!Festival Beta!

Festival Essentials

1. Park will be at the remote lots. You can drop gear at the fruit bowl before you park at Lot A or B and catch the shuttle afterwards.
2. Bring your own water, the festival has a backup supply incase of emergencies!
3. Prepare for the weather! The desert is a harsh environment and will get below freezing at night.
4. LNT
    a. Human waste goes in the porta-potties at the parking lot.
    b. Avoid the cryptobiotic soil (black lumpy sand) -- it takes years to recover and is vital to the food chain
    c. Leave the trees and 'dead' wood be. It's valuable habitat, very slow growing, and probably still alive. Please bring your own firewood.
5. Safety First: leashes are required at all times on highlines AND Space Nets! Bring your own personal anchor system, hangover carabiner, and harness
6. Please queue up! Share the lines and get in the queue by putting your harness on the anchors
7. Get Stoked and Get Involved -- Bring all your energy and something to share with the community. Tea, massage, buttons, or juggling lessons for example!

Parking & Shuttle

Parking: Unless you have purchased a Van Life permit there will be no participant parking at the fruit bowl parking lot. Anyone found parked there without a permit will be found, asked to move, and possibly ticketed. Remote parking can be found a mile North and South of the fruit bowl access road turn off. See the map for details.

Shuttle: The shuttle will run from 8am to 5:30pm 11/24 to 11/28 from the Fruit Bowl parking lot. A last call shuttle will run from the Fruit Bowl parking lot to the remote lots at 10pm. The shuttle will also run from 8 to noon on Friday 11/29 for the exodus from the festival.

Rigging & Safety

All rigging modifications must go through the lead rigger on shift. Rigs will be standardized as much as anchors and equipment allow. If you see something odd and aren't sure about it, run it by someone on the rigging team before changing it. Use a radio!

Rigging Protocols

All rigging modifications must go through the lead rigger on shift. Rigs will be standardized as much as anchors and equipment allow. If you see something odd and aren't sure about it, run it by someone on the rigging team before changing it. Use a radio!

The Fruit Bowl is a special place when it comes to highline areas as it's the only official highline park in the world. There are 17 established highlines ranging from 22 feet (6.7m) all the way up to 1,490 feet (454m) in length. Most of the highlines were established by Terry Acomb, Andy Lewis, or Jerry Miszewski, with a few exceptions. Each of the 17 beautiful highlines has a set of bolted anchors with are either Chain-style bolts or Glue-in bolts from Fixe or Bolt-Products in Germany.

The Fruit Bowl and most highlines in the Moab area are bolted in a way that makes having A-Frames quite beneficial for safety and accessibility to the lines. If you are not a rigger but are curious to learn more, ask someone on the rigging team to explain the basic framework of the rigging at ggby.

Only rigging volunteers or coordinators are allowed to alter the rigs. Rigs will be checked before lines open at 8 AM and once mid-day. Throughout the day, the rigging team will be inspecting lines and ensuring equipment is as it should be. If anything seems abnormal about anything to do with the highlines, **PLEASE CONTACT A RIGGER ASAP!**

A standardized rig-checking protocol will be employed with sign-offs.

Standard Highline Rigging Protocol

Bolts

Every Anchor will be rigged from 4 - 6 bolts in the rock. Each bolt is either a Chain-Style bolt or a glue-in bolt from Fixe or Bolt-Products. In addition to the main anchor bolts, every anchor is equipped with a bolt very close to the edge of the cliff to be used for stabilizing the line and A-Frame.

Anchors

Each anchor will be made from a length of rope, threaded through each of the 4-6 main anchor bolts and tied into a figure-8 BFK (Big Friendly Knot). All lines 130 feet (40m) and shorter will use 11.2mm Dynamic Rope, everything longer will use 9mm Static Rope.

For those bolted anchors that are very far from the edge of the cliff, we will use a pair of ¼" (6mm) whoopie slings to extend the anchor out to the location of the A-Frame.

Hang Frames

Every anchor will use a style of A-Frame known as a Hang Frame. These frames will be used to elevate the anchor 4 ft - 11 ft (1.2m - 3.4m) off the cliff edge to aide with accessibility to the lines, prevent abrasion at the edge of the cliff, make tying in safer, and help ensure rescue procedures go smoothly.

These Hang Frames will use a set of Steel Rings as the Master Hang Point where all rigging will connect to. These Steel Rings will hang below the head of the frame by a length of 8mm static rope.

