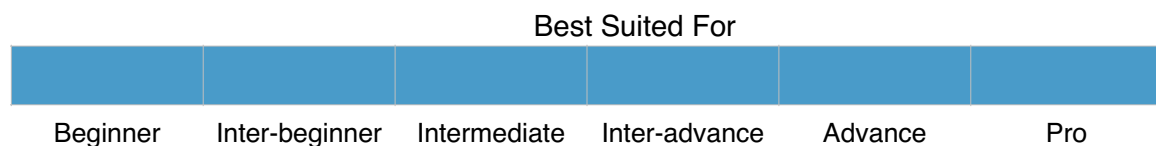
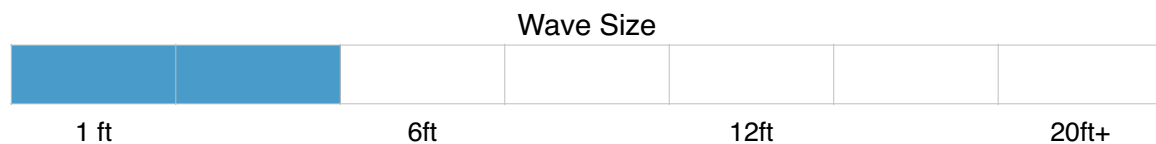
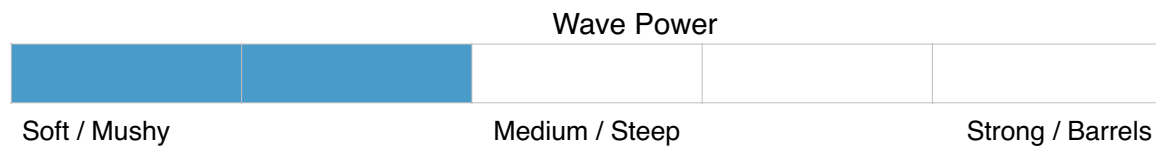


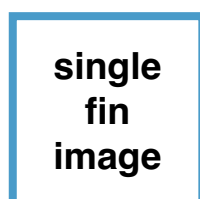
Surfboard Categorie

Longboards

Longboards start at 8'6" and they go up to 12'0", but are most commonly between 9'-10'. They perform best in small conditions and will be great for beginners or advanced surfers looking to perfect their style walking on the board and noseriding. Different type of longboards can include Performance, Every day and Retro.



Fin Configurations Found on Longboards



Longboard Spectrum

Board placement on the scale is dependant on several characteristic (outline, thickness, rocker, etc..).

Progressive (high-performance) longboard



Traditional (log) longboard

Boards made to carve and aid in aggressive surfing.

commonly found features in progressive boards:

- Thin and narrow tails for tighter turns
- Curvy outline for manoeuvrability
- Narrow width for faster rail to rail shift
- Lots of rocker for easier take off in steep waves and increased manoeuvrability on the wave

Boards made to nose ride and cruise.

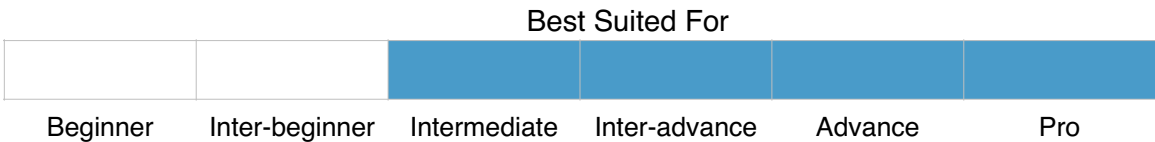
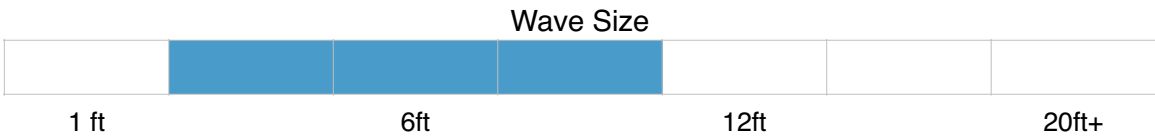
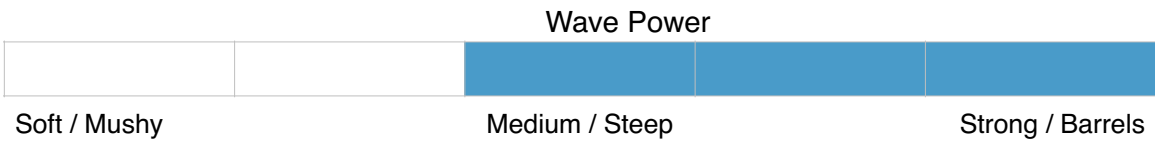
commonly found features in traditional boards:

- wide and thick nose for nose riding
- straiter outline for drivability
- increased width for stability
- Flat rocker for easier paddling and more speed on the wave

Shortboards



Short boards are usually less than 7’0”. Maneuverable boards that are great for intermediate surfers up to professional competitive surfers. Different types of short boards include Groveller, Performance, Everyday, Retro, Step-up and even Guns



Fin Configurations Found on Shortboards



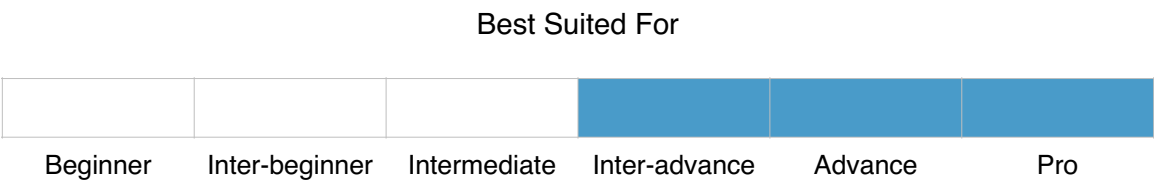
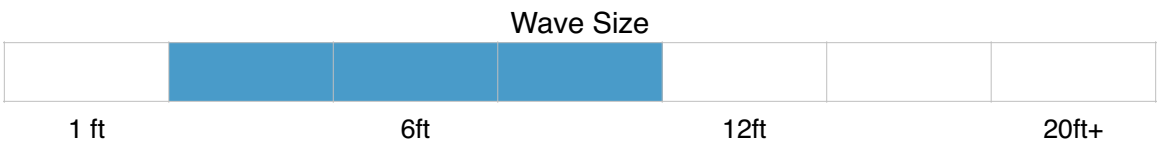
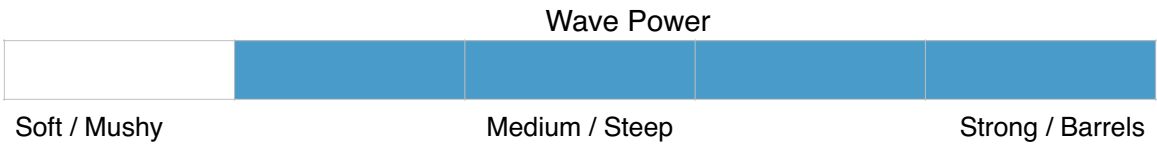
Fun board

