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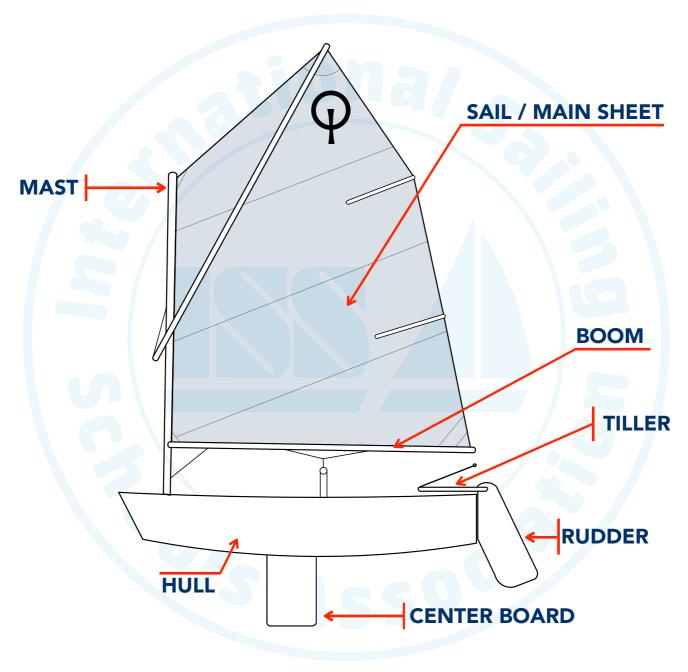