The Hang Frames will be situated as close to the cliff edge as possible, directly or nearly directly over the stabilizer bolt at each anchor. In this location, we will be able to stabilize the frame with a set of 4 ratchet straps. One ratchet strap will go from the Master Hang Point rings, behind the cross beam and down to the stabilizer bolt. This strap will aide in putting downward force on the frame. A second strap will go from the left leg to the right leg, through

the stabilizer bolt. A third strap will go from the Left Leg to the Left-most Anchor Bolt. The fourth strap will go from the Right Leg to the Right-most Anchor Bolt. These four straps combined will ensure the frame does not move.

Connectors

Every anchor will use a combination of two (2) types of connectors: ½" Stainless Steel Shackles and 10mm Delta Quicklinks. The Stainless Shackles will be used to connect the anchors and webbing connections to the Master Hang Point Steel Rings. The Delta Quicklinks will be used only on those anchors with Whoopie Sling extensions. The will go from the BFK knot to the fixed eye on the whoopie slings.

All connectors will be tightened with a set of pliers prior to opening the lines. Each connector will be checked as a part of the line-checking protocol.

All shackles will have a zip-tie from the hole in the pin to the body of the shackle to prevent the pin from opening from vibrations during regular use.

Anchor Pads

Every anchor will have a pad underneath the A-Frame. These pads will serve as a backup to the frames such that the line will land on the pad and not on the rock in the event the frame fails. These pads will also serve as a place for people to wipe their feet prior to entering the line to prevent sand and dirt particles from entering the weave of the webbings.

The pads will have holes in the middle of them so that they can be situated over the stabilizer bolts. This way the pads can be anchor down to prevent them from moving during regular use on the lines.

Webbing connections

The static side of every anchor will look identical with sewn loops on both the mainline and backup line. Each sewn loop will consist of a pair of sewn loops sewn in a cascading style. The primary loop of the mainline will go to the pin of the upper shackle connected to the Master Hang Point Steel Rings. The secondary loop on the mainline will go to the side of the lower shackle connected to the master Hang Point Steel Rings. The primary loop on the backup line will go to the pin of the lower shackle. The secondary loop on the backup line will go to the side of the upper shackle.

The tensioning side will vary from anchor to anchor, depending on what type of weblock we will be using. Every mainline will use a weblock on the mainline, provided by the sponsor of

that line. We will use the standard tail tie-off method recommended by that manufacturer, or the one recommended by the ISA.

The backup line will be connected to our tensioning side anchors using a padded overhand knot. We will sleeve a bite of webbing with 1.5" tubular and form an overhand on a bite with that sleeved section. Then we will connect this knot to the lower shackle connected to the Master Hang Point Steel Rings.

If sufficient tails remain after our tail tie-offs have been completed, we will backup our anchors using the excess webbing material. Otherwise, we will nicely coil the remaining webbing and hang it from the Steel Rings.

Leash

Every highline will be rigged with at least one leash. The leash will be made from standard highline leash materials, whether that be a sufficiently large single rope, either static or dynamic, or a threaded leash using tubular webbing and rope.

These leashes will be attached to a ring or set of rings going around both the main and backup lines. We will only be using figure-8 knots to attach the leash to the ring(s). These leashes and knots will be inspected as a part of our normal line inspection protocol.

Abrasion protection

No lines will be rigged with any potential for mainline or backup abrasion. Pads will be used at every anchor to prevent any abrasion from occuring during a frame failure or mainline failure.

Buddy Checks!

Please familiarize yourself with a figure-8 knot prior to coming to the Fruit Bowl. Become comfortable asking for buddy checks for yourself and for those around you. While it does not need to be something we enforce, we should as a team, be extremely aware of the individual level of awareness of each participant in the moment. Most accidents in the climbing / highlining world happen because of comfort and complacency to known issues like failure to complete a knot. Awareness, alive, lack of awareness, dead. Stay aware, stay alive.

Overhead Lines

This year we will have two (2) highlines rigged with overhead lines, the 47 footer (14m) and the 63 footer (19m). These overhead lines will be rigged in the same way our normal highlines are rigged (main and backup lines with sewn loops on static side and weblock + padded knot on tensioning side). We will be rigging these overheads off of a set of larger Hang Frames using the same anchors as the line meant for walking beneath. The two lines will share A-Frames and Anchors, using separate anchor ropes.

