



GOOSE KIT ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*): the Canada Goose is well-known in North America and Canada but has also been introduced into Great Britain and Scandinavia.

The word goose in speaking only refers to the female, the male is called gander. The Canada goose usually mates for life and finds each other through complicated rituals. Even when an elderly goose dies, the partner cannot attract another younger partner.

The Canada Goose migrates to the Southern United States when the winter or cold sets-in in the north. During the winter it can feed to regain its weight and fat again to migrate the thousands of miles back to the north in the Spring.

The Goose flies in a V-shaped formation and makes a loud honking call while in flight.

Late Spring and Summer is the time when the Geese mate and find a spot for their nest. The female builds the nest on slightly elevated dry ground near the water, and will make the nest of sticks, grass and weeds, and then line it with down. The female will sit on the 4-7 white eggs for 25 to 28 days while the male (gander) is guarding nearby. Both parents will tend to the young after hatching, and the young are ready to fly 6-9 weeks later.

The characteristics of the Canada Goose are: the tail, neck and head are black with a white patch on the cheek, and the body has a brown shade. Since there are at least 10 races/species of Canada Goose the size varies a lot. It can range in length from 22 to 48 inches, with wingspans ranging from 52-70 inches.

The normal cruising speed when flying is about 40 miles per hour (64.50 Km per hour) or even as slow as 25-30 miles per hour when looking for a place to land.

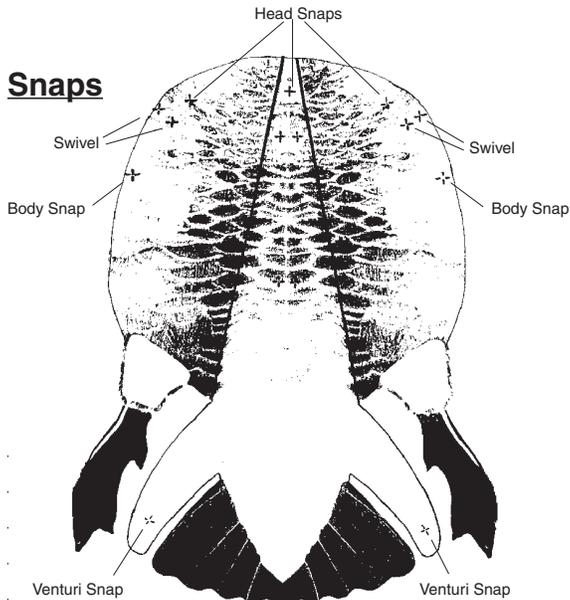
The Canada Goose diet consists of plant material including stems, shoots of grasses, seeds and berries. Often they will be grazing in flocks, and normally live near wooded lakes, ponds, bays and marshes.

GOOSE PRE-ASSEMBLED INSTRUCTIONS

Your **Jackite™** Goose is tough, constructed of Tyvek® and a solid fiberglass spar. It is water resistant and highly tear resistant, and will provide you with many hours of flying pleasure. The **Jackite** Goose original artwork was drawn with a pencil.

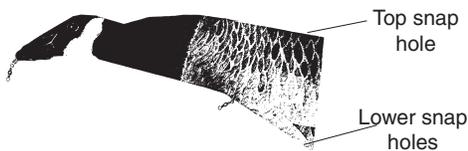
Contents of tube 1 each of: Pre-assembled Goose Body/Wings, Pre-assembled head, 36" Fiberglass spar with tips, 15" clear tube (straw) and Instruction sheet with Part Pak attached (containing 5 male and 5 female snaps)

When snapping on head onto the body rings will be on the outside, not rolled on the inside.
The body is rolled and fits inside the head.



Push male snap through center head snap hole on inside of body and continue snap through top snap hole at the top of the head. Fasten with Female snap. Push male snap through one of the remaining head snap holes on inside of body and continue snap through lower snap holes on head. Fasten with female snap.

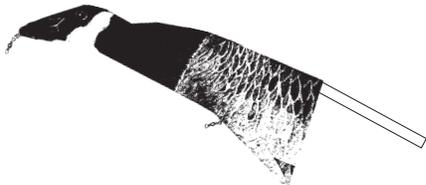
Note: If you plan to fly your bird often you can sew or super-glue the snaps onto the tyvek so you do not loose them.



Body Snap: Overlap one side of body over the other and snap together.

Venturi Snap: Fold venturi flap over the other. Snap venturi together on top side.

