



Navigation Module: navigation systems article

https://pacificcup.org/sites/default/files/kbfiles/Lew-Navigationsystems.FF_.pdf

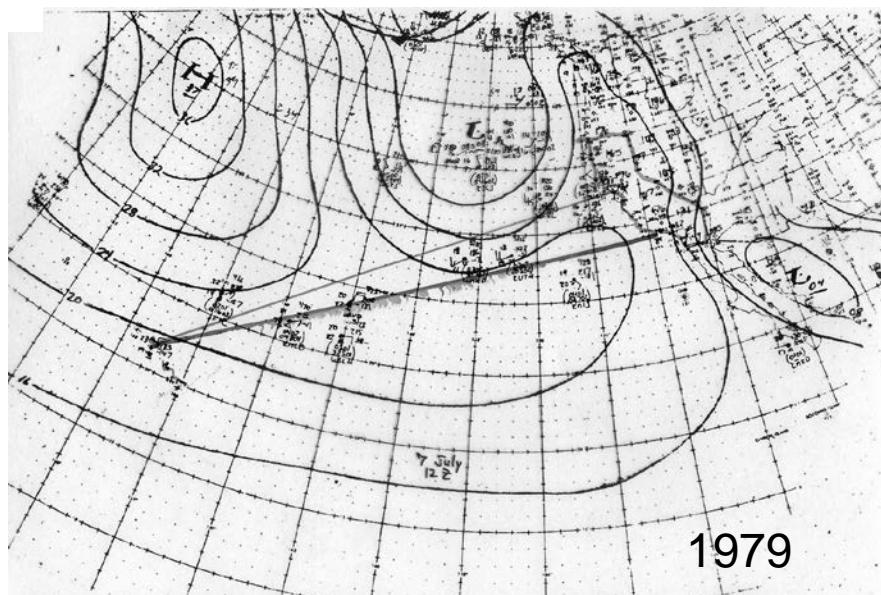
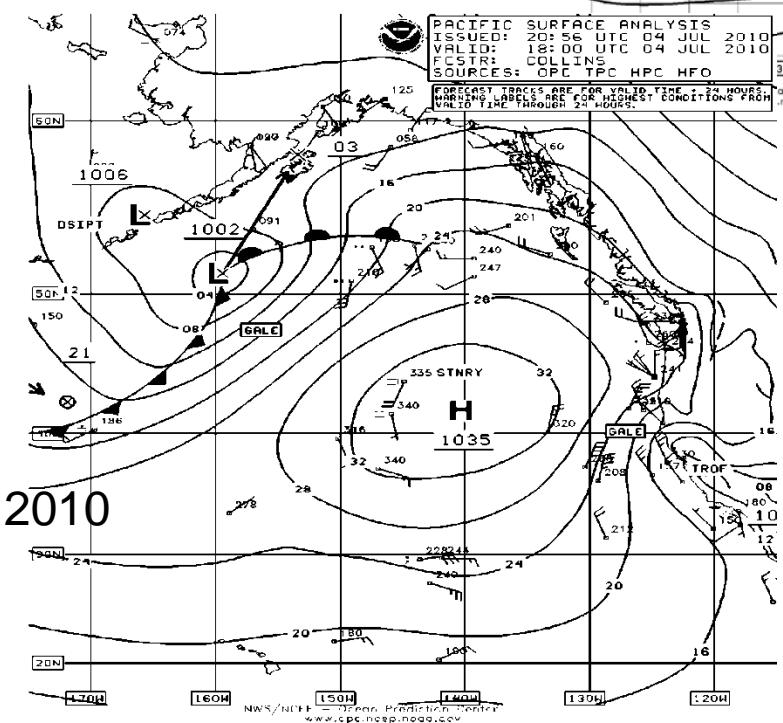
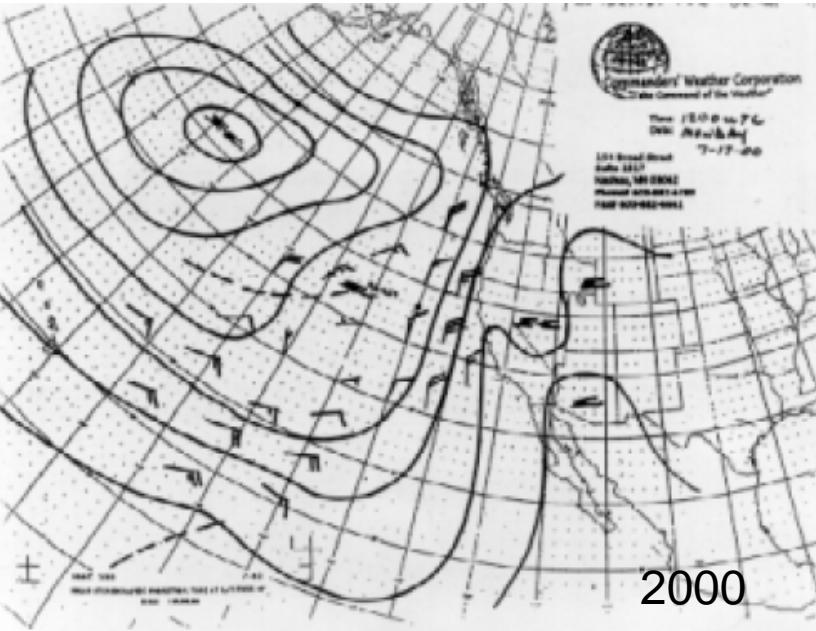
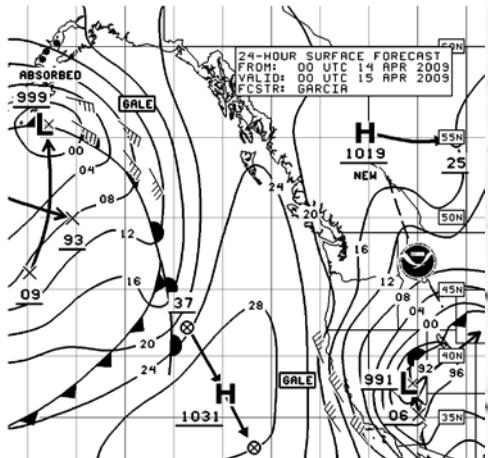
Sailing World article at:
<http://www.sailingworld.com/perfect-squall-navigators-perspective>

Lew – Christopher Lewis

January 23, 2016

Stan's stages of a hawaii race (1979 , 2000, 2009 & 2010)

- start to synoptic breeze
 - windy reach to ridge
 - slotcars
 - the run & squalls
 - the finish