Both the Overhead and Walking line will have a leash on them. Participants can choose whether they want to tie in to the lower line only, as normal, or tie in to both upper and lower lines. These lines will be great for first time highliners to try highlining in a safe way.

Another option for participants on these highlines is to use the leash on the overhead line as a hand line as they walk the lower line tied-in normally.

Standard Highline Rescue Protocol

General Rescue Information

No matter what the situation is, always assess it ahead of time and get more than yourself involved. Determine how critical the patient and highline rig are and follow the steps in the case scenarios outlined below.

In general, follow the steps outlined in the overall safety guide.

Case 1 - Conscious Patient, Intact Highline Rig

This may be someone that is stuck on the leash, or have a non-critical injury preventing them from climbing the leash or getting off of the line.

Step 1 - Check the status of the patient. Determine what is wrong and how critical the patient and highline are.

Step 2 - Gather necessary equipment to perform a patient haul up to highline and back to anchor. This includes the following:

- Additional Hangover or webbing pulley
- 3-4x Locking Carabiners
- Micro Traxion/Auto Belay Device

- Small length of rope long enough to go from patient up to highline and down to a loop. About 4 - 5m (13 - 16 feet) should be fine.
- A prusik loop
- A length of rope long enough to reach the patient from the anchor.
- A length of sling long enough to create a chest harness (1 - 1.5m long (3 - 5 feet))

This gear should be inside one of the rescue kits, whose location you can see in the map above.

Please note - Rescue Kit 2 will also be with 2x long ropes (600+ feet) for accessing the longer lines.

Step 3 - Gather enough people to help haul you and the patient back to the anchor.

Step 4 - Tie off one end of a long rope to the anchor. Instruct someone to feed out rope as you take the other end out to the patient

Step 5 - Roll out to patient with other end of long rope and build a haul system for lifting them up off of the leash and on to a hangover. There are numerous ways to do this, do one that you are familiar with.

Step 5b - If they are feeling tired and want a break, make sure to use the short sling to build a chest harness for them and secure it to your haul line.

Step 6 - Attach end of long rope to belay loop of patient, ensuring you are behind them, then instruct team to haul you and patient back to the anchor. Ensure that you keep the patient true to the glide path, preventing them from twisting.

Step 7 - Once patient and yourself are back at anchor, have team help remove patient from line to a safe location to perform any necessary medical treatment.

Case 2 - Unconscious or Incapacitated Patient, Intact Highline Rig

Same treatment as case 1, only an assessment must be made to call professional medical treatment.

Ensure that a chest harness is created for patient as they will be in danger of suspension trauma.

Case 3 - Conscious Patient, Compromised Highline Rig

Assess the patient and highline rig as soon as you are able. If patient is in okay condition, try and determine the reason for the compromised highline rig. Check these major points:

- If the mainline has failed, ensure the backup is uncompromised.
- If an anchor is compromised, can it be fixed quickly without patient rescue?
- If hang-frame has collapsed, is the edge in danger of getting damaged?

In the case of a compromised or damaged mainline with an intact backup line, we can instruct the patient to wheel themselves back to the anchor. **Under no circumstances should you send yourself or another person on the single backup line while the patient is on the line still.**

If both lines are compromised, we need to install another line to ensure the patient can return to either anchor safely. If on a longline, gather the two long ropes from Rescue Kit 2 and glide one end across another intact highline (use the rope inside one of the other Rescue Kits for any of the short lines). Anchor both ends to the damaged line anchors and bring the tension up so the line reaches the patient. Once patient has clipped into the rope, then they can begin gliding back to the anchor.

Fully derig the line after this to inspect and determine the cause of the compromised rig.

In the case of a compromised anchor, first check and see if it can be fixed without needing to pull the slackliner off the line. If they are far out on a line, it may be more dangerous to have them come back to the anchor. Instruct them to sit and try and fix the compromised anchor. If the situation is critical, grab some rope from one of the Rescue Kits and build a temporary holding solution so that the highliner can return to the anchor.

In the case of a compromised a-frame, try and pad the line at or around the lip as best as you can. Get the highliner off the line, preferably to the side with the intact a-frame, as quickly as you can. Remain calm when instructing them to get off the line in order to not startle them.

Case 4 - Unconscious or Incapacitated Patient, Compromised Highline Rig

If there is a problem with either the main or backup line, do not send a rescuer out on the line. A third must be rigged first.