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Yacht Construction

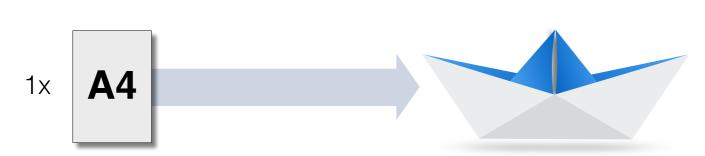


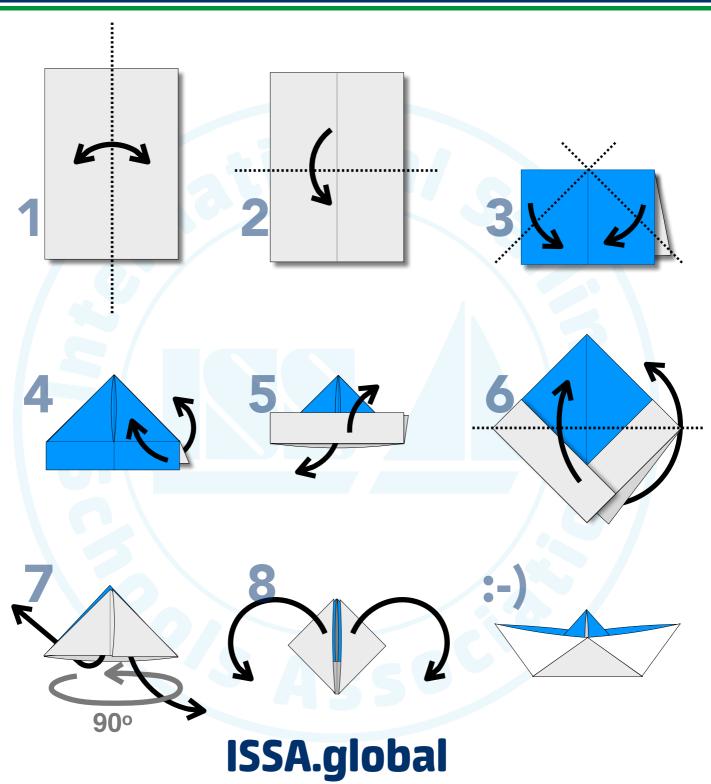
OPTIMIST







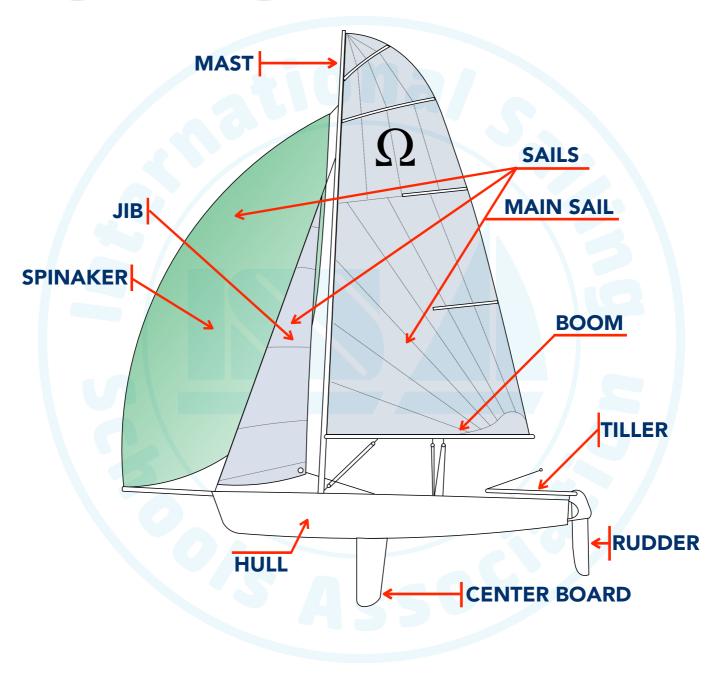




Yacht Construction

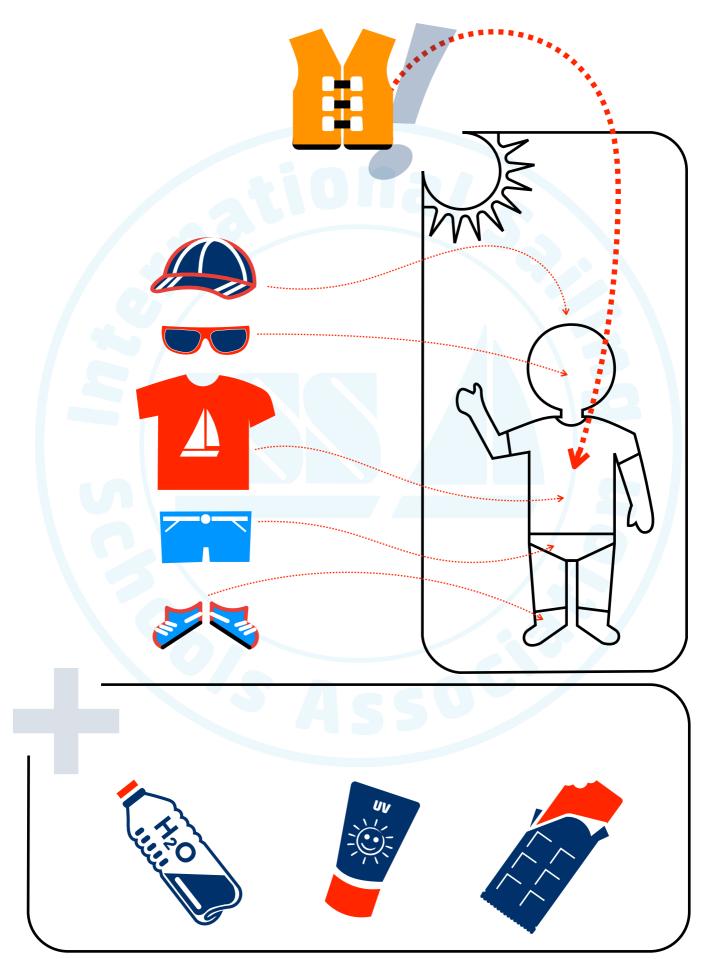


OMEGA

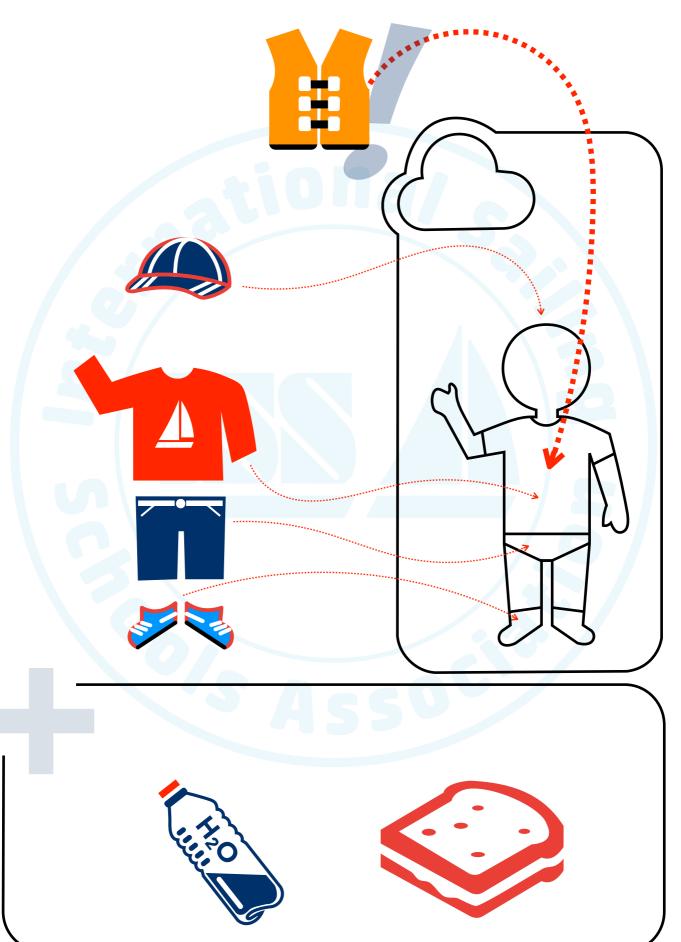




Clothing & Equipment