1979



pre-race

- communications- vhf, satellite, ssb
- computer- software, download, links, & email
- charts- electronic & paper
- forecasts- public & private (before start)
- sensors- setup & calibration
- performance- polars, sail charts, & preliminary routes
- equipment- barometer, watch, hand bearing compass
- competitors
- race documents



start to synoptic breeze

- safety- boats or rocks
- current
- micro weather & coastal weather
- more accurate forecasts
- find the closest synoptic breeze
- point bonita shift
- visible competitors- bearings
- first downloads

windy reach to ridge

- pick your spot to cross the ridge.
 - too far North: slow, spin out into the high, sail deep angles or terrible angle to gybe out.
 - too far South: sail way to much distance and north boats are further west and beat you to the shift
 - actual Stan quote “To win you need to get this right”
- roll call and position reports
- staysails
- watch systems
- turning the boat with sail changes
- truthchecking the router



slotcars

- is the butter melting?
- Stan's free advance position
- competitors
- downloads
 - watching for lows
 - monitor the high
 - barometer comparison
- performance analysis



the run & squalls

- gybe freedom
- competitors
- cloud analysis
- squall strategy
 - to engage or not to engage
 - sails in the squalls
 - how many gybes?
 - avoid the light air behind the squalls

The finish

- preferred approach-
 - Usually the right (North) based on the high
 - Could be the left, especially if out front of a low
- overstanding/understanding
- steering waypoints
- competitors- how much time to we/they owe?
- call-ins
- Navigate to the line
- safety- reef & sails down
- relax at the dock, but not before

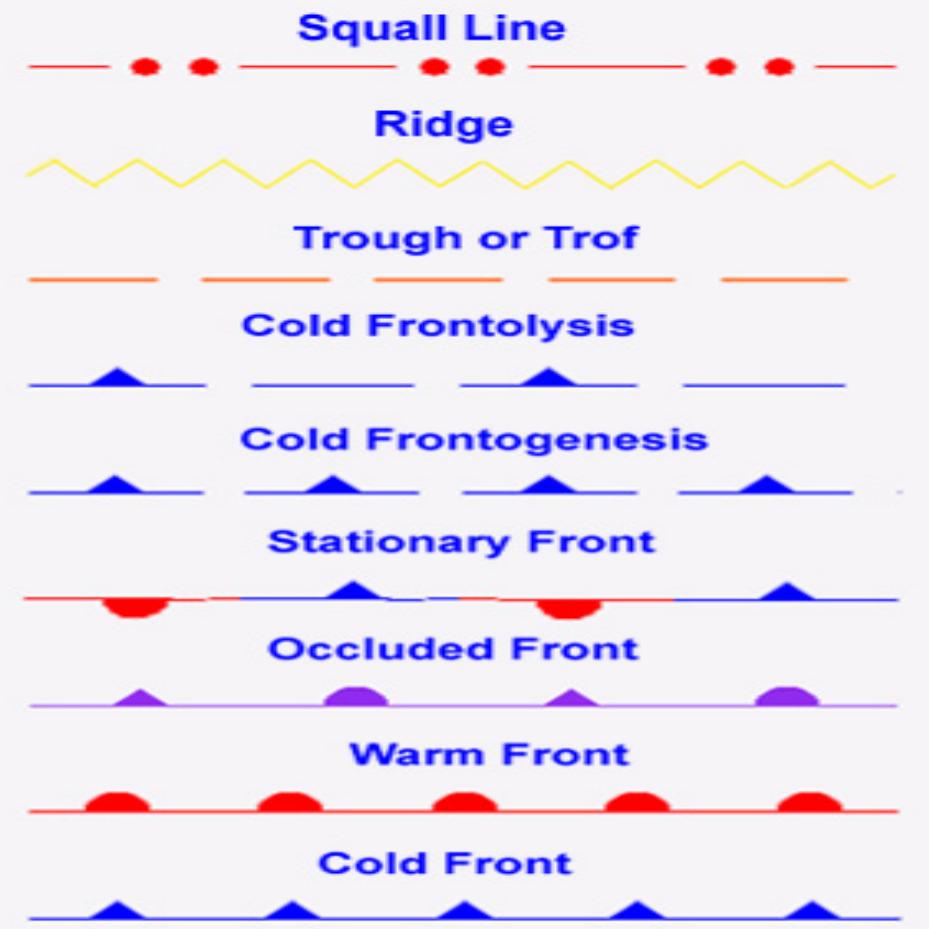
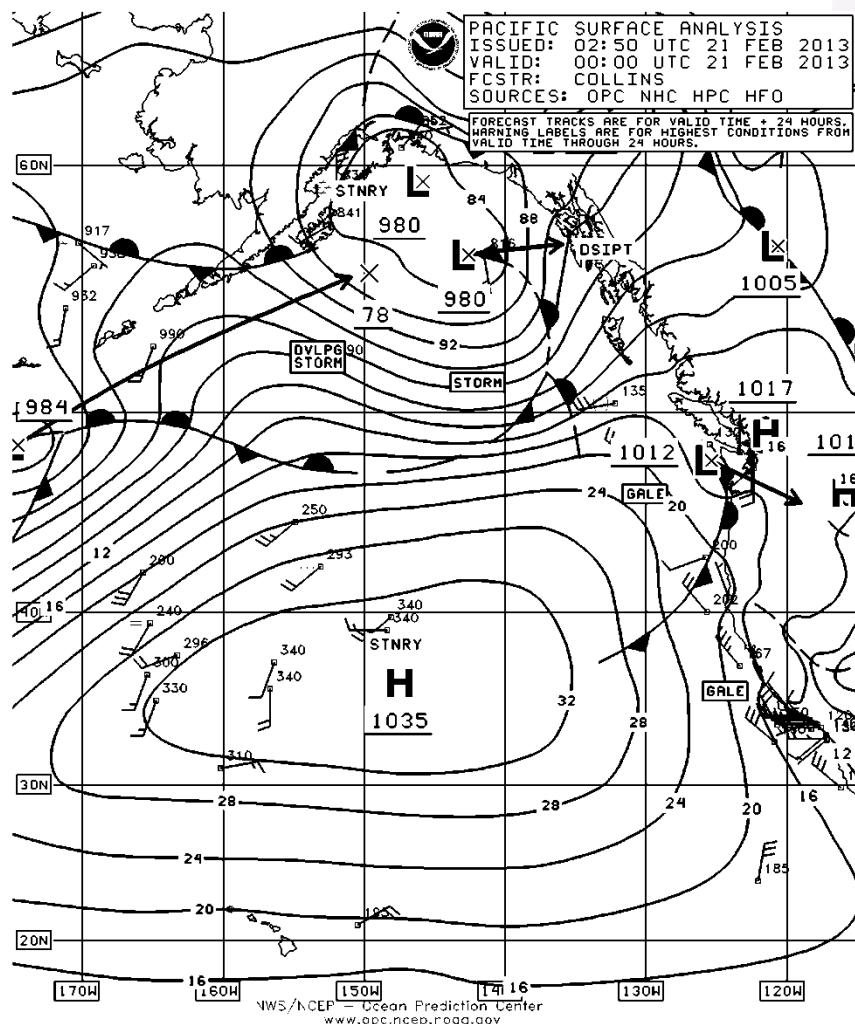
L Tropical Depression
XXX

