when it gets wet. Reels should be filled with a minimum of 100 yds of 20 or 30 lb. backing. Reel models to consider might include: Tibor "Everglades," Galvan Torque 8 or 10 or Rush 8 or 10, Nautilus CCF or NV 8 or 10 and Ross CLA5.

Single-handed Rod Fly Lines:

The proper collection of fly lines is more important than the rod, reel or fly you fish on the Rio Grande. You need three lines or line systems to effectively fish the Rio Grande and adjust to the constantly changing conditions.

Floating line: Preferably a weight-forward fly line like Scientific Angler's GPX Floating Taper and Sharkskin or Rio's Steelhead and Atlantic Salmon floating fly line. When conditions are right a floater really comes into play when skating dry flies or fishing a small wet fly just under the surface.

10' – 15' sink-tips: This is an important line for covering the different water levels on the Rio Grande. A Type III or Type IV is just fine. We highly recommend the Rio VersiTip® Line System. This line gives you five 15' interchangeable tips: floating tip, Aqualux clear intermediate, Type-III, Type-VI, and Type-VII. *Note: with this line system you can eliminate the floating line.*

24' sink-tip: Don't leave home without it! The most important fly line in your arsenal is the 24-foot sink-tip in different grain weights and densities. You can go with individual full lines like Rio's 24' Density Compensated Sinking Tip Fly Lines in 200 grain, 300 grain and 400 grain or the Teeny Nymph T-series in 200 grain (5.5 ips), 300 grain (7.3 ips), and 400 grain (8.4 ips) (**ips** = inches per second). You will need a spool or reel for each line. A better solution is to go with Rio's 24' Dredger Compensated VersiTip® System. This line gives you three 24' interchangeable tips in 200 grain (5.5 ips), 300 grain (7.3 ips), and 400 grain (8.4 ips).

Double-handed Fly Rods:

Having grown rapidly in popularity over the past 10 years, 75% of Rio Grande anglers are now fishing the big double-handed Spey rods. Advantages in casting distance, line control, and placing the fly accurately in wind make it the most efficient tool on the river, especially for those with shoulder or elbow problems. Many people coming to Spey casting for the first time are intimidated by it. That

it is a difficult discipline to learn, however, is a myth. In fact, it is much easier to become proficient at an intermediate level than it is with a single handed rod. By taking a day or two of formal lessons prior to your trip, you will be able to fish the Rio Grande with great success. Plus, they're downright fun to cast and fish with.

When considering a double-handed rod, don't automatically go for the longest and strongest rod on the market. Get together with a casting and rod expert, and test several different weights, lengths and manufacturers until you find the rod that best fits your casting style, as well as the type of water and lines and flies you will be fishing.

Some rods to consider are: With this in mind we suggest 12 ½' to 15', 7, 8, or 9 weight rods. Sage offers the Z-Axis, TCR and VT2 models. Scott has the T2h and LS2. If you are new to two handed rods, take a few casting lessons and practice BEFORE your trip to Rio Grande. It will make a huge difference. Probably the best all-around two handed rod for the Rio Grande for someone new to this type of fishing is 14 feet long for a 550 – 650 grain (8 or 9 weight) line.

Double-handed Rod Fly Lines: There has been more development and subsequent progress with double-handed fly lines in the last three years than in anytime before. For the fishing on the Rio Grande the logical way to go is an interchangeable tip/head system. Rio is leading the pack with these types of lines and offers two extremely versatile and user-friendly models:

Rio Skagit Spey Line: This revolutionary new short-belly line is easy cast and is the only way to go when fishing heavy sink tips and big flies. What's more, Skagit casting is very easy to learn and is ideal for the often windy conditions found in Tierra del Fuego. It is critical that you match your specific rod with an appropriate grain weight Skagit line (usually from 500 – 750 grains.) Skagit lines are designed to cast interchangeable sink tips made from varying lengths of Rio T-14 tungsten core level-line. Stock your wallet with four T-14 tips in 7.5', 10', 12.5' and 15'. Then add Rio Big boy 24' shooting head tips in 300 grains (7.3 ips), 400 grains (8.4 ips) and 500 grains (9.0 ips) (**ips = inches per second**).