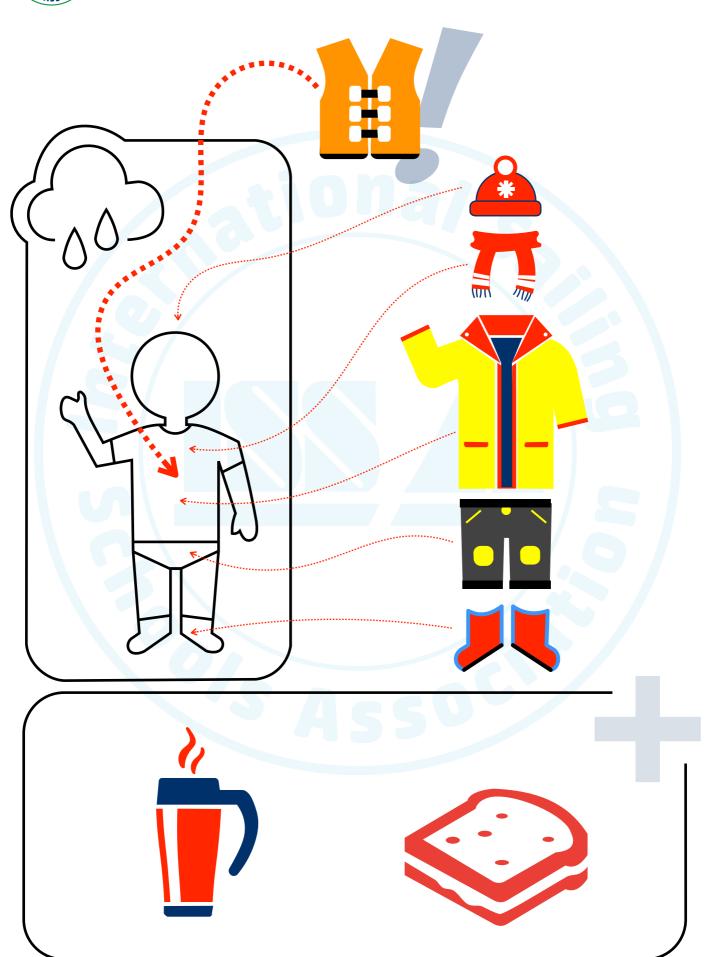


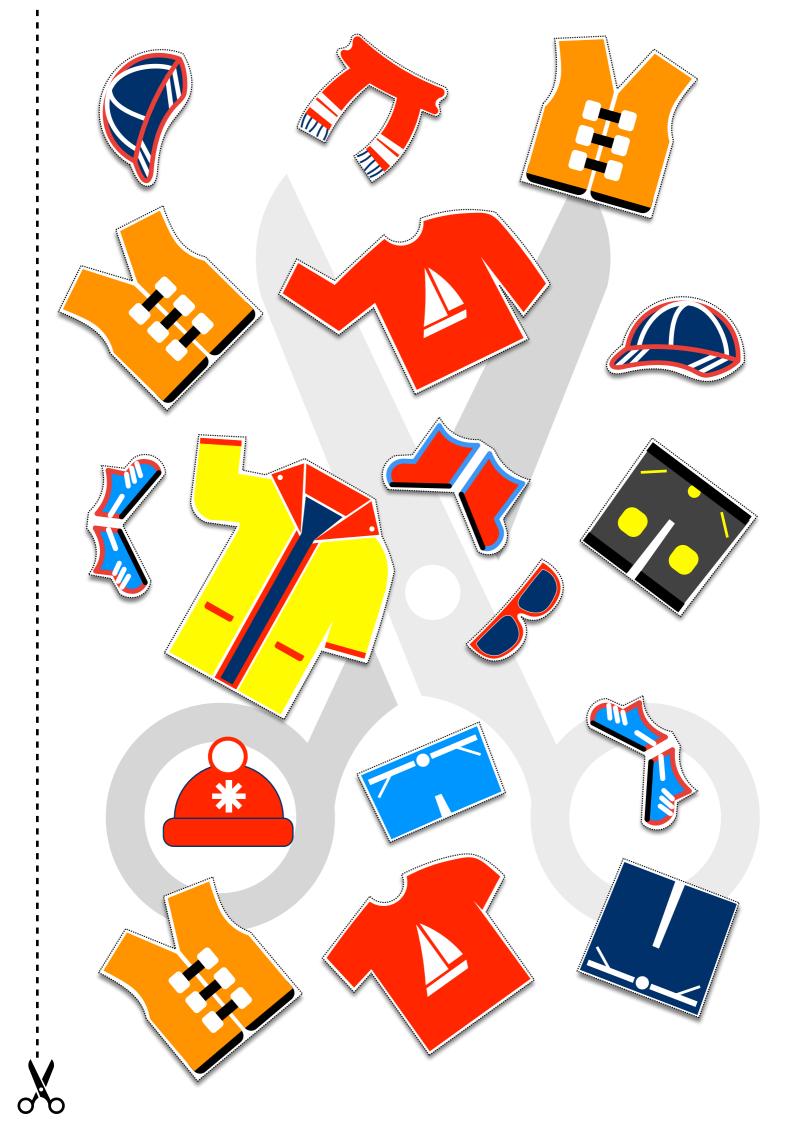






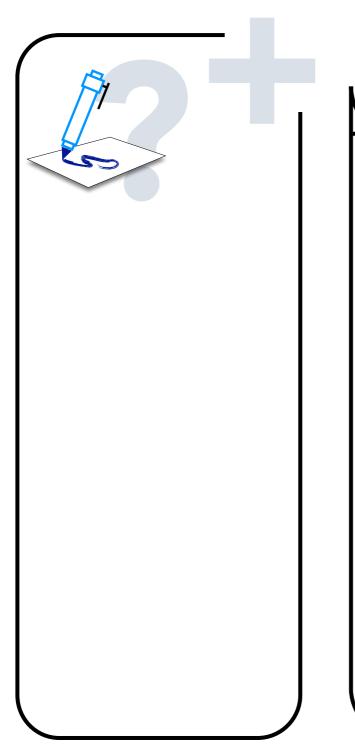
Clothing & Equipment

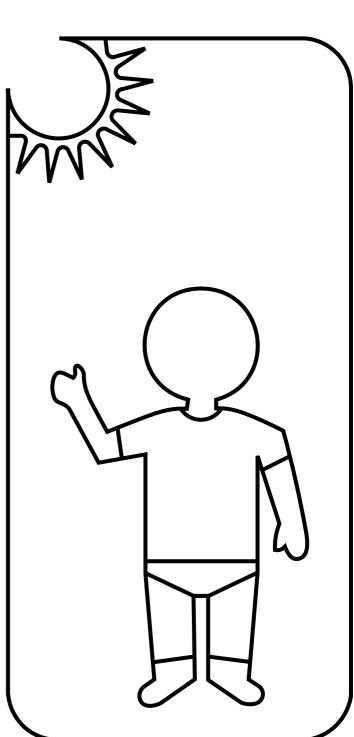


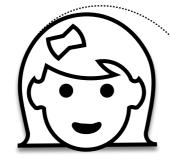




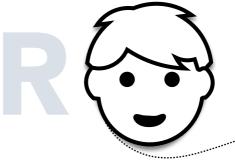
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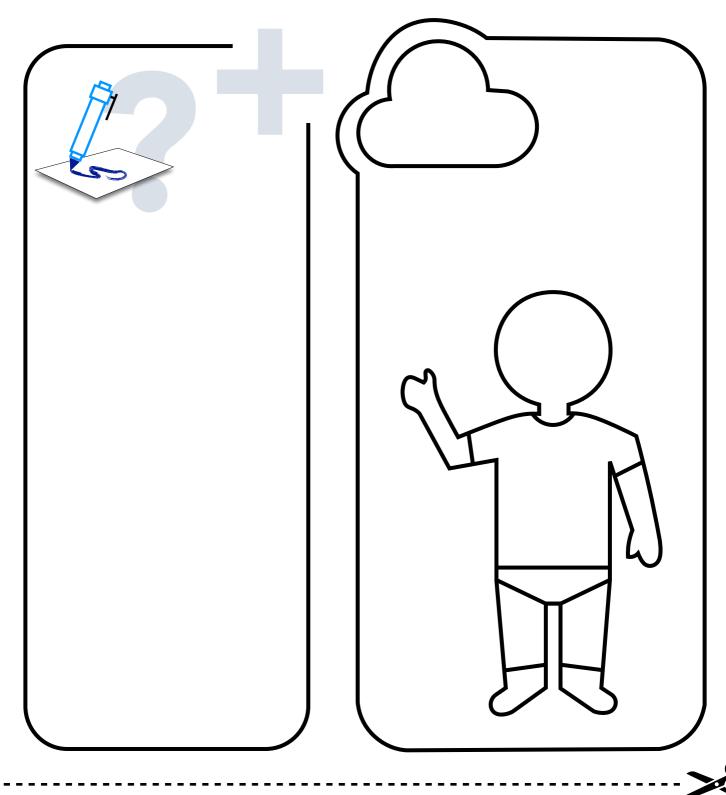