9 Tropical Storm
XXX

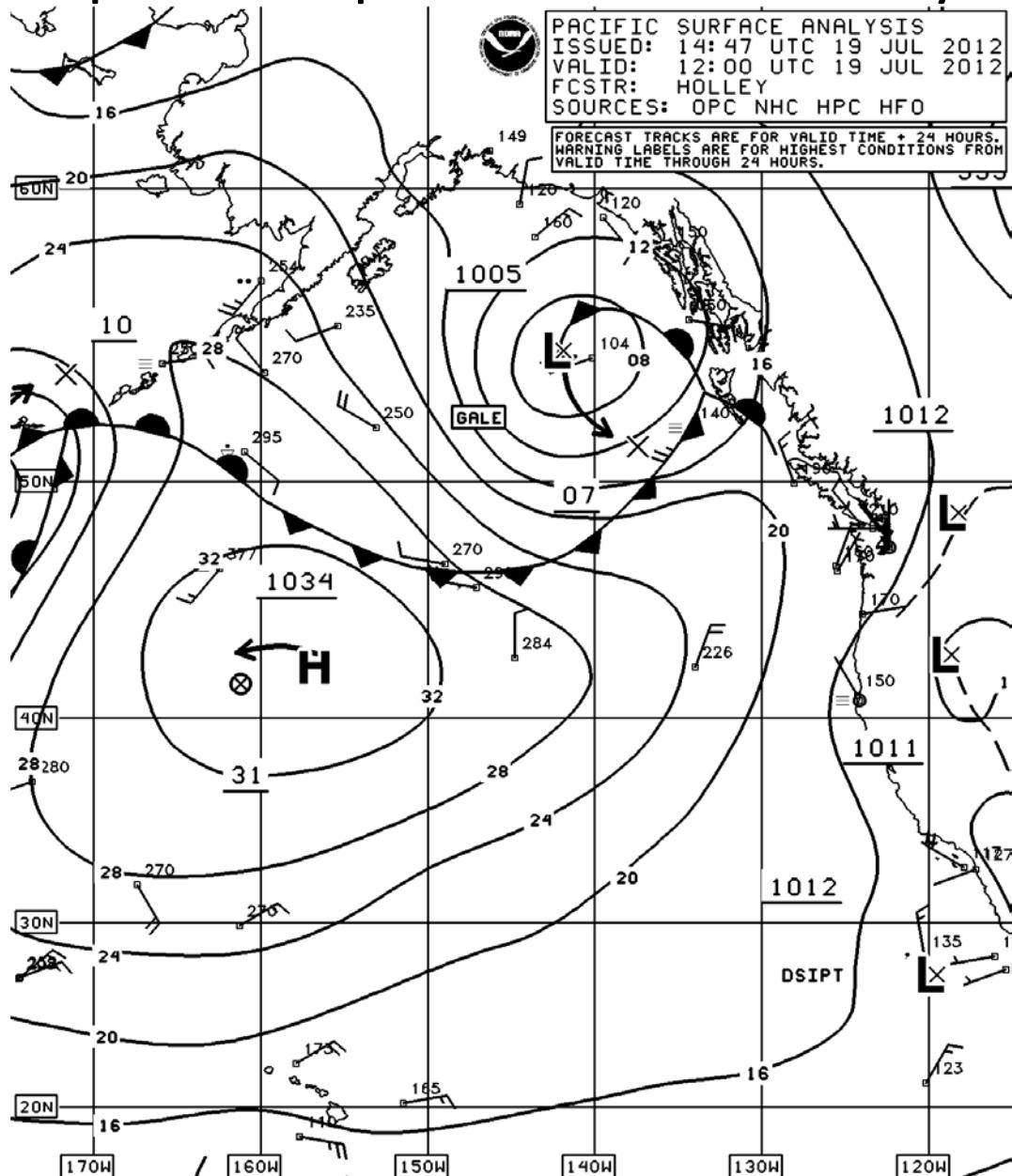
Hurricane/Typhoon
XXX

symbol-ese- a foreign language

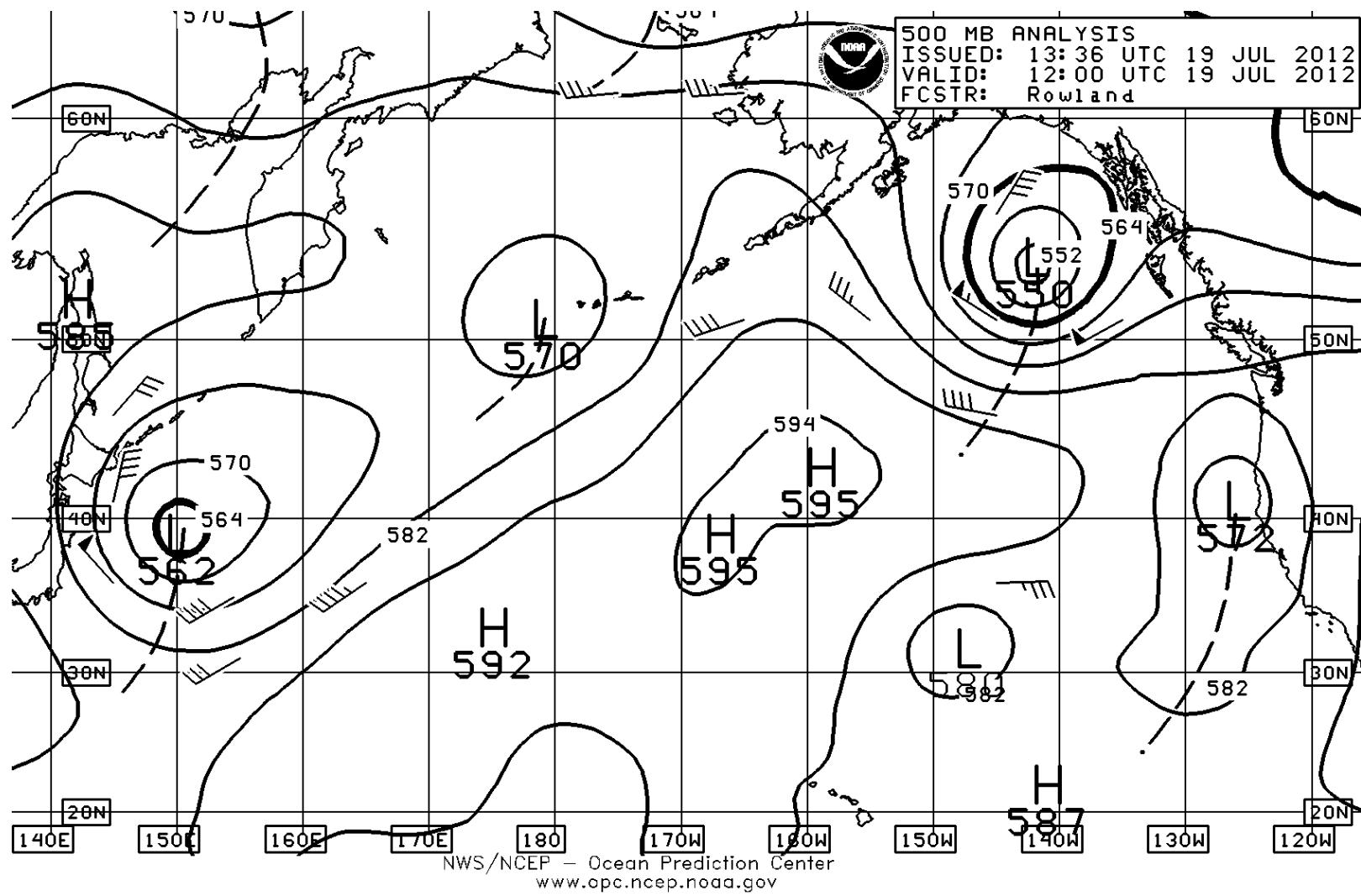
<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/nepacificbrief.shtml>



