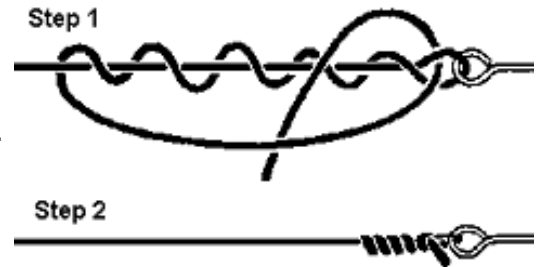


FISHING KNOTS

Clinch Knot – Terminal Tackle

This knot is similar but much better than the common half blood knot which is prone to slipping.

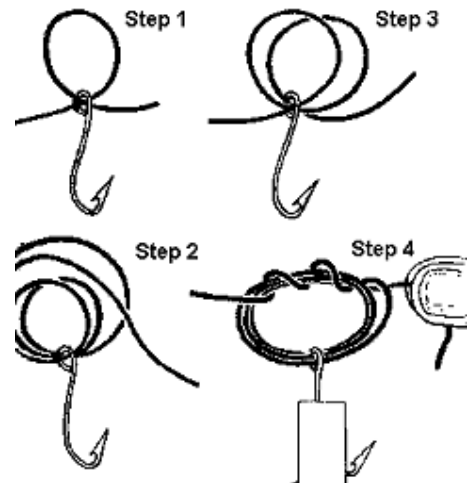
- Pass the line through the eye of the hook, or swivel.
- Double back. Make five turns around the line.
- Pass the end of the line through the first loop, above the eye, and then through the large loop. Draw the knot into shape.
- Slide the coils down tight against the eye.

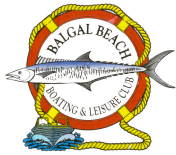


Jansik Special – Terminal Tackle

A simple, high strength knot that can be tied in the dark.

- Put 15cm of line through the eye of the hook.
- Bring it around in a circle and put the end through again.
- Making a second circle, pass then end through a third time.
- Holding the three circles of line against each other, wrap the end three times around the circles.
- Either hold the hook steady with pliers, or make it fast to boat's rigging or safety lines.
- Holding strain on the hook, pull on both ends of the line to tighten.



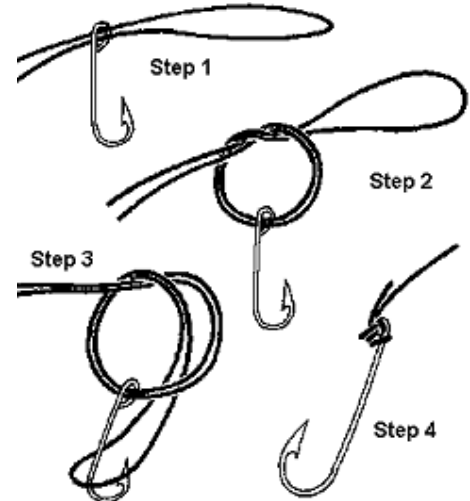


FISHING KNOTS

Palomar Knot – Terminal Tackle

A very simple knot regarded by the International Game Fish Association consistently as the strongest knot known. It's great virtue is that it can safely be tied at night with a minimum of practice.

- Double about 12.5cm of line, and pass through the eye.
- Tie a simple Overhand Knot in the doubled line, letting the hook hang loose. Avoid twisting the lines.
- Pull the end of loop down, passing it completely over the hook.
- Pull both ends of the line to draw up the knot.

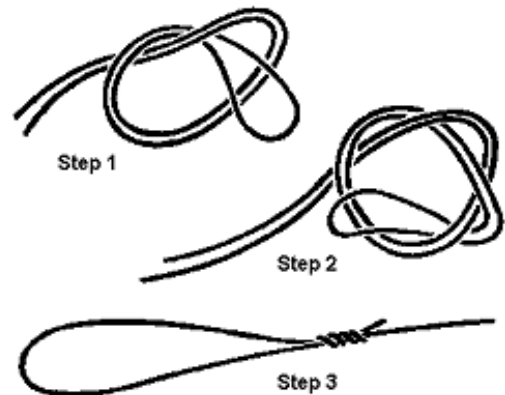


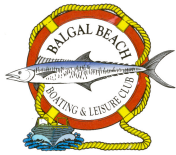
Surgeons End Loop – Lure Attachment

Loops are made for the purpose of attaching leaders, traces or other terminal tackle. They have the advantage that they can be tied quickly and in the dark.

