

Santiago Fly Pattern Development

During 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 we have experimented with different patterns -of two flies- in some Patagonian rivers: Arrayanes, Rivadavia and Tecka at Chubut province, and Chimehuin and Malleo at Nequen Province.

On 2012 we develop a final shape for successfully patterns, one for Caddys Trichoptero and another for a May Fly Nymph (Ephemeroptera Leptophlebiidae). We named P.A. Santiago both patterns.

Caddys Trichoptero (Amphiesmenoptera)



The results were consistent with higher success on Olive Larvae on crystal runs or oxygenated waters, where vegetations were found. We also found that a green abdomen were better than yellow one.

Finally, clear partridge were better on sunny days, but it will be needed more data to achieve a final correlation.

May Fly Nymph (Ephemeroptera Leptophlebiidae)

We achieve better results with savage Spanish pork dubbing for the body, continuing the principles founded by Mr. Evaristo Anchorena on the middle of S.XX, but instead of disheveled hair, we

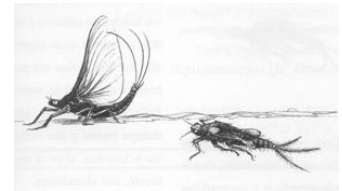


tie a gold tinsel ribbing for better fixing of the body, which assure durability. We

P. A. SANTIAGO® Fly Pattern

added two pairs of legs on the thorax with brown pheasant and for the hair we found that swing better with red squirrel as also brings more durability than other hairs. Another key aspect was the metallic clear green fabric for wing case. We have increased weight and visibility with Epoxy, which also brings more protection to the fly. Finally, we found that with bright orange head we achieve better success than traditional cooper bead head, especially on clear days and crystal waters like Chimehunin, Rivadavia and some pools at Tecka and Corcovado River.

USING P.A. Santiago patterns: *from the Epic of the Nymphs, by Mr. Marcelo Morales (1996)*



FRANK SAWYER

Frank Sawyer was a disciple of George Edward Mackenzie Skues in the beginning of 1900. Sawyer was a river keeper, who as the same of their countrymen, did not believe in an exact imitation of nymph but to create an impressionistic illusion.

Their observations showed him that the nymphs can swim upstream if they do near the bottom and swimming legs folded into the abdomen advancing undulations of the whole body. For this reason, his nymphs design was without legs while using copper wire or brass which not only formed the thorax of the nymph, the whole fly tying with wire thread completely apart. Successful Pheasant Tail was created by Frank Sawyer. Casting upstream trout and estimating the distance according to water velocity and speed to sink the nymph to nymph reaches the level where the trout are found. By taking nymphs trout near the bottom, trout's just open his mouth and inhale, so this type of fishing demands the utmost in concentration if we act without an indicator. With the Sawyer nymph technique, the fly drifts very slowly, making necessary a good imitation that moves as natural. The nymph's too rigid Rafting votes are not effective in the methods used by Sawyer. "Nymphs and the Trout" y "Keeper of the Stream" (1952)



JAMES LEISERING

Tools manufacturer of Pennsylvania, Leisenring adapted concepts from Stewart and Skues to the rivers of North America, publishing in 1941 "The Art of Tying the Wet Fly". His favorite flies were very delicate soft hackles, where he select materials and feathers to achieve the desired transparency, chosing colors with the same intensity in the light of the rivers where fishing. He prefers soft hackles to make his flies have life even in the most tenuous currents as also forming bodies with a perfect illusion of transparency.

Years later his flies were baptized by Vernon Hidy as Flymps, term coined to describe the exact moment when the nymph becomes an adult. Leisenring method mimics a nymph rising to the surface: once located the trout the fishermen have to choose a position to pull upstream trout for the fly to sink to their level. About 60 inches before trout nymph has to navigate the level of trout or a little below. At that time we correct the line and allow tightening the current tightening the leader that makes up the nymph to the surface. The action of the fly up to the surface is the key factor and few trout can resist this movement that can apply to many nymphs and caddis pupae.

USING P.A. Santiago Nymph Pattern

Basic Nymph Fishing Techniques (From Orvis.com¹)

<p>Wet-Fly Swing</p>	<p>Casting a fly across the current and letting it swing below you when insects are actively hatching and you see a few scattered rises in a pool. Doesn't work with a strike indicator, and weight on the leader hinders its effectiveness. The fly is cast quartering upstream about 45 degrees, followed by a quick upstream mend. <i>Note:</i> For European technique in combination with mends (or instead of mends), follow the position of the fly with the rod tip, keeping as much line as possible off the water by raising the rod tip to slow a fly's sideways skid.</p>
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¹ From Orvis.com - Tom Rosenbauer Available at: <http://www.orvis.com/intro.aspx?subject=566>

