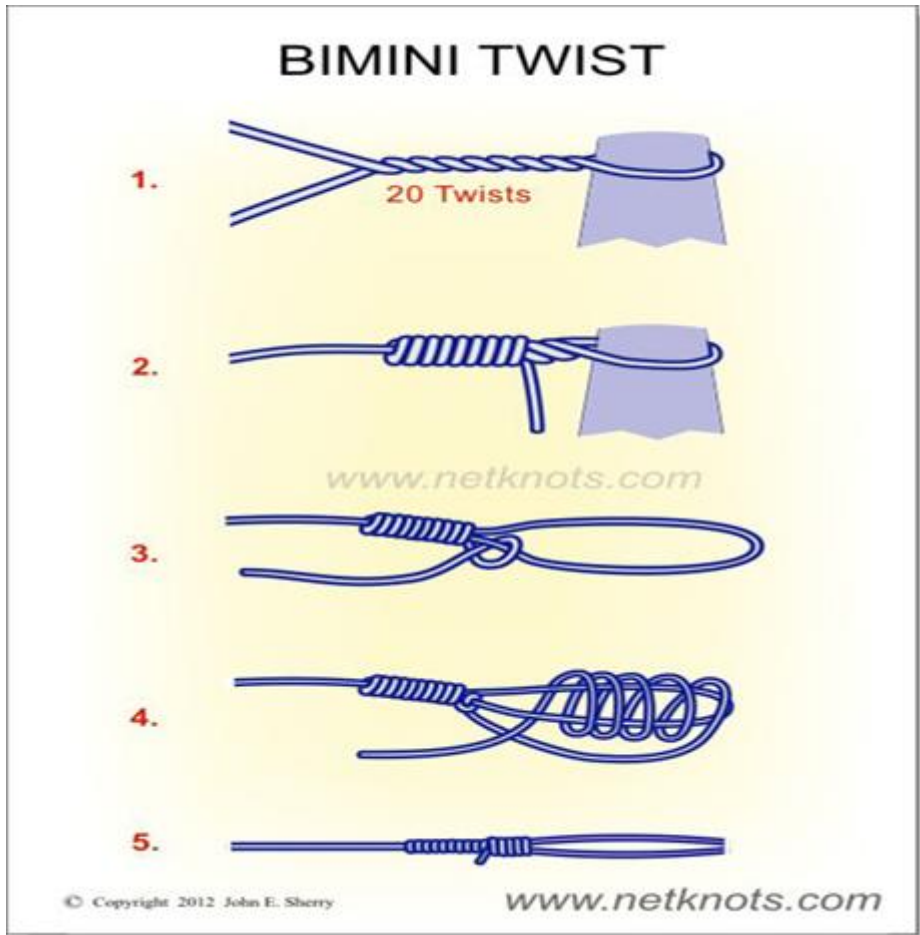


# Bimini Twist

The Bimini is considered to be a 100% knot – providing 100% line strength. It creates a double line with a loop at the end to which a leader can be attached with a loop-to-loop connection. An Offshore Swivel Knot is often used to tie directly to the Bimini.



## Bimini Twist

1. Double the line into a loop and make twenty twists in the end of the loop. Slip the open end over a knee (or both knees or your feet for a long loop) and keep constant pressure on both ends of the loop.

2. Lower the hand that is holding the tag end until the tag end slips back over the first twists. Open the angle of the loop and let the tag end roll over the column of twists to the end of the twists.

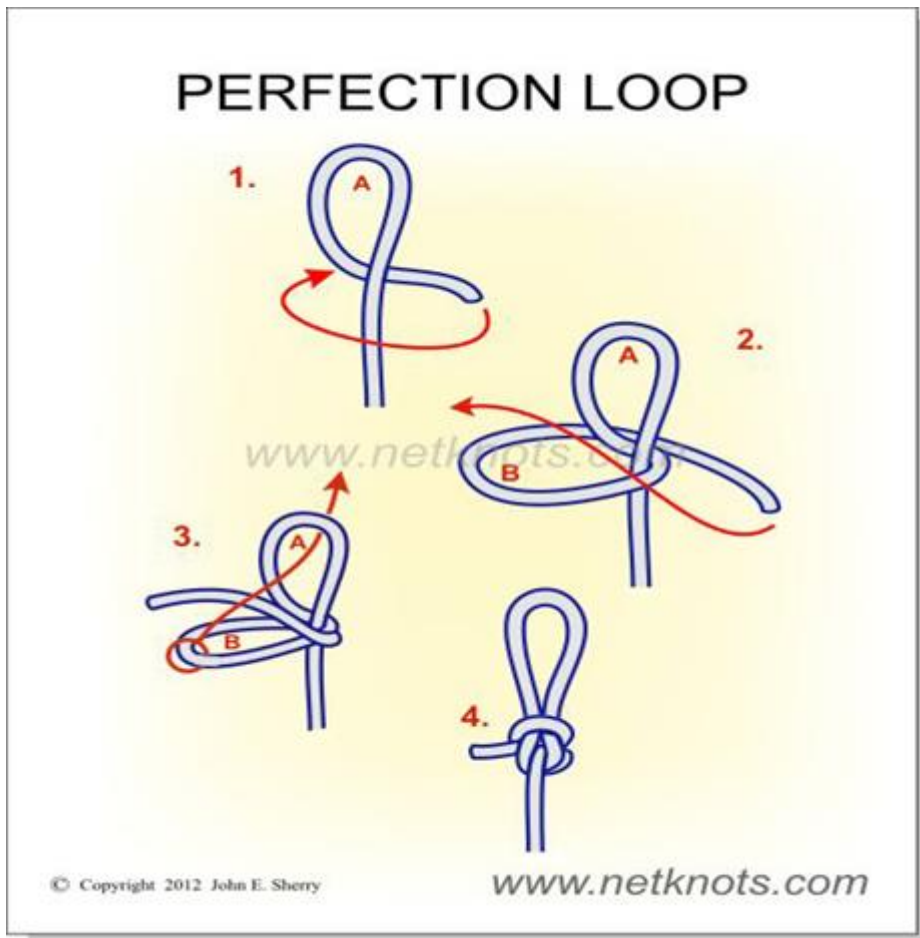
3. After the line is rolled down to the end of the twists, make a half hitch (overhand knot) on the near side of the loop to lock everything in place. Maintain tension on all lines.

