

RIB EX 5 - RIB SKIPPER- BAR CROSSING THEORY:

Tasks: View the presentation “Bar Crossing” then demonstrate the prerequisite knowledge required to start practical training to cross a river bar by completing the questions below.

<p>Q 1. Coastal river bars are always:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rough.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Predictable.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unpredictable.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Smooth.</p>	<p>Q 2. The least wave action on a bar is often during:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The last of the ebb tide at spring tides.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The last of the run in tide at neap tides.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Last of the ebb tide at neap tides.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The last of the run in tide at spring tides.</p>
<p>Q 3. In coastal NSW, Westerly winds are likely to:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Flatten the bar but raise a swell offshore.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Increase the strength of the run in current.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Raise swells on bar & flatten them offshore.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Prevail during the summer months.</p>	<p>Q 4. Periodic “sets” of higher waves:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Occur after every seventh wave.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Can be 20 minutes or more apart.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Are a popular myth.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Provide the best moment to depart outbound.</p>
<p>Q 5. “Coastal Refraction” may alter a bar swell by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lowering the height of the swell.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Reducing the volume of white water.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bending swell perpendicular to bar edge.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Refraction is only noticeable along storm beaches.</p>	<p>Q 6. Typical swell speeds are in the range of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10 to 15 knots and lower.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 40 to 50 knots.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 15 to 20 knots.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 15 to 30 knots and higher.</p>
<p>Q 7. Swells hitting the seaward face of a bar:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gradually wavelength decreases, slows up, rises higher and may break.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Suddenly wavelength decreases, slows down, rises higher, and may break.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It flattens off as all its energy is dissipated on the bar.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Progressively wavelength increases, speeds up, rises higher and may break.</p>	<p>Q 8. Which statement is correct:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Waters rotary motion within swells turns to forward motion in breaking waves.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The motion of water within waves and swell is always tumbling forwards.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The motion of water within both waves and swell is always up and down.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Waters forward motion within swell turns to rotary motion in breaking waves.</p>

<p>Question 9. Regulations limit comm. vessels to:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No restrictions but wearing lifejackets.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 25 knots of wind and 3 metres of swell.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 20 knots of wind and 2 metres of swell.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There are no restrictions.</p>	<p>Q 10. Sea and Swell describe wave creation as</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Seas by distant storm, swells by local winds.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Swell by distant storm, seas by local winds.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Swell by wind action, seas by current action.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> They are two words for the same thing.</p>
<p>Q 11. This action outbound is unwise:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Check the time of the tide.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Radio the local Sea Rescue with your ETR and get a current weather forecast.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Watch and wait for the most opportune moment before crossing over.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stow all the gear in the back of the boat.</p>	<p>Q 12. This action inbound is unwise:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Motor quickly between the waves to limit the overall time spent on the bar.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Approach the wave face head on.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Slow down at the wave face and not get airborne.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If condition are bad when on the bar then turn around and head back in.</p>
<p>Question 13. Regulations limit rec. vessels to:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No restrictions but wearing lifejackets.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 25 knots of wind and 3 metres of swell.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 20 knots of wind and 2 metres of swell.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There are no restrictions.</p>	<p>Question 14. While fishing offshore you should:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Keep idling to avoid restarting problems later.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain a lookout for ships while offshore.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Turn your radio off to conserve the battery.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Anchor securely by the stern.</p>
<p>Q 15. When inbound this action is unwise:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Check the time of the tide.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don lifejackets.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Anchor at the bar edge and watch for an opportune moment to cross over.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stow all the gear in the boat securely.</p>	<p>Q 16. When inbound this action is unwise:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Trim of the vessel for buoyancy in the bow.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cross on the back of a wave and prepare for the swell to slow down on the bar.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Turn around and head back out.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Notify the Sea Rescue on safe return.</p>

Training resources:

Workbooks- “Manoeuvre small commercial vessels” & “Gandy’s Australian Boating Man”.
Presentation - CD Index>Rib Lessons> Manoeuvre Com. Vess > “Bar crossing”
Answers- CD Index>Rib Lessons> Manoeuvre Com. Vess > “Bar crossing multichoice”