

University of Wisconsin - Stout
STOUT ADVENTURES

Kayak Deep Water Safety Course Outline

Cover the five W's

1. Weather: Where can I get reports?
NOAA
Internet / TV
Marine Band Radio
Locals (Coast Guard, or NPS)
What environment are you in?
What direction do most systems come from?
Summer time in Midwest = South by South West
Winter time in Midwest = North by North West
2. Wind: Knots vs. MPH
5 knots = 5.8 mph
Beginners will not have fun in wind over 20 knots
What is Fetch?
Distance wind has to travel over open water
What direction is the wind coming from?
When radio says winds are "5-10 knots South by South West" they mean that the winds are coming OUT of the South South West.
What direction is the wind headed?
3. Waves Clappatis effect
Usually occurs along jagged shorelines – very dangerous
How do I measure the waves from a sea kayak?
Water to Hips = 1 foot
Hips – Arm Pit = 2 foot
Arm Pit – Head = 3 foot
Beginners will not have fun in 3 foot waves
What is safe for me to paddle in?
3 foot and under
What is a following sea?
A sea that comes from behind you and pushes you forward.
Can be dangerous and cause broaching (flipping)
4. Water Temperatures
Hypothermia and wetsuits
Sun and reflection (skin, eyes)
Clarity
Fresh vs. Salt

5. Waterfront Where the water meets the shore
Submersed objects (ship wrecks, rocks, logs, docks)
Shoreline (marinas, harbors, piers, sea caves)

6. Wildlife Marine and Land
Rookeries and nesting grounds
Food protection
Insects

7. We-sources Rescue techniques
 Self Rescue
 T-Rescue
 Roll
On water communications
 Establish before launching a trip
 Marine band radio communications
Safety equipment
 Inspect all gear prior to departure
 Paddle float, bilge pump, tow line
 Lighting & reflective gear for night paddles

Practice Skills

1. Anatomy of a sea kayak
2. Equipment and proper terminology
3. Paddle Techniques
4. Wet Exit (Dry Land introduction)
5. Wet Exit (On Water)
6. Self Rescue with float and pump
7. "T" rescue with partner