Rio Windcutter Interchangeable Tip Spey Line: Historically the most versatile, multi-purpose Spey line made, with three 15' interchangeable sink tips, a floating tip and a clear intermediate tippet-VII. In addition to the 15' tips you will want to invest in three 24' Big Boy heads in the following densities: 200 grain (5.5 ips), 300 grain (7.3 ips), and 400 grain (8.4 ips). With this set-up you can handle it all, from floating line fishing to overhead casting with shooting heads. The only disadvantage comes when casting big flies like string leeches and Paul Miller Predators and Prowlers.

Rio's new AFS floating shooting head lines: These lines are a dream when skating dry flies or swinging small nymphs and wets just under the surface. Match your AFS with 15' Rio Versi-Leaders of varying light sink densities, and 16' Rio tapered monofilament 16lb leaders for dry fly fishing.

Single-handed Fly Reels: Most modern high quality fly reels are appropriate for the Rio Grande. The reel should be equipped with a smooth, reliable drag. Reels should be filled with a minimum of 200 yds of 20 or 30 lb. backing. Reel models to consider might include: Tibor "Gulfstream," Galvan Torque 12 or, Nautilus CCF 12DD, CCF12T, CCF12S or Abel Super 12 or Ross CLA 6 or CLA 7.

DOUBLE HANDED RODS ON THE RIO GRANDE

By: Jamie Lyle

Like swing fishing for steelhead, the spey rod is a major advantage on the Rio Grande. In fact, with open plains essentially devoid of trees to break the typically relentless wind, I think they are an absolute must have piece of equipment. Toward the end of the week, the anglers in our group who limited themselves to a single-hand rod were icing their elbows after every session and one decided not to fish the last day because he could no longer pick the sink-tip line up and out of the water. I convinced him to try the two-handed rod and set him up with a Z-Axis 7136-4 and a Rio Skagit system. At dinner that evening he told me it saved his day. For those that did have prior experience with the spey rod, the advantages were many. Some even used them as long, powerful, two-handed overhead rods that easily picked up and delivered a range of tips and flies to the far bank without beating themselves up. All of those that fished them hooked and landed more fish.

It was a great opportunity and experience for me to see one of the pinnacle fisheries in the world and to follow in the steps of fly-fishing legends that went there when it took DC-3's, rubber waders, and a big-time commitment to find these giants. The following is my list of key equipment if you are going yourself or outfitting someone for the Rio Grande.

Rod and Line Systems: The most important rod to have in the lineup is a "go to" two-handed model for windy conditions. My top three choices were:

- TCR 9129-4 with a Skagit 650, and a set of 150 grain 15' tips (Floating, Intermediate, Type 3, Type 6, Type 8) with a Big Boy 200, 300, and 400. This set-up will deal with the most varied and adverse conditions and the shorter length is easy to overhead cast in the wind.
- Z-Axis 9143-4 with a Skagit 650 and a 5' 9/10/11 Cheater. The same 150 grain tip options listed for the TCR 9129 above are perfect. This is an all-around powerful and easy to cast rod for moving and mending a lot of line.
- VT2 8139-4 with a Skagit 550 and a 5' 8/9/10 Cheater with the same 150 grain tip options that work for the TCR 9129 and Z-Axis 9143. This is an excellent rod for overhead and spey casting and will appeal to consumers who are intimidated by the \$700+ price tag of the TCR and Z-Axis. It's a sleeper.

For light wind days and some of the smaller beats up river, I really liked these three rods:

- Traditional 8136-4 with a Skagit 550, 5' 8/9/10 Cheater, and the 150 grain tips. This is my favorite steelhead rod because it is such a pleasure to cast and fish. It did everything I wanted to do until the wind really came up.
- Z-Axis 7136-4 with a Skagit 450, 5' 8/9/10 Cheater, and the following tips: 129 grain Floating, Intermediate, Type 3, Type 6; 150 grain Type 8, 13' T-14. This rod is simply sweet and a really fun fish fighting tool. It also is excellent for Pacific Northwest Steelhead applications. It does not, however, have the power to be the primary rod for the Rio Grande.
- Z-Axis 8110-4 While not a substitute for the larger rods, this 11' "switch" model with a Skagit 400 and 109 grain tips was ideal for shorter, precise spey casts and mends and has plenty of power for overhead casts in the wind. It was fun to play fish with and will certainly become a "go to" instrument on the Rio Grande and the steelhead and salmon rivers of the Pacific.