Fun board boards are usually between 7'0" - 8'5". As the name implies, this board category is all about fun. These boards are great for intermediate & beginner looking to get a first board or for the advanced surfer who is looking to enjoy those smaller days. Different type of fun board exists such as Grovellers, Retro, Hybrid, Everyday, Fish and Foam boards.

board type

Performance

Performance boards are meant to be as manoeuvrable as possible, they are the board type that is used in competition. they have an increased rocker and will have lower amounts of volume than your everyday board.



Grovellers

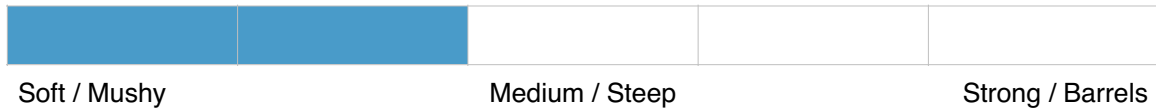
groveller image

Grovellers or “step-downs” are shortboards made for soft, small waves. These boards are thicker, wider and flatter than your average high performance board in order to optimize planing in weak waves.

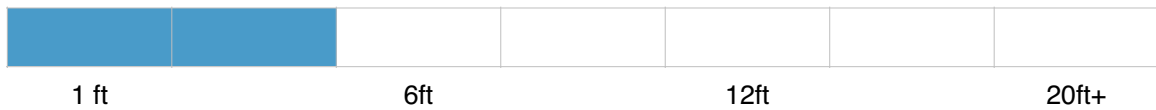
Boards Size



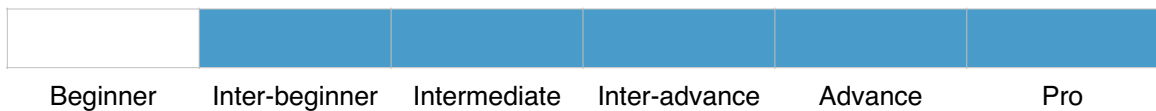
Wave Power



Wave Size



Best Suited For



Fin Configurations Found on Grovellers

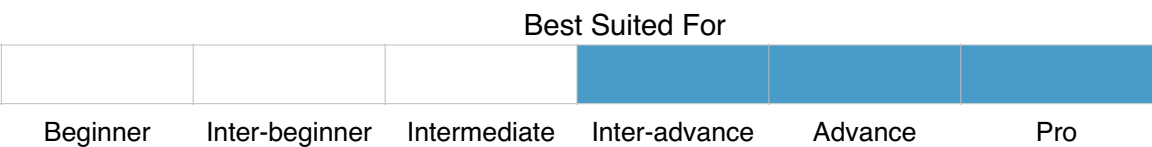
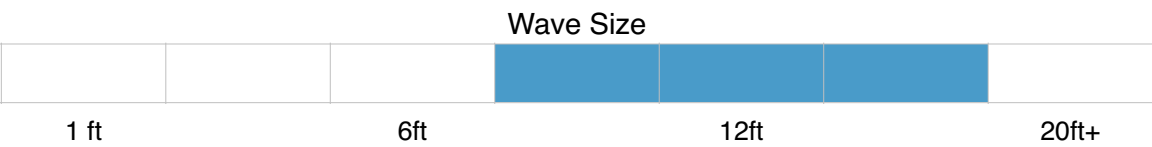
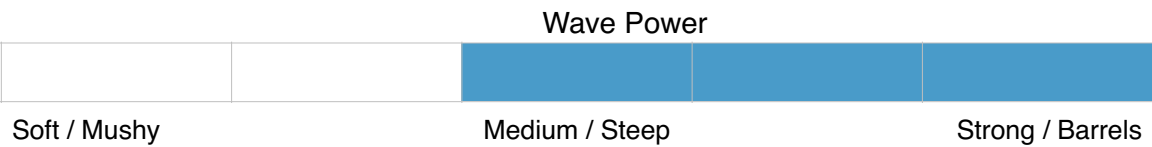
thruster
image

quad
image

Step-Ups



Step-ups / mini guns are the opposite of grovellers. They are shortboards made for big, powerful waves. All features on these boards are meant to maximize control at high-speed while supporting manoeuvrability in critical sections.

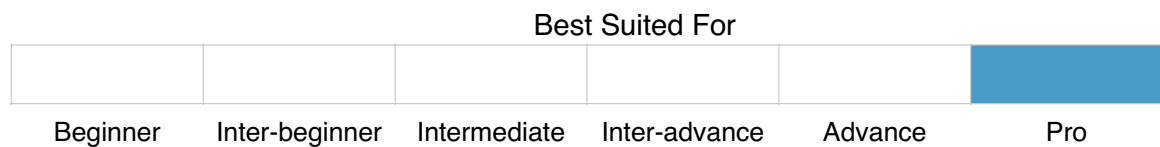
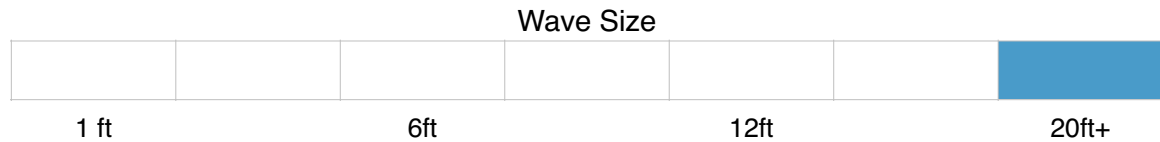
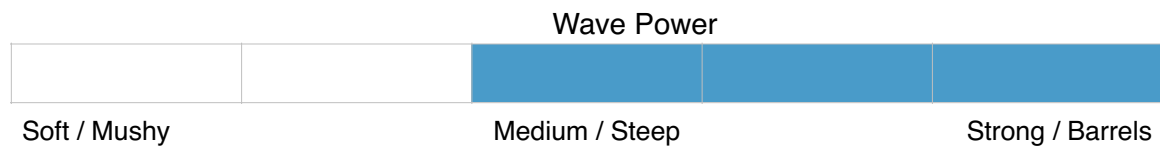
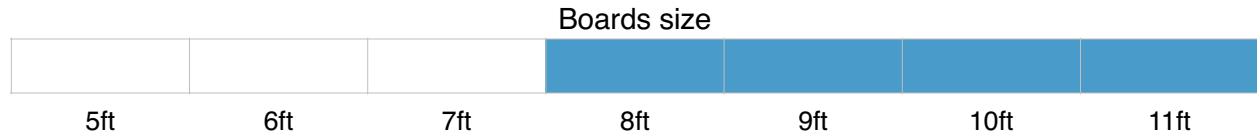