4. Secure the knot by making 3 to 5 half hitches around both lines of the loop, working from the loop end back toward your knot. Tighten-up half hitches against the base of the knot.

5. Clip excess tag end to about ¼ inch.

# Perfection Loop

Strong and effective the Perfection Loop is a favorite for tying a loop at the end of the line. Besides being strong and reliable, it can be crafted to make a very small loop if desired.

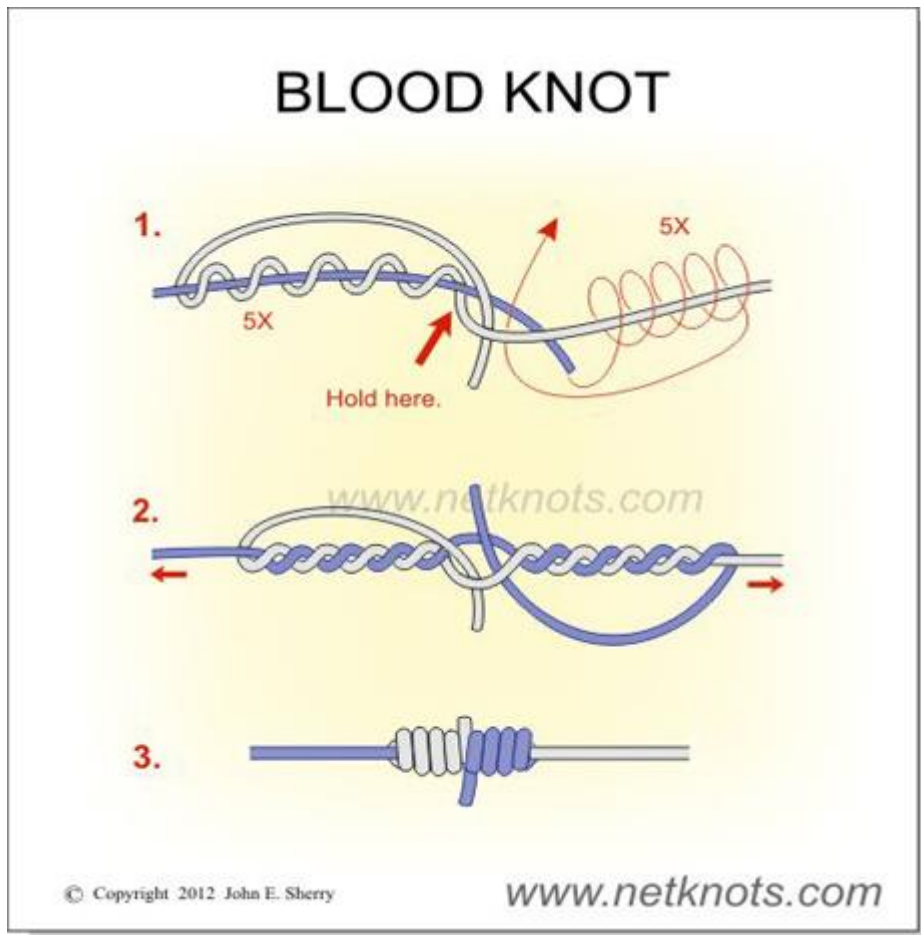


## Perfection Loop

1. Form a loop (A) at the end of the line by passing the tag end behind the standing line.
2. Take a turn around the standing line, forming a second loop (B). Hold in place and take another turn around the line, this time crossing on the topside of new loop B.
3. Hold tag end in place and pass loop B through loop A.

# Blood Knot

Used for joining two lines together, the Blood Knot is a tried and true fishing knot and a favorite of fly fishermen. The strength of the knot is increased by making at least 5 and up to 7 wraps on each side of the knot. It works best with lines of approximately equal diameter.

