

CAA Fly Tying – 23 September 2015



Chocolate Brown paradun

Item	Notes	Options
Hook	Standard Dry Fly 12,14(preferable), 16	Tiemco 101, mustad r50,r30 or similar
Thread	Black or brown 6/0.	Dull green will also pass
Body	Fine dark brown dry fly dubbing	
Tail	Brown Hackle fibers	Biots
Wingpost	Polypropylene, Hi vis or float vis.	White (easier to see at dusk) light grey or very light brown
Hackle	Brown or rust in the size or next size up (i.e if tying a 14 use a 14 or a 12 hackle.)	Bright orange is also effective on midge feeders in Eucumbene as well as spinner feeders in slow flowing rivers

Other Items		
Tools and super glue (zappagap)	Scissors, bobbin, hackle pliers, dubbing needle (for applying glue), whip finishing tool	

Method

1. Lay down base of thread
2. Tie in Tail roughly the same length of the shank past the bend
3. Take desired thickness of post material. Divide in two and discard half (ideally put it aside for the next fly).
4. Take posting material and find its middle point. Lay it under the hook $\frac{1}{4}$ back from the hook eye at a right angle to the hook shank and then pull the ends up either side of the hook and tie in.
5. Take hackle and strip roughly five or six fibres off the end.
6. Tie hackle in forward of the post. Wrap along the hackle stem to the base of the post and add a fine dab of superglue at this point.
7. Lift hackle and post together and twist. (this helps set the glue)
8. Wrap your thread around the post three or four times going up the post (2-3mm) then three or four times back down to the hook. This will give you a good solid vertical post to later wind the hackle onto.
9. Take the thread rear to the bend.
10. Wax and lightly dub thread with the brown dubbing (little goes a long way).
11. Wrap forward with a very slight taper in the body until at the base of the wing post/unwrapped hackle.
12. Wrap either side of the wing post to build thorax finishing immediately forward of the wing post.
13. Take hackle and wrap with between 2-6 turns down towards hook.
14. Secure by pulling down on the hackle and wrapping 2-3 wraps of the thread under the splayed hackle fibres, around the post in order to secure the hackle stem to the post. Be careful not to trap the hackle fibres.
15. Take thread forward to the hook eye and whip finish being careful not to trap hackle. Then snip
16. Cut off waste hackle at post and put a fine dab of superglue at the base of the post where the hackle stem is secure by the thread (this will give the fly greater longevity).

Tying parachute flies is daunting to most people. With this method it is actually quite easy to tie flies all the way down to size 20 and beyond. It just takes a bit of time and patience.

Fishing:

This is my go to dry in the rivers in the Palerang Shire and it is also effective in the Monaro streams. It accounts for more than half my fish in the rivers where I grew up.

In Eucumbene it can be fished on its own to fish that are feeding unselectively and sporadically on midge in close amongst the tussocks (during heavy midge hatches there are often better flies). In this circumstance a size 14 or 16 is surprisingly effective. You can also hang a small 16 or 18 midge pupa 20-30cm of the bend as well.

It is also effective with the orange hackle in larger sizes of 10-14 when there are a few spinners dead on the water.

A general rule with parachute flies is to use as little hackle as you can get away with. Flies with less hackle will often out fish the heavier hackled flies.

Alternative:

This fly is very similar to the parachute adams to tie. To tie an Adams substitute the brown dubbing for grey, use equal amounts of grizzly and rust hackle fibres for the tail and use two hackles (rust and grizzly) for the parachute.

Another effective variation is the grey dun which uses grey body and grey or iron blue hackle.