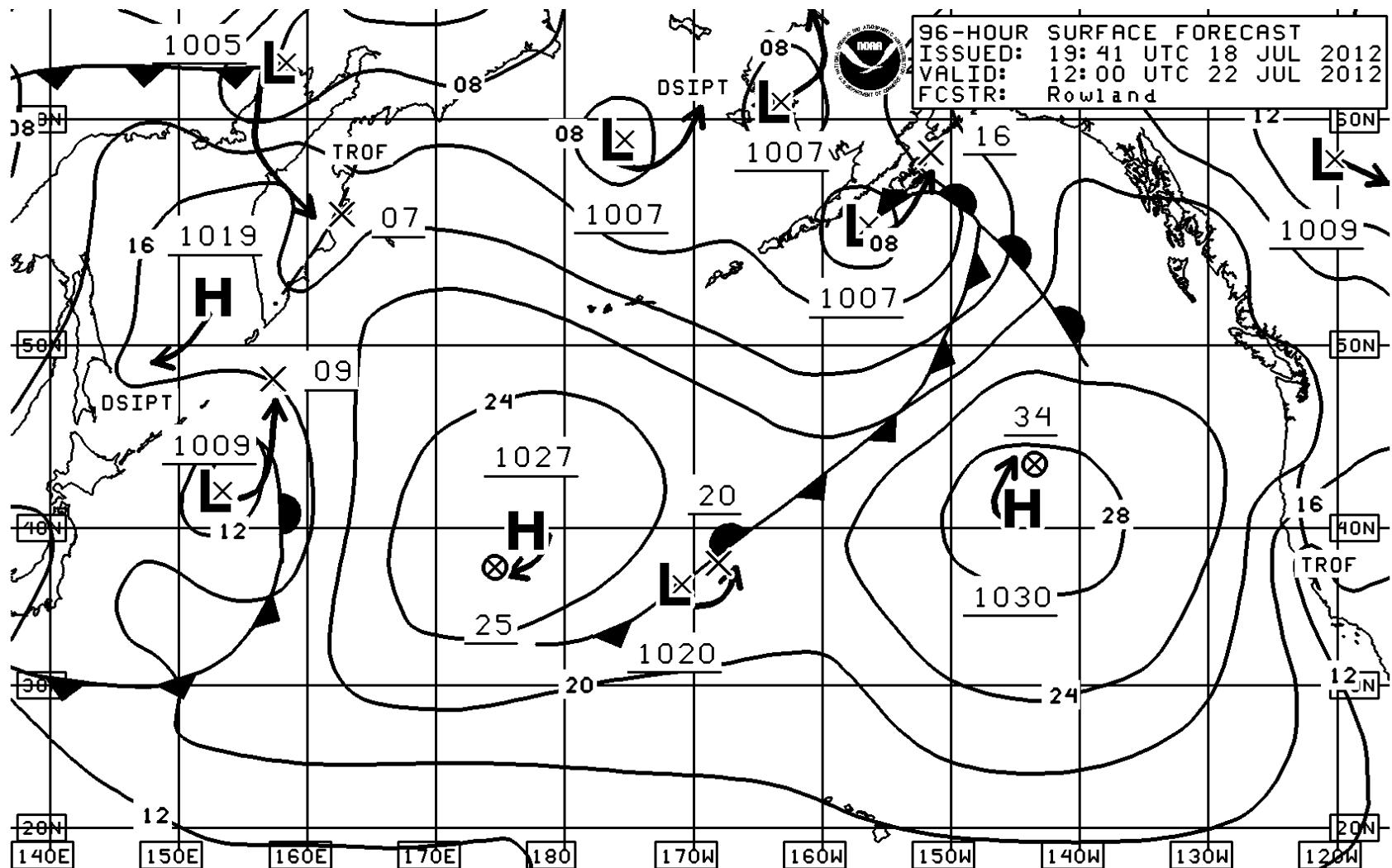
pacific cup 2012- surface analysis



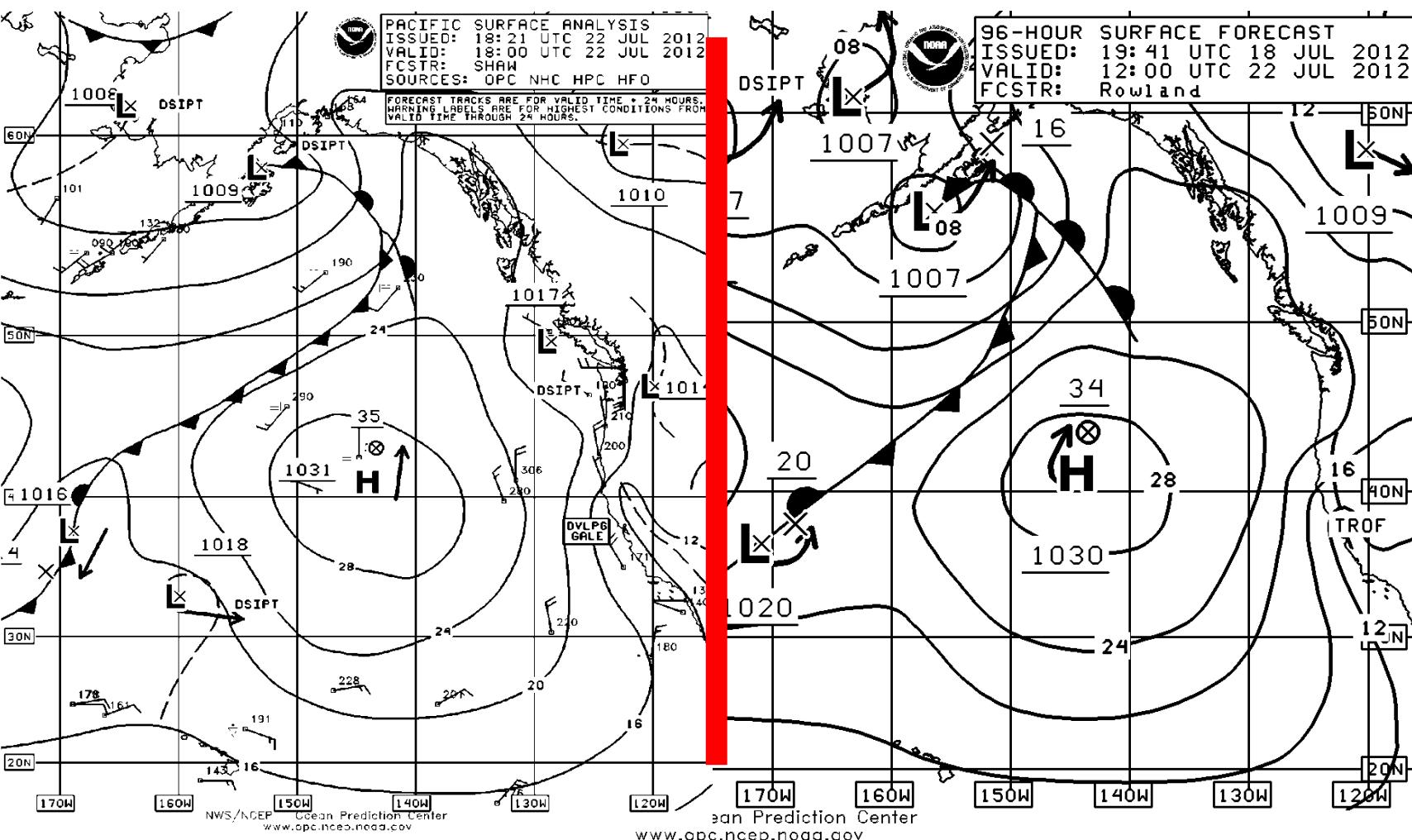
pacific cup 2012- 500 mb



pac cup 2012- 96 hour

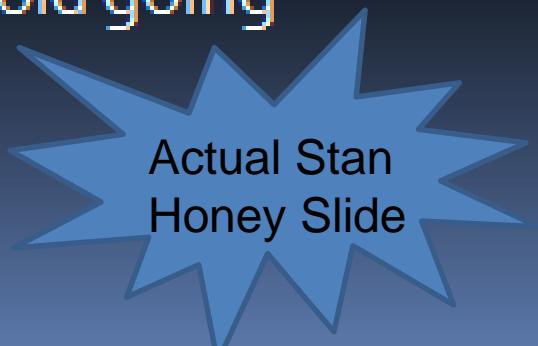


pac cup 2012- comparison forecast v actual



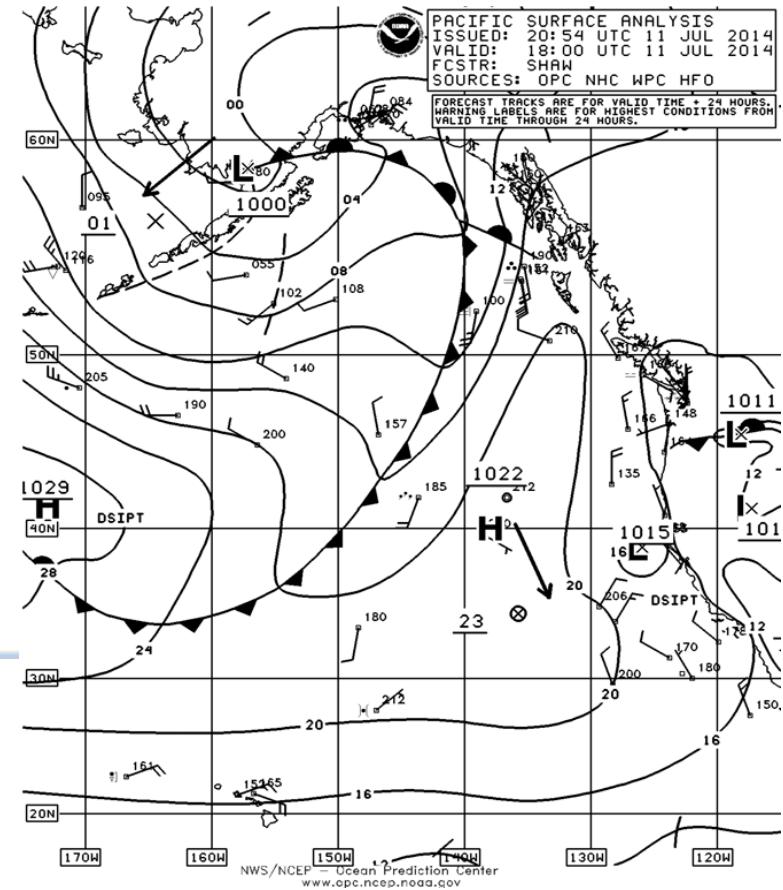
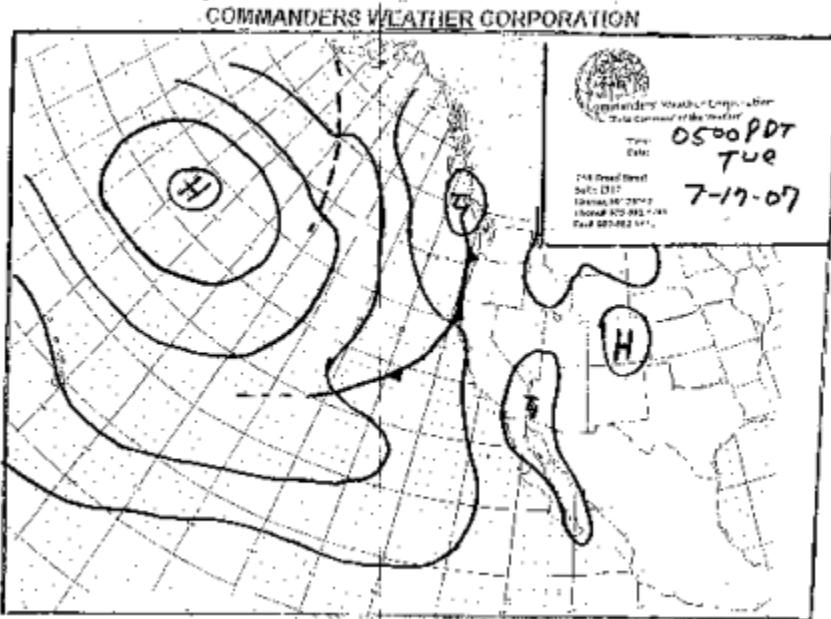
Know and Watch your Lows

- Know your Lows, Pacific Cup affected by all 3.
- Mid-Latitude Lows, Cutoff Lows, Tropical Lows
 - Mid-Lat lows affect High, embedded in Westerlies
 - Cutoff's are critical for the first half of the PC
 - Tropicals, embedded in Easterlies, can dominate the final shift before the finish, as "inverted troughs".
- Be on the lookout for a cutoff low S of the Pacific High.
- Go N of it if you can, or far S of it. Avoid going just S of a cutoff.