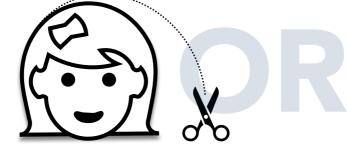


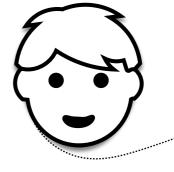


NAME





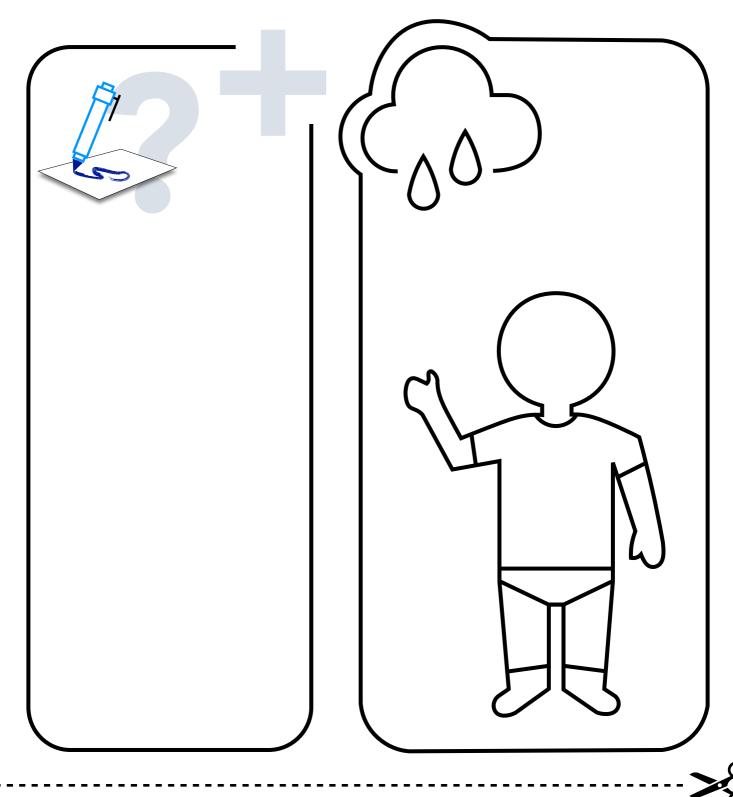








NAME



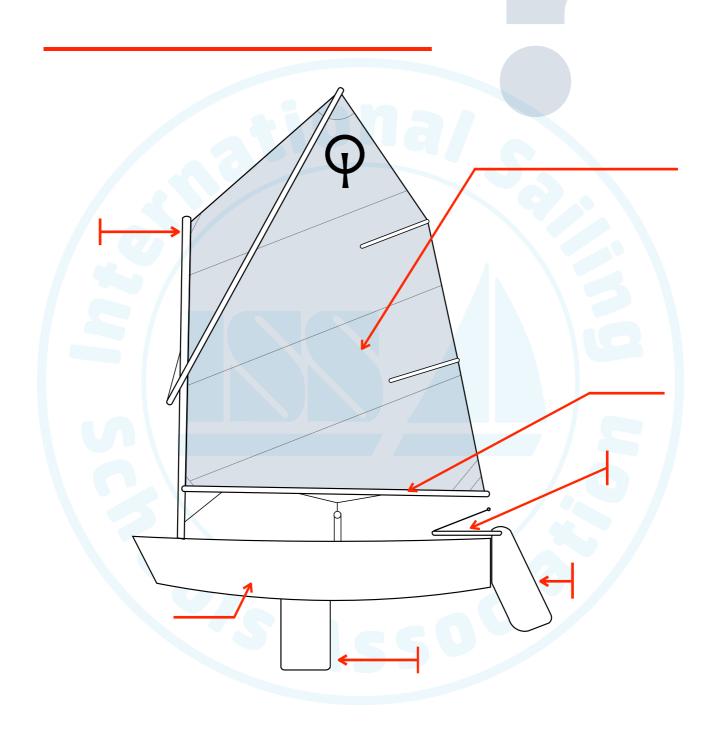






Yacht Construction







Basic SAFETY Rules

LISTEN TO THE INSTRUCTOR CHECK THE WEATHER FORECA HOLD ON TO SOMETHING **WEAR SAFETY JACKET**

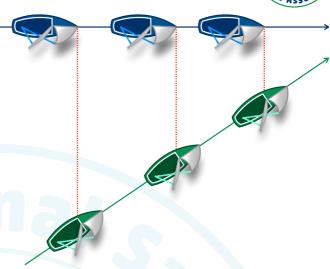
Risk of Collision



When there is deemed to be a risk of collision

- One vessel is the **GIVE WAY** vessel
- The other is the **STAND ON** vessel

If there is a **CONSTANT BEARING** between the two vessels which are approaching each other there is a risk of collision.



Rules of the Road

UNDER SAIL



Starboard Tack Rule

Wind on the Starboard side of the vessel

- STARBOARD TACK boat is the STAND ON vessel.
- PORT TACK boat is the GIVE WAY vessel.





UNDER SAIL



Windward Rule

The boat nearest the wind is the Windward boat. The boat furthest from the wind is the Leeward boat

- **LEEWARD** boat is the **STAND ON** vessel.
- WINDWARD boat is the GIVE WAY vessel.

WIND

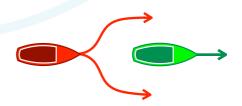


UNDER SAIL OR POWER

Overtaking Rule.

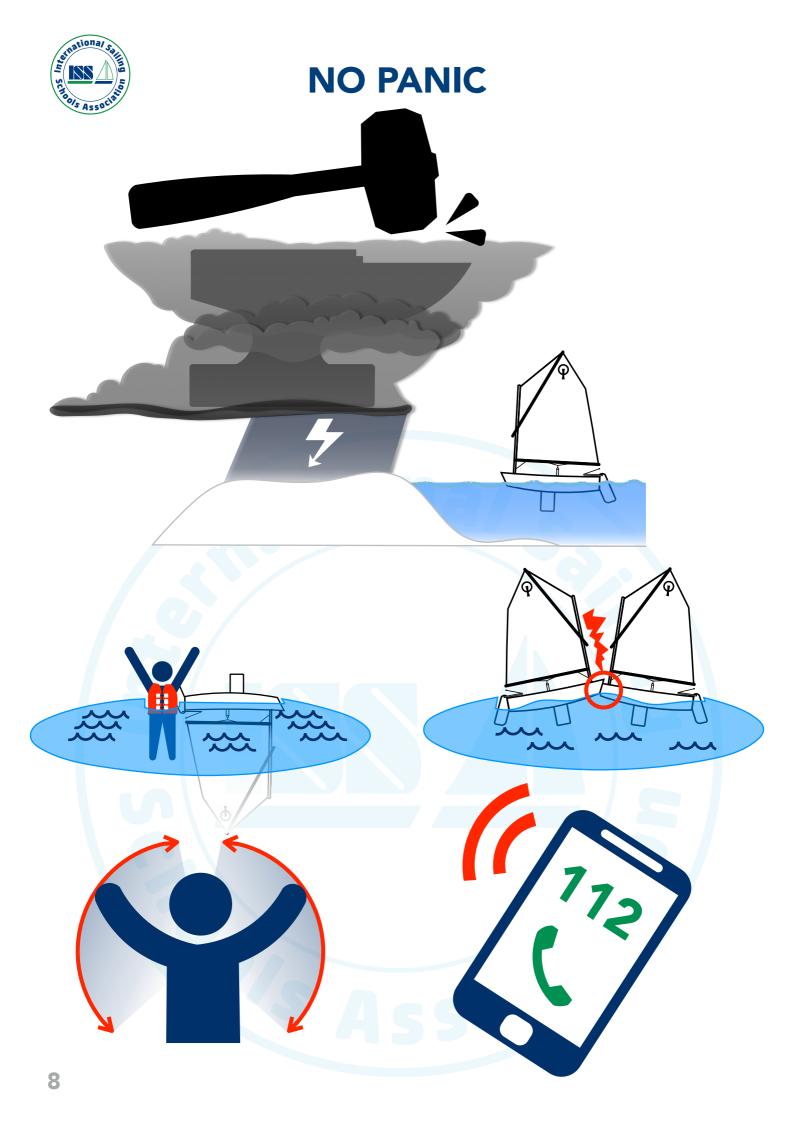


- The vessel BEING OVERTAKEN is the STAND ON vessell.
- The **OVERTAKING** vessel is the **GIVE WAY** vessel



Overtaking is defined as coming from more than 22.5° abaft the beam (the angle a stern light becomes visible).

