

ANCHORING

Notes for the Quindalup Cruise 2005 – All anchoring is in fairly shallow water.

Types: Fisherman	Weed
Swabrick	Weed, Sand
CQR	Sand, Mud
Danforth	Sand, Mud
Plough	ditto

Size: For sizes of Anchor, Chain & Rope see tables in YA Special Regulations pages 214 and 215.

Length: Minimum 10m Chain
At least 50m Rope, preferably Nylon
or 50m Chain.

PREPARATION

1. Have an accurately set up Depth Sounder (+/- 3 inches or 0.1m from bottom of keel).
2. Have chain and warp marked at 5m intervals.
3. Fasten bitter end to a strong point on boat
4. Layout chain and some warp on deck.
5. Read the chart well in advance.
6. Arrange signals to be used.

STEPS

- 1. Decide position in anchorage – sand preferred**
- 2. Motor all around position to check depth, allow for tide**
- 3. From downwind, motor slowly to just past chosen spot**
- 4. Drop anchor while drifting slowly back so chain does not foul anchor. i.e. do not drop chain on top of anchor**
- 5. Feed out at least 6 x depth of water (allow extra for boats with high free board)**
- 6. Snub (fasten off)**
- 7. As anchor warp tightens, place a hand on the rope, with a little experience you can feel whether it has dug in or is skidding along the bottom. Hand outside boat.**
- 8. At the same time the person on the helm should line up 2 fixed objects as sights to determine whether the boat has stopped.**
- 9. Into gear – a little power to help anchor dig in
– gradually increase to full power to ensure anchor is both dug in and holding.**
- 10. Adjust scope – min of 4 x depth plus free board.
Allow more in stronger winds, rough water or if going ashore and leaving the boat out of your sight (e.g. to Dunsborough).**

POINTS TO WATCH

1. CHAFE: Use clear **plastic hose over rope** where it passes through the stem fittings.
2. CHAIN: Take **load off anchor winch**, while anchored.
3. CHAIN: Use a **length of rope from chain through stem fitting** to a cleat to stop noises.
4. CLEAN: Mud / sand off chain and anchor before stowing, apart from the mess it damages winches.
5. WEIGHT: To **improve the angle of the scope** lower a weight down the warp. Use imagination!
6. WATCH: If caught out in a bad position and a strong wind an **anchor watch should be mounted**. Run the engine in neutral or very slow ahead. Careful not to take too much load off the anchor line.
7. FOUL: In foul ground, **buoy the anchor** so it can be broken out using the buoy's line.
8. TANDEM: Fasten 2 anchors in line, allow approx 1½ x water depth between anchors. Useless when boats swing out of the line they were set in.
9. TWO: **Two anchors set at approx 60°** or to the prevailing winds is good when anchoring for any length of time. See next page.

TWO ANCHORS AT 60°

- 1. Lay first anchor as per instructions above.**
 - 2. Hang well back on the first anchor.**
 - 3. Pick a line at 60° and motor slowly up to be level with where the first anchor was dropped.**
 - 4. At first sandy patch drop the second anchor.**
 - 5. Drift back and set in the same way as before (steps 5 to 9 above), allowing extra scope on the first if necessary so that it does not take load until the second is set.**
 - 6. Adjust the scope on both (see 10 above).**
 - 7. Check periodically for twisting of the warps.**
-

A couple of extra pointers

Paint on chain marking 5m or 10m intervals, does not last a year, renew it regularly.

Pull chain out right out of chain locker and straighten once a year to reduce twists

In deep water and using all chain some say 2 x depth of water is sufficient

Mouse shackles with rubber weld or wire or cable ties