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# Fishing Knots

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## Albright

Join two lines of different thicknesses.

Albright Knot - This knot is used to join two lines of different thicknesses. It is used to attach a heavier 'leader' (rather than a double) to a lighter main line.

It requires careful forming of the loops.

## Blood Bight

Create drop loops in light line traces.

Blood Bight Knot - This knot is used to create drop loops in light line traces. Its advantages are that the dropper tends to stand out from the main line and its reputed 95% retained breaking strain.

## Blood

Join two similar thicknesses of line.

Blood Knot - This is a high strength knot to join two similar thicknesses of line. It's main advantage is it's low profile enabling it to run smoothly through rod line guides.

### Butterfly Dropper

Suitable for lines over 15 kilo.

Butterfly Dropper - Quick and easy to tie. Creates a loop that will stand away from main line. Is most suitable for lines over 15 kilo. Can slip if not tightened properly.

### Centauri

Attach hooks through the eye to the line.

Centauri Knot - This knot is principally used to attach hooks through the eye to the line. Works well on a wide range of line strengths and claims to retain 96% of breaking strain.

### Clinch Knot

Clinch Knot - 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.

### Clinched Half Blood

Attaching swivels, lures or hooks to the main line.

Clinched Half Blood - This is a high strength multi purpose knot. Its main use is attaching swivels, lures or hooks to the main line.

Formation should be assisted by pulling down to the base.

### Dropper Loop

Creates a stand out loop for attaching a hook to a trace.

Dropper Loop - Creates a stand out loop for attaching a hook to a trace. Handy in that it can be tied anywhere along the line.

### Drop Loop

Form a loop for attaching sinkers to the main line.

Drop Loop - This is a high strength loop for the main line. It's main use is to form a loop for attaching sinkers to the main line.

As with all knots remember to lubricate the line before pulling tight

### Flemish Eye

Attach hooks to multi strand wire.

Flemish Eye - Is the best method to attach hooks to multi strand wire. Its looseness acts like a spring and takes the pressure off the crimped sleeve.

### Grinner

Attaching swivels, lures, and hooks to the main line.

Grinner Knot - This is a multi purpose knot that is more securely clinched than its relative blood knot. Its use is attaching swivels, lures, and hooks to the main line.

Assist its formation by pulling down to the base.

### Half Blood

Attach swivels, hooks and lures to the main line.

Half Blood Knot - This is a high strength multi purpose knot. It's main use is to attach swivels, hooks and lures to the main line.

Assist the formation by pulling down on the roll towards the base.

## Hangman Knot

Hangman Knot - Pass a 15cm loop of line through the eye. Bring the end back on itself, passing it under the doubled part. Make five loops over the doubled part. The formed knot is worked into shape. The knot is sent down the line, against the eye of the hook or swivel.

## Hook Snell

Attaching line to a hook with an up or down turned eye.

Hook Snell - Quick and simple method of attaching line to a hook with an up or down turned eye. Can only be used with a free length of line as both ends must pass through the eye.

## Hook Snood

Attach trace line to a hook.

Hook Snood - This is a high strength knot to attach trace line to a hook. Its main advantage is the hook will lie along the direction of the line.

Note that the length of the trace will be the length of the loop.

## Jansik Special

Jansik Special - 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.

## Longliners

Attaching a hook line to a continuous heavy main line.

Longliners Knot - For attaching a hook line to a continuous heavy main line. Will not slip up or down the line.

## Palomar

An all purpose hook to line knot.

Palomar Knot - An all purpose hook to line knot. Very quick to tie and reasonably strong.

## Perfect Loop

Connecting lures or fly to heavy leader, trace or shock tippet.

Perfect loop - One of the better loop knots and can be used on lighter lines although best suited to the heavier. It will not kill the action of the lure or fly.

Function: Connecting lures or fly to heavy leader, trace or shock tippet.

Strength: Retains 70+ strength

### Scaffold Knot

Scaffold Knot - Pass a 15cm loop of line through the eye. Lock the upper part between thumb and forefinger, making a loop. Make two more loops over the double part, holding them too, between thumb and forefinger. Pass the end through the two loops just made, plus the first loop made in step2. The formed knot can now be drawn into shape, and worked down against the eye of the hook or swivel

### Snelling A Hook

Snelling A Hook - Pass the end of the line, trace or tippet through the eye twice, leaving a loop hanging below the hook. Hold both lines along the shank of the hook. Use the loop to wind tight coils around the shank and both lines, from the eye upwards. Use from 5 to 10 turns. Use the fingers to hold these tight coils in place. Pull the line (extending from the eye) until the whole loop has passed under these tight coils. With coils drawn up, use pliers to pull up the end of the line

### Spider Hitch

A relatively easy method to create a double.

Spider Hitch - A relatively easy method to create a double. May require some practice to feed the loops progressively off

the thumb when forming. Reputed to retain 80% strength.

### Surgeon's Knot

Surgeon's Knot - Lay the two lines against each other, overlapping about 22.5 cm. Working the two lines as one, tie an Overhand Knot. It will be necessary to pull one line (say the leader) completely through this loop. Pull the leader through this loop again. Pass the other end through the loop. The formed knot can now be worked into shape.

### Swivel Double

Attaches a swivel to a double with the double remaining intact.

Swivel to Double - Attaches a swivel to a double with the double remaining intact.

### Thumb

Attaching hooks and rings to heavy line.

Thumb Knot - A knot useful for attaching hooks and rings to heavy line. May require some practice to sequentially ease the loops off your thumb.

## Turle

Tie a hook to a light leader.

Turle Knot - A snare knot that is used to tie a hook to a light leader.

## Uni Knot

Connecting hooks, swivels, rings and lures.

Uni Knot - This versatile knot can be used can be used for connecting hooks, swivels, rings and lures. Its main advantage is that it retains virtually 90% breaking strain. Easy to tie even in the dark after practice.

## Wind On Wire Leader

Long plastic coated wire traces

Wind on Wire Leader - A fairly simple join which enables reasonably long plastic coated wire traces to be wound up through the rod guides. Can be used for casting lures.

