

Wave, Tide or Ride, Follow the Guide



KEY TERMS

- **Catch pool** – A pool located at the bottom of a slide that ranges in depth.
- **Dispatcher** – The lifeguard at the top of a slide who is responsible for starting riders at the correct time to prevent injuries.
- **Emergency stop button** – Button that turns the water off in an emergency before a lifeguard performs a rescue, commonly known as an E-stop.
- **Flume slide** – An open or enclosed chute carrying a stream of water.
- **Fountain pool** – Also known as a spray pool, a shallow pool characterized by a variety of spray features.
- **Free-fall drop slide** – A steep slide (up to 70 degrees) that appears to drop straight down. Speeds can reach approximately 30 miles per hour (mph) range with the rider slowing down in the run out.
- **Gang slide** – A short wide slide ridden with or without a tube with a speed that is usually less than 20 mph.
- **Lazy river** – A long, narrow, shallow pool with a depth ranging from 2½ to 4 feet, which is designed in a winding path that allows riders to go around the river and return to where they started. Currents can be very gentle or strong enough to prevent the swimmer from making forward progress against the current.
- **Lily pad walk** – Large foam floats in the shape of a lily pad or other shapes, such as a log, that are anchored to the bottom of a shallow pool on which patrons try to walk.
- **Rip current** – Powerful, channeled currents of water flowing away from shore. They typically extend from the shoreline, through the surf zone and past the line of breaking waves. Rip currents can occur at any beach with breaking waves, including the Great Lakes.
- **River rapids** – A series of pools and drops between the pools that simulate riding an inner tube down a river.
- **Run out** – A shallow trough of water that slows riders before the exit of a slide.
- **Splash pad** – Concrete play area with spray features, such as spray guns, dumping buckets and geysers.
- **Surf beaches** – Beaches with breaking waves.
- **Traditional pool** – A swimming pool that is typically shaped in a rectangle or an “L” that has a shallow end that gradually slopes to a deep end and has no moving water or special features.
- **Tube** – A float designed to transport guests across the water. Tubes can vary in shape and size and can carry one or more riders.
- **Vehicle** – A tube, raft or mat used on a ride.
- **Waterfront** – A natural water environment, such as an ocean, river, lake or pond.
- **Waterpark** – An aquatic theme park featuring many types of attractions, such as wave pools, water slides and winding rivers.

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- **Wave pool** – A pool that simulates the wave action found along some coastal beaches. Wave pools are fan-shaped and typically range from zero depth to 6–8 feet. A mechanical system creates waves in a variety of patterns that cycle on and off at fixed times.
- **Zero depth** – A gradually sloping entry and exit point. In a waterpark, it is the shallow end of the wave pool where the water meets the concrete, allowing patrons to walk directly into the pool. Made to resemble a beach or lakefront.

OBJECTIVES

After completing the following activities, students will be able to–

Topic 1: Be Water Smart about the Waterpark

- Describe the different features of a waterpark.

Topic 2: Waterpark Safety—Here’s How You Slide

- Describe the correct riding positions for different attractions.

Topic 3: Be Water Smart about the Waterfront

- Describe different features of a waterfront.
- Describe what is different and similar about a waterpark and waterfront.

Topic 4: Planning the Perfect Day

- Plan and prepare for a safe day at the waterpark.

Topic 5: Picture Your Place to Swim

- Create a poster that reminds you how to stay safe at a waterpark or waterfront.

Topic 6: Think So You Don’t Sink—Surf Beach Safety

- Learn about rip currents.
- Describe how to survive a rip current.

Optional Activity: Your Great Waterpark Project

- Learn about waterparks around the world.
- Design a waterpark.
- Design a model of their attraction.

MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

All Topics

- *Longfellow’s WHALE Tales* DVD
- DVD player and monitor
- Wave, Tide or Ride, Follow the Guide poster
 - Optional: Follow the Guide stickers (one for each student)

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Topic 2: Waterpark Safety—Here's How You Slide

- Activity Sheet 11-1: Here's How You Slide
- Several inner tubes

Topic 4: Planning the Perfect Day

- Activity Sheet 11-2: Planning the Perfect Day

Topic 5: Picture Your Place to Swim

- Activity Sheet 11-3: Crossword Puzzle
- Activity Sheet 11-4: Word Scramble
- Activity Sheet 11-5: Word Search
- Large drawing paper
- Crayons or markers

Topic 6: Think So You Don't Sink—Surf Beach Safety

- Activity Sheet 11-6: Think So You Don't Sink—Surf Beach Safety

Optional Activity 7: The Attraction of My Dreams

- Activity Sheet 11-7: Searching for Waterparks
- Activity Sheet 11-8: Waterpark Fun Facts
- Activity Sheet 11-9: Creating Your Waterpark
- Activity Sheet 11-10: The Attraction of My Dreams
- Graph paper
- Colored pencils or crayons
- Computer



LEADER'S NOTES

- *Display the Wave, Tide or Ride, Follow the Guide poster at the front of the class. To begin a discussion about the poster, ask students questions, such as "What are some of the things that make these activities different than swimming in a traditional pool? What are some things that the people in this poster are doing to stay safer?" Refer to the poster throughout the activities on this topic. As an option, you may use an LCD projector to display the electronic version of the poster from the CD-ROM.*
- *The Longfellow's WHALE Tales DVD segment, "Wave, Tide or Ride, Follow the Guide," can be shown to support this topic.*

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INTRODUCTION

Key Points:

- Many people learn to swim at a traditional swimming pool, such as the local city or county pool or club pool, such as the YMCA or Boys and Girls Club.
- There are other great places that are “designated swimming” areas, such as waterparks, lakes, rivers and oceans.
- A designated swimming area means that it is an area that is intended for swimming.
- Before you go to a new swimming area, there are some things you should learn to be water smart.
- Let us start by reviewing some basic water safety rules before you head out to any swimming area:
 - Learn to swim well.
 - Read and obey all posted signs.
 - Never swim alone or in unsupervised places. Remember Longfellow’s rule: Always Swim with a Buddy in a Supervised Area.
 - Make sure all family members know where the lifeguards are stationed and that they swim close to the lifeguards.
 - Make sure adults are actively supervising small children and nonswimmers.
 - Know about the features of any swimming area, including any attractions or rides, before getting in. The rules are there to keep you safe and to have fun.

TOPIC 1: BE WATER SMART ABOUT THE WATERPARK

Recommended Grades Levels: K–6

Key Points and Discussion:

- Waterparks can be lots of fun if you are water smart, but they are very different from traditional pools.
- Unlike traditional pools, many people who go to a waterpark are there for the very first time. As a result, they are unfamiliar with the unique characteristics of many waterpark rides and attractions.
- Often they are so excited that they do not read the rules and procedures.
- Waterparks have a variety of elements not found in traditional pools, such as different types of moving water ranging from lazy rivers and wave pools to catch pools, which can be deep or shallow.
- Waterpark rides are designed to be fun and exciting—and speed is often one of the things that makes the ride a thrill.
- Ride manufacturers spend many hours developing the safest procedures for the rides. However, patrons must follow the rules and procedures and apply common sense to remain safe.

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- Safety procedures are all given serious consideration. Safety procedures may include—
 - The type of clothing worn.
 - The correct position to be in.
 - Whether riders use a “vehicle.”
 - How people get on the ride.
 - How they exit the ride.
 - The amount of time between riders to be certain the area is clear.

- How do you choose which rides to go on?

Answer: Answers will vary. Allow time for responses.

- Name one special rule for each of the following different types of attractions: wave pool, lazy river and slide.