Fin Configurations Found on Step-Ups



Guns

Guns are designed to make paddling into extremely big waves as easy as possible. Features of these boards are implemented to keep riders stable at extreme speeds.



Fin Configurations Found on Guns



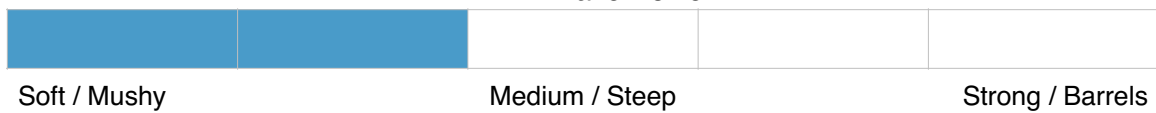
Fish

Fish boards are feel good boards. They are meant to be surfed smoothly and with flow. The extended rail lines on these boards make for a speedy and groovy glide into every session.

Boards Size



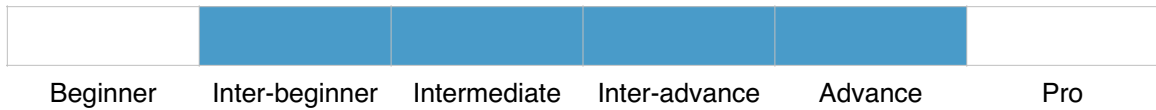
Wave Power



Wave Size



Best Suited For

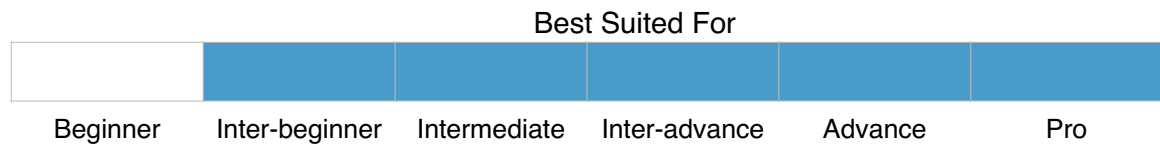
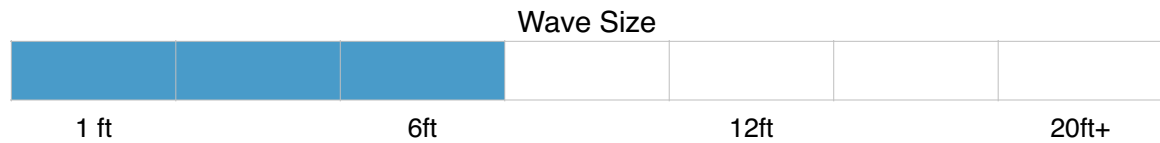
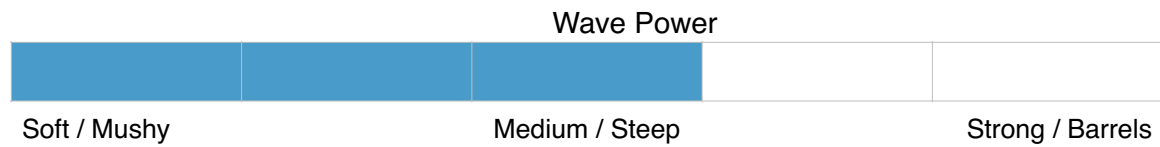


Fin Configurations Found on Fishes



Grom

Grom boards are made for kids or smaller surfers. They are simply a scaled down version of the normal sized surfboards.



Fin Configurations Found on Eggs

**single
fin
image**

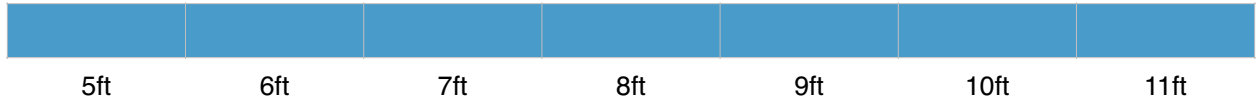
**side bite +
single fin**

**thruster
image**

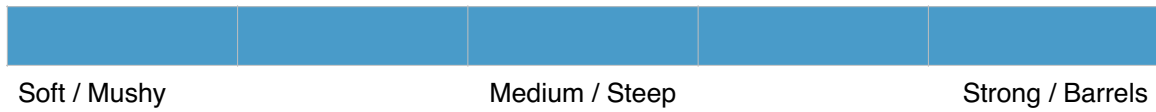
Classic/Retro

Classic retro boards are being shaped now but with shapes from the old days, those board will vary from thick single fin longboards to thinned and rocked out short boards. if you are feeling nostalgic those boards are for you.

Boards Size



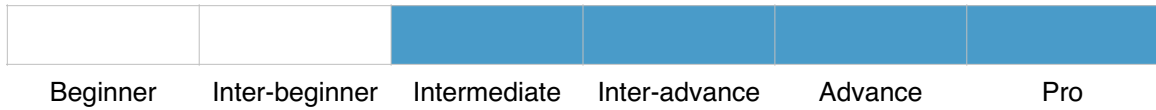
Wave Power



Wave Size



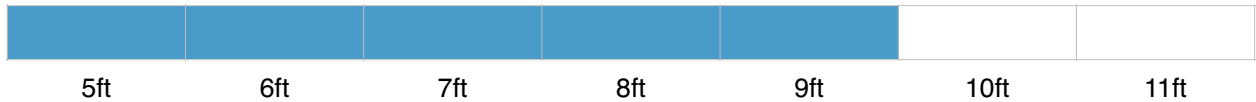
Best Suited For



Everyday

Everyday boards are great for someone who is looking to own one board for all conditions. They are usually packed with more volume to facilitate paddling into big mushy waves or soft small waves.

