



Review Topics for this week

- Points of Sail
- Jibing
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- Rights of Way
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Points of Sail

The term “point of sail” refers to the boat’s position relative to the wind.

As you change from one point of sail to another (move the tiller), your sail trim and centerboard position must be changed also.

Beat – sails trimmed in, sailing 45 degrees to the wind, board down.

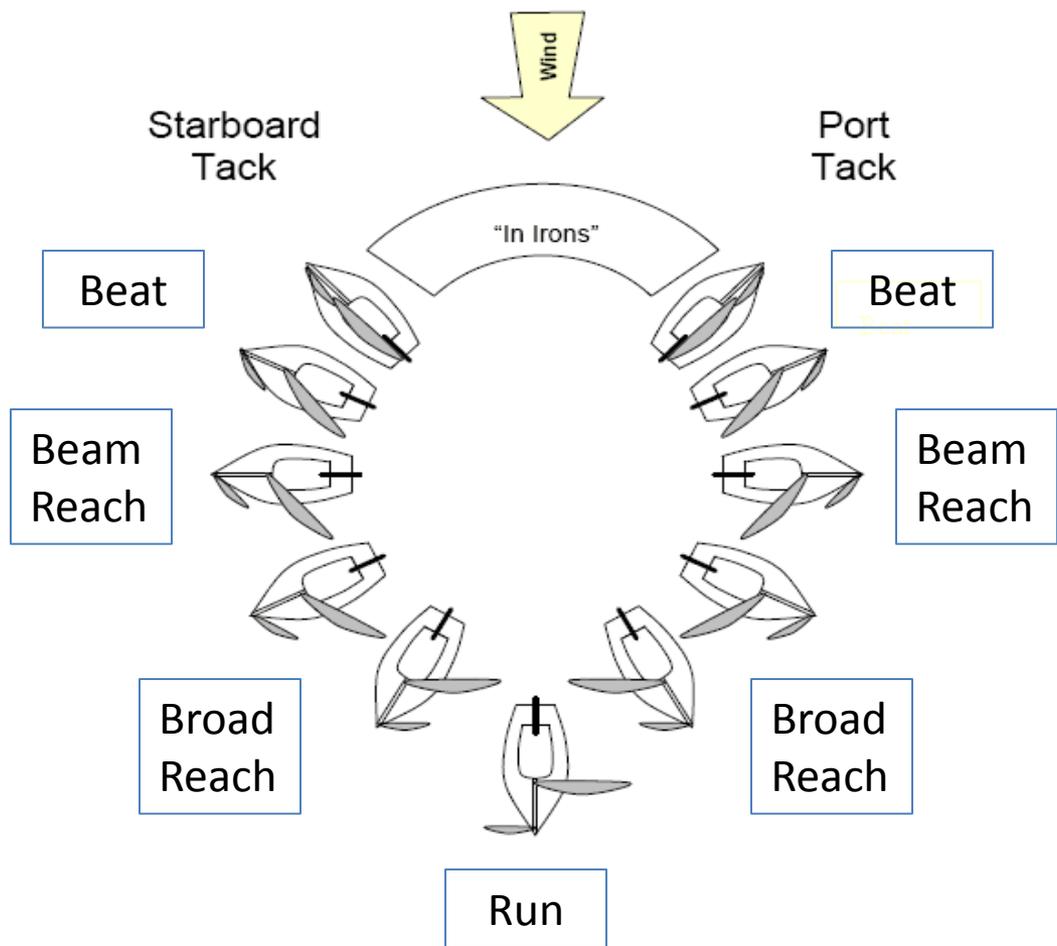
Beam Reach – sailing perpendicular to the wind, sails trimmed about half-way in, board half-way down.

Broad Reach – sailing with wind coming over aft quarter of boat, sails $\frac{3}{4}$ out and board mostly up.

Run – sailing with wind directly behind the boat, sails all the way out and centerboard is up.



Using Tell-tales to Determine Point of Sail



Check the tell-tales on your shrouds (side stays):

- 45 degrees off the wind? **Beating**
- 90 degrees off the wind? **Beam Reach**
- Wind over aft quarter? **Broad Reach**
- Wind behind you? **Running** (are you preparing to jibe?)