Note on Skagit Lines: For those that have not yet experienced them, the RIO Skagit line systems are absolutely the easiest spey lines for most people to cast, particularly if sink tips are involved. If you need specific line spec info, check out these links on RIO's web site:

<http://www.rioproducts.com/photos/file/Spey%20lines%20explained.pdf>

<http://www.rioproducts.com/photos/file/2007%20Spey%20line%20recs.pdf>

If you are interested in learning more about spey fishing and line systems, call Cory Williams or Justin Miller, our resident double-handed experts, here at The Fly Shop (800) 669-3474.

Leaders & Tippet:

While Rio Grande sea trout are not leader shy, leader and tippet material made from fluorocarbon is recommended because it does not degrade from exposure to UV light (very intense in Patagonia!) as monofilament does. When compiling leader materials, keep it simple. You will need four 9' - 16 lb. knotless tapered leaders, preferably Seaguar Fluorocarbon. In addition to the tapered leaders you will want to bring fresh spools of 10 lb., 12 lb., 15 lb & 20 lb. Seaguar Grand MAX or equivalent.

Rio Grande Flies:

Sea-run brown trout on the Rio Grande are much more concerned with presentation than with exact imitations. Swinging nymphs and streamers occupies the vast majority of the fishing. A selection of two to three dozen flies is adequate. When water levels are low and clear, small nymphs, #12 - #8 are the rule. When water levels are up, and clarity of the water off, bigger is better, sizes #6 - #2. Bright colors like chartreuse work well in dirty water. Dry fly fishing, especially when the wind laid down, is exciting – a handful is plenty.

Wet Flies:

- Traditional Wooly Worms: Olive, Black and Brown in sizes 2, 4, and 6
- Yuk Bugs in black with white rubber legs in sizes 6, 8 and 4
- E.M.B. Rubber Legs, size 10
- Green Machine, size 8
- TDF GBRL Prince, size 6 and Fastwater Prince size 6
- Red Butt Bomber
- Bitch Creek sizes 8 - 4,
- Montana Nymph size 8, and other white rubber legged flies
- Sizes 8's, 10's 12's (on stout, forged hooks), Dark Stone, Prince Nymph (beaded & non-beaded)

Streamers:

- Wooly Buggers and Crystal Buggers! Black, Olive and Purple in sizes 8 - 2 with and without white rubber legs
- Bunny Leeches: Black, Olive, Purple, and Brown in sizes 2, 4, 6
- String or Articulated Leeches (Sleeches and Skagit Minnow) up to 4" in length: Black, Purple, Olive
- Most Steelhead and Atlantic salmon flies have proven to be highly effective
- Paul Miller's Predator and Prowler series of steelhead flies work great!

Dry Flies:

- Larger dries, fished steelhead style, with riffling hitches or skated across the surface.
- Steelhead Bomber (green), Muddler Minnow, Quigley's Dragon Gurglers, etc.

Tube Flies:

Tied on plastic or aluminum tubes in varying lengths.

- Black & Silver "Temple Dog" Great fly for the last hour of fishing – various lengths work
- "Editor" Good fly for fading light
- "Collie Dog Variant" Original is all black. Can be tied with all gold or black with gold body for colored water.
 - "Cascade" Great pattern for Atlantics and Sea-trout, very useful for colored water
- "Lune Special" Black. Silver and blue. Can be fished on the surface or sunk
- Cone Head Trailing Tube Fly, Black/Blue, Purple
- Sunray Shadow
- Dad Mitgard's Nowegian Tube Flies work VERY well on the Rio Grande

RECOMMENDED CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT

Remember, in the southern hemisphere the seasons are opposite those in the northern hemisphere. The air temperature in Tierra del Fuego is not particularly cold, but the wind blows constantly and creates a chill factor that can be uncomfortable. Much of the fishing is done in the morning and late evening hours when temperatures are at their daily ebb. And it can rain heavily or lightly at any time throughout the season. So be prepared to dress warmly. Clothing strategies should be based on the "layering system," the idea being to trap heated air generated by your body between multiple layers of insulation. The layering system also allows you to adapt to air temperature, body temperature according to activity level, and whatever Mother Nature dishes out. 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 (the TFS Base Layer is a good start). 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 tops and bottoms, or overalls. The new merino wool is also a good choice as, like fleece, it stays warm when damp.

- 1 set mid weight Simms "WaderWick" Wading Underwear, TFS Wading Fleece or Patagonia heavy weight Capilene, or fleece equivalents. 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 Synchilla

3... Outer Shell (Rain Jacket & Waders):

Your final layer should be a breathable rain jacket and waders.

