

VENDÉE GLOBE



THE WINNER OF 2020-2021 IS.....

YANNICK BESTAVEN

AGE: 48 years

BIRTHDAY: December 28, 1972

NATIONALITY: French

COMPLETED THE RACE ON 28 JANUARY 2021

**Yannick Bestaven is the oldest winner in
the history of Vendée Globe.**



THE OTHER WINNERS



CHARLIE DALIN
(2nd Position)

He was first to cross finish line, but not the winner. Arrival date: 27th January

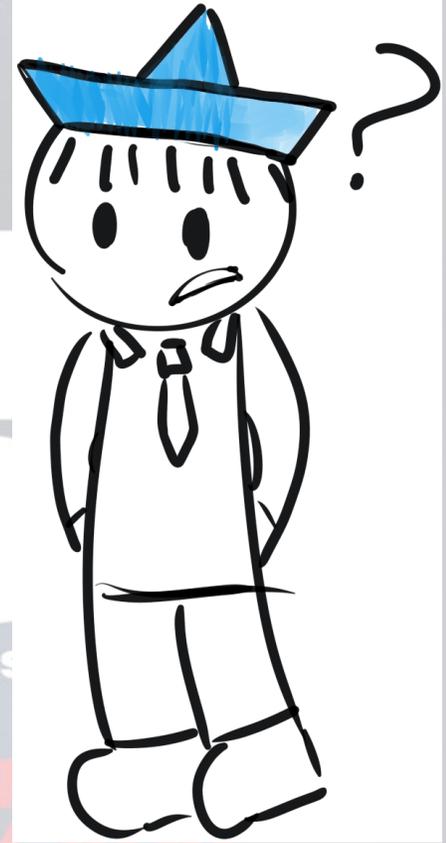


LOUIS BURTON
(3rd Position)