Adjust your centerboard and sails to your point of sail



Jib Tell-tales: Beating Three Tell-tale Situations

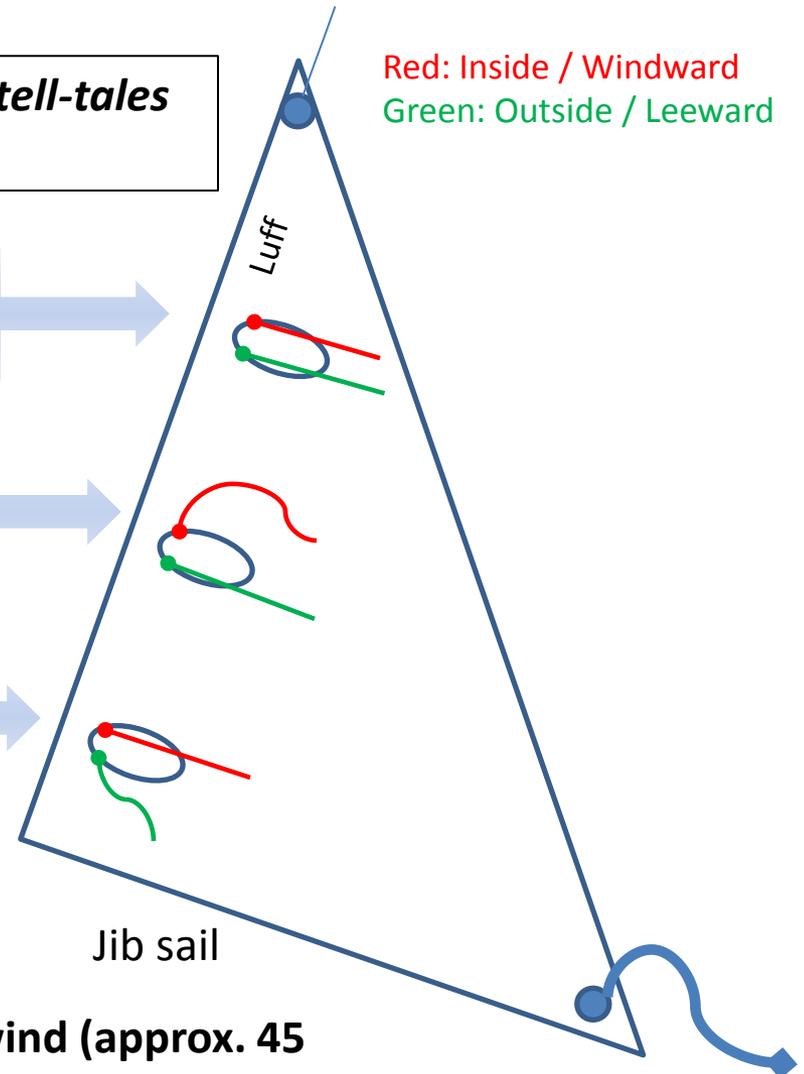
***When beating skipper should correct breaking tell-tales
by steering the boat***

Red: Inside / Windward
Green: Outside / Leeward

(1) Both streaming back – course steered is
as close to the wind as possible

(2) Windward (inside) tell-tale is breaking
you are “pinching” & need to fall off

(3) Leeward (outside) tell-tale is breaking –
head up (steer closer to the wind)



**Jib tell-tales when beating - sailing close to the wind (approx. 45
degrees) with sails trimmed in, centerboard down completely
(jib shown here on port tack)**



