

Boating and Fishing

Overview of the area:

Each group goes to boating and fishing once or twice a week. The schedule will be available well ahead of the camping season. The boating and fishing specialist will know which groups come twice a week and plan accordingly. The boating and fishing specialist plans a series of eight or sixteen lessons for the eight week summer.

Class Management:

When a group comes to boating and fishing they will be escorted by two to four group counselors. Campers and counselors should be directed to sit in a designated spot. The boating and fishing specialists will welcome the group and give a brief overview of what the class will cover for the period.

Safety is an important topic to discuss when beginning the period.

Campers will be given the option to boat, fish or frog. They are allowed to switch when tired of an activity but this should be monitored, as we want kids to stay focused with an activity and learn different skill sets.

Safety Checklist

- **Campers and counselors must wear a PFD (personal floatation devise) when boating.**
- When in a kayak or paddleboat camper may not stand. They must stay seated at all times
- Boaters are not allowed in the fishing areas
- Campers who are waiting for a boat must sit on the dock with a counselor.
- Campers must not run
- When fishing it is important to keep space in-between campers
- When frogging it is important campers do not get "too close" to the water's edge
- Boating specialist must Lifeguard the pond from the dock when boating and fishing.

Nursery and kindergarten campers are not allowed in boats by themselves. They must be accompanied by a counselor. They may not use the kayaks. Only the paddle boat's and row boat are to be used for the nursery and kindergarten campers.

Utilization of Staff:

For this activity to be safe and fun it is important staff be involved. Senior and junior counselors should be split. Councilors will be stationed with:

Fishing specialist-aiding the fishing specialist and keeping campers safe

Forger's- walking with campers around the pond making sure campers do not get too close to the water's edge.

Boating- helping campers put on and take off shoes, put on life jackets, sitting with campers on dock as they wait and going out in boats with campers.

Staff should not sit and talk with one another during this activity. They need to be given specific direction and assignments.

Common Boating Terms:

Bow: The forward part of the boat

Port Side: The left side of the boat looking forward

Starboard Side: The right side of the boat looking forward

Stern: The after part of the boat

Cockpit: The place you sit in a kayak or (our case funyake)

Below are many terms used to describe the directions one travels or looks in a kayak.

Fore: Directly in front of the paddler. Historically, this would be forward of the main mast as in foredeck.

Ahead: Directly forward

Astern: Directly behind the paddler

Aft: Directly behind the paddler

Starboard: The right side as seen looking forward. Derived from the side the ship was steered from in the days before rudders were mounted on the center line at the stern (from steering board or steer board).

Beam or abeam: Directly to the side. If an object was on the right side on the beam it is said to be on the starboard beam

Fishing Terms

ROD - A long lever, usually made of fiberglass, graphite or composite materials and used to catch fish

REEL - A mechanical device for holding and spooling fishing line. Reels have a line spool, brake to slow running fish, handle to retrieve line and foot for clamping to a rod.

LINE - Specialized "string" used for fishing. Nylon monofilament line is the most popular. (To preserve good fishing, take any discarded line with you when you leave. Discarded line can snag and harm wildlife, and kill fish, turtles, frogs, birds and small mammals.)

LEADER -A length of monofilament, wire or other stranded material tied between the end of the line and the lure or hook. Leaders provide extra strength or abrasion resistance from the rough mouth and teeth of fish

BAIT - Natural attractant added to a hook to catch fish. Bait includes live and dead baitfish, crabs, crayfish, worms, eels, insects, mussels, clams, cut bait (fish), chicken livers, corn kernels, dough balls, squid, and shrimp. Caterpillar Grass Hopper
Cricket Worm.

LURE - Any artificial item designed to attract fish and fitted with hooks. These include flies, hard plastic or wood lures (or plugs) and soft plastic imitations.

HOOK - A metal wire device shaped like a "J" with an opening or "eye" at one end to which the line is tied and a point at the other end to catch the fish

SINKER - A weight of lead or other metals designed to sink a hooked bait or lure.

FLOAT - Also called a "bobber", these suspend hooked baits off of the bottom, and signal hits by "bobbing" when a fish takes the bait

STRIKE - Any "hit" by a fish taking a lure or bait.

Your daily routine and other responsibilities:

The boating and fishing specialist will arrive at camp no later than 9:10 a.m. The specialist will prepare and organize equipment for the day.

Each specialist will have an assignment between 9:20 - 9:40

The specialist will assist in and participate in all aspects of camp life. You will be assigned a group to which you will have lunch and snack with.

On a rainy day, the boating and fishing staff will adhere to the rainy day schedule and plan appropriate activities for wherever you are stationed.

End of the day responsibility:

You will be given an assignment

At the end of the day be sure all equipment is properly stored for the evening.