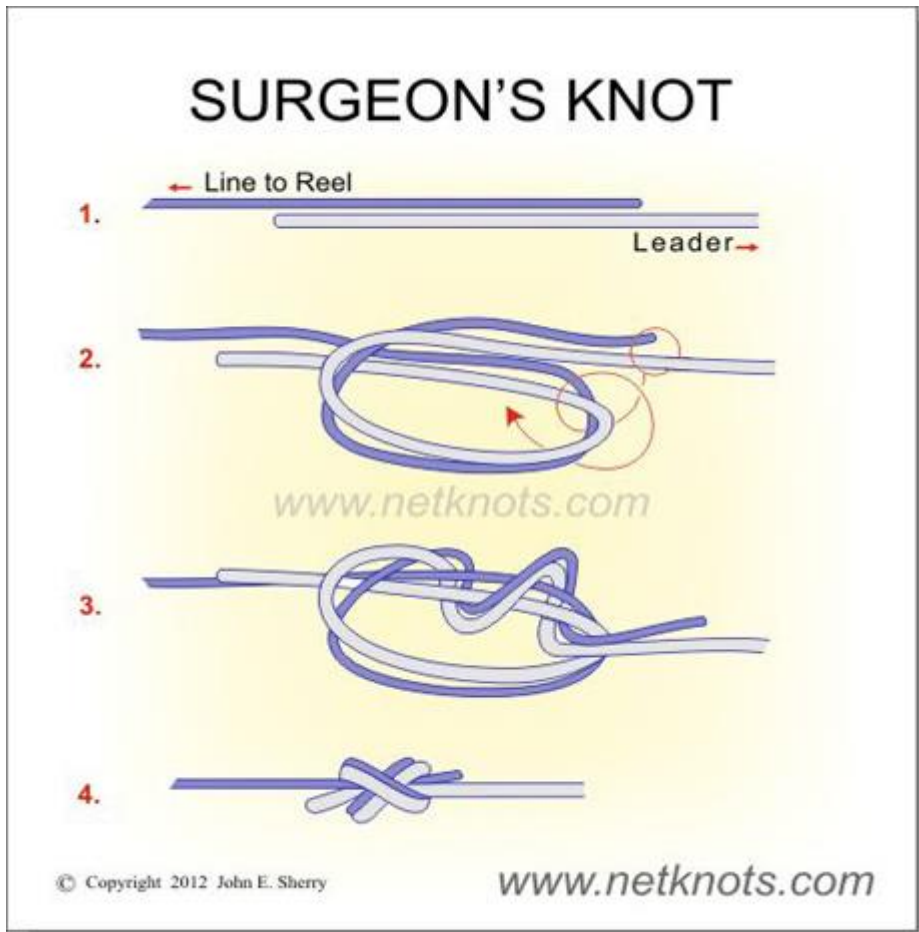


## Blood Knot

1. Overlap ends of lines to be joined. Twist one around the other making 5 turns. Bring tag end back between the two lines.
2. Repeat with the other end, wrapping in opposite direction the same number of turns.
3. Slowly pull lines in opposite directions. Turns will wrap and gather. Clip ends close to the knot.

# Surgeon's Knot

This knot ranks as one of the best and easiest to tie knots for joining lines of equal or unequal diameters. It can also be used to join lines of different materials. It is simply two overhand knots with the entire leader pulled through the knot each time. When properly tied, the Surgeon's Knot approaches 100-percent line strength. It must be tightened by pulling on all four strands to properly seat the knot. Some anglers go with three wraps for added security, but the knot does get a bit bulky.

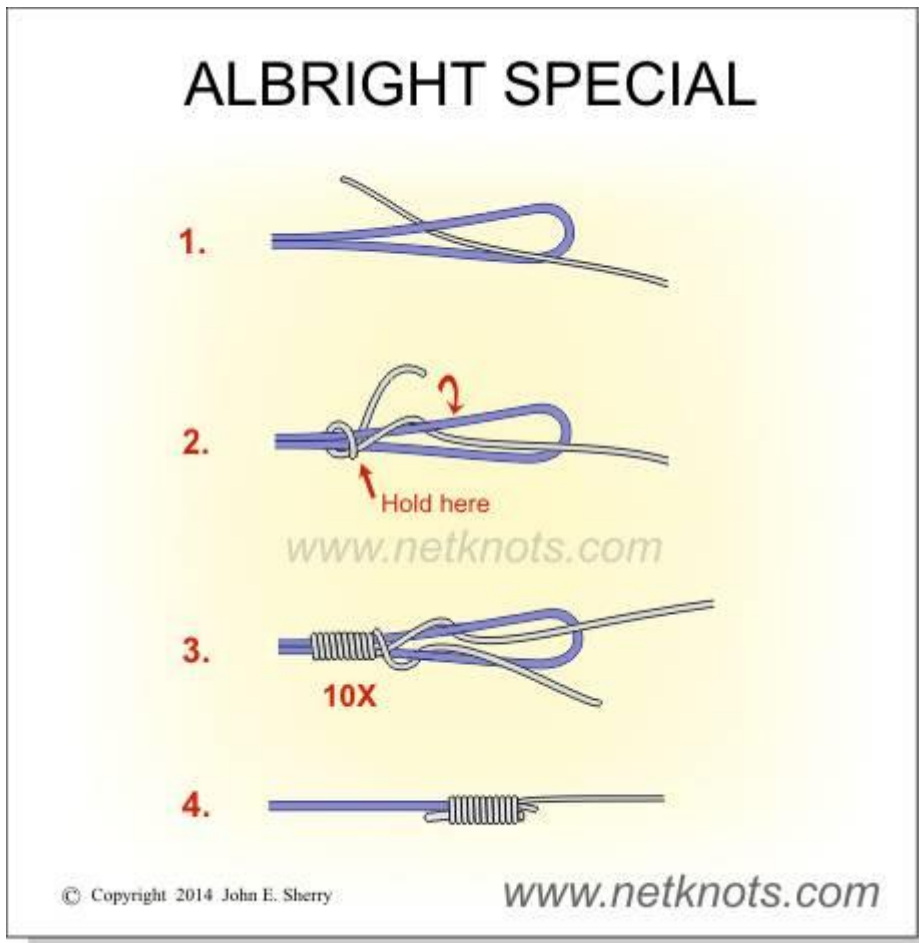


## Surgeon's Knot

1. Lay the line and leader on top of one another overlapping each other by several inches.
2. Form a simple loop
3. Pass both the tag end and the entire leader through the loop 2 times.
4. Moisten knot and pull all 4 ends tight.

# Albright Special

The Albright Knot is one of the most reliable knots for joining lines of greatly unequal diameters or different materials such as monofilament to braided line. It is easy to tie and should be in every angler's knot arsenal.

