



About Surfing Victoria

- Surfing Victoria (SV) is the peak governing body for the sport of surfing within Victoria, Australia.
- It is an affiliate of Surfing Australia (SA) and the International Surfing Association (ISA).
- Co owner with Rip Curl of the iconic Rip Curl Pro at Bells Beach.
- Co-ordinates the competitive surfing disciplines including shortboard, longboard, bodyboard and stand up paddle board (SUP) at state level.
- Conducts a range of specialty events of national and international significance.
- Conducts participation based male and female water safety programs.
- Has 14 Licensed Surf Schools state-wide.
- Has 22 Affiliated Boardrider's Club state-wide.
- Provides participation opportunities for underrepresented groups such as Indigenous, people with disabilities and from rural & regional Victoria.
- Co-ordinates Victorian School Surfing Titles annually involving over 300 students.
- Manages the selection of Victorian Surfing Teams for representation at National Titles.
- Provides options for recreational and competitive surfers including personal accident insurance cover.
- Office is located in Surf City Plaza, Torquay, the home of Surfing.
- Office staff of 8, with an additional 20 event contractors.
- Provides Nationally Accredited Coaching and Judging Programs.
- Assists Surfing Australia with talent identification programs throughout the state.
- Funded by Vic Health, Play it Safe by the Water, Sport & Recreation & Department of Justice.



Facts & Safety Tips for Surfing

Surfing is a very popular sport with an estimated 18 million surfers globally

Today the sport attracts a wide range of participants covering all age groups. Surfboard development and the resurgence of longboards or Malibu's has made the sport more accessible to a broad range of surfers.

Facts about surfing injuries

Surfing is regarded as a safe sport. Compared to some other sports the overall risk of injury is low (2.2 injuries per 1,000 surfing days or 0.26 injuries per surfer per year) and the large majority of injuries are not serious.

Common surfing injuries

Recent research suggests that lacerations account for almost half of all surfing injuries. Sprains account for over a quarter of all injuries followed by dislocations and fractures. Health problems such as swimmers ear and surfer's ear are also common.

Body parts most frequently injured

Surfers most often sustain injuries to the leg (46%). Head and facial injuries are also common (26%) followed by injuries to the trunk/back (13%) and the shoulder and arm (13%).

Cause of injury

The main cause of injury is contact with a surfer's own board or that of another surfer (45%). 'Wiping out' accounts for 36% of all injuries and striking the seabed accounts for 18% of injuries.

Preventing surfing injuries

Effective injury prevention involves a host of measures including good preparation, good technique, appropriate practices, correct equipment and appropriate injury management.

Good preparation

- Surfers should undertake a warm up prior to activity. This may include a general body warm up followed by suitable stretches.
- Sunscreen (30+) should be worn at all times.

Good technique

- New or novice surfers should participate in a Surfing Victoria Accredited Surf School and learn appropriate skills and technique and water safety.

Appropriate practices

- Surfing etiquette should be practised by all good surfers to avoid confusion in the surf. Good surf etiquette includes:
 - Respecting the rights of other surfers in the water
 - Allowing everyone to catch their share of waves
 - One surfer on a wave, as waves do not allow room for more than one and collisions, injury and conflict between surfers can occur.
- Inexperienced surfers should not surf alone.
- A responsible adult should supervise children at all times when surfing.
- Surfers should check weather and beach conditions before entering the water, to ensure safety.
- Adequate water should be consumed before, during and after activity to avoid dehydration.

Use correct equipment

- Professional advice should be sought when purchasing a surfboard.
- Consideration should be given to purchasing a board with flexible fins and a blunt nose or protective nose guard.
- Existing surfboards should be fitted with nose guards to minimise injury risk.
- Surfers should wear wetsuits for buoyancy, sun protection and to prevent seabed abrasions.
- Surfers should wear leg ropes, especially in large surf.

If an injury occurs

- Surfers should stop immediately if an injury occurs and seek prompt treatment.
- If you have a previous injury please consult a sports medicine professional to ensure you are fit to surf.
- Whenever possible surfers should have a mobile phone close by in case of emergency.

Reference

Taylor D et.al. Acute injury and chronic disability resulting from surfboard riding. Royal Melbourne Hospital.
October 2003