Jib Tell-tales: Reaching/Running

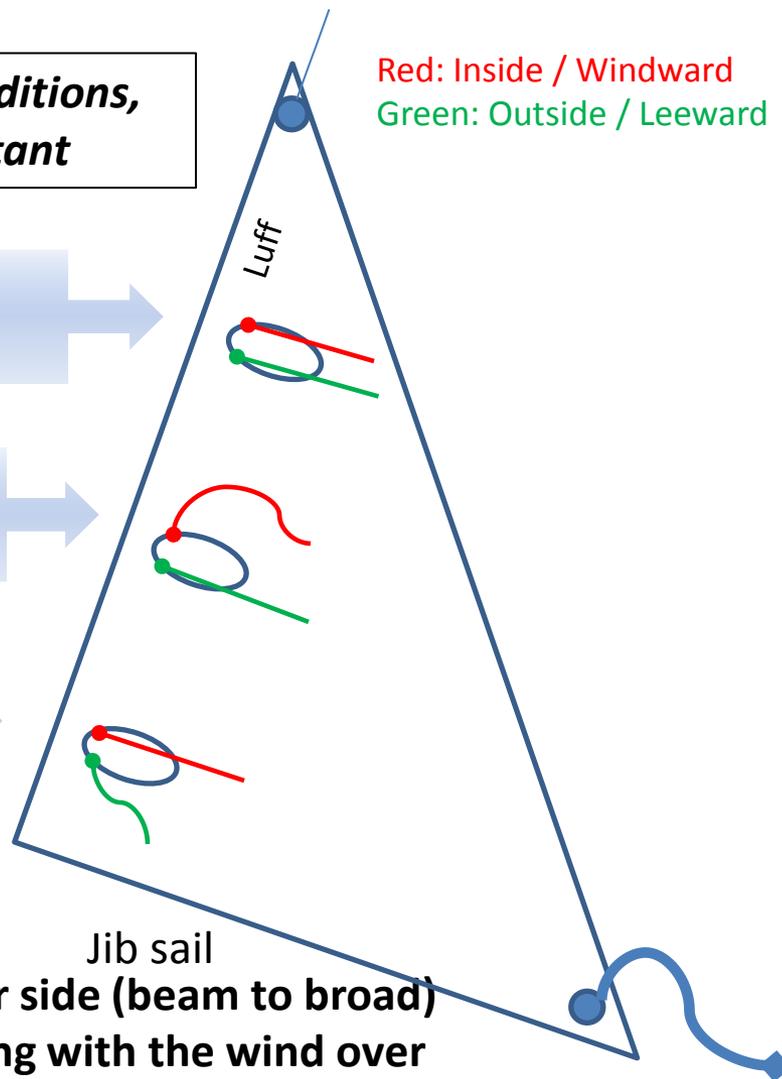
Three Tell-tale Situations

When reaching or running trim the jib to the conditions, but the leeward (outside) tell-tale is more important

(1) Both streaming back – jib is trimmed correctly for the point of sail

(2) Windward (inside) tell-tale is breaking – trim the jib sheet

(3) Leeward (outside) tell-tale is breaking – ease the sheet



Jib tell-tales when reaching - sailing with wind over side (beam to broad) of boat, centerboard partially up, or running - sailing with the wind over the stern of the boat, centerboard up
(jib shown here on port tack)



JIBING

A jibe occurs when the boat turns its *stern* through the wind and the boom swings across the boat.

Jibing is one of the more difficult maneuvers to master for new sailors. Jibing can be hazardous if done accidentally or incorrectly. However, with practice and an understanding of how to avoid the potential hazards, jibing is relatively easy.

WHEN JIBING, KEEP YOUR HEAD DOWN TO AVOID GETTING HIT WITH THE BOOM

FOR NEW SAILORS, YOUR CENTERBOARD SHOULD BE UP WHEN JIBING TO MAINTAIN CONTROL



RIGHT OF WAY RULES

When sailboats meet, 3 basic rules apply:

- 1. PORT KEEPS CLEAR OF STARBOARD.** This means that when two boats meet on opposite tacks, the boat on the port tack must give way to the boat on starboard tack. This rule prevails over all others, and applies to all points of sail.
- 2. OVERTAKING BOAT MUST KEEP CLEAR.** When boats are on the same tack, a boat clear astern (behind) another boat must keep clear while overtaking. Simply put, this means that a faster boat behind another boat may not run into it, but must go around when passing.
- 3. WINDWARD KEEPS CLEAR OF LEEWARD.** When boats are on the same tack, the windward boat must keep clear of the leeward boat. In other words, the boat closest to the wind must keep clear.



RIGHT OF WAY RULES

AVOID COLLISIONS

Right of Way rules are designed to prevent collisions. However, you have an obligation to avoid a collision, even if another boat is in violation of the rules.

Boats under sail have the right of way over power boats because boats under power are *more maneuverable*.

- The exception to this is any boat that needs to stay in a channel, such as a freighter.
- Sailboats overtaking powerboats, however, must stay clear.
- Sailboats under power are considered powerboats.

All boats underway must stay clear of stationary boats (anchored, drifting, beached).



RIGHT OF WAY RULES

OBSTRUCTION AND SEA ROOM - If two boats are near shore, a buoy, dock or other obstruction, the skipper of the boat that will not be able to clear the obstruction may hail for “sea room”. The other boat must alter course immediately (even if the right-of-way boat) so as to allow the hailing boat to avoid the obstruction.

HAILING - A right-of-way boat must hold course or hail before making an alteration of course which may not be foreseen by the other boat or when asserting right of way.

TACKING OR JIBING – A boat which is either tacking or jibing shall keep clear of a boat sailing on a tack. When two boat are both tacking or both jibing at the same time, the one on the other’s port side shall keep clear.



DOCKING & LEAVING THE WELL

Sails should be raised and lowered when facing into the wind.

Boom crutch should be used to hold boom when sails are not.

Sheets should be eased or uncleated to avoid sailing the boat.

Stop the boat at the pilings – whether leaving or returning to the well.

Always have a plan – understand where the wind is and how the tiller, sails and centerboard need to be positioned to start or stop sailing.

Communication is essential between skipper and crew!