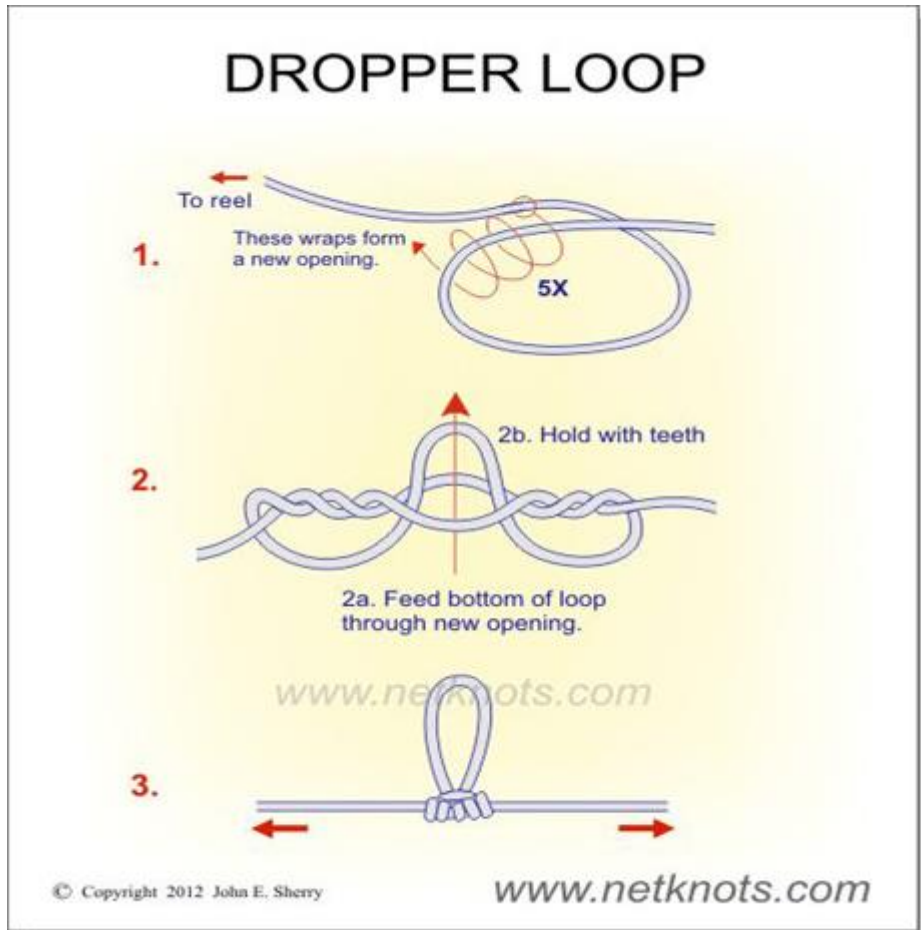


## Albright Special

1. Make a loop in the heavier line and run about 10" of the lighter line through the loop.
2. Hold the 3 lines between your thumb and index finger. Wrap the light line back over itself and both strands of the loop.
3. Make 10 tightly wrapped turns. Feed the tag end back through the loop and exit the loop the same side as it entered.
4. Hold both ends of the heavy line and slide the wraps to the end of the loop. Pull the light line to tighten and clip tag end close to the knot.

# Dropper Loop

Using a dropper loop is a method of attaching additional flies, baits or jigs to a single fishing line. If the loop is tied particularly large, one side of the loop can be cut where it exits the knot leaving a single strand line, upon which baits can be tied directly.



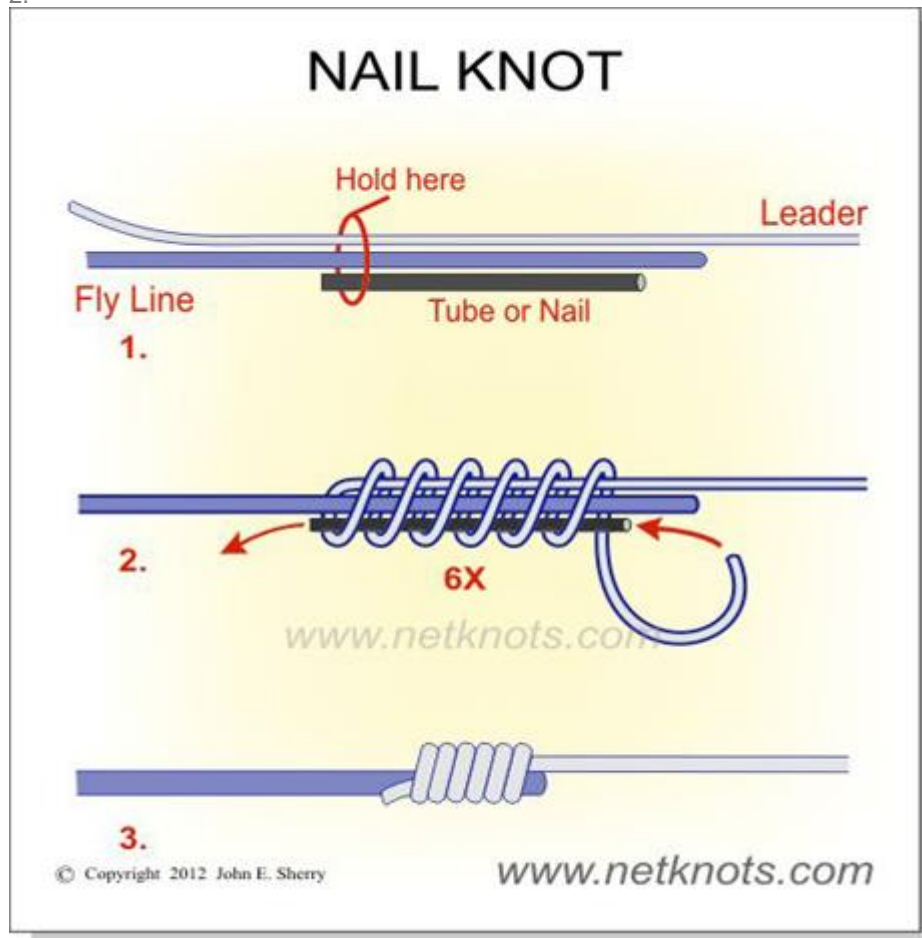
## Dropper Loop

1. Form a loop in the line at the desired location. Pass line from one side of loop through and around that side of loop. Make 5+ wraps and keep new loop, which is formed, open.
2. Push bottom of original loop up through new opening and hold with teeth. Wet knot with saliva and pull both ends in opposite directions.
3. Pull ends of line evenly until coils tighten and loop stands out from line.

# Nail Knot

The Nail Knot is a time tested and popular knot to join fly line to leader. The use of a small hollow tube (coffee stirrer sticks can work) instead of a nail is effective.