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. Jackets specifically designed for fly fishermen are the most comfortable and practical. Simms G-3 or Guide Jacket and the Patagonia Stretch SST are excellent choices in fine raingear.

Waders: Stocking foot, breathable waders are the way to go. 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; and they take up a fraction of the space in your luggage as compared to the old-style neoprene waders. For safety we strongly recommend wearing a wading belt at all times.

- Simms Gore-Tex® G4 Guide or Pro Model, or G3 Guide Model
- Patagonia's Watermaster II Wader

Wading Boots:

The Rio Grande is a very easy river to wade, with a bottom formed of non-slippery pea gravel, and mellow currents throughout. For this reason the new knobby, "sticky" rubber vibram soled wading boots are recommended. They're also much longer lasting than felt soles, and are more environmentally friendly in reducing unintentional transport of New Zealand mud snails from river to river. Felt soled wading boots are allowed. Metal or carbide studs are not necessary and not recommended. Gravel guards are a must.

- Rubber-soled boots: Simms Headwaters and Patagonia Riverwalker
- Felt-soled Boots: Simms G3 Guide, Freestone Boots, Chota Abrams Creek

Wading Staff:

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

NOTE: If you return annually to EMB, you might consider leaving a pair of waders and boots on-site at the lodge for your use when you are there. We have many anglers who do this, saving the need to haul them back and forth.

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 stick to the outside of socks for hours of cozy warmth. 3 to 6 pairs of Simms or Patagonia Wading Socks.

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.

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 or FreestoneVest, Fish Pond Double Haul or High Country, one of the various Hip Packs.

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.

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:

Essential to any fisherman and should not be left behind.

Polaroid Sunglasses:

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, Costa del Mar and Oakley make some of the best. It is advised to bring two pair, as sunglasses tend to break, get lost, or fall into the river more often than other items of gear.

Camera & Film:

Waterproof digital cameras are handy. SLR cameras with a good zoom lens (28 - 80) are the best. If you are going to take your expensive camera equipment, make sure you have a waterproof case for it. The best waterproof cases we have found are made by Pelican Products, www.pelican.com. For in-field, on-stream use, Sagebrush Dry Goods' dry fanny pack works great. Don't forget your flash unit and extra batteries.

Flashlight:

Our favorite is the Petzl E-Lite. It is powerful with long battery life.

Sun Protection:

The summer weather in Tierra del Fuego 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. Brimmed hats, long-sleeved shirts, and frequent use of a strong sun block (SPF 30+) are highly recommended.

We hope you are excited about your upcoming trip to Tierra del Fuego. You have an absolutely wonderful trip to look forward to. The information below should prove to be helpful in your trip preparations. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call us at (800) 669-3474 or email travel@theflyshop.com

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS:

• **What time can I fish to on the Rio Grande?**

Rio Grande Legal Reference Fishing Hours:

December: 06: to 22:30

January: 06:00 to 22:30

February: 06:00 to 22:00

March: 08:00 to 21:30

April: 08:00 to 21:00

• **Is there laundry service at the lodge?**

There is limited laundry service at Despedida? The laundry is taken into to the town of Rio Grande and it will be at least two days before you get it back. There is a \$20 charge per load (3 sets of clothes).

• **Does the lodge have internet service?**

Internet service (e-mail) at Despedida is very (very) limited and is not high speed.

• **Does the lodge accept credit cards?**

Unfortunately Despedida does not accept credit cards or Travelers checks. For payment of gratuities, souvenirs, etc. cash US\$ is preferred. The average gratuity for guides is \$250 - \$300/week/person and the staff is \$100/week/person.

• **Do I need a power adapter for charging my camera, razor, etc?**

The power in Argentina is 220 volts with a European 2-prong plug. You will need to bring a voltage converter/adapter which Converts 220/240 volts to 110/120.

• **What kind of Spirits are available at the lodge?**

There is wine and beer at the lodge. If you prefer any other alcoholic beverage you need to purchase it before you arrive and bring it with you.

