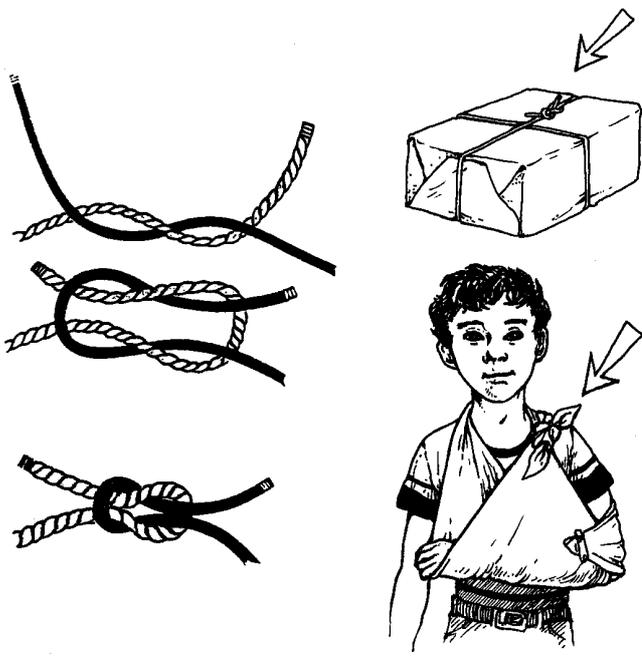
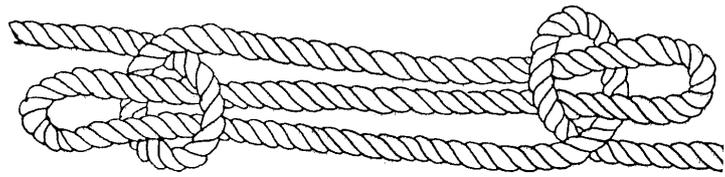


THE SIX BASIC SCOUT KNOTS AND HITCHES

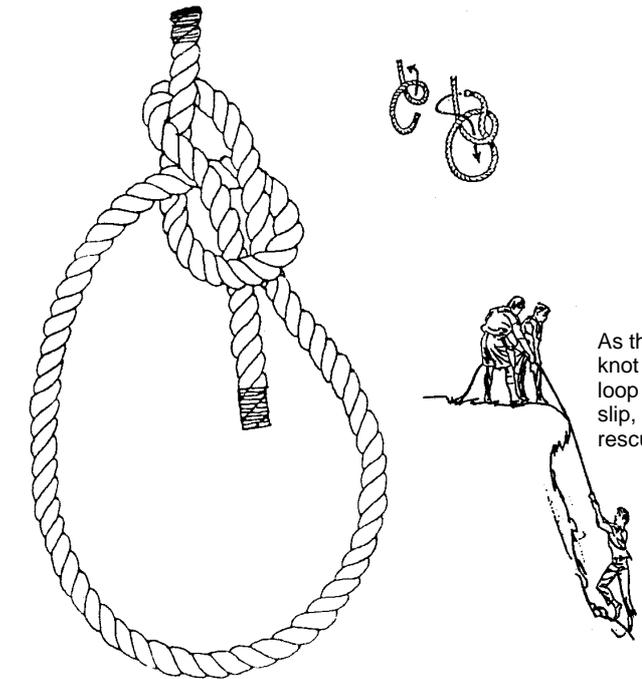


THE REEF KNOT A flat and easily untied knot. How to tie it: Say to yourself, "Right over left and under. Left over right and under." Then take a piece of rope or thick string and practise.



SHEEPSHANK

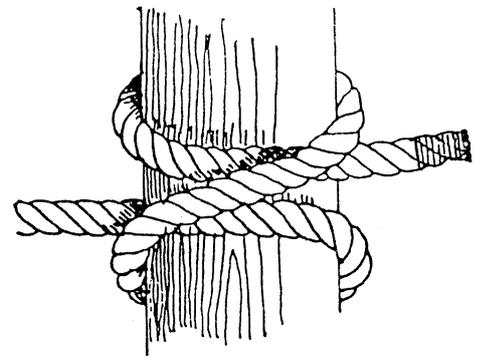
Not really a knot. Tied in the bight of a rope for shortening a rope or taking up the slack or to pass the strain over a weakened or frayed part of the rope.



As the bowline is a knot that makes a loop that does not slip, it is used for rescues and lifelines

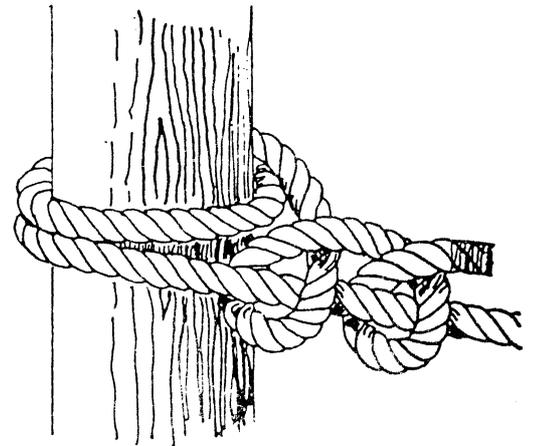
BOWLINE

This is the king of knots. The most useful and one of the simplest ways of putting a fixed loop into a rope. The basic purpose is to put a nonslip knot into a rope, and thus form an eye or loop or bight. It is easy to tie and untie and it never slips or jams. The bowline has a large number of variations but the one shown is the basic jack-of-all-trades



CLOVE HITCH

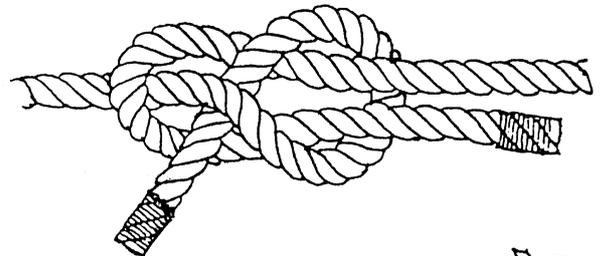
The clove hitch is easy to tie in a number of different ways and is also easy to untie. It is possibly the nearest there is to a general utility hitch. Care must be taken not to use it when a rolling hitch would serve better. It is used to start and end lashings.



ROUND TURN-AND-TWO HALF HITCHES

This is a very secure hitch in almost all circumstances. It is a good haulage hitch, or for securing guy lines. Also useful for tying up a boat or an animal to a pole as it can stand a lot of strain.

Make sure you can tie the Clove Hitch and Round Turn-and-Two Half Hitches quickly and securely as you will need these to start and finish lashings, which form a large part of Scout Pioneering Projects.



SHEETBEND

This knot, like most bends, is used for tying two ropes together. Note that to be correct the two ends should be on the same side of the knot. If the two ropes differ in thickness a double sheetbend should be used. All this is to take an extra turn around the thicker rope before finishing