2.

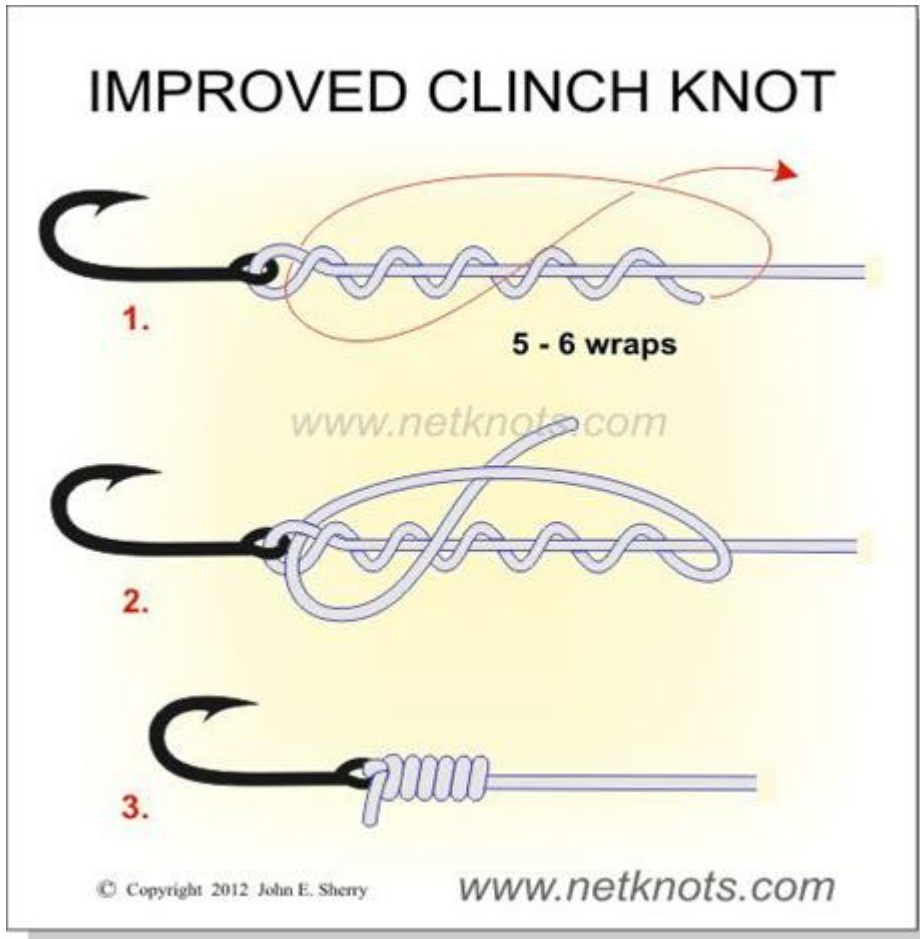


## 3. Nail Knot

1. Lay a nail or hollow tube against the end of a fly line. Set the butt section end of a leader against the line and tube. Leave an extra 10 – 12" of its tag end to tie the Knot.
2. Make 6-8 close together wraps, working left to right, back around the leader, line and tube or nail. Pass the tag end through the tube or the space made by the nail and remove the tube.
3. Pull tag end to snug up the coils then tag end and leader to seat the knot firmly onto the fly line.
4. Trim tag end close to the knot.

# Improved Clinch Knot

The Improved Clinch is a time-tested and a very popular choice for tying terminal tackle to monofilament line. It is quick and easy to tie and reliable. It can be difficult to tie in lines testing greater than 25 pounds breaking strength. It is not recommended for braided line.



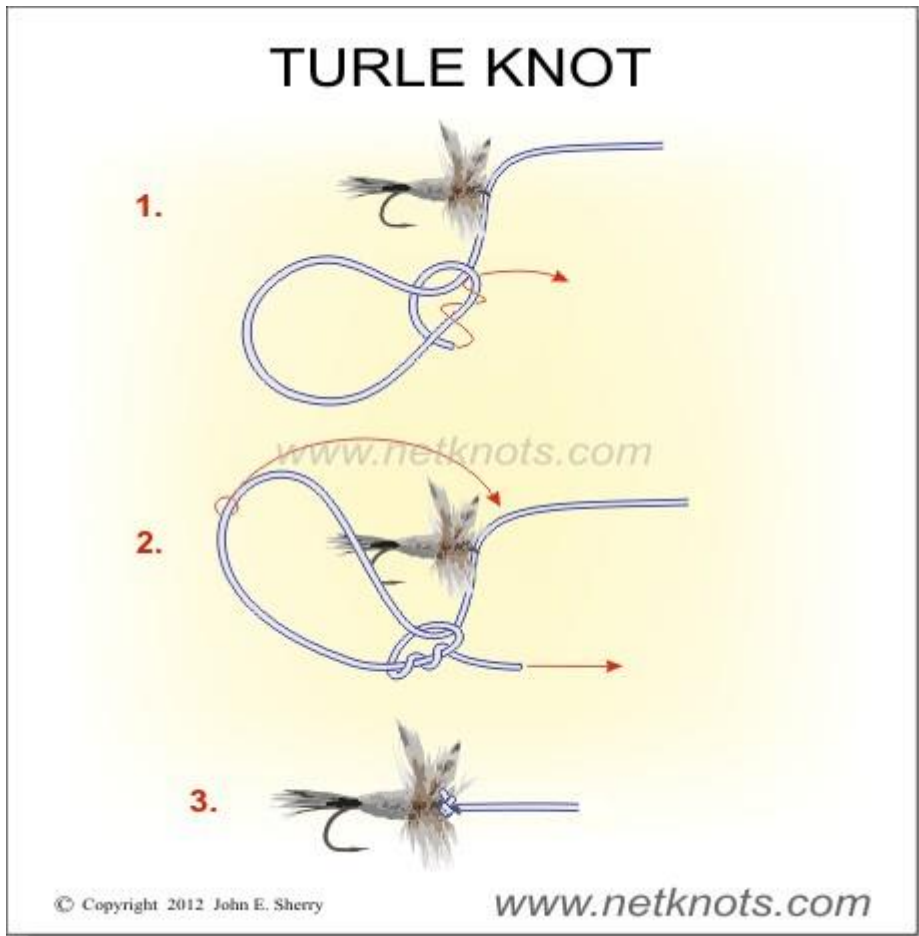
## Improved Clinch

1. Thread end of line through eye of hook. Double back making 5 or more turns around standing line.
2. Bring end of line back through the first loop formed behind the eye then through the big loop.
3. Wet knot and pull on tag end to tighten down the coils. Slide tight against the eye and clip tag end close.



