



Social Media: Rip Currents/Beach Hazards

#SummerSafety

Please help the NWS spread these important safety messages on social media! Everyone is welcome to use the text and images provided below to help the NWS build a Weather-Ready Nation.

Facebook:

Have fun this summer, but stay safe! The United States Lifesaving Association estimates that over 100 people per year die due to rip currents the U.S. Break the Grip of the Rip®!

www.ripcurrents.noaa.gov/ #SummerSafety

Twitter:

Over 100 people per year die due to rip currents. Break the Grip of the Rip®!

<http://1.usa.gov/QZlvIU> #SummerSafety



Facebook:

Stay safe this summer! Only swim at a beach with lifeguards. The chances of drowning at a beach with lifeguards are 1 in 18 million. <http://www.ripcurrents.noaa.gov> #SummerSafety

Twitter:

This summer, stay safe! Only swim at a beach with lifeguards. <http://www.ripcurrents.noaa.gov> #SummerSafety



Facebook:

This summer, know before you go into the water! Know what the warning flags mean. Read the beach safety signs at the entrance to the beach. <http://1.usa.gov/1zkdNWM>
#SummerSafety

Twitter:

This summer know before you go into the water! Learn what the warning flags mean. <http://1.usa.gov/1zkdNWM> #SummerSafety



Facebook:

Rip currents aren't the only deadly beach hazard. Learn about dangerous waves and other hazards and why never to turn your back on the ocean. <http://1.usa.gov/1DKXL8G>

#SummerSafety

Twitter:

Rip currents aren't the only beach hazard. Stay safe this summer. <http://1.usa.gov/1DKXL8G>

#SummerSafety



Facebook:

The United States Lifesaving Association (USLA) advises beachgoers to enter the water feet first. The USLA says, “serious, lifelong injuries, including paraplegia, occur every year due to diving headfirst into unknown water and striking the bottom. Check for depth and obstructions before diving. www.weather.gov/beach #SummerSafety

Twitter:

Avoid injuries, check for depth and obstructions before diving into unknown water. www.weather.gov/beach #SummerSafety



Facebook:

Plunging waves are the most dangerous type of breaking waves as they can easily slam you into the ocean floor with a lot of force. Many spinal and head injuries are caused this way. Surging waves can also be dangerous as they can easily knock both children and adults over as they rush up and back down the beach. Even small waves can be dangerous. Remember, 'Stay Dry When Waves Are High.' www.weather.gov/beach #BeachSafety

Twitter:

Stay Dry When Waves Are High. www.weather.gov/beach #BeachSafety



Facebook:

Trips to the beach aren't always fun in the sun. From strong currents and dangerous marine life, discover the Nine Dangers at the Beach. <http://1.usa.gov/1GlfD3L> #SummerSafety

Twitter:

Have fun but be safe at the beach! Discover the Nine Dangers at the beach. <http://1.usa.gov/1GlfD3L> #SummerSafety



Facebook:

Protect yourself from the heat while on summer vacation. Drink plenty of water to stay hydrated and apply sunscreen regularly. www.weather.gov/heatsafety #SummerSafety

Twitter:

Beat the Heat! Stay hydrated and apply sunscreen. www.weather.gov/heatsafety #SummerSafety



Facebook:

Spending time in the sun on vacation? Heat related illness is a possibility if you don't take certain precautions. Find out more about heat related illnesses and how to prevent them at www.weather.gov/heatsafety #SummerSafety

Twitter:

Spending time in the sun on vacation? Avoid heat related illness: www.weather.gov/heatsafety #BeatTheHeat #SummerSafety



Facebook:

Visiting somewhere hot this summer? Dress for the weather! When it is hot, wear lightweight, loose fitting, light-colored clothing to reflect heat and sunlight. Hats are also a good idea to protect your face and scalp from harmful UV rays if you will be spending time directly in the sunshine. www.weather.gov/heatsafety #SummerSafety

Twitter:

In the sun? Dress in lightweight/colored clothing and wear a wide brimmed hat.
www.weather.gov/heatsafety #SummerSafety



Facebook:

Sunscreen is a must for everyone under the sun! Protect yourself from getting burned.

www.weather.gov/heatsafety #BeatTheHeat #SummerSafety

Twitter:

Sunscreen is a must for everyone under the sun! Protect yourself.

www.weather.gov/heatsafety #BeatTheHeat #SummerSafety



Facebook:

Don't wait for a Hurricane or Tropical Storm Warning to secure your boat. By then it's too late to safely work on a dock. Listen to weather forecasts and plan ahead. Haul out your boat or add additional lines as soon a hurricane or tropical storm watch is issued. This will typically give you 48-hours before the anticipated onset of storm winds and will allow you to safely secure your boat. <http://1.usa.gov/1H3Nmm1>

Twitter:

Boaters: Secure your boat for a hurricane BEFORE a warning is issued. #HurricanePrep
<http://1.usa.gov/1H3Nmm1>



(photo taken in Galveston, TX, post Hurricane Ike - 2008)

Facebook:

Thunderstorms can be a mariners worst nightmare. They can develop quickly and can produce strong wind, pounding rain and deadly lightning. If you see clouds beginning to pile up, thunderstorms are likely beginning to develop. Don't wait until you can hear thunder or see lightning. It is best to head to port or safe shelter at the first sign of a developing storm.

<http://1.usa.gov/1KJXLXa>

Twitter:

When thunderstorms start to form, head to port or safe shelter immediately! #SummerSafety

<http://1.usa.gov/1KJXLXa>



Video

Facebook:

To raise awareness, scientists are turning rip currents purple using dye to help beachgoers learn to identify them. This video from NWS partner Science of the Surf shows a time-lapse of a rip current. Watch how quickly the dye is pulled out to sea once it encounters the rip current starting at 24 seconds.

<http://bit.ly/1KALyw> For more examples of rip currents and dangerous waves, visit:

<http://bit.ly/1AA0UZv> #BeachSafety

Twitter:

@Dr_Rip_SOS dyes rip currents to teach beach goers to identify them. Video:

<http://bit.ly/1KALyw> More Info: <http://bit.ly/1AA0UZv> #BeachSafety