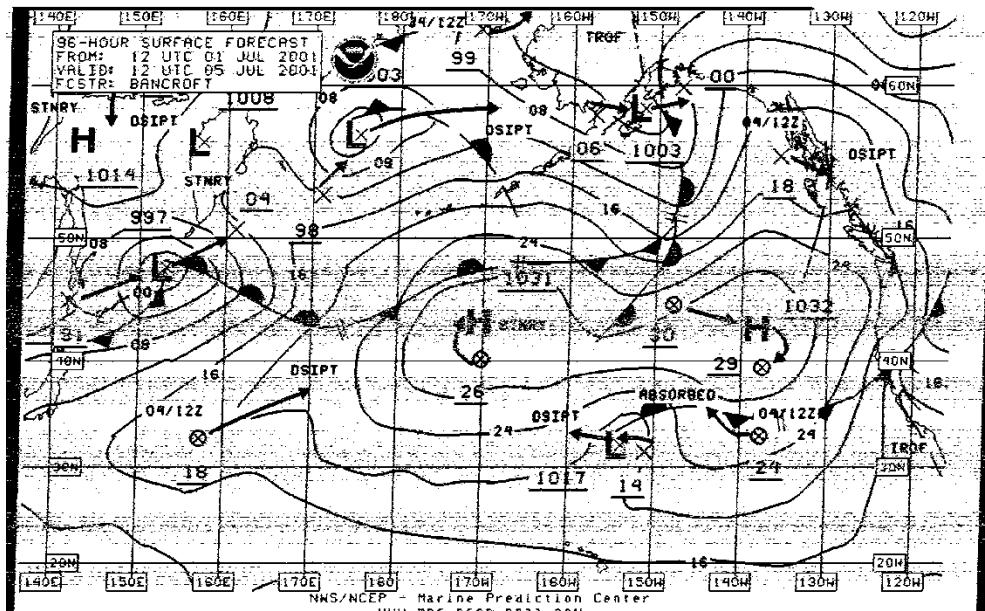
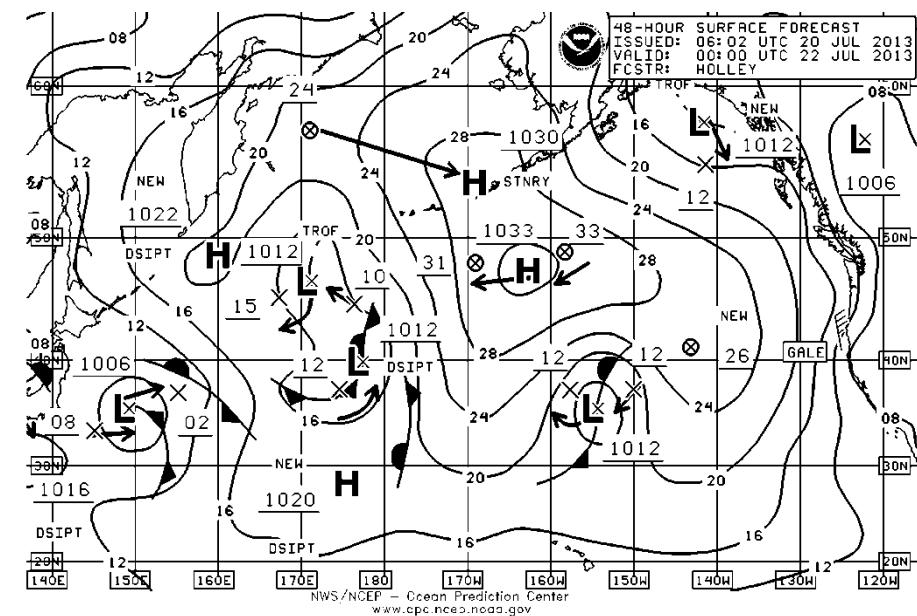


Actual Stan Honey Slide

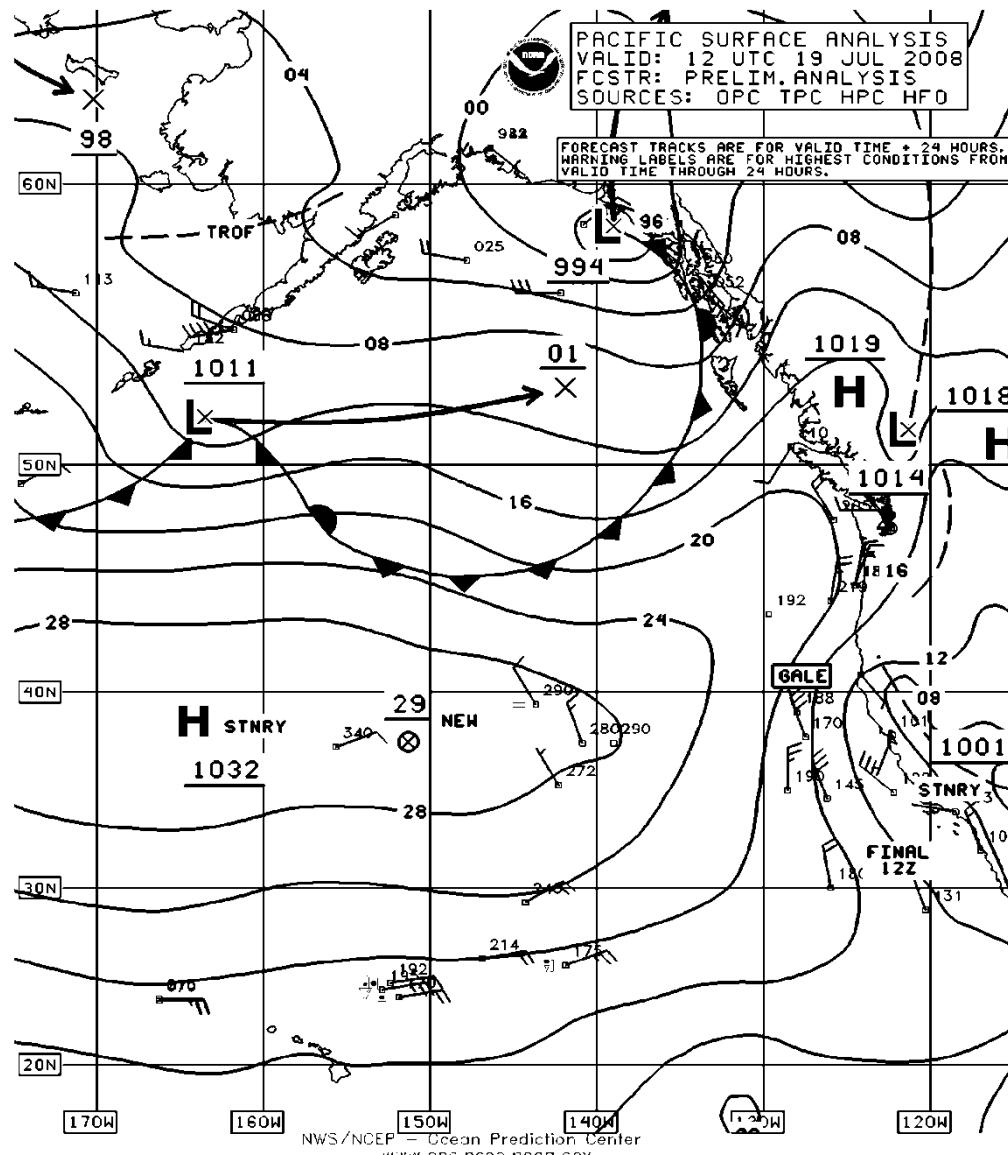
Example: mid latitude low (extra tropical)- transpac 2007 & pac cup 2014