# Turle Knot - Improved Turle Knot

The Turle Knot is a popular knot for connecting a fly with a turned up or turned down eye to a line. There are several variations to this knot and this one would be considered the "Improved Turle Knot". Left Kreh suggests tucking the tag end through the large loop before tightening the knot onto the hook eye, but that is optional.



## Turle Knot

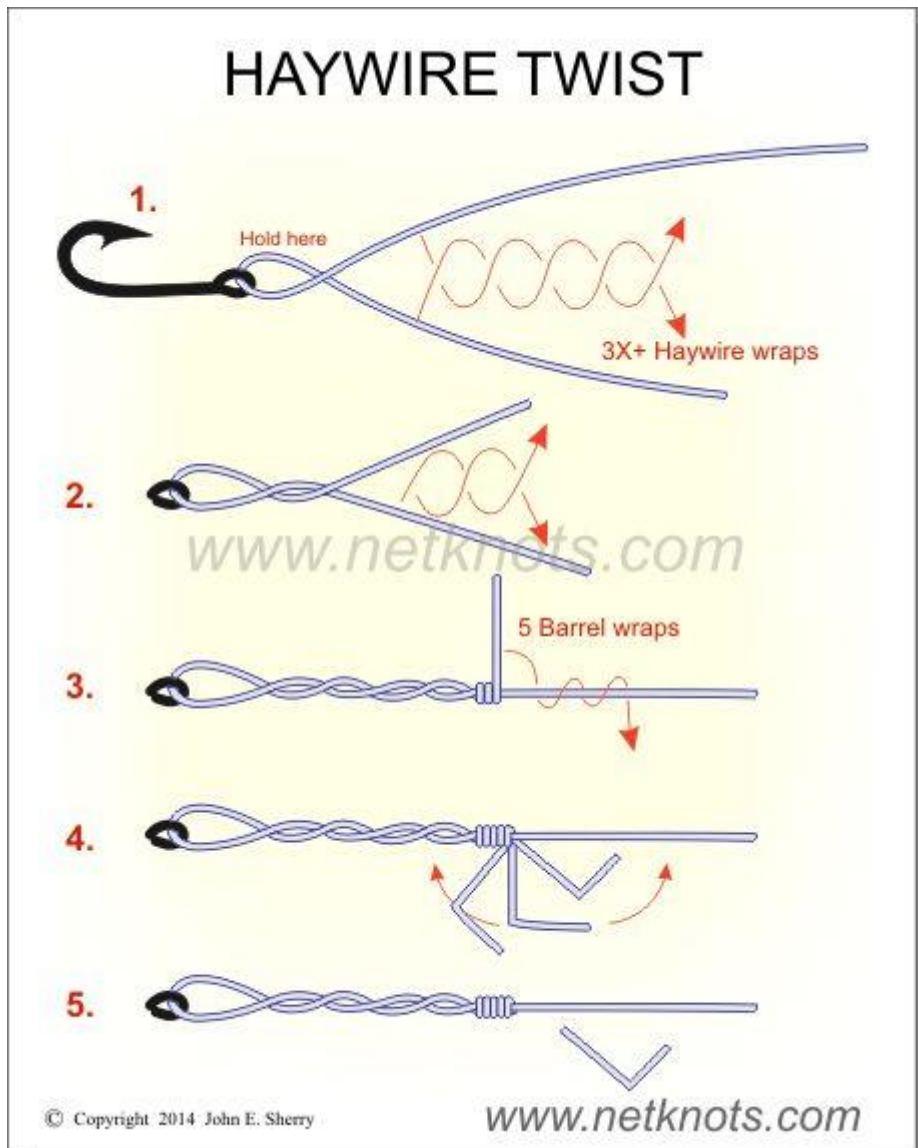
1. Thread fly onto tippet and leave several inches of tag end to form the knot. Double the line back onto itself toward the fly and then bring the tag end behind then over the doubled line, making a loop. Pass tag end twice through the loop created, essentially tying a double overhand knot.

2. Tighten down the knot just created and slip the loop over the fly. Pull on the leader to set the knot tight against the hook eye.

3. Trim the tag end.

# Haywire Twist

The haywire twist is considered by big game fishermen to be the strongest connection for joining wire to a hook, lure or swivel. It can also be used to make a loop in the end of a wire leader. The first twists are called haywire wraps and the second twists are considered barrel wraps. It is the combination of the two that make the Haywire Twist so dependable.



## Haywire Twist

Thread the wire through the eye of the hook or swivel. Hold the loop between the first finger and thumb of the left hand, or even as some do, in a pair of pliers. Cross one strand of wire under the other strand. Grip the two strands between finger and thumb of the right hand and twist.

2. Make sure that the standing part of the wire and the tag end cross each other at an angle in excess of 90 degrees. This is the critical part of tying the Haywire. If they do not have sufficient angle, you will find that one wire is only wrapping around the other. You also must twist both at the same time so that they are both crossing each other. Make at least 3 1/2 haywire wraps.