The Surgeon's End Loop is an easy way to go.

- Take the end of the line and double it to form a loop of the required size.
- Tie an Overhand Knot at the desired point, leaving the loop open.
- Bring the doubled line through the loop again.
- Hold the line and the end part together, and pull the loop to form a knot.





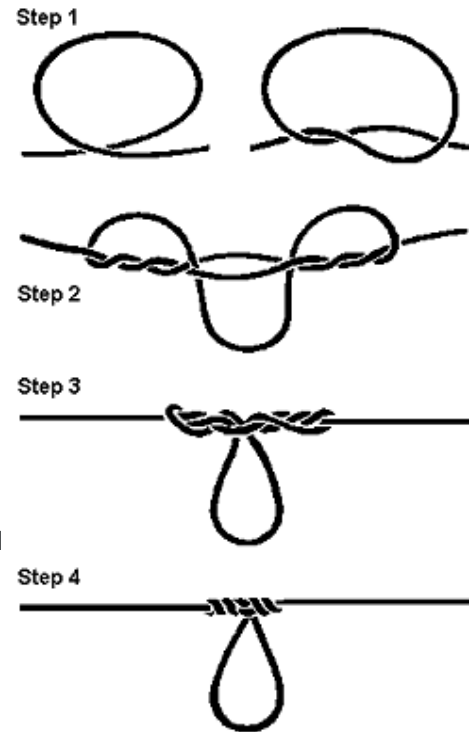
FISHING KNOTS

Dropper Loop - Hooks

A better method of forming a loop, or loops, in the line above the sinker is to use the old Dropper Loop. This draws into a knot that stands out at right angles to the line.

If desired, the loops can be made long enough to have a hook set on them. Form a loop in the line.

- Take hold of one side of the loop, and make 6 or more turns around the line itself.
- This is the tricky part - keep open the point where the turns, or twists, are being made.
- Take hold of the other side of the loop, and pull it through the centre opening. use a finger in this loop so that it is not lost.
- Hold this loop between the teeth. Pull gently on both ends of the line, making the turns gather and pack down on either side of the loop.
- Draw up the knot by pulling the lines as tightly as possible. The turns will make the loop stand at right angles to the line.

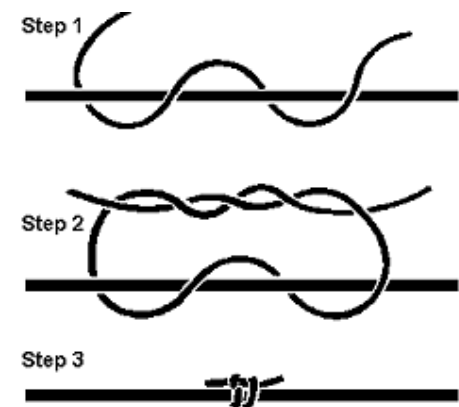


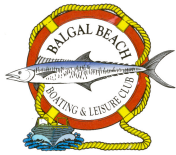
Float Stop – Attach balloons, etc

The float fisherman uses a running float for casting and general handiness, and stops the float from running up the line by using the Float Stop. It has the advantage that the stops moves readily over the rod guides, but grips the monofilament nylon so tightly that it will not slide over the line.

It should be made with about 12.5cm of nylon, usually the same diameter as the line itself.

- Take 2 turns (3 if necessary) around the main line at the chosen point.
- Bring both ends around to form a Surgeon's Knot (see above).
- Tighten into shape bringing the coils close together.

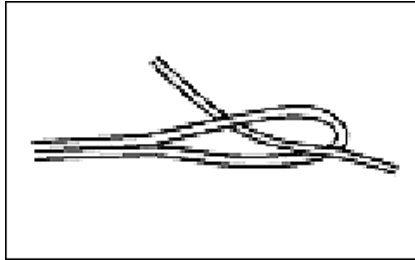




FISHING KNOTS

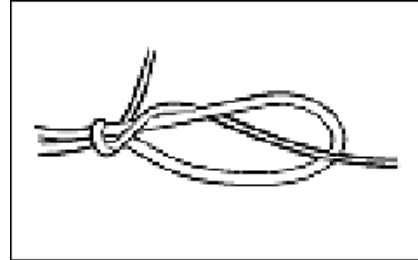
Albright Knot – Joining Lines

The Albright Knot is commonly used for joining monofilament lines of unequal diameters and for creating shock leaders. It is also used for connecting monofilament line to wire.