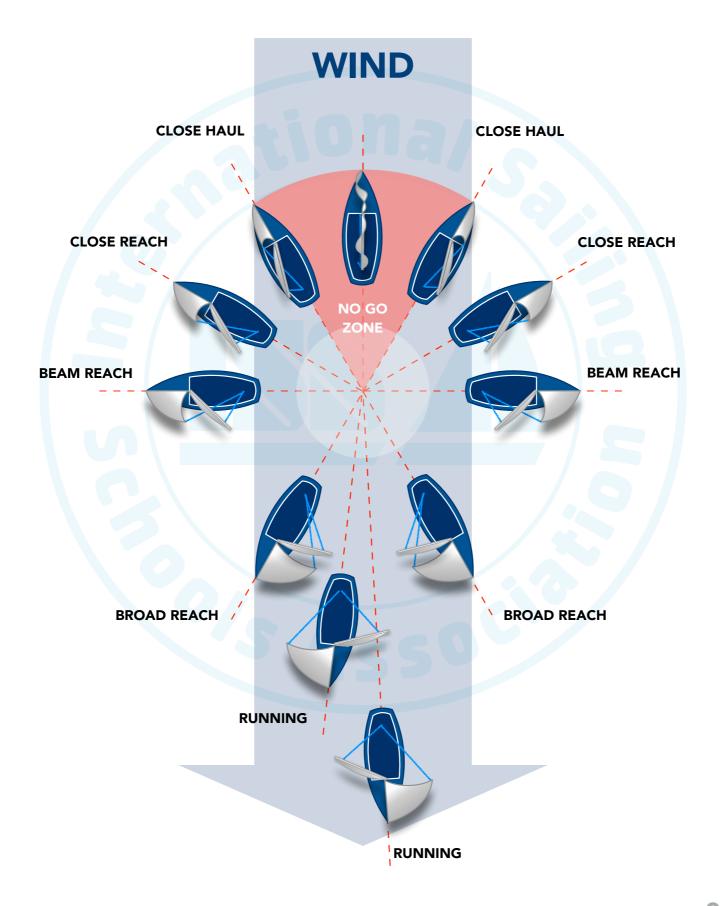




Handling Yacht Under Sails



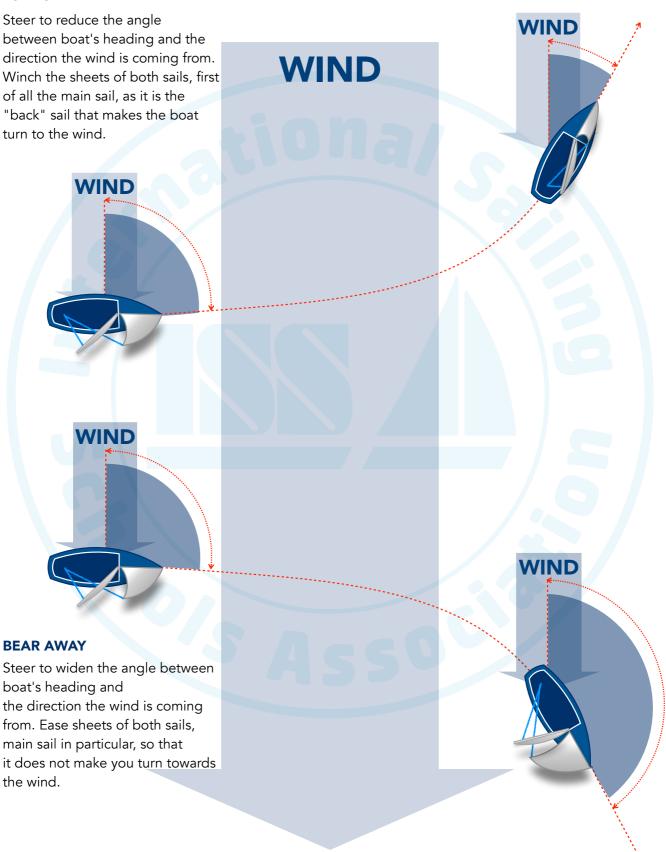
POINTS OF SAIL







LUFF UP



Handling Yacht Under Sails



TACKING GYBING

3

When you pass the "No go zone" the mainsail fills up with wind. Straigthen the tiller and winch in the other tack jib sheet

WIND

NO GO ZONE

To start the manoeuvre turn the tiller gently and winch in the main sail sheet quickly to bring the boom as close to the boat's centre line as possible

Once you enter the "No go zone" let go of the working jib's sheet. No need to adjust the mainsail sheet.

N O

Keep the tiller slightly turned. Once you pass the wind line, pull the other tack jib sheet gradually while slowly releasing the initial tack jib sheet. Release the main sail sheet to its working position

NO GO ZONE

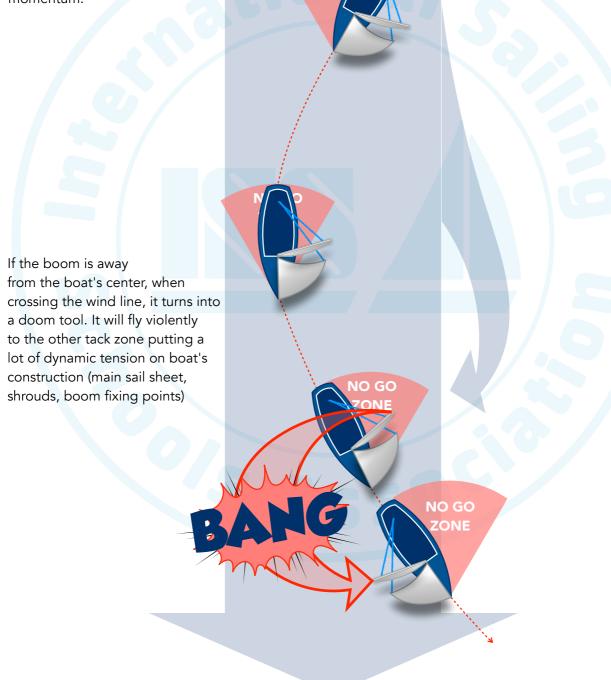
Sufficient speed is crucial for the manoeuvre. You might need to bear away a bit to gain it. When ready turn the boat's tiller distinctively - at last 30 degrees