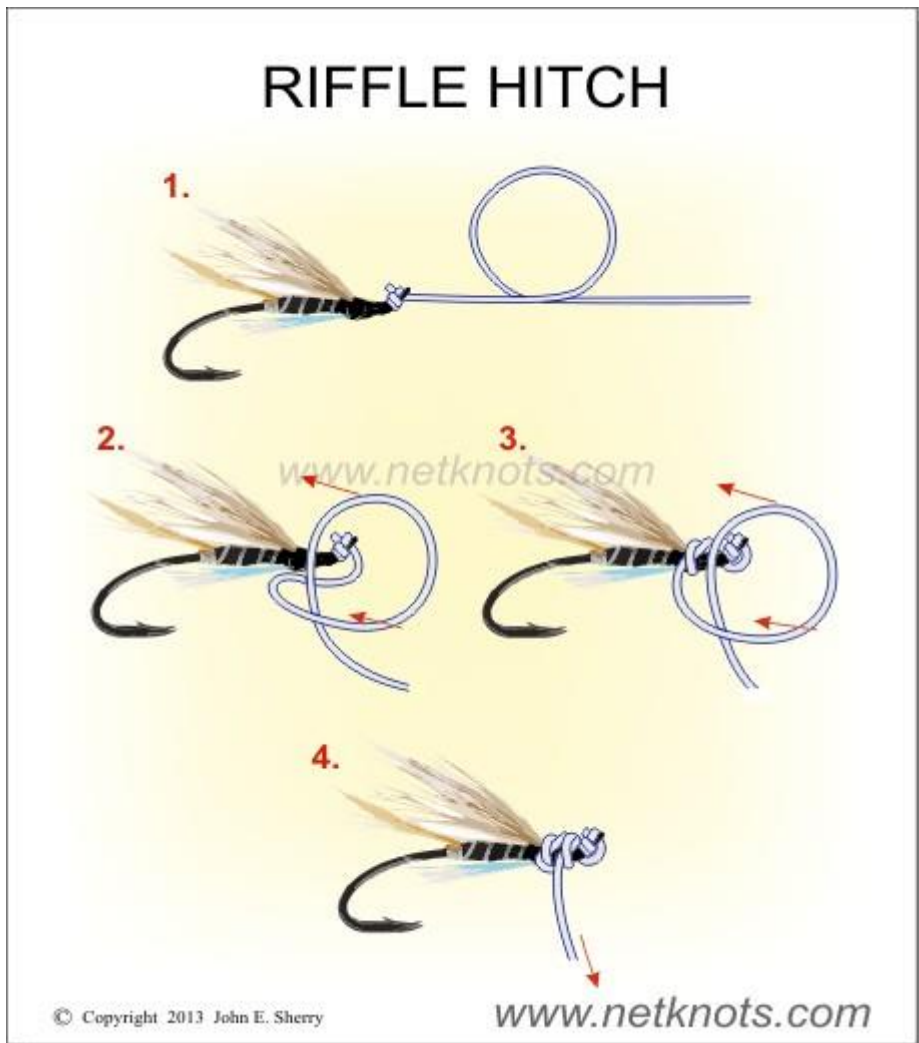
3. After you have made the haywire wraps start to make your first barrel wrap. To do this, push the tag end until it is at a right angle to the standing part. Then make about five (barrel) wraps around the standing part with the tag end.

4. Bend the tag end into a little "handle" and use taht to rock the handle back and forth until the wire breaks at the last barrel wrap. Never cut the wire with pliers as that will leave a dangerous burr that can make a nasty cut to hand or finger.

# Riffle Hitch

The Riffle Hitch or Riffing Hitch is a knot that helps the fly to skim across the surface of a river or stream to attract fish feeding near the surface. It is usually employed by salmon and steelhead fishermen however it can also be highly effective for trout.

The knot is tied after the primary knot connecting the fly to the leader. The primary knot can be any knot although some fishermen prefer to use the Turtle Knot which seats behind the eye of the hook. The illustration below uses the Turtle. It is simply a matter of tying a pair of half hitches behind the eye and the primary knot. Note that if there is not a lot of room on the shank of the fly behind the eye, a single half hitch can be used. When complete, you want the line to come out below the eye so that it is perpendicular to the hook shank.