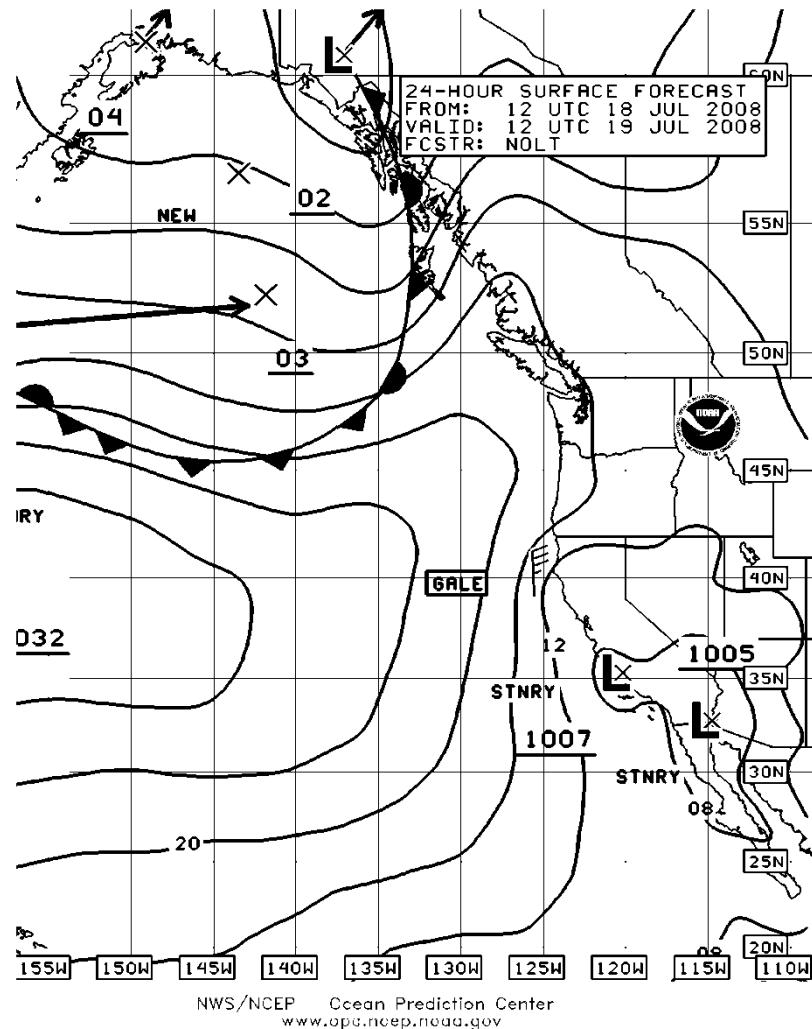
example: cut-off low transpac 2013 & 2001



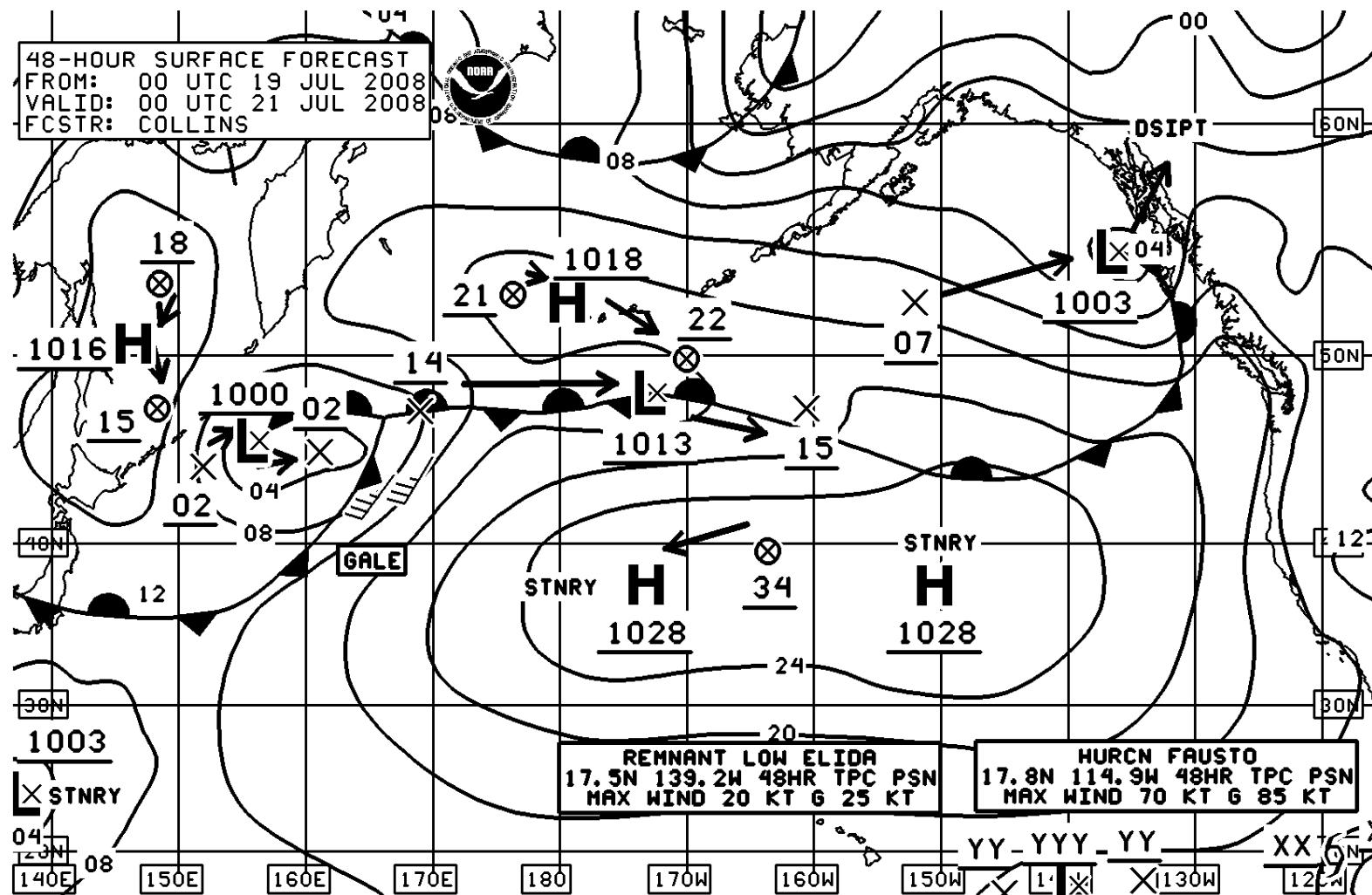
example: tropical low sequence – pac cup 2008