Straigthen up the tiller . Trim the sails. It might be wise to install a preventer 3



DANGEROUS GYBE

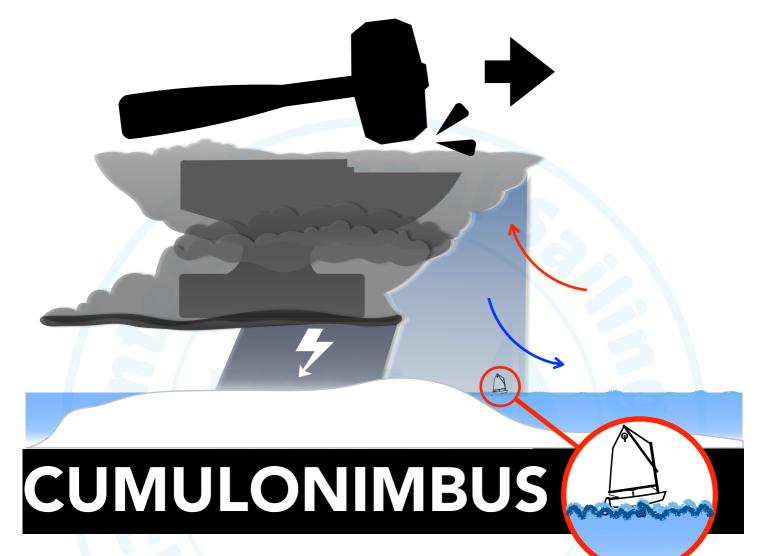
It is crucial to control the main sail sheet. The boom should be brought to the boat's centre as close as possible before the boat passes to the other tack zone, leaving the boom as little room as possible to gain momentum.



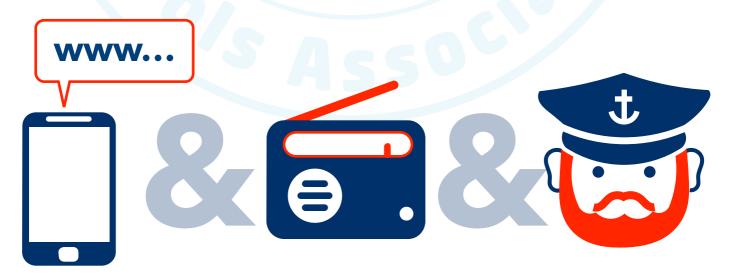
WIND

Meteorology





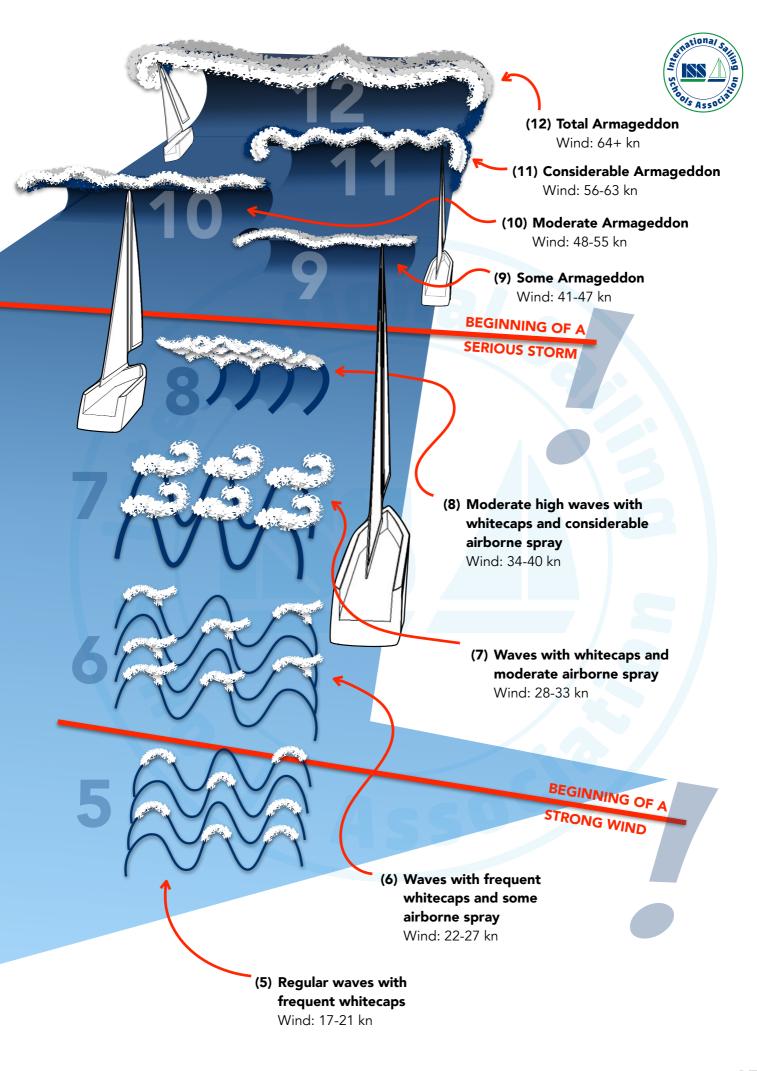
Weather Forecast





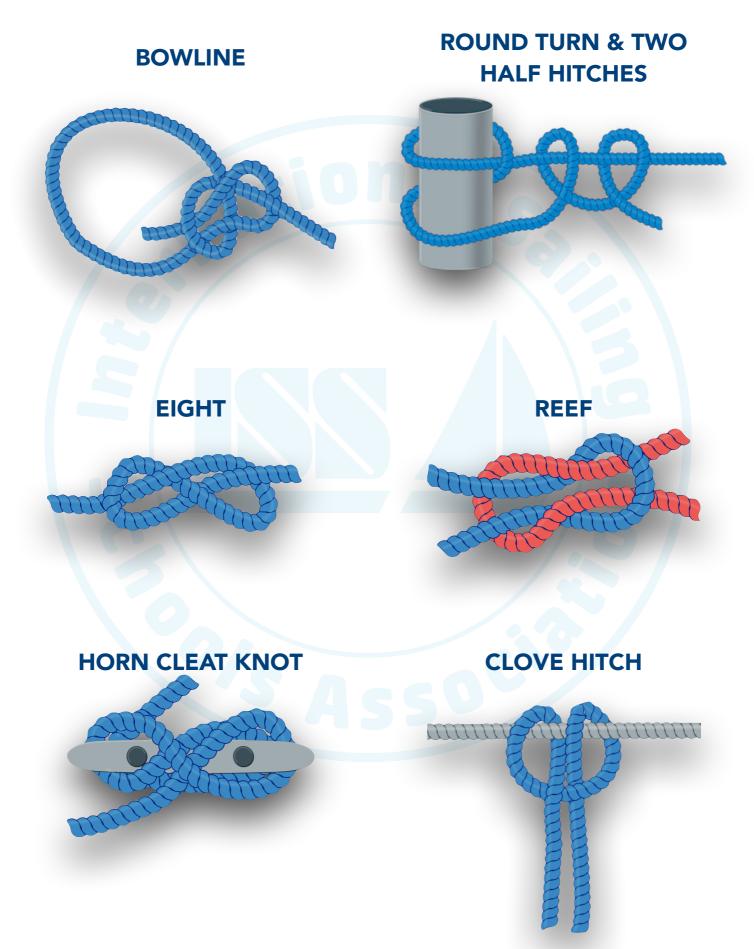
Beaufort Scale

Beaufort scale is an empirical measure that relates wind speed to observed conditions at sea or on land. (4) Regular waves with some whitecaps Wind: 11-16 kn (3) Regular waves Wind: 7-10 kn (2) Moving ripples Wind: 4-6 kn (1) Static ripples Wind: 1-3 kn (0) Water like mirror No wind



