
YACHTING
Demonstrate knowledge of the basic
principles of sailing

level:	2
credit:	3
planned review date:	October 2007
sub-field:	Outdoor Recreation
purpose:	People credited with this unit standard are able to: obtain weather forecasts and determine wind and tide conditions, identify all parts of the boat and its rig, tie basic knots used in sailing and demonstrate their uses, describe sail settings for the different points of sail and explain the sailing rules used to avoid collisions on the water.
entry information:	Open.
accreditation option:	Evaluation of documentation by NZQA and industry.
moderation option:	A centrally established and directed national moderation system has been set up by Sport, Fitness and Recreation Industry Training Organisation.
special notes:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Assessment of this unit standard must be conducted in a practical situation, on or around sailing boats.2 The standard of competency required by candidates for assessment against this unit standard is that of a novice sailor, as defined by Yachting New Zealand Dinghy Sailing Certificate I and II, or Keel Boat Certificate I and II.3 There are minimum assessor requirements for assessment against this unit standard. The details of these requirements are available on the Sfrito website http://www.sfrito.org.nz/.4 Performance of this unit standard complies with <i>Yachting New Zealand requirements</i> stated in Yachting New Zealand's National Sailing Scheme log books.

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- 5 *ISAF rule book* refers to the International Sailing Federation Rule Book (2005-2008) available at <http://www.sailing.org.nz>.

Elements and Performance Criteria

element 1

Obtain weather forecasts and determine wind and tide conditions.

performance criteria

- 1.1 Determination of weather forecasts utilises a range of different methods.
- Range: methods include at least four of – radio, television, newspapers, telephone, websites, direct observation.
- 1.2 Determination of wind strength and direction in a range of different conditions utilises a variety of methods.
- Range: methods include at least five of – windex, movement of clouds, movement of flags, movement of trees, movement of smoke, wave movement and conditions, movement of gusts on water, areas of calm, observation of boats sailing, marine forecast on VHF radio.
- 1.3 Determination of the state of the tide in a range of different conditions utilises a variety of methods.
- Range: methods include at least three of – wet beach, water level in relation to tide marks, current, tide tables, weather forecasts.

element 2

Identify all parts of the boat and its rig.

Range: the boat may be either a sailing dinghy or a keel boat.

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performance criteria

- 2.1 Identification of all major parts of the boat is appropriate to its class.
- 2.2 Identification of all major parts of the rig is appropriate to the class of boat.

element 3

Tie basic knots used in sailing and demonstrate their uses.

Range: the boat may be either a sailing dinghy or a keel boat;
basic knots include – reef knot, bowline, figure of eight stopper knot, round turn and two half hitches, sheetbend.

performance criteria

- 3.1 Tying of knots in sailing context meets Yachting New Zealand requirements.
- 3.2 Demonstration of uses of basic knots in sailing is appropriate to the class of boat.

element 4

Describe sail settings for the different points of sail.

Range: the boat may be either a sailing dinghy or a keel boat.

performance criteria

- 4.1 Description identifies the different points of sail as defined by Yachting New Zealand.

Range: points of sail include – beam reach, broad reach, running, close hauled, port tack, starboard tack.

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- 4.2 Description identifies the wind forces that contribute to the forward movement of the boat.
- 4.3 Description associates the correct sail setting with the angle of the boat to the wind direction.

element 5

Explain the basic sailing rules used to avoid collisions on the water.

Range: rules 10 to 11 in Part 2 of the ISAF rule book.

performance criteria

- 5.1 Explanation of the basic sailing rules identifies the key principles for avoiding collisions on the water.
- Range: key principles – port gives way to starboard, windward gives way to leeward, speed restrictions.
- 5.2 Explanation of the basic rules identifies the boat that is required to give way in a range of situations.
- Range: situations include but are not limited to – sail meets sail, power meets sail, in channels and/or harbours, overtaking.

Comments on this unit standard

Please contact the Sport, Fitness and Recreation Industry Training Organisation info@sfrito.org.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.

Please Note

Providers must be accredited by the Qualifications Authority or a delegated inter-institutional body before they can register credits from assessment against unit standards or deliver courses of study leading to that assessment.

Industry Training Organisations must be accredited by the Qualifications Authority before they can register credits from assessment against unit standards.

Accredited providers and Industry Training Organisations assessing against unit standards must engage with the moderation system that applies to those standards.

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Accreditation requirements and an outline of the moderation system that applies to this standard are outlined in the Accreditation and Moderation Action Plan (AMAP). The AMAP also includes useful information about special requirements for providers wishing to develop education and training programmes, such as minimum qualifications for tutors and assessors, and special resource requirements.

This unit standard is covered by AMAP 0102 which can be accessed at <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/site/framework/search.html>.