Boards Size



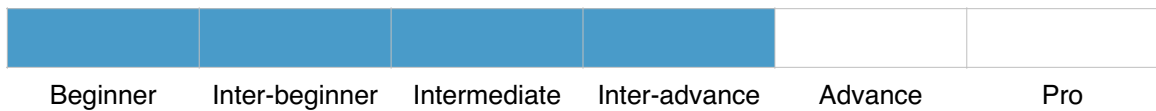
Wave Power



Wave Size



Best Suited For



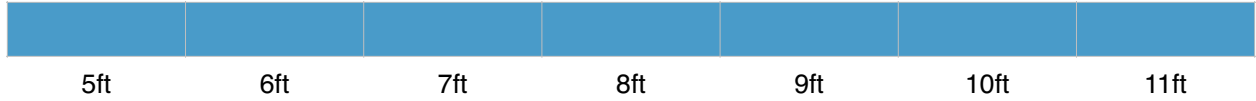
Fin Configurations Found on Mini-Mal / Mid-Length



Soft boards

Soft boards can be any board just covered in a thin layer of protective foam. they are great for a beginner looking to gain confidence or even advanced surfer looking have fun in small or punchy breaks.

Boards Size



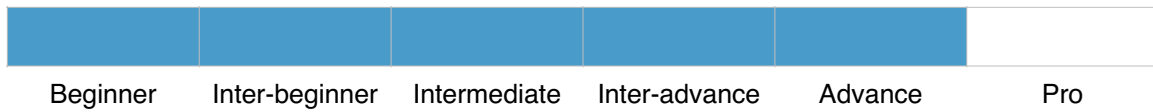
Wave Power



Wave Size

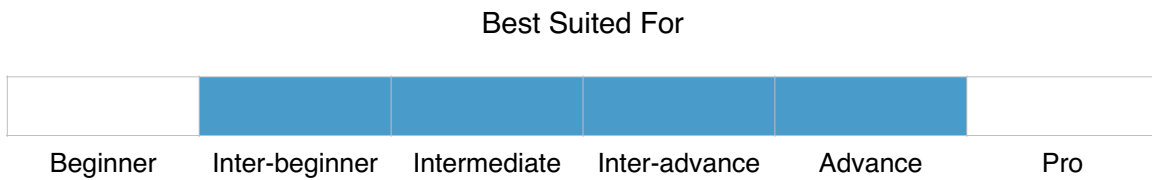
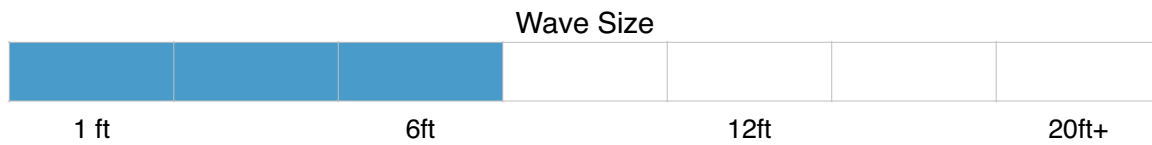
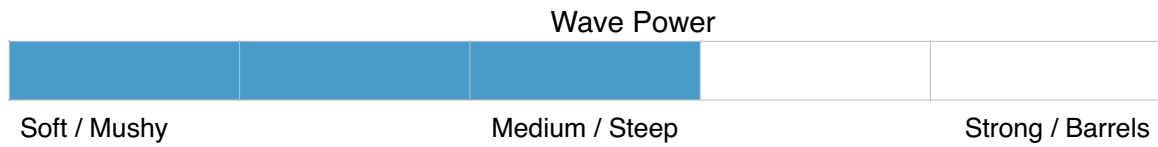
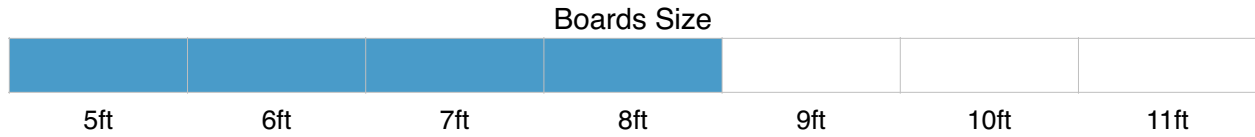


Best Suited For



Hybrid

hybrid boards are a combination of two board type, whether it is a shorten longboard or a stretched out short board, they are not as much for performance but more about fun and feeling something different.



Tow-Ins

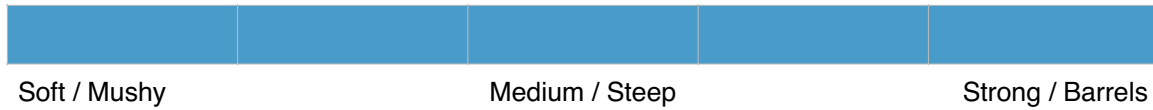
TOW- IN BOARD IMAGE

Tow-in board are designed for big wave surfers to be towed into waves rather than paddling in, and are used when the waves become too large or dangerous to paddle into, requiring a boat or jet-ski. These shorter boards will often have foot straps to help control the board at high speeds.