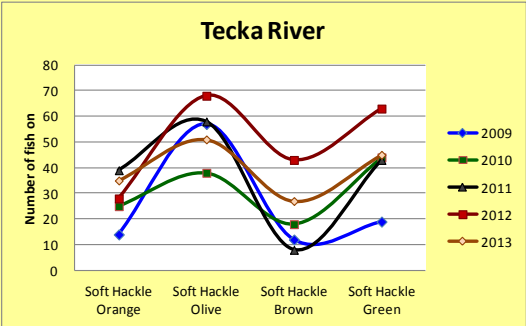
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Upstream with no indicator	To avoid the splash of an indicator that often scares trout, avoid use it on shallower water and focus on the line when rapidly sinking by a trout bite. It works better where currents are relatively uniform.
Direct Upstream Approach	When hatch on the water cast straight upstream or slightly across-and-upstream (just as dry). Joe Humphrey's Tuck Cast drives the fly into the water and piles some of the leader directly over it, giving the fly added margin for sinking. Stop the forward cast higher than normal right after the forward power stroke and the wrist down about 30 degrees below the horizontal. When fishing directly upstream, try to stand in the same current lane as the water you're fishing and don't mend line. Mending line without an indicator on the leader makes the fly move unnaturally, no matter how carefully you mend.
High Sticking	The biggest disadvantage of fishing directly upstream with a floating line is that the current is always faster at the surface than down. With the Tuck Cast the fly has a chance to sink before the line draws it downstream and up through the water column. In three feet of water with a moderate current, with a bead-head fly on your leader, cast about 10 feet upstream and two feet to the other side of its suspected position. With weight on the leader or a Tuck Cast, you can cut that lead in half.
Two-Fly Rigs (tandem)	The most common two-fly arrangement is to add the second fly by tying it to the bend or eye of the first fly with a clinch knot. The lower fly is typically smaller than the upper fly, and the tippet used for it is one six smaller than the main tippet.
Indicator Fishing	Use indicators not only as indicator; use it as drift regulators and big ones as drift regulators.

STATISTICS:

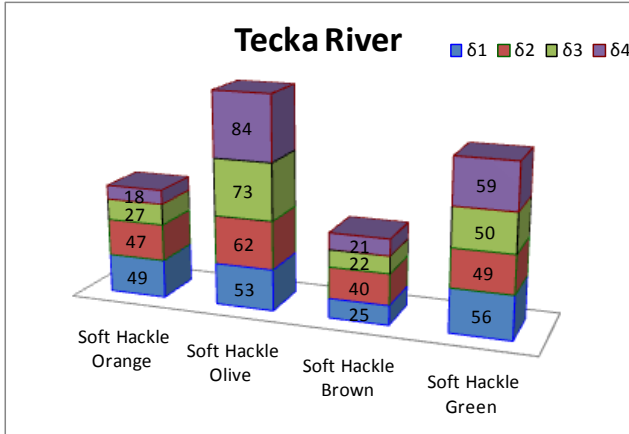
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Soft Hackle Orange	14	25	39	28	35
Soft Hackle Olive	57	38	58	68	51
Soft Hackle Brown	12	18	8	43	27
Soft Hackle Green	19	44	43	63	45



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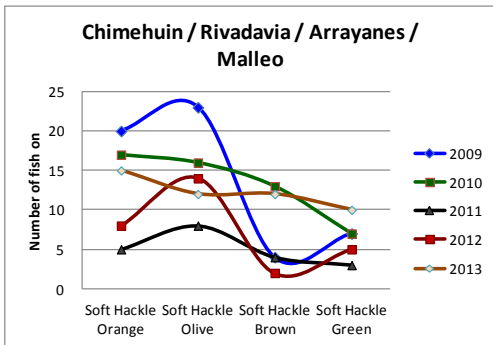
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Olive soft hackles were consequently the most success color combination during the period, seconded by the green one.



	delta 1	delta 2	delta 3	delta 4
Soft Hackle Orange	49	47	27	18
Soft Hackle Olive	53	62	73	84
Soft Hackle Brown	25	40	22	21
Soft Hackle Green	56	49	50	59

he combination with the Olive pattern at the end of the Tandem Sample was the most successfully on Tecka River (with 84 fished trout's $\delta 1 = Br/Or/Gr/Ol$ followed by 73 fished trout's $\delta 2 = Or/Gr/Ol/Br$).



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Soft Hackle Orange	20	17	5	8	15
Soft Hackle Olive	23	16	8	14	12
Soft Hackle Brown	4	13	4	2	12
Soft Hackle Green	7	7	3	5	10

	delta 1	delta 2	delta 3	delta 4
Soft Hackle Orange	8	18	17	22
Soft Hackle Olive	14	31	12	16
Soft Hackle Brown	5	7	15	8
Soft Hackle Green	6	11	7	8