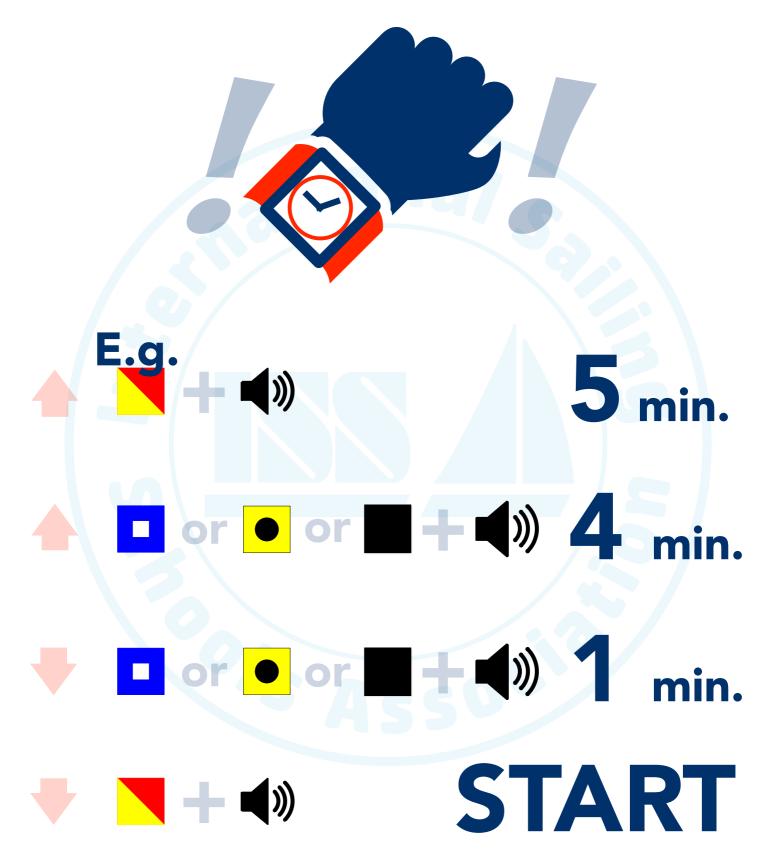


Basic Knots



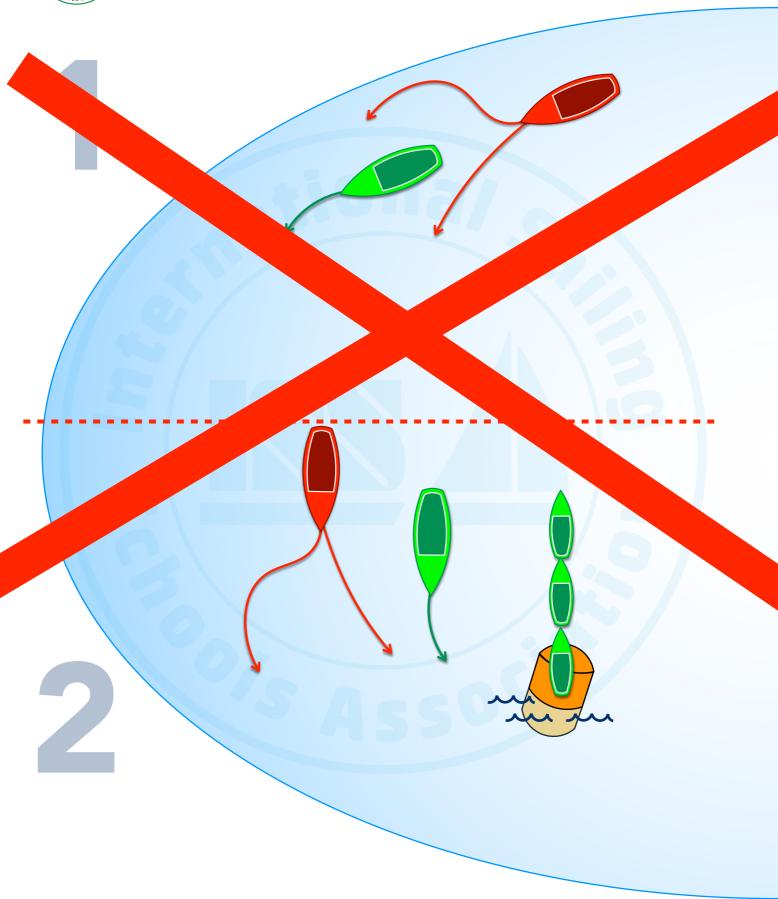
Race Start Signals







Basic Racing Rules



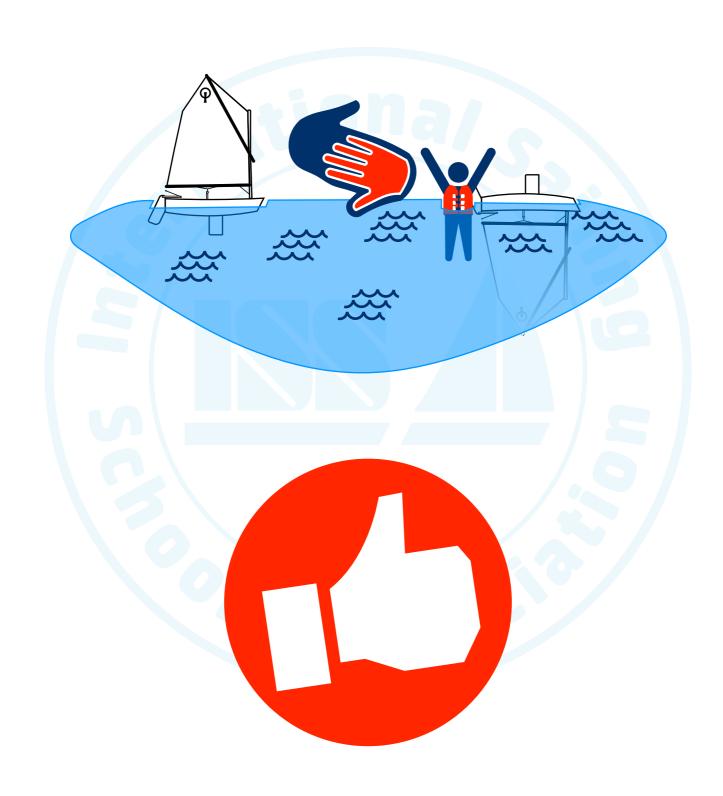
Basic Racing Rules





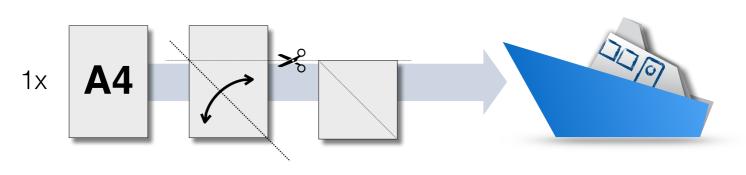


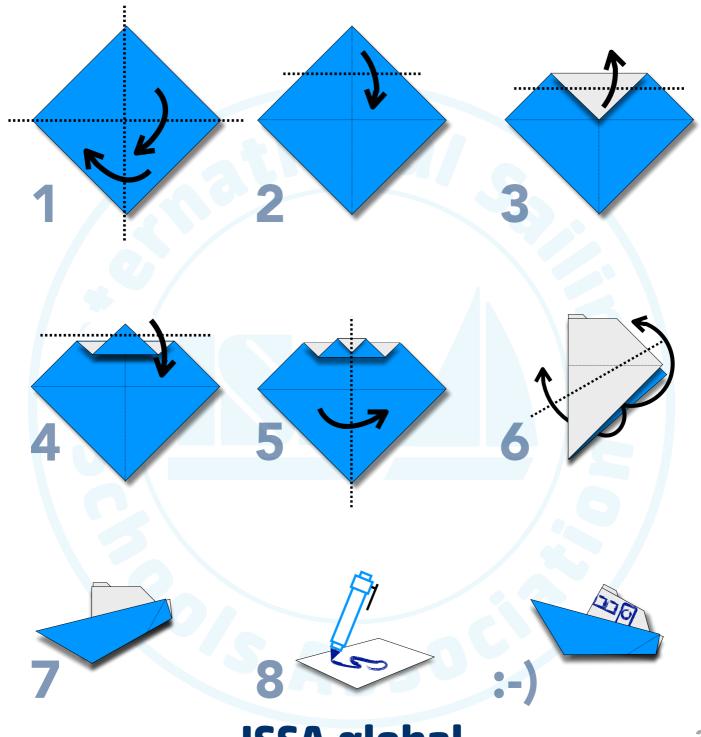
Fair Play



ISSA Paper boat #2









Environmentally ResponsibleSailing

Holders of the International Sailing Schools Association **certificates** are the **elite** that knows how to sail safely and should also **care about the environment**. Help us promote Environmentally Responsible Sailing and preserve the nature for future sailors generations **by applying these few simple rules**.

Use your sails as much as possible therefore reducing energy consumption



Sailing is a very environmentally friendly form of transport as it harnesses the wind and sea without detriment to the environment.

Maximise the use of sails subject to safety and operational requirements.

Segregate garbage for recycling purposes wherever possible



Recycling is an alternative to "conventional" waste disposal that can save material and help lower greenhouse gas emissions.
Recycling prevents the waste of potentially useful materials and reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials, thereby reducing: energy usage, air pollution (from incineration), and water pollution. Search for segregated garbage bins in every marina.