Answers: Responses should include the following:

- *Wave pool: Always enter from the zero depth, do not jump in from the side.*
- *Lazy river: Remain in the tube at all times.*
- *Slide: Get and stay in a specific position throughout the slide.*

- Why are there height or weight requirements on certain rides or attractions?

Answer: Height and weight requirements make sure that a person is physically able to handle and safely exit the ride.

- Why would a ride or attraction require that a person be a strong swimmer?

Answer: Sometimes the ride or attraction has a strong current or large waves that could cause someone to get into trouble if he or she is not a strong swimmer.

TOPIC 2: WATERPARK SAFETY—HERE'S HOW YOU SLIDE

Recommended Grade Levels: K–6

Key Points and Discussion:

- At the waterpark, there are certain rules and procedures that help keep people safe. Some of the rules and procedures relate to what you can wear while others relate to how you should behave.
- Let's talk about rules and procedures at a slide. I will tell you certain things that are not permitted on the slide, and you tell me why you think that item is not permitted.

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Things not permitted	Reasons for not being permitted
Swim suits with metal objects	They can create scratches on the slide and could cause injuries to riders.
Loose eye glasses, including sunglasses	They can fly off and become lost.
Masks and goggles	They can cause injury resulting from the force created on the slide or by hitting the slide.
Life jackets and any other flotation device	They can interfere with proper body position for riding the slide.
Shoes	They can cause injury by getting traction on the slides and on the bottom of catch pools.

- Lifeguards are positioned in different places on slides.
- They are positioned at the top (dispatcher) and bottom (catch pool or run out lifeguard) of the slide. Sometimes they are also positioned at the middle of a slide.
- What is the job of the lifeguard at the top of the slide (also known as the dispatcher)?

Answers: Responses should include the following:

- Making sure the rider gets into the slide or tube correctly.
- Making sure the rider starts down the slide only when it is safe to do so. The dispatcher knows when to let the rider go in one of the following ways:
 - A signal from the bottom lifeguard
 - A lighting signal, such as a stop and go light
 - A timing clock
 - When the rider passes a particular point
- Enforcing height and weight restrictions. Height restrictions help ensure that riders have the necessary body control to ride safely. Weight restrictions help ensure that riders come down the slide at the appropriate speed.
- What is the job of the lifeguard at the bottom of the slide (also known as the catch pool or run out lifeguard)?

Answers: Responses should include the following:

- Signaling to the dispatcher when to send the next rider or to stop dispatching.
- Watching riders carefully as they exit the slide.
- Giving directions about how to exit the slide.
- Assisting any riders who fell off their tubes or have difficulty reaching the exit point.
- There are three types of slides: speed, drop and free fall.

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Activity:

- Have students demonstrate the proper riding position for a speed slide: (Feetfirst lying on the back, legs crossed at ankles, arms crossed over chest).
- Hand out Activity Sheet 11-1: Here's How You Slide. Have the students circle the correct riding positions.
- Next, place several inner tubes or inflatable tubes in the center of the floor.
- Ask for two or three volunteers to demonstrate how they should be positioned on the tube for a slide.
- Have the volunteers demonstrate proper position for going down a slide. Make any adjustments to ensure that the volunteers are in the proper position.
- Place two tubes together to simulate a double tube. Select two different students and place them in a correct riding position.
- Remind students that on some rides, the larger rider goes in front and on other rides, the larger rider may be in the back.
- Explain that the dispatcher is responsible for telling the riders where to sit.
- Have one of the students act as the dispatcher placing the riders and reminding them of safety rules, such as—
 - Keep your arms inside the ride at all times.
 - Do not get out of the tube.
 - Do not stop yourself by holding onto any part of the ride.
 - No horseplay allowed.