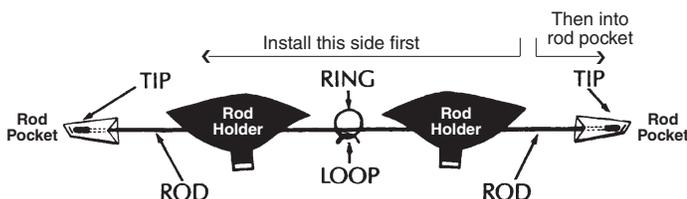
Straw



Insert one end of straw through body and into beak. Tape the other end down inside the body. This straw reinforcement keeps the head from bending in the wind.

Careful with the fiberglass rod, avoid sliding your hand along rod. It can give splinters.

Rod



Insert rod through rod holder, then ring, through rod holder and into rod pocket. Install rod into final rod pocket. ***The staples are critical and should exert no pressure on the rod which must be free to flex and move left and right.***

Critical for Flying: Please read the paragraph on rolling the leading edge over the rod in the initial flight section.

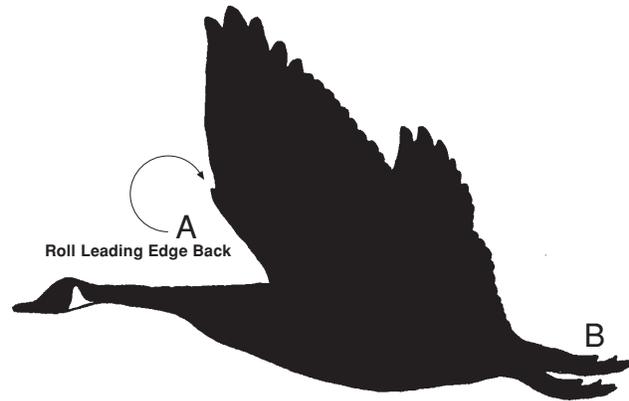
Flying Your *Jackite* Goose

Your **Jackite™** was designed as a gentle-wind kite, but flies well in varying windspeeds.

Initial Flight

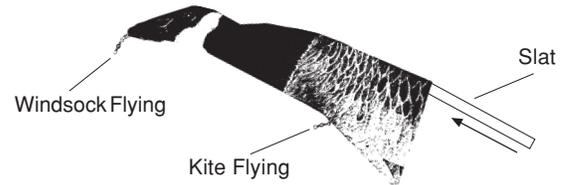
Your **Jackite** is formed by the wind:

- A. Leading edges of the wings fold back.
- B. Roll sides of tail upward.



Your **Jackite** Goose has to learn to fly. In a light wind, gently bend the leading edges of the wings (A) backward. In a strong wind, bend the leading edges of the wind backward hard. It is important that the bends are *uniform*, stabilizing the kite and flexing with the wind to correct positions of the kite. Wet the wings with water. Pole fly until the **Jackite** adjusts its wings to their proper attitude. Your **Jackite** is precision balanced and once the kite is formed by the wind, it will “remember” its shape.

Note: If you fly your **Jackite** in a very strong wind, it may be necessary to form it again. Remove the rod, and lay it flat on its back. Smooth the wings and tail with a damp cloth. Allow to dry. It will again form to a gentle wind.



Windssock Flying

Attach swivel through hole in beak. Attach line to swivel.

Winds tend to be variable and gusty, posing many problems for the kite flyer. Your **Jackite** will fly wonderfully from a pole even under these conditions. Using 8 feet of line, simply attach your **Jackite** to a 20 foot flexible pole (collapsible, available from **Jackite**), and let the wind take over. We recommend pole flying in low to moderate winds only.

Kite Flying

Insert one end of slat through body and into beak. Tape the other end down inside the body. This slat reinforcement keeps the head from bending in the wind.

Pinch Tyvek together on body and attach swivel through holes. Attach line to swivel.

An exciting way to fly your Jackite is to attach it to the light-weight line of a fishing rod. Disengage the anti-reverse on the reel, enabling you to control the line.

Because a **Jackite** is so wind sensitive, you can fly it on as little as ten feet of line. As it lifts to the sky, let out the line as it pulls upward. We like to fly our **Jackite** on about 100-200 feet of line, amazed as it flits across the sky.

Emulating a bird in flight with a natural grace and beauty, your **Jackite** will actually flap its wings, soar to a new position, flaps its wings again and soar to another position. Lo and behold! Is it a goose or is it a **Jackite**?

We fly our **Jackite** along a river to the delight of passing boaters.

Storage: Remove rod. Unsnap body, head and venturi. Lay body and wings on flat surface, body side down. Roll up wings and body and carefully slide into tube. Insert head into tube.

Display: You may desire to share the beautiful design of the Jackite with others as a decoration for your home or office. It's a real conversation piece. With three feet of line, tie one end of line to front ring and tie other end of line to back ring. Hang string at center point from ceiling. Enjoy!