Boards Size



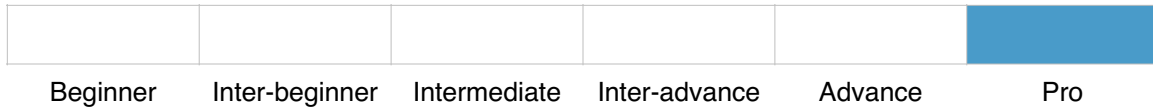
Wave Power



Wave Size



Best Suited For



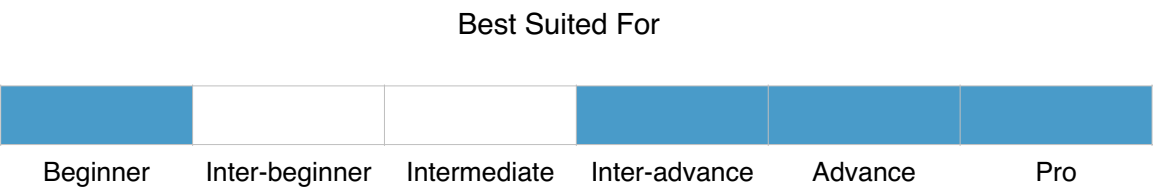
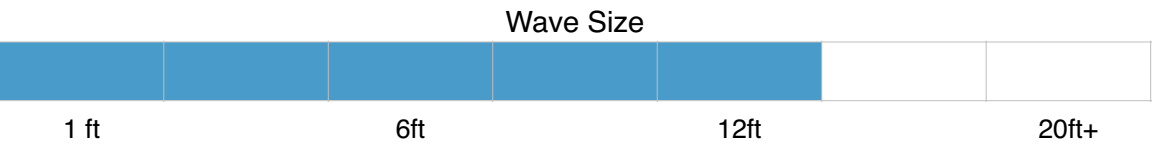
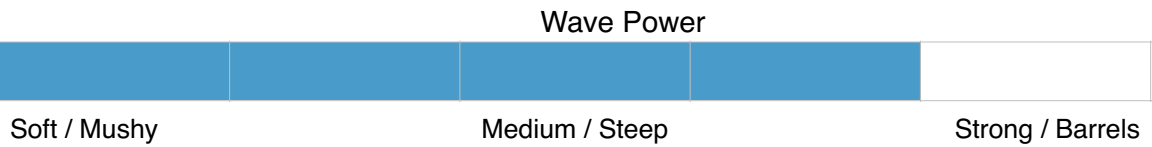
Fin Configurations Found on Tow-Ins

thruster
image

quad
image

Kite surf

kite surf boards are for people looking to kite with a surfboard. those boards are usually going to be lower in volume and thinner in order to get more hold at high speed. Also they will have a reinforce top deck because of the constant pressure being applied from the heel when kiteboarding.



Foil Boards

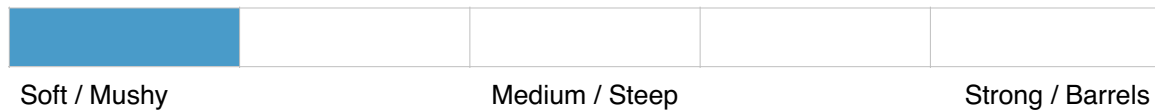
FOIL BOARD IMAGE

This new trend of boards consists of having a long fin with two small wings at the tip of the fin that work to lift the board out of the water at a certain speed. This style eliminates most of the drag of the surfboard, allowing the surfer to glide effortlessly through the water.

Boards Size



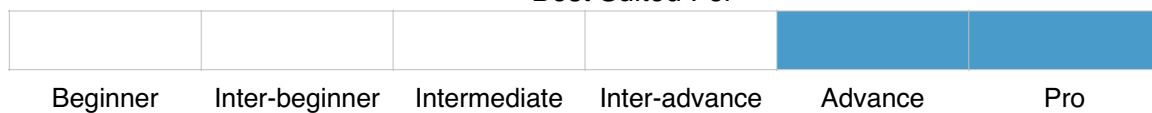
Wave Power



Wave Size



Best Suited For



Fin Configurations Found on a Foil



S.U.P. (Stand Up Paddle)

Like surfboards, there are many different type of stand-up paddle boards, but at their base design, the surfer will always be standing up on the board, using a paddle to propel and manoeuver the board through the water. SUP boards are usually wider than any surfboard to accommodate balance while paddling.

Different Types of SUP Boards

-Surf S.U.P.

Meant to be used in waves. Are often shorter to allow more manoeuvrability on the wave.

-Flat Water / Yoga S.U.P.

Meant for cruising around on flat water. Wider shape makes for heightened stability and easier use for surfers of all levels.

-All Rounder S.U.P.

Perfect for someone that wants to do a bit of everything. Incorporates features from the flat water board with features from the surf S.U.P.

-Race S.U.P.

Made to maximize speed to its full potential from point A to point B. Often extremely narrow in order to slice through the water effortlessly.

-Inflatable S.U.P.

Can come in every shape mention above. Created for easy travel as they can easily be packed into a bag.



Surfboard Measurement

Length:



Length is the overall length of the board measured from tip to tail.

Longer: Easier to get into waves and helps generate speed. Harder to manoeuvre in smaller waves.

Shorter: Great manoeuvrability for advance surfers. Harder to get into waves and are wobbly in bigger waves.

Width:



Width is the measured from rail to rail at the widest part of the board.

Wider: More stable at lower speeds. Great for beginners or small wave surfers. Slower rail to rail transition, limiting high performance surfability.

Narrower: Fast rail to rail transition which is great for high-performance surfing. Less glide and shakier sensation.

Thickness:

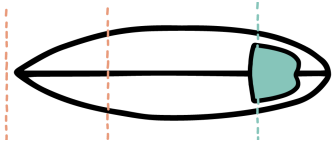


Thickness is measured at the thickest point between the top and bottom deck.

Thicker: Great for beginners as they will get surfers into waves easily and are more buoyant. Generate more speed in flatter sections of waves.

Thinner: More responsive to weight shifting, allowing advance surfers to handle the board with ease

nose and tail width



The nose and tail width is measured 12 inches from the tips

Tail width

Wider: Helps to glide easier through flatter sections and will be more forgiving for beginners.

Narrower: Great manoeuvrability. Easier to sink the tail and disengage the rail.

Nose width

Wider: Easier to get into waves. Great for beginners and avoiding nose diving.

Narrower: Makes the board easy to turn as there is less weight at the tip to bring around. Easier for duck diving.

Surfboard volume

board volume

The board volume is a way to measure in litre how much flotation a board contains. Many different factors are going to impact the amount of volume you want to surf. Such as: The condition, your experience, your weight.

volume according to condition

Small waves: More volume will help you get into the weak waves and will help you generate speed.

Good powerful waves: Less volume will give you more control at high speed and will make the board more manoeuvrable.

Big Waves: More volume and longer board will help you in bigger days, it will make getting into fast big waves easier.

Volume according to your skill level

Beginner: the more volume the board will have the better. this increased volume will help you catch more wave and help you progress faster

Intermediate: more volume is still better at this level but you can start looking at shorter boards like fun boards packed with volume.