TOPIC 3: BE WATER SMART ABOUT THE WATERFRONT

Recommended Grades Levels: K-6

Key Points and Discussion:

- **A waterfront is a natural water environment, such as an ocean, river, lake or pond.**
- **You should swim only in natural areas that are designated for swimming and protected by lifeguards.**
- **Why should you only swim in a designated swimming area?**
Answer: A designated swimming area has been checked for safe conditions, such as being free of debris or obstructions in the water and water quality being appropriate for swimming.
- **Some waterpark attractions have features that are similar to waterfronts. There are other features that make them different, though.**
- **What makes a wave pool like the ocean or some larger lakes?**
Answers: Responses should include the following:
 - *Sloping entry*
 - *Waves*

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■ What makes a wave pool different from the ocean or a large lake?

Answers: Responses should include the following:

- *Hard bottom versus a soft bottom*
- *Someone controls the waves at a waterpark and can stop them if there is trouble*
- *Water temperature is controlled*

■ What makes a lazy river like a natural river?

Answer: Current

■ What makes a lazy river at a waterpark different from a natural river?

Answers: Responses should include the following:

- *Hard, smooth bottom versus a soft or sometimes rocky and uneven bottom*
- *Steps lead into a lazy river, sloping entry at a natural river*
- *Riders circle around to the beginning point at a lazy river*
- *Water temperature is controlled*

■ Just like at a waterpark, you should know about the swimming area before you enter.

TOPIC 4: PLANNING THE PERFECT DAY

Recommended Grade Levels: K–6

Activity:

- Hand out Activity Sheet 11-2: Planning the Perfect Day to each participant. For the younger students, you may need to just discuss the options. It might work to present them with multiple-choice options.
- After students have the chance to complete the activity sheet, review the answers from students who have made different choices of swimming areas as a group. For example, work through the activity sheet with students who selected a waterpark first, then review the selections with the students who selected the ocean and so on.

TOPIC 5: PICTURE YOUR PLACE TO SWIM

Recommended Grade Levels: K–6

Activity:

- Hand out a large piece of drawing paper to each student. Have them each create a poster and color it in. Tell them to include the following:
 - An attraction at a waterpark
 - Themselves having fun at the swimming area while following at least one of Longfellow's rules
 - A water safety slogan

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Key Points and Discussion:

■ Do you have a buddy with you in your picture?

Answer: If they answer “Yes,” tell them that they made a good and wise choice to have a buddy. If they answer “No,” have them add a buddy to their picture.

■ Are lifeguards in the proper position in your picture?

Answer: Their picture should contain some of the following:

- Dispatcher (top of the slide)
- Middle lifeguard if needed (such as lazy rivers and wave pools)
- Catch pool or run out lifeguard (bottom of the slide)

■ Are there rules posted in your picture?

Answer: Signs and height restriction signs should be posted at the entrance and at the beginning of the ride. If not, have students add signs and height restriction signs to their picture.

■ Is there rescue equipment in your picture?

Answers: Some of the following should be in their pictures:

- Ring buoys
- Reaching poles
- First aid kits
- Emergency stop buttons
- Rescue buoys
- Float lines
- Rescue tubes
- Backboard

Activity:

Hand out Activity Sheets 11-3: Crossword Puzzle, 11-4: Word Scramble, and 11-5: Word Search for students to complete while out of class.

TOPIC 6: THINK SO YOU DON'T SINK—SURF BEACH SAFETY

Recommended Grade Levels: K–6

Key Points and Discussion:

- Beaches with breaking waves are called “surf beaches.” Surf beaches have special features that can be fun. But they also have different types of hazards that you need to understand before you swim.
- Surf can be fun to ride, just like surfers ride the waves, but surf can also be strong enough to knock you over, and you can be hurt.
- Learning to swim in the ocean takes special skills. Do not assume that because you can swim safely in a pool that you can swim safely at a surf beach.