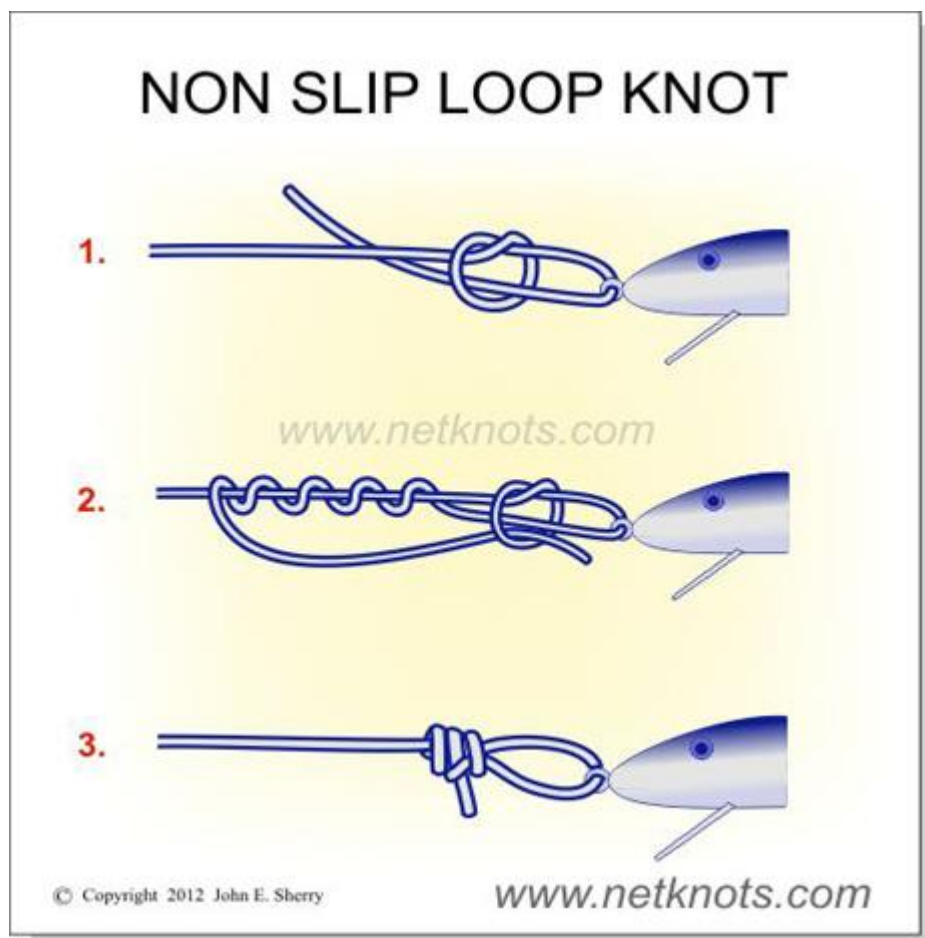


## Riffle Hitch

1. Tie fly to leader with your preferred knot or the Turtle Knot. Form a loop in the leader in front of the fly.
2. Pass the loop back over the fly and tighten down, making a half hitch on the fly shank.
3. Form another loop the same as the first.
4. Pass the second loop back over the fly and tighten down in front of the half hitch formed in the 2nd step.
5. Manipulate the the fly so that the leader exits the knot below the eye, perpendicular to the hook shank.

# Non-Slip Loop Knot | Kreh Loop

The Non-Slip Mono Loop is also known as the “Kreh Loop” as it has been popularized by fishing legend Lefty Kreh. As its name suggests it forms a non-slip loop at the end of a fishing line. The loop connection to a fly or a lure can give the fly or lure more natural action. Some fishermen find the Kreh Loop easier to tie than the similar [Rapala Knot](#) and equally reliable.



## Non-Slip Loop Knot - Kreh Loop

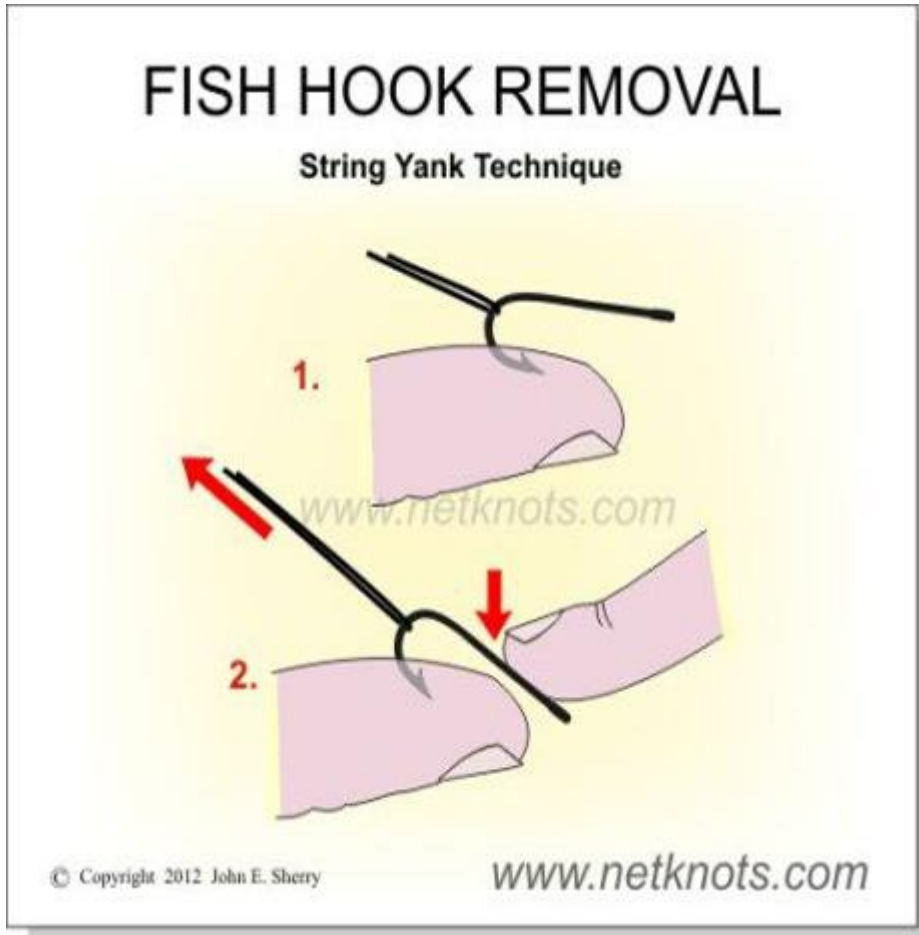
1. Make an overhand knot in the line about 10 inches from the end. Pass the tag end through the hook eye and back through the loop of the overhand knot.

2. Wrap the tag end around the standing part 5 or 6 times. Bring tag end back through overhand knot, entering from same side it exited from before.

3. Moisten the knot then pull slowly on the tag end to cinch the wraps loosely together. Then pull the loop and the standing line in opposite directions to seat the knot. Trim tag end.

# Hook Removal - String Yank

Wrap a string such as a piece of monofilament fishing line around the bend of the hook. Get a good grip on the string. The involved skin area should be well stabilized against a flat surface as the shank of the fishhook is depressed against the skin. Continue to depress the eye of the hook, taking care to keep the shank parallel to the underlying skin. A firm, quick jerk is then applied parallel to the shank while continuing to exert pressure on the eye of the hook. See also: Advance and Cut method.



## Hook Removal - String Yank

1. Wrap a string such as a fishing line around the bend of the hook. Get a good grip on the string.

2. Stabilize the area on a flat surface if possible. While pushing down on the eye of the hook, apply a firm quick jerk to the string, parallel to the shank. Sterilize and bandage.