Advance: less volume will usually be better for you if you are looking to do tricks, as it is going to allow the board to be more manoeuvrable.

Volume according to your weight

Your weight is a good starting point to find the right volume for you. once you found the good volume for you weight, you can go higher or lower according to your Experience and the condition

Heavier surfer: more volume

Lighter surfer: less volume

Tail Shapes

Pin Tail

PIN TAIL IMAGE

The tail that will bring surfers maximum control at higher speeds. Often found on big wave boards. Less manoeuvrability but increased drive.

Round Tail

ROUND TAIL IMAGE

Great for open face surfing and bigger waves. Bring surfers more stability on small days due to increased surface area. Lots of hold during turns for more advanced surfers in bigger waves.

Square Tail

SQUARE TAIL IMAGE

Similar to a squash tail, though looser with out the rounded corner. The strait angle corner makes the board effective in tight spaces, but looser on wider turns.

Squash Tail

The most common tail found on high-performance short boards. The rounded corner brings more hold than the square tail while remaining looser than the round tail.

Swallow Tail



The swallow tail is often found on fishes or step ups. It's extended rail lines generate more speed in soft waves but also hold really well in steep waves.

Diamond Tail

The middle ground between the looseness of a squash tail and the hold of a round tail.

Bat/Star Tail

Feels really similar to a diamond tail but will have more speed coming out of turns and will feel looser due to the sharper edges.

Moon Tail

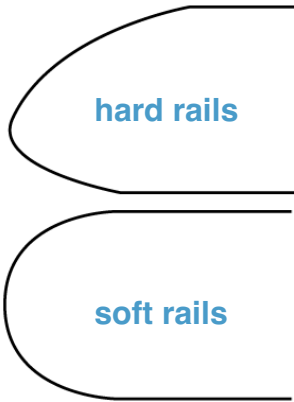
fgfbhdfghghfhh

Asymmetrical

this tail comes from the theory that surfer will surf differently on there back side compared to their front side. When surfing on your front side people usually surf wider arcs and straiter lines compare to surfing backside with a tighter and more vertical approach.

Rails

Rail Shape

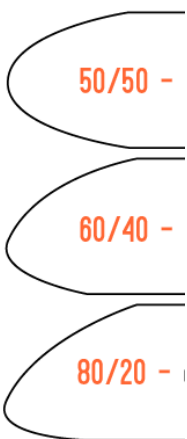


Harder/sharper edges allow for increased effectiveness on performance boards as they are easier to carve into the water for powerful turns.

Softer rails are rounder and do not have sharp edges. This rail type can be found on traditional longboards or grovellers. They are more forgiving during turns and increase drive when coming out of a turn.

Rail Foil

The rail foil is located at the widest point of the rail.



A 50/50 foil refers to when the widest point of the rail falls between the middle mark of the length of the rails. 50/50 is usually combined with soft rail design to produce hold on the wave face and causes the board to be more forgiving if the rail sinks. This foil is less maneuverable than others might be.

A 60/40 foil refers to when the widest point of the rail is slightly below the mid point of the rails. 60/40 offers higher maneuverable and a good amount of hold on the wave.

An 80/20 foil refers to when the widest point of the rail is closer to the bottom of the board. This foil type is usually found on high-performance boards, offering maximum maneuverability and release to its riders.

Board Rocker



Decreased Rocker

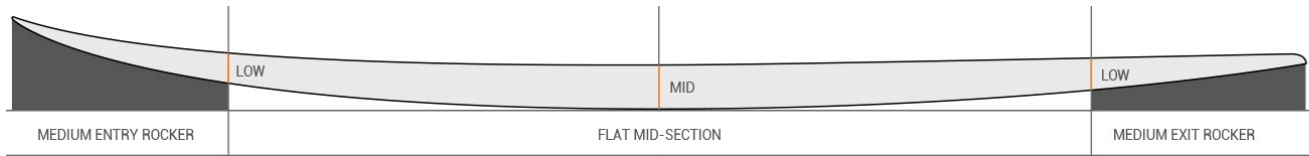
Lower amounts of rocker will make for easier, faster paddling. The increase generates speed while trimming, but will have a tendency to nose dive while dropping into steeper waves. A lower amount of rocker also equates to less maneuverability.
Suited to smaller mushier waves.



Increased Rocker

Increased amounts of rocker makes for a harder and slower paddle, but makes take off into steeper waves easier. Though the board will be more maneuverable, it will be more difficult to generate speed.
Suited to steeper, punchier waves.

Nose and Tail Rocker



MORE NOSE ROCKER

A lifted nose has less tendency to nose dive when getting into the wave and when coming down from a snap. More nose rocker will be more forgiving on bumpier days. It will be harder to paddle because there is more water to push through, creating resistance.

MORE TAIL ROCKER

The main intent of an accentuated tail rocker is to help the surfer tighten their turns. Heightened tail rocker also helps to reduce nose dives as you can transfer your weight to the back to keep the nose out of the water.



LESS NOSE ROCKER

A lower amount of nose rocker will aid in paddle power, but will be more likely to nose dive while paddling into steeper waves. It will also help generate more speed because of the increased rail contact.

LESS TAIL ROCKER

Lower amounts of tail rocker work well in smaller waves as it is easier to glide through softer conditions. It may be harder to turn the board with low tail rocker in a tight spaces.

Hull Shape

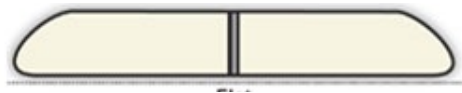
the hull shape or bottom contour refers to the shape of the bottom deck. Boards will typically have a combination of bottom contour, (so the nose and belly might have a concave that will transition into a “ V “ bottom in the tail.)

BELLY BOTTOM



A belly bottom helps in choppy conditions as it disperses the chop. It also makes rail to rail transition smooth and effortless.

FLAT BOTTOM



A flat bottom deck is great for beginners as it improves stability. It can make for looser turns because there is nothing to hold the water back from escaping from the sides.

CONCAVE BOTTOM



A concave bottom helps the rider generate speed as the concave shape channels water towards the tail instead of escaping from the rails. It also allows its rider to dig the rail into waves with ease during a turn as the concave bites into to water.