Strictly enforce no waste being thrown overboard.

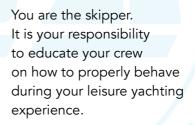


This is not even a matter of ecology but personal culture.
Oceans and seas are huge, but that does not mean that another piece of paper thrown into the water does not make a difference. It does. It is your attitude that matters.

Leave any beach or shore line you visit cleaner than when you arrived.

Leisure sailing can take you to many beautiful, paradise-like places. The community of saiilors grows every year and it is constantly harder and harder to visit places untouched by a human hand. Some people do not regard that as a value and leave their trash behind them there. React and help to keep those places safe.



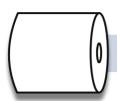


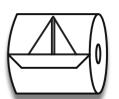


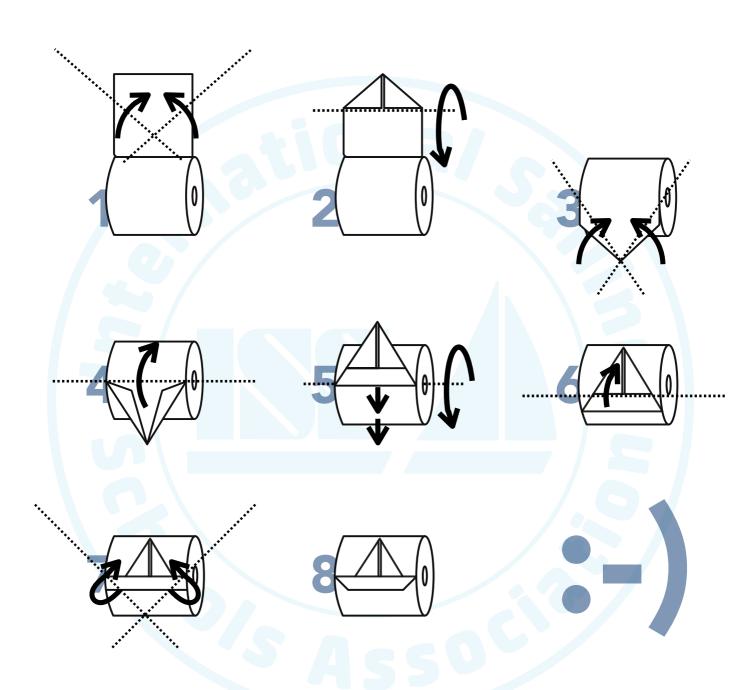












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Topics Checklist



THEORETICAL TOPICS	•	
	Yacht Construction	
	Safety Issues	
	Vessel Handling	
	Rules of The Road	
	Beaufort Scale	
	Environmentally Responsible Sailing	
		7
PRACTICAL TOPICS		
TRACTICAL TOTICS		
	Safety Issues	
	Vessel Handling	
	Rules of the Road	
	Basic Knots	
	NAME	
This is to certify that the s	student,	
has an understanding of t	the above topics and has achieved the lev	
	DINGHY SKIPPER L	LEVEL
	W HSS	
NAM	F	DD MM YYYY
Instructor		Date DD.MM.YYYY
	Instructor's signature	



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