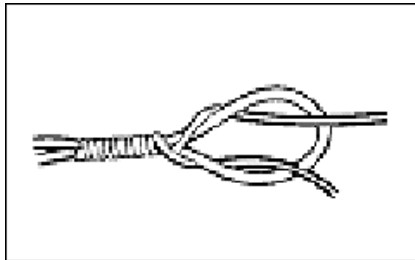
Step 1

Bend a loop in the tag end of the heavier line and hold between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand.



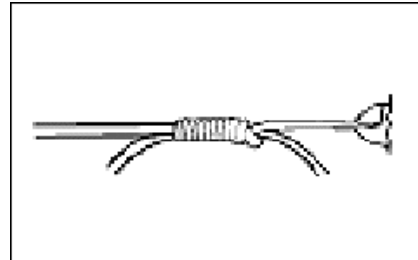
Step 2

Slip the tag end of the lighter line under your left thumb and pinch it tightly against the heavier strands of the loop. Wrap the first turn of the lighter line over itself and continue wrapping towards the round end of the loop. Take at least 12 turns with the lighter line around the three strands.



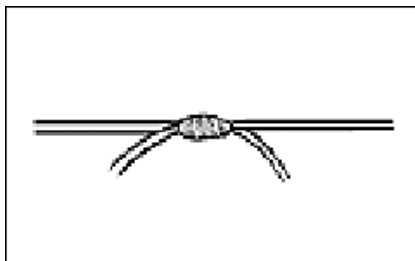
Step 3

Insert the tag end of the lighter line through the end of the loop at the bottom. It must enter and leave the loop on the same side.



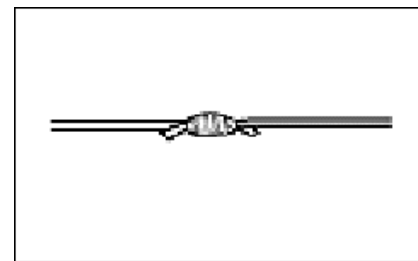
Step 4

With the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, slide the coils of lighter line towards the end of the loop, and stop 1/8 of an inch from the end of the loop. Using pliers, pull the tag end of the lighter line tight to keep the coils from slipping off the loop.



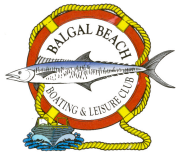
Step 5

With your left hand still holding the heavier line, pull on the standing part of the lighter line. Pull the tag end of the lighter line and the standing part a second time. Pull the standing part of the heavy mono and the standing part of the light line.



Step 6

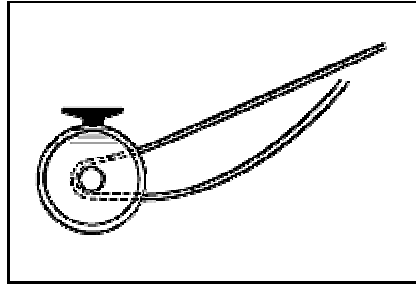
Trim both tag ends.



FISHING KNOTS

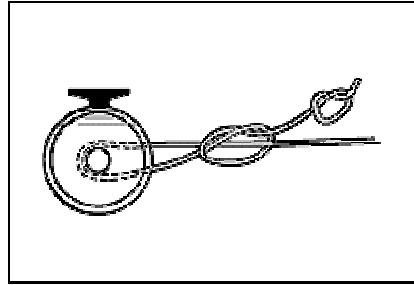
Arbor Knot – Attach Line to Reel

The Arbor Knot provides the angler with a quick, easy connection for attaching a line to the reel spool.



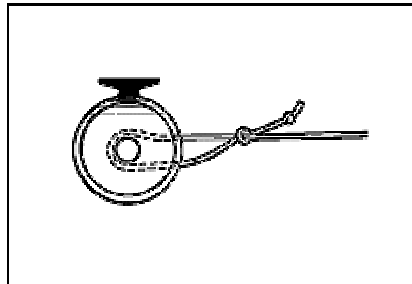
Step 1

Pass the line around the reel arbor.



Step 2

Tie an overhand knot around the standing line.



Step 3

Pull tight and snip off excess. Snug down the first overhand knot on the reel arbor.