“ V “ BOTTOM



A “V” bottom works the same way as a belly bottom, however the “ V “ has more of a loose feel to it. “V” bottoms assist with rail to rail transitions and are often found at the tail of performance boards.

DOUBLE CONCAVE



A double concave works in the same way as a single concave, where it channels the water toward the tail to generate speed. The difference however is that a double concave will feel looser and does not “track” as well as a single concave. It is often found on the belly and tail of modern performance boards.

CHANNELED BOTTOM



Channels are usually found on the tail of boards. They act like a concave, preventing water from escaping from the rail and redirecting the flow towards the end of the tail, creating more drive and hold on the wave.

Fin Configuration

Single Fin



Single fin is the grand-father fin configuration of surfing. Single Fins are most often used on traditional style longboards. It is not the optimal fin setup for turning, but brings a nice feel while going in a strait line.

PROS

Single Fin offers lots of hold during nose riding and is very predictable and forgiving. This fin configuration works best when going strait. (already said this?)

CONS

??it will be harder to turn this fin and it can feel slippery during powerful turns.

Single Fin + Side Bites / 2+1 or 4+1

Single fin + side bites image

This setup is usually found on progressive longboards. They act the same as a single fin, but with a more high-performance approach. The side bite are incorporated to offer a variety of options.

PROS

Great for progressive surfing. It is the best option if you want to do turn with your longboard. ???

CONS

will not provide the same smooth feeling of a regular single fin that people are usually looking for.

Thruster (3 Fin)



The thruster is the most common fin configuration, it is the best all around fin set-up and well suited to every level.

PROS

Maximizes manoeuvrability. Works great for tight, narrow turns.

CONS

Can feel slow compared to other fin configurations. Does not offer the cruisy feeling of a single or twin fin set up???

Quad (4 Fin)

quad image

The Quad setup is really great for creating hold on waves and generating speed in softer conditions while turning faster than a thruster configuration.

PROS

Maximizes hold in big waves and generates speed in softer waves ???.

CONS

May feel less manoeuvrable than other fin configuration. it will make the board feel like it only wants to go in a strait line

Twin (2 Fin)

Twin image

Twin fins are commonly found on fish and swallow tails, they bring the maximum amount of release and looseness that can be found on a board. they also offer a cruisey sensation.

PROS

Easy to release your fins when desired???. increased maneuverability and speed when compared to thruster set up.

CONS

May feel slippery at times. There is a bit of an adjustment period when starting out with the configuration.

Fin Shape Characteristics

Fin Size

Fin size is usually dependant by the weight of the surfer, and is used to tweak board performance. A surfer that would normally use a medium fin based on his weight range may choose a large fin to obtain more hold.

FIN SIZE WEIGHT RANGE

Extra Small/Grom: 75lbs - 115lbs

Small: 105lbs - 155lbs

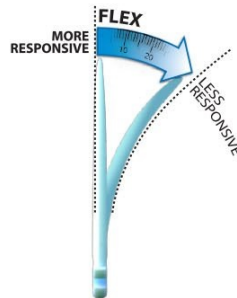
Medium: 145lbs -195lbs

Large: 180lbs +

Fin Flex

STIFF FIN / LESS FLEX

A stiffer fin will have an immediate response and will be more stable in big powerful wave.



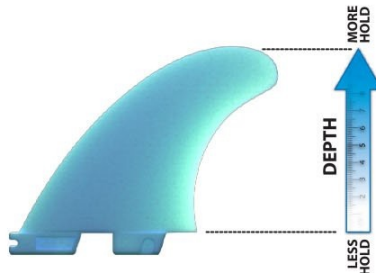
SOFT FIN/ MORE FLEX

A fin with more flex has a delayed response time and helps to generate speed. Makes holding speed through turns easier.

Fin Depth/Height

TALLER FIN

A longer fin sits deeper in the water, creating more hold.



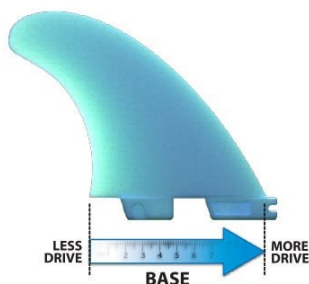
LOWER FIN

A shorter fin is easier to release during sharp turns, making it looser.

Fin Base

WIDER BASE

A fin with a wide base has more drive coming out of turns, allowing the surfer to do more powerful turns. Can be restrictive for surfers wanting sharper turns.



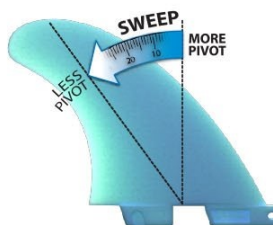
NARROWER BASE

A narrower fin works best for surfers who are looking to surf tight in the pocket and do sharp turns in punchy waves. Will not generate speed coming out of turns.

Fin rake / sweep

MORE RAKE

A fin with increased rake has more hold during wide, powerful turns. Great for powerful or big open faced waves.



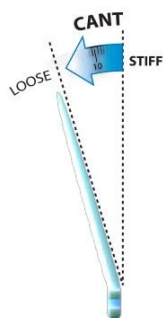
LESS RAKE

A fin with less rake is easier to release and great for surfers that want to surf more vertical and do tighter turns.

Fin Cant / Angle

INCREASED CANT ANGLE

A fin with increased cant angle is more responsive and manoeuvrable. Increases the connection between the board and the rider during turns.



NO CANT / 90 DEGREE ANGLE

A fin with no cant (90 degree) will generate more speed, but is not as manoeuvrable.

Fin foil

FLAT FOIL

A flat foil offers more control and manoeuvrability and works best in steeper or powerful waves.



INSIDE FOIL

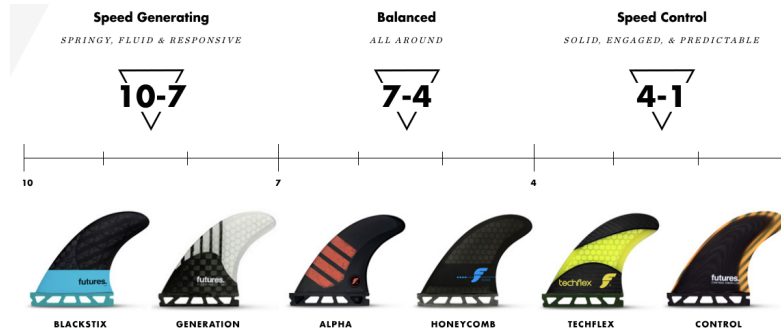
A curved inside foil generates speed in softer waves by reducing the amount of drag the fin creates.