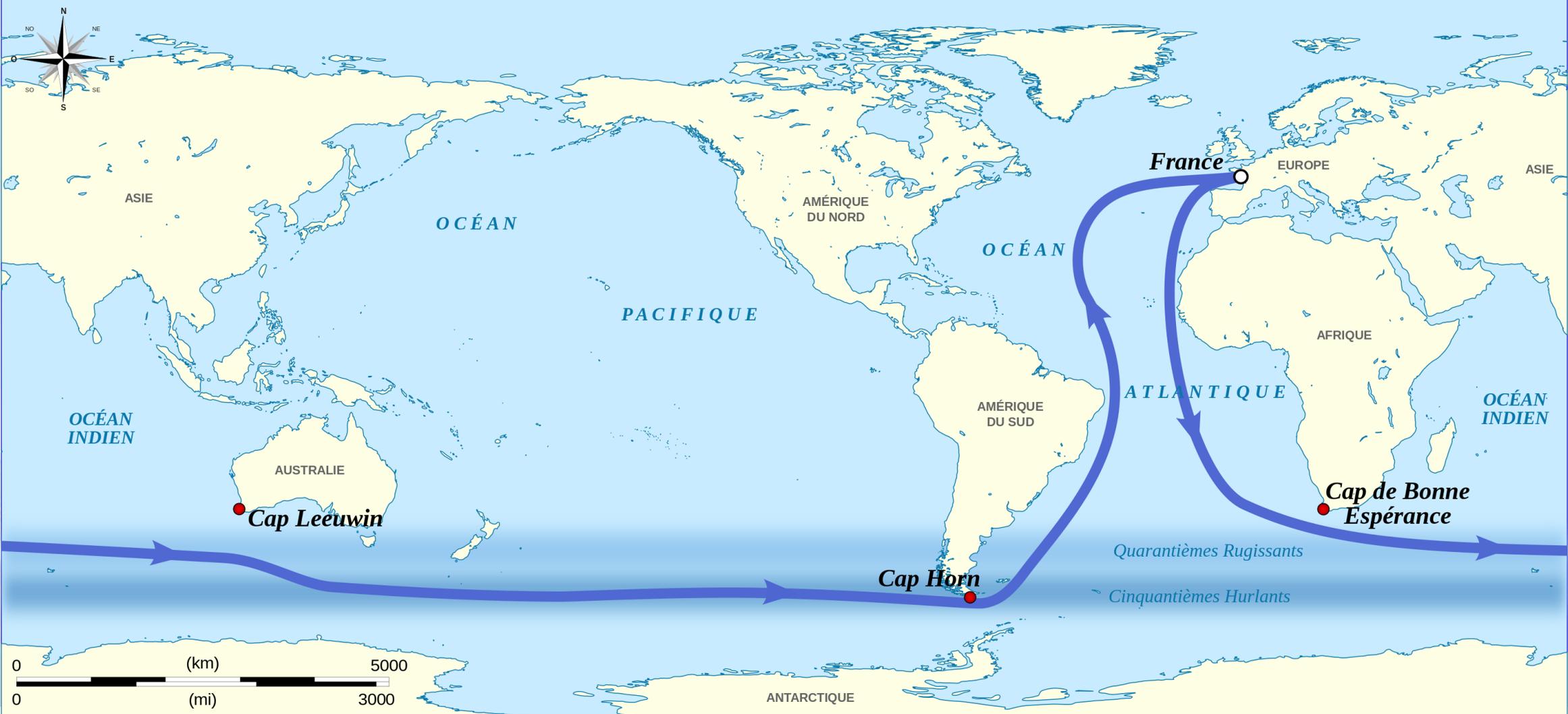
Arrival date: 27th January

WHAT IS VENDÉE GLOBE?

The Vendée Globe is a single handed (solo) non-stop around the world race. The race was founded by Philippe Jeantot in 1989, and since 1992 has taken place every four years. It is named after the Department of Vendée, in France where the race starts and ends. People from all around the world can participate.

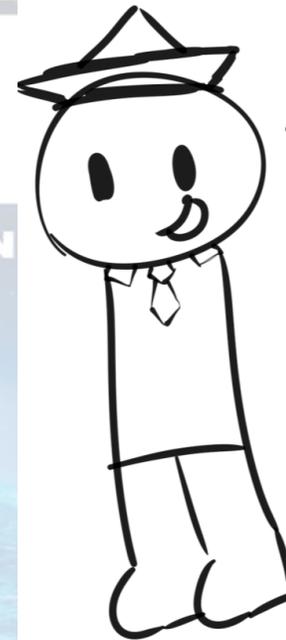


THE ROUTE OF VENDÉE GLOBE



WHAT WILL WE LEARN ?

- The Southern Ocean*
- The Foils Of A Boat*
- The Sunday Times Golden Globe Race*
- Pip Hare*
- The Ranking*
- The Missions*
- Sailing Terminology*



Through this
you will learn
all about
Vendée Globe

THE SOUTHERN OCEAN



The Southern Ocean is the last ocean to have been explored and is located in the southern hemisphere. It surrounds Antarctica. The Southern Ocean is the smallest ocean. Vendée Globe starts in November because it is summer in Southern Ocean. The Southern Ocean is dangerous in winter. From May to October there are strong winds which make crossing the ocean even more dangerous. Ice bergs will be encountered in the Southern Ocean in any season. The Southern Ocean is home to the emperor penguins, blue whales, and seals.

THE FOILS OF A BOAT

What is foiling?

Foiling refers to the use of hydrofoils attached to the hull of fast boats, which provides additional lift - often enough to lift the hull (body of the boat) completely clear of the water, decreasing drag and allowing greater speeds.



What is the benefit of this?

Efficiency. The enemy of fast boats is the amount of effort required to push them through the water. If you can lift the boat completely clear of the water, hydrodynamic drag is only acting on the foils themselves and the gear that propels and steers it.

Any advantages beyond efficiency?

Lifting the boat clear of the surface can reduce the disturbance of waves, smoothing the ride, but only up to a point. It's not just about lift though – active foils can also be used to improve stability or handling and in some circumstances, can improve efficiency even without lifting the boat.

SOLO | NON STOP | WITHOUT ASSISTANCE

THE SUNDAY TIMES GOLDEN GLOBE RACE

Sunday Times Golden Globe Race was the first solo, non-stop, around the world yacht race, which was held in 1968-1969. It was a failure, because most of the competitors were not able to finish the race and because of suicide of one entrant. Though it was a failure; it ultimately led to the founding of the BOC Challenge and Vendée Globe. Vendée Globe started on 26th November, 1989.

MORE INFORMATION ON THE SUNDAY TIMES RACE

9 sailors started the race. 4 retired before leaving the Atlantic Ocean. Of the 5 remaining, Chay Blythe sailed past the Cape Of Good Hope before retiring. Donald Crowhurst, who in desperation attempted to fake a round-the-world voyage, began to show signs of mental illness, and then committed suicide. Bernard Moitessier (French) rejected the philosophy behind a commercialized competition and abandoned the race, and kept sailing non-stop until he reached Tahiti, after circling the globe one and half times!! However, Robin Knox Johnston was the only entrant to complete the race and was awarded £5000 as the prize. He completed the race in 312 days.