If the problem occurs on one of the long highlines, gather the two long ropes from Rescue Kit 2 and glide one end across one of the intact highlines near the problem line. Attach either end of the ropes to the anchors of the compromised rig and tension until the rope has a good amount of tension on it, knowing that it will be holding the weight of two people.

You will also want to gather enough rope from the other Rescue Kits to be able to reach the patient from one of the anchors. In addition to this, you will need the same gear from Case 1 above to do a haul of the patient up to the highline onto a line glider. Perform the same tasks as Case 1 to bring patient back in, ensuring you clip yourself and patient into both the potentially compromised main and backup lines as well as the newly rigged rope.

SPACE NeT

Everyone should be tied in at all times on the net! Did you know having lots of different space net legs is NOT redundant? It is a liability! IF just 1 leg goes then the whole system will go limp and anyone not attached could fly off. Let's keep this slack art project fun and safe!

Medical

Stay calm. Call for help. Remain with the patient.

GGBY will have 8 volunteer medics, including 2 supervisors. The team is made up of nurses, a doctor, WFRs and a chiropractor with various levels of experience and training in outdoor medicine and critical care.

From 9am-6pm, 2 medics and 1 supervising medic will be on the radio at all times. During off hours, a supervising medic will carry a radio.

On call medics can be identified by reflective "MEDIC" armbands:

The Med tent is prominently located at the opening of the Fruit Bowl, and will have the "Red Cross" and "EMS" flags:

Last year we learned the majority of incidents that required our services were minor wounds. However, the medical team will have tools to respond to a variety of threats to life and limb, including:

- Backboard (spine injuries & loss of mobility)
- Automated External Defibrillator (Cardiac Arrest)
- Epi-pen(s) (Allergic Reaction)
- Narcan (Opioid reversal agent for overdose)
- Tourniquet (serious extremity bleeding)
- Satellite phone for rapid evacuation.

As a participant you may witness an event that becomes an emergency. If you find yourself in a situation that you are not 100% certain you can handle, do not hesitate to CALL FOR HELP!

Here are a few helpful guidelines to follow if you encounter an emergency:

1. **Stay calm and take a deep breath.** It is normal to feel panicked or scared during an emergency. Tactical breathing is an effective practice for maintaining your cool:
2. **Take another deep breath!** Yup, it's that important.
3. **Assess the scene--is it safe?** Are you putting yourself in any danger? If there is any risk to yourself, hold back and get help. Saving two people is 100% more effort than saving one.
4. **If you find someone unresponsive**, first try to wake them up (try not to move their head, as there could be spinal injury), then see if they are breathing or have a pulse. To check for breathing, watch their chest for rise and fall, or feels for breath from the nose and mouth. Feel for a pulse between the throat and neck muscles:
   If there is no pulse, begin chest compressions.
   *Even if you are not CPR certified, any compressions are better than no compression.
5. **Call for help (YELL if you have to) and do not leave the patient unless absolutely necessary.**

Leave No Trace

Leave No Trace, **Pack-In Pack-Out (100%)** and **Zero Waste** are some of the most common programs for promoting sustainability and protecting our beautiful outdoors.

Unfortunately, these practices are nearly impossible to achieve because they require a communal awareness and simply put, humans create waste. When we camp and play outside, we leave footprints, urine spots, ashes and create trash … not to mention where all our fancy gear come from. Even when we buy food from the grocery store chances are we are creating a byproduct. Now to add insult to injury, due to limited resources and the remoteness of Moab most of the trash and many recyclable products that are "Properly Disposed" of will likely end up ONLY 10 miles North of the Fruit Bowl in the Klondike Landfill!

However, NOT ALL IS LOST, the traces we leave can range from long-term to short term and from negative to positive. The cool part about sustainability is we can choose how we would like to impact the areas around us. By educating ourselves, working as a community and giving an honest effort we could possibly even leave places better than we found them.

Below are some of the ways we can work together to protect the Fruit Bowl and the surrounding DESERT. Do not be afraid to share this information or afraid to hold others to these standards. Keep in mind that sustainability practices are often strongly based on the environment in which we are currently occupying and can change dramatically from place to place.

Human Waste - Poop, Pee, and Gray Water

More details coming.

FIRE/FIREWOOD/TREE USAGE

DO NOT CUT, BREAK OFF, OR GATHER FIREWOOD

- Please use wood provided by GGBY
- Packing-In wood for yourself and friends is always a way to insure a warm night
- The average campfire can be one of our largest impacts
- Bigger isn't always better
- Using community fire pits saves wood and is a great way to make new friends

We all love and enjoy the classic campfire when we are spending time outside, it provides a cozziness to the camp, heat to keep us warm, a way to prepare food, and in some cases a sense of safety from the wilderness.

