

FINISHER FLAPPER GOOSE

HIGDON
OUTDOORS
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Please verify the parts list.

We suggest that you set up and practice with your new decoy before taking it to the field. With a little practice you will be able to imitate the stretching movements of a goose and add extremely realistic motion to your spread.

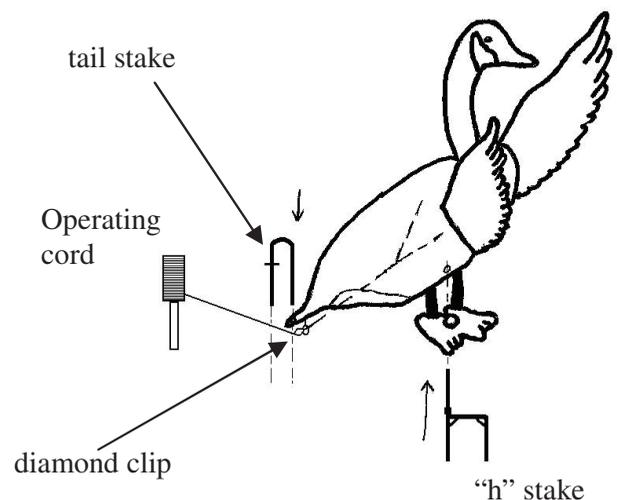
1. Decide where you will locate your flapper goose. Ideally it will face away from your blind and you will pull the cord from directly behind the decoy. However, the eye bolt on the underside of the tail serves as a pulley so that the operating cord can be pulled from the side.
2. Put the head, legs, and feet onto the body.
3. Tie the end of the operating cord to the “diamond clip” that you find by the eye bolt connected to the underside of the decoy’s tail.
4. Push the two, bottom prongs of the “h” stake into the ground. The short leg of the “h” goes toward the front of the decoy. The horizontal part of the “h” stake should touch the ground. In frozen ground you can use a cordless drill to make starter holes.
5. Place the decoy on top of the “h” stake. The stake goes through the hole in the foot base and up through the hole drilled in the abdomen.
6. With the decoy feet touching the ground, push the plain (washerless) side of the tail stake through the hole in the tail.
7. Push the tail stake into the ground until the washer stops it. This will force the body into the stretching pose.
8. Back up a few feet and try out the decoy. When you know you’ve connected it correctly, run the cord to your blind.

Included Parts:

- Goose Body
- Pair of Legs
- Foot Base
- “h” Stake
- Tail Stake
- Operating Cord

Tips:

- The decoy is easier to pull when it is closer to your blind.
- In freezing weather, you might want to remove the decoy at the end of the day in case the wind shifts. This will keep it from “freezing in” during the night.
- For a more adjustable setup, you can mount the decoy on a camouflaged piece of plywood.
- When the birds are within 50 yards, do not let the wings spring back and slap the body because of the noise this makes.
- You want to imitate a stretching goose. Don’t pull constantly. Give three or four quick flaps then let it rest.
- A great time to flap is when the birds have passed and are getting ready to make the turn.
- Two or three flappers working together are awesome!



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