ROBIN KNOX JOHNSTON



Robin Knox Johnston when he completed the race

He donated his prize to a fund, supporting Donald Crowhurst's family. (So generous) Sir Robin takes a keen interest in the Vendée Globe race.

PIP HARE: THE 2ND WOMAN TO FINISH VENDÉE GLOBE

PIP HARE

Pip Hare is the first British skipper to finish the 2020-21 race, and The eighth women ever to finish the Vendée Globe in its history. She sailed in a 27 year-old IMOCA. She won the 19th place. It took her 95 days, 11 hours, 37 mins and 30 seconds to finish the race.



AND THIS IS NOT YOUR LAST VENDÉE GLOBE?

No way. Not at all. I am coming back on 2024. Now I have seen it, now I know what to expect....now I know where I can improve I have to be back, and also it is just an incredible race. It stretches you so much as a person, why would you not want to come and do it again?

RANKING

1. YANNICK BESTAVEN
2. CHARLIE DALIN
3. LOUIS BURTON
4. JEAN LE CAM
5. BORIS HERRMANN
6. THOMAS RUYANT
7. DAMIEN SEGUIN
8. GIANCARLO PEDOTE
9. BENJAMIN DUTREUX
10. MAXIME SOREL
11. ARMEL TRIPON
12. CLARISSE CREMER

13. JÉRÉMIE BEYOU
14. ROMAIN ATTANASIO
15. ARNAUD BOISSIÈRES
16. KOJIRO SHIRAISHI
17. ALAN ROURA
18. STÉPHANE LE DIRAISON
19. PIP HARE
20. DIDAC COSTA
21. CLÉMENT GIRAUD
22. MIRANDE MERRON
23. MANUEL COUSIN
24. ALEXIA BARRIER
25. ARI HUUSELA

THE ONES WHO DROPPED OUT

- Sébastien Destremau
- Isabelle Joschke
- Fabrice Amedeo
- Samantha Davies
- Sébastien Simon
- Alex Thomson
- Kevin Escoffier
- Nicolas Troussel

THE MISSIONS

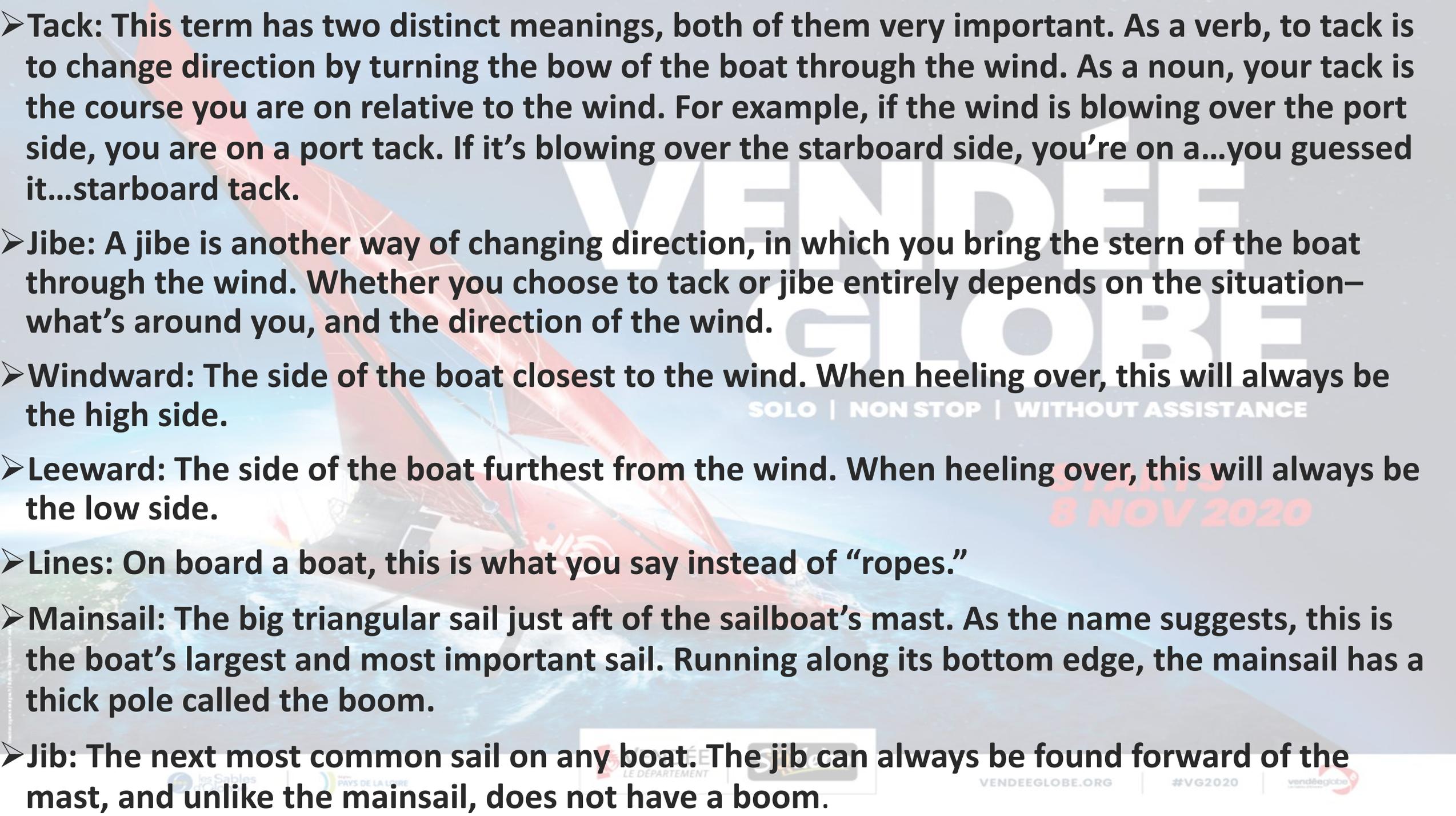
The Vendée Globe yacht race presents scientists with opportunities for collecting and measuring data in the oceans. Most of the missions carried out by the sailors are to do with the health of the oceans and the atmosphere: sea surface salinity and temperature, as well as acidity warming and carbon dioxide levels. Seven meteorological buoys and three profiling floats were deployed by the IMOCA skippers at agreed positions in the Atlantic Ocean. They have also been measuring the levels of microplastics in the oceans. More than a third of the skippers in this edition of the race have been involved in these data gathering measures and set sail equipped with the necessary instruments.