Fin Systems

Futures (Single Tab)

Futures is a single tab system which uses a RIDE NUMBER to describe the fin, in which the 10 represents flexier speed generating fins and 1 represents stiff speed control fins.

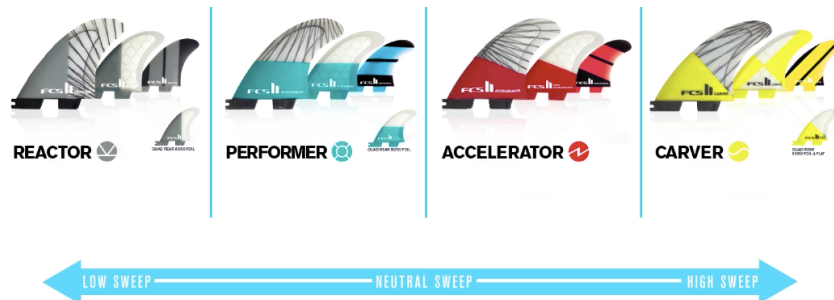
[Link to shop Futures](#)



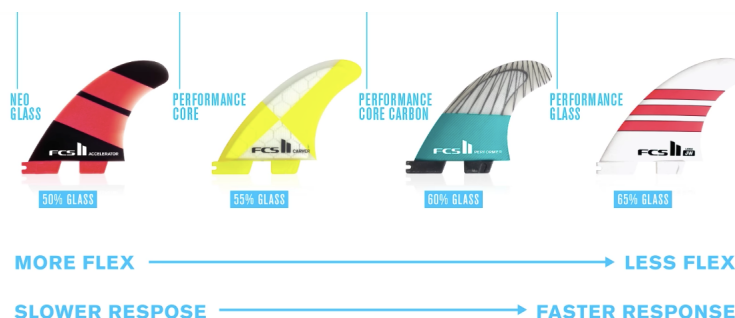
FCS (Dual Tab)

FCS is a dual tab system. There are two systems, FCS I and FCS II. FCS uses two screws per fin box holding the fin anchored, while the newer FCS II does not require tools as the fin locks directly into the fin box itself. Fins are sorted by family, material and size (Reactor, Performer, Accelerator or Carver) and within each family there are different construction (Neo glass, Performance core, Performance Glass).

FCS FIN FAMILY



FCS FIN CONSTRUCTION



Single Longboard Slots

This fin system is the most commonly used and universally compatible with most longboard fins.

Many different brand use this fin system. These slots can be found in different lengths depending on the size of the board. This system allows surfers to move fins backward or forward on the board, effecting drive vs pivot.



[Add link to single fin](#)

Mini Tuttle

Less common, mini turtles are a single tab that works by screwing the fin in from the top deck, through the board.

Lock Box

Less common, the fin is locked in place with a small metal plate secured with a screw. This system allows surfers to adjust their fins forward or backward, effecting drive vs pivot.

Skill Level

By Stephan Aftanas
<https://aftanas.ca/>

Newbie: This is your first time surfing. You never retouched a board before.

Beginner/novice: owns their own surfboard and is just starting to catch waves - someone who is working on the very basics of surfing. Remember we all were beginners...in the beginning.

Inter-Beginner: surfer who can catch waves and ride the green (along the wave face and not straight to shore in the white water). An Inter-Beginner should be able to turn the board, with intention, to some degree.

Intermediate: a surfer who has become proficient at catching waves and is always riding the open face of the wave. This level of surfer has, to some degree, learned to pump for speed on the wave and can easily negotiate their way around the wave face. An intermediate surfer, in my mind, is capable of doing turns on the wave face.

Inter-Advanced: a surfer that is no longer thinking about catching the wave, but what they are going to do when they get to your feet. Pumping for speed is second nature and they are planting turns at will. They can complete a round-o (if you don't know what that is then you are not here yet). The Round-o is actually a complex turn that requires timing, maintenance of speed, and solid judgment of the wave itself. This is why I mention it.

Advanced: you have conquered the round-o, throw spray through turns and are generally ripping.

Pro: you are paid "cash-money" to surf....Simple.

wetsuit guide

wetsuit types

full suits

1. non hooded
2. hooded

wetsuit tops

1. wetsuit jacket
2. wetsuit top
3. wetsuit vest

spring suits / shorty's / john's

Rash guard

How does a wetsuit work?

Wetsuits work by trapping a thin layer of water between your body and the suit. Your body will then warm up that water which allows you to stay in the water longer.

Wetsuit thickness and temperatur

The thickness of your wetsuit depends on the water temperature. thicker wetsuit will keep you warmer but will restrain your movement. Thinner wetsuit will be stretchier but won't be as warm.

80+	79-71	70-65	64-55	54-48	47-40	below 39
26+	21-25	18-20	12-17	8-11	4-7	below 3
						
rash guard	1mm	2mm	3/2mm 4/3mm	4/3mm 5/4mm	5/4mm 6/5mm	6/5mm 7mm
image / link	image / link	image / link	image / link	image / link	image / link	image / link

wetsuit sizing

Wetsuit are meant to be as tight as possible. Height and weight are two factors that will influence the size of your wetsuit. Also, Every brands has a different sizing chart. make sure you are using a sizing chart corresponding to the brand you want to buy your wetsuit.

Link to quiksilver sizing chart	Link to Xcel sizing chart	Link to sister... sizing chart
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Entry System

Back Zip

PROS

the easiest way to get into a wetsuit

CONS

More zipper equals less stretch. Zipper lets water through so not as warm.

Chest Zip / Front Zip

PROS

Stretchier than back zip.

CONS

Harder to get into it.

No Zip / Zipless

PROS

Allows for maximum Stretch

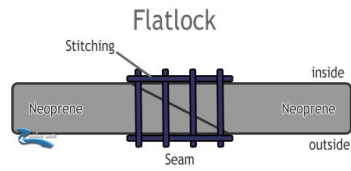
CONS

Really hard to get into.

[link to each different entry systeme](#)

common wetsuit stitches

Flat lock



Flat lock stitches are more durable and are cheap to produce. They will

different wetsuit technologie

Zipper

Back Zip

Chest Zip

Zipless

Stitches

Blind Stitch

fibers