However, in the Moab DESERT trees, shrubs and other plant life struggle to survive with less 9 inches of rain a year and little to no soil . As a result of these extreme conditions many plants grow very slow. Please DO NOT sling hammocks or rig slacklines off the trees in the Fruit Bowl area. Also be sure to remove all string and cordage tied around trees because over time it can restrict growth and physically "Choke" or "Strangle" a tree.

"Mixed stands of Pinyon Pine and Utah Juniper cover millions of acres in the southwest. In Canyonlands, pinyon-juniper woodlands thrive on mesa tops like the Island in the Sky and the Orange Cliffs west of the Maze. As elevation decreases, trees become more scattered.

Pinyon pines have crooked trunks, reddish bark and are very slow growing. Trees 4 to 6 inches in diameter and 10 feet tall may be 80 to 100 years old. Their root systems are extensive and often mirror the size of the above ground tree.

The Utah juniper is the classic desert tree. Its twisting, often-dead branches seem to epitomize the struggle of life with little water. When moisture is scarce, a juniper will actually stop the flow of fluids to some outer branches so that the tree has a better chance for survival."

Cryptobiotic Soil -- Don't Bust the Crust

One of the coolest features in the Fruit Bowl area is the cryptobiotic soil (aka Biological Soil Crust). This black crust that forms on the sand holds in moisture and fixes nitrogen into the soil which helps the desert plants grow. Crypto grows incredibly slowly and is crucial to the ecosystem. According to the NPS it can take 7 years for a thin veneer of crust to return to damage patch of soil and over 50 years for a mature patch to strengthen.

Please do your best to avoid stepping, parking, and camping on crypto soil. Hop from rock to rock (it's fun!) and stay on established paths to help take care of the desert we love. Read more below.

Trash and Recycling after the festival

Drop off location information coming

NON ACCEPTABLE RECYCLING	ACCEPTABLE RECYCLING	Private Compost (GGBY STAFF)
#1 plastics (Clamshells)	Aluminum Cans	Food Scraps(No Meat/Oil)
#2 plastic (Frosted and Colored Containers)	Steel Cans	Coffee Grounds
#3-#7 plastics (Mainly Food Containers)	Corrugated Brown Cardboard	Coffee Filter
Plastic Film, Bags, and Wrappers	#1 Plastic Water Bottles	Tea Bags
Newspaper	#2 Plastic (Milk Jugs Only)	Egg shells
Mix Fiber, Wax or Painted Cardboard		Brown Paper Towels
Styrofoam		Brown Paper Napkins
Aerosol cans		
Glass		

REMINDER: All other residential and commercial waste goes to the 80 acre Klondike Landfill (Class 1 facility), less than 10 miles North of the Fruit Bowl, where it is BURIED!!

WHaT IS GGBY?

GGBY is an annual gathering of the international highline community over the canyons of Moab, Utah . GGBY, which stands for Gobble Gobble Bitches Yeah, takes place during Thanksgiving week each year and was conceived over a decade ago by a group of highliners who gathered informally to celebrate and have fun. The gathering has grown to include hundreds of participants and spectators and has received international recognition for the visually striking aesthetics of the canyons and the shenanigans. 2018 marks the 11th year of GGBY and the second year of official organization

GGBY Highline Gathering is first and foremost a community gathering with a mission of service. Slackline U.S., a 501(c)(3) non-profit that works to serve the US slackline community at the national level, is the official organizing body of GGBY and seeks to maintain an organic feel while helping maintain access for the community. Slackline US and local GGBY facilitators are working with local land managers and officials to keep an stewards to the Fruit Bowl Highline Area.

MISSION

Our mission is to facilitate adventurous experiences and meaningful connections with friends, our community, the environment, and ourselves through highlining, workshops and other flow activities.

VaLUeS

- Empowering, supporting, and inspiring others
- Treating all individuals with respect, honesty, and integrity
- Stewardship in the protection and service of the planet

Thank you!

Thank you everyone for being a part of this beautiful gathering!

This guide is courtesy of Louie Wray, Zac Timmons, Danny Schlitt, Jesse, Greg Fishell, and many other GGBY volunteers. If you find them, tell them thank you and ask to hug them!!!