

## WHAT MAKES SENSE?

- ➔ Use only healthy trees
- ➔ Stay away from trees with visibly damaged bark
- ➔ Any movement of the tree trunk caused by the slackline indicates an insufficiently sturdy tree.
- ➔ Do not repeatedly slackline on the same trees
- ➔ Do not slackline on trees with thin bark, like beech, maple and birch during their growth season (March, April, May)
- ➔ Be careful not to trample on roots
- ➔ Use crashpads or similar when tricklining to prevent holes, caused by your heels hitting the ground during a buttbounce. It is also less stress on your bones

## ABOVE ALL

Raise tree-care awareness by actively approaching other slackliners – highlight potential problems and how their approach can be improved.



## CONTACT US

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This  
flyer is  
also avail-  
able in Ger-  
man,  
French and  
Italian

# LEAD BY EXAMPLE!

## TREE PROTECTION FOR SLACKLINERS



**THE PROBLEM** MANY TOWNS HAVE BANNED SLACKLINING BECAUSE TREES HAVE BEEN VISIBLY DAMAGED DUE TO IMPROPER RIGGING OR THE USE OF INAPPROPRIATE GEAR.

**FURTHER BANS CAN BE PREVENTED OR REVERSED!**

JDAC BAVARIA IS PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SLACKLINING AS A SPORT.

**THE SOLUTION** APPLY ACTIVE TREE CARE. ALWAYS USE TREE PROTECTION. USE SUFFICIENTLY WIDE SLINGS ON SUFFICIENTLY WIDE TREES.

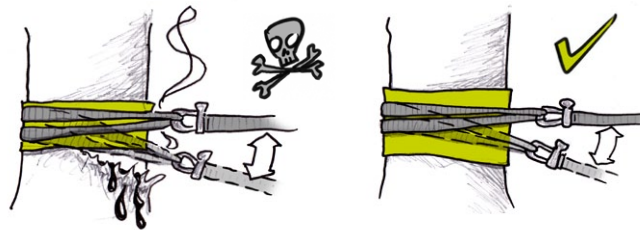
**ABRASION PROTECTION**

**Problem:** Up and down movements of tree slings damage the bark of trees. The consequence: patches where the bark is missing become prone to fungi, decay and are visibly damaged.

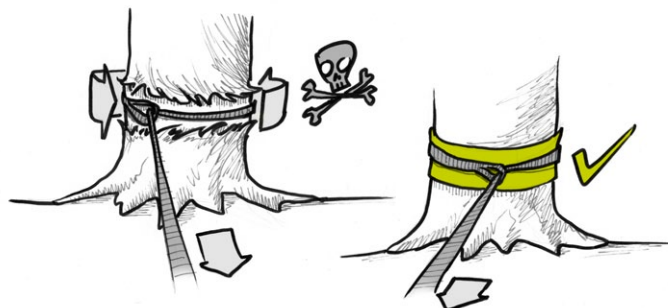
**Solution:** use carpet strips, robust felt mats or professional abrasion-resistant products between the bark and the slings.

**Important:**

- Use Abrasion resistant material! Insulation mats and thin blankets are not suitable as they wear through too quickly.
- The sling has to be able to move freely on the tree protection
- Adequate size (is there protection on all areas of the trunk that may potentially be impacted by the sling)



**Note when using girth hitches as an anchor:** Pay close attention to the central position of the girth hitch. Otherwise high shear loads might act on the tree.



**PRESSURE**

**Problem:** Slackline tension results in pressure being applied where the sling touches the trunk. In bad cases water and nutrient pathways in the outer layer of the tree trunk can be squeezed and damaged irreversibly.

**Solution:** Keep the pressure to a minimum by

- choosing trees that are at least 30cm in diameter (at the height at which the sling touches the tree)
- using wide slings. Further, spreading out the slings disperses the pressure throughout the largest possible contact area.

✓ Industrial round-section lifting slings, rated at above 1 ton WLL (maximum permissible load)

✓ Slings by slackline manufacturers (at least 5cm wide, ideally 10cm)

☠ Rock-climbers' webbing slings are not suitable!

Never too thin is the motto – both for the tree and the sling...