Lodge Gratuities:

Gratuities are a personal thing based on service rendered. Normally guides and staff are tipped upon departure in accordance to their individual effort and service. In most cases we like to leave a gratuity with the lodge manager or host. A good rule of thumb for an amount to leave is between 7 and 10 percent of the total lodge package cost. Of this total percentage, 30% to 40% should be for the lodge staff and the balance to the guides. Gratuities should be paid in US\$ Cash. If you have any questions concerning gratuities please feel free to call us or ask the lodge/camp manager or host for guidelines. Credit cards are not accepted at any of our Rio Grande Lodges.

Suggested Reading on Argentina & Patagonia:

- *In Patagonia* - Bruce Chatwin
- *The Old Patagonia Express* - Paul Thoroux
- *A River for Christmas* - Ernest Schwiebert
- *The Uttermost Part of the Earth* - Lucas E. Bridges
- *Tierra del Fuego* - Natalie R. Goodall
- *The Voyage of the Beagle* - Charles Darwin
- *Birds of Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego & Antarctic Peninsula* – Enrique Couve, C. Vidal
- *Culture Shock Argentina* NEW!!! (Easy and enjoyable to read culture guide.)
- “*Over the Edge of the World*” - by Laurence Bergreen

HELPFUL INFORMATION

Fish estimation formulas:

This is a widely accepted formula that will give you a fair estimate of your released trout's weight.

$$\frac{G \times G \times L}{800}$$

G = girth (inches)
L = length (inches)
W = Weight (pounds)

For sea-trout specifically, the following formula was developed by the University of Montana as part of their ongoing study of populations of the Rio Grande, Tierra Del Fuego.

$$\text{Weight (lbs)} = 64.16 \times (\text{length in meters} \times \text{girth in meters})^{1.467}$$

Using this formula, the tabulations below are included for your reference. Denominations = inches and pounds.

Girth	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30	10.4	11.5	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	11.0	12.1	13.2	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	11.5	12.6	13.8	15.0	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	12.0	13.2	14.4	15.7	17.0	18.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	12.6	13.8	15.1	16.4	17.8	19.1	20.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	13.1	14.4	15.7	17.1	18.5	20.0	21.5	23.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	13.7	15.0	16.4	17.8	19.3	20.8	22.4	23.9	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	-	15.6	17.1	18.6	20.1	21.7	23.3	24.9	26.6	28.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	-	-	17.8	19.3	20.9	22.5	24.2	25.9	27.7	29.5	31.3	-	-	-	-	-
39	-	-	-	20.1	21.7	23.4	25.2	26.9	28.8	30.6	32.5	34.4	-	-	-	-
40	-	-	-	-	22.5	24.3	26.1	28.0	29.8	31.8	33.7	35.7	37.8	-	-	-
41	-	-	-	-	-	25.2	27.1	29.0	30.9	32.9	35.0	37.0	39.1	41.3	-	-
42	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.0	30.0	32.1	34.1	36.2	38.4	40.6	42.8	45.0	-
43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.1	33.2	35.3	37.5	39.7	42.0	44.3	46.6	49.0
44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.3	36.5	38.8	41.1	43.4	45.8	48.2	50.7
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.8	40.1	42.5	44.9	47.3	49.8	52.4
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.4	43.9	46.4	48.9	51.5	54.1
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.3	47.8	50.5	53.1	55.8
48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.3	52.0	54.8	57.6
49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.6	56.5	59.4
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.2	61.1

Conversions from Metric to U.S. Equivalents

To convert	into	multiply by
Centimeters	Inches	.394
Meters	Yards	1.093
Kilometers	Miles	.621
Kilograms	Pounds	2.205

Metric Equivalents

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 yard = .9144 meter
1 mile = 1,609.3 meters or 1.6 Kilometers
1 pound = .454 kilograms
1 acre = .4047 hectare
640 acres (1 square mile) = 259 hectares or 2.59 square kilometers

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 your 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.

DESPEDIDA 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
- Tackle Bag
- Reel Lubricant
- Hook file or Stone
- Knot Tool
- Hemostats
- Polarized Sunglasses
- Extra pair of Sunglasses
- Reading Glasses
- Safety Glasses (for fishing into dusk)
- Waders
- Wading Belt
- Wading Boots
- Gravel guards
- Toilet Articles
- Prescription Medications
- Aspirin
- Notebook
- Playing Cards
- Plastic Garbage Bags
- Tape measure
- _____
- _____

- Waterproof Bag for Laundry
- Rain Jacket
- Light Socks
- Heavy Socks
- Zip-Lock bags
- Travel flashlight or headlight
- 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
- _____
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