Perm Railway College

Canyoning

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Key words

Rope - веревки Carbines- Карабин safety harness- обвязки безопасности Descender -Спусковое устройство Eight- Восмерка Helmets- Шлем Gloves-Перчатки

Desce nder





Helmets

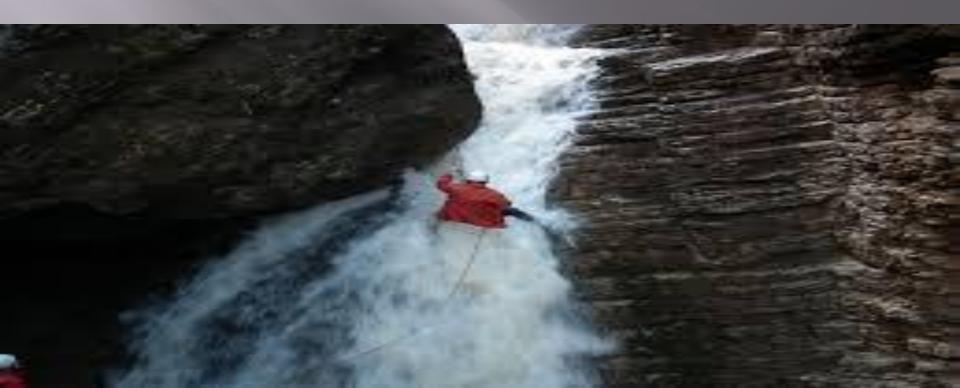
safety harness



Canyoning is travelling in canyons using a variety of techniques that may include other outdoor activities such as walking, scrambling, climbing, jumping, abseiling (rappelling), and swimming.

Although hiking down a canyon that is non-technical, (canyon hiking) is often referred to as canyoneering, the terms canyoning and canyoneering are more often associated with technical descents — those that require abseils (rappels) and ropework, technical climbing or down-climbing, technical jumps, and/or technical

swims.



Canyoning is frequently done in remote and rugged settings and often requires navigational, route-finding and other wilderness travel skills.

Canyons that are ideal for canyoning are often cut into the bedrock stone, forming narrow gorges with numerous drops, beautifully sculpted walls, and sometimes spectacular waterfalls. Most canyons are cut into limestone, sandstone, granite or basalt, though other rock types are found. Canyons can be very easy or extremely difficult, though emphasis in the sport is usually on aesthetics and fun rather than pure difficulty. A wide variety of canyoning routes are found throughout the world, and canyoning is enjoyed by people of all ages and skill levels.

Canyoning gear includes climbing hardware, static or semi-static ropes, helmets, wetsuits, and specially designed shoes, packs, and rope bags. While canyoneers have used and adapted climbing, hiking, and river running gear for years, more and more specialized gear is invented and manufactured as canyoning popularity increases

In most parts of the world canyoning is done in mountain canyons with flowing water. The number of countries with established canyoning outfitters is growing yearly, and include:

Africa Kenya Madagascar Mauritius Morocco Reunion South Africa (known as "kloofing") Asia[edit] China Georgia Hong Kong Indonesia India Iran Israel Japan Jordan

Laos

| Lebanon | Romania |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Malaysia | Russia |
| Nepal | Scotland |
| Philippines | Serbia |
| Sri Lanka | Slovenia |
| Taiwan | Spain |
| Thailand | Switzerland |
| Turkey | Wales |
| Vietnam | North America |
| Europe | Antigua |
| Albania | Belize |
| Austria | Canada |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | Costa Rica |
| Bulgaria | Cuba |
| Croatia | Dominica |
| England | Dominican Republic |
| France | El Salvador |
| Germany | Grenada |
| Greece | Guadeloupe |
| Iceland | Guatemala |
| Ireland | Honduras |
| Italy | Jamaica |
| Montenegro | Martinique |
| Norway | Mexico |
| Portugal (Azores) (Madeira) | Nicaragua |

Canyoning can be dangerous. Escape out the sides of a canyon is often impossible, and completion of the descent is the only possibility. Due to the remoteness and inaccessibility of many canyons, rescue can be impossible for several hours or several days. High water flow / hydraulics Canyons with significant water flow may be treacherous and require special ropework techniques for safe travel. Hydraulics, undercurrents, and sieves (or strainers) occur in flowing canyons and can trap or pin and drown a canyoneer. A 1993 accident in Zion National Park, Utah, USA, in which two leaders of a youth group drowned in powerful canyon hydraulics (and the lawsuit which followed) brought notoriety to the sport

As the sport of canyoneering begins to grow, there are more and more people looking to learn the skills needed to safely descend canyons. There are several reputable organizations that are now offering classes of various forms to the public. Most programs have three or four levels of skills. The first level usually is basic rappelling, rope work, navigation, identification of gear and clothing, and basic rappel setups. The second level deals with anchor building and strategies on how to descend various types of canyons. The third level deals with rescue situations, both self rescues and how to rescue others along with wilderness first aid. An optional course often deals with swift water canyons which entails very different techniques to descend canyons that are flowing with swift water.