“Whenever there is a chance to participate in such projects and to take equipment on board I do so.” said Alexia Barrier, for whom scientific research has been a key part of her projects for ten years. “I understand that we sailors who cover the oceans and pass through places where there is absolutely no one else for thousands of miles, and where there is no meteorological data, we can contribute to science. We can make our boats useful in deploying devices that immediately become very important sources of information.”



SAILING TERMINOLOGY

- **Port:** Facing forward, this is anything to the left of the boat. When you're onboard, you can use this term pretty much any time you would normally say "left."
- **Starboard:** Facing forward, this is anything to the right of the boat. Same deal as "port"—only the opposite.
- **Bow/Stern:** The bow is the front of the boat, the stern is the back. Anything near the front of the boat is referred to as being "forward," and anything toward the back is "aft" or "astern."
- **Helm:** Where you steer the boat. Usually this is a big wheel, but on smaller boats it can be a tiller, which is basically a long wooden stick. Either of these can be used to control the boat's rudder.
- **Keel:** The keel is a long, heavy fin on the bottom of the boat that sticks down into the water. It provides stability and is the reason why modern sailboats are nearly impossible to capsize.
- **Heeling:** This is the term for when a sailboat leans over in the water, pushed by the wind.
- **Windward:** The side of the boat closest to the wind. When heeling over, this will always be the high side.

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- Tack:** This term has two distinct meanings, both of them very important. As a verb, to tack is to change direction by turning the bow of the boat through the wind. As a noun, your tack is the course you are on relative to the wind. For example, if the wind is blowing over the port side, you are on a port tack. If it's blowing over the starboard side, you're on a...you guessed it...starboard tack.
- Jibe:** A jibe is another way of changing direction, in which you bring the stern of the boat through the wind. Whether you choose to tack or jibe entirely depends on the situation—what's around you, and the direction of the wind.
- Windward:** The side of the boat closest to the wind. When heeling over, this will always be the high side.
- Leeward:** The side of the boat furthest from the wind. When heeling over, this will always be the low side.
- Lines:** On board a boat, this is what you say instead of “ropes.”
- Mainsail:** The big triangular sail just aft of the sailboat's mast. As the name suggests, this is the boat's largest and most important sail. Running along its bottom edge, the mainsail has a thick pole called the boom.
- Jib:** The next most common sail on any boat. The jib can always be found forward of the mast, and unlike the mainsail, does not have a boom.
- VENDÉE GLOBE**
SOLO | NON STOP | WITHOUT ASSISTANCE
STARTS
8 NOV 2020
-    
- VendeeGlobe.org | #VG2020 | 

THE END

*Goodbye!
See you in
2024!*



That's all Folks!