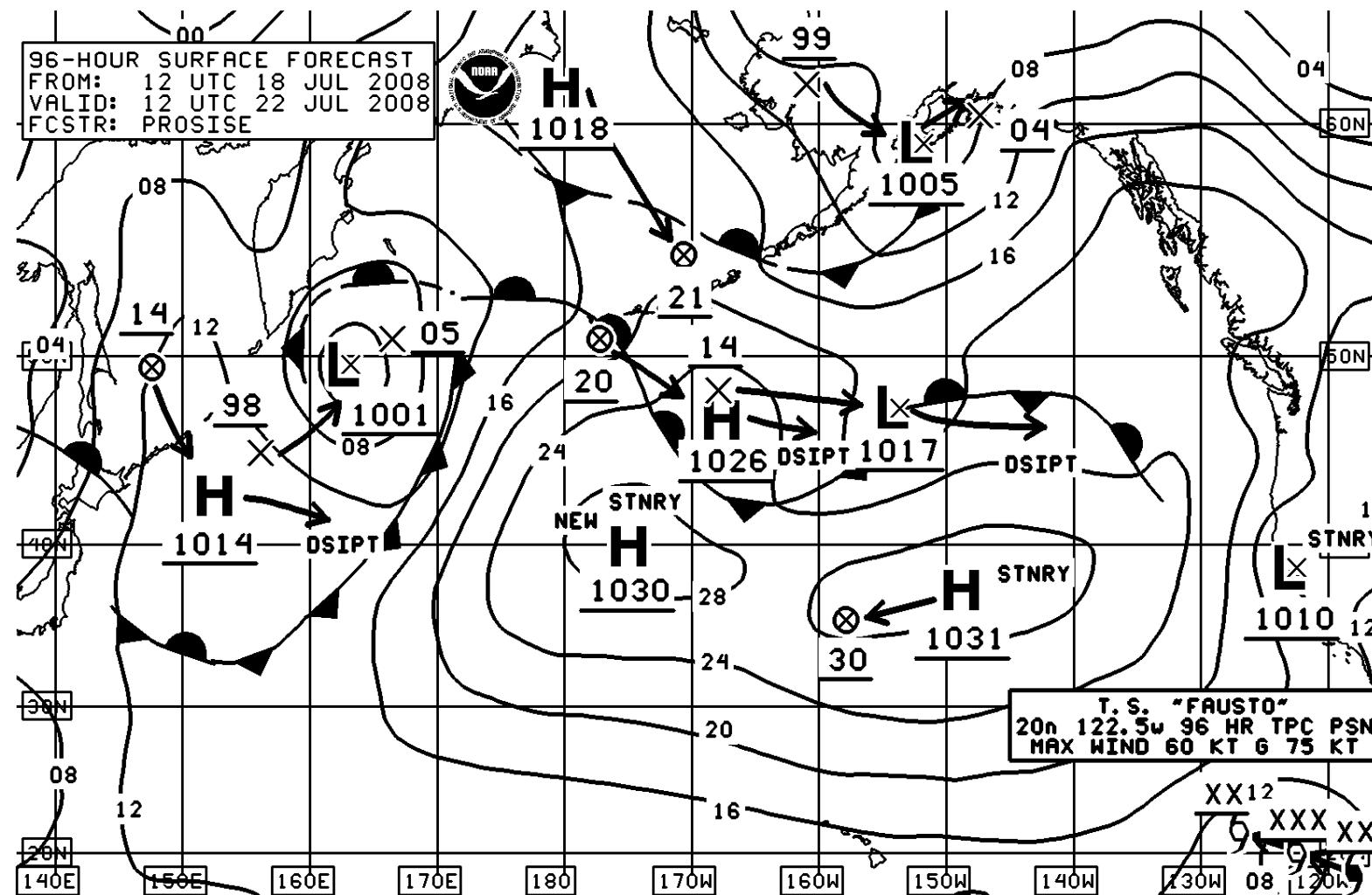
pac cup 2008- 24 hour forecast



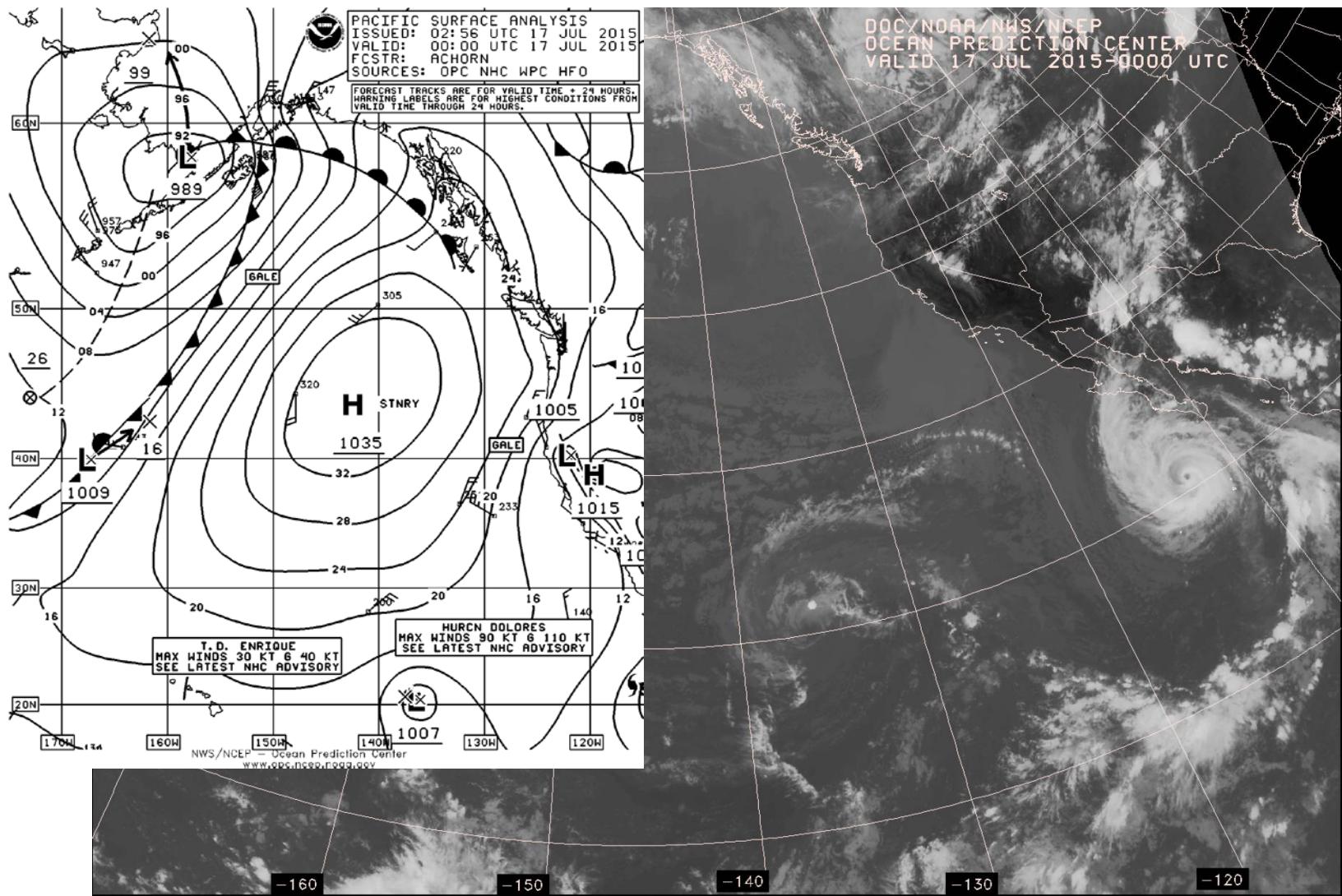
pac cup 2008- 48 hour forecast



pac cup 2008- 96 hour forecast



2015- hurricane delores



closing

- “Meteorology is a science but not rocket science”
- Touched on 1979, 2000, 2001, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015