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- The main hazard at a surf beach is the rip current. Lifeguards report more than 50,000 rescues a year of people caught in rip currents.
- Rip currents are powerful, channeled currents of water flowing away from shore. They typically extend from the shoreline, through the surf zone and past the line of breaking waves. Rip currents can occur at any beach with breaking waves (surf), including the Great Lakes.
- There are clues to look for that may let you know that rip currents might be present:
 - A channel of churning, choppy water
 - An area where the water color is clearly different
 - A line of foam, seaweed or debris that steadily moves toward the sea
 - A break in the incoming wave pattern
- One or more of the above clues may indicate the presence of rip currents.
- It is difficult for most people to be able to tell if rip currents are present, and the clues are very hard to identify. Never assume that if you do not see one or more of the clues that there are no rip currents.
- Swimmers who are caught in a rip current cannot make any progress as they try to swim to shore. They sometimes panic, which makes the problem even worse.
- To avoid some of these problems–
 - Learn how to swim well.
 - Get instructions about swimming at a surf beach from a lifeguard or swim instructor who has experience at surf beaches.
 - Never swim alone.
 - Always swim at a beach protected by lifeguards. Even strong swimmers can become trapped in rip currents.
 - Check with lifeguards before entering the water to learn about the current conditions.
 - Obey all instructions and orders from lifeguards. Sometimes they will post signs or flags. Learn what they mean *before* you enter the water.
- Do you think swimming at a beach with breaking waves that is protected by lifeguards is safer than swimming at a beach that is not protected by lifeguards? Why or why not?

Answer: Yes. Lifeguards warn patrons of any unusual or hazardous conditions. Lifeguards can also help you if you need assistance.

Activity:

- Hand out Activity Sheet 11-6: Think So You Don't Sink–Surf Beach Safety. Have the students work in groups of three to five to complete the statements.
- When students are finished, read through the statements, pausing where there are blanks to allow them to tell you the answers. Be sure that at the end of each statement, the correct answers are clear and that students understand the correct answer.

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Key Points:

- If you see someone in trouble, get help from a lifeguard right away.
- If a lifeguard is not present, have someone call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number.
- Remember Longfellow's rule: Reach or Throw, Don't Go. Throw the person in trouble something that floats and yell instructions on how to escape.
- Many people drown while trying to save someone else from a rip current.

WRAP-UP



LEADER'S NOTE

Refer back to the Wave, Tide or Ride, Follow the Guide poster as you review the lesson.

Key Points:

- You should swim only in designated swimming areas—areas that are intended for swimming.
- Before you go to a new swimming area, you should learn things about the area to be water smart. You should learn what to expect and how you should behave.
- Remember these basic water safety rules before you head out to any swimming area:
 - Learn to swim well.
 - Read and obey all posted signs.
 - Never swim alone or in unsupervised places. Remember Longfellow's Rule: Always Swim with a Buddy in a Supervised Area.
 - Make sure all family members know where the lifeguards are stationed and that they swim close to the lifeguards.
 - Make sure adults are actively supervising small children and nonswimmers.
 - Remember that swimming in the surf is different from swimming in a pool or lake and that you should receive instruction before going in.
 - Know about the features of any swimming area, including any attractions or rides, before getting in. The rules are there to keep you safe and to have fun.

OPTIONAL ACTIVITY—THE ATTRACTION OF MY DREAMS

Recommended Grade Levels: 4–6

Key Points and Discussion:

- You are to complete a research project to learn about waterparks throughout the world using the Internet.

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- After you learn about waterparks, you will be asked to design your own attraction for a waterpark.
- You should first draw the attraction on a piece of graph paper.
- You will then create the attraction using clay (such as Play-Doh™), toothpicks, popsicle sticks, cardboard, paper and white glue (such as Elmer's™ glue).

- How many waterparks do you think there are in the United States?

Answer: According to the World Waterpark Association, currently there are over 1000 waterparks.

- How many waterparks do you think there are outside of the United States?

Answer: Over 600 waterparks.

- Why do you think waterparks are becoming so popular around the world?

Answer: Answers will vary. Allow time for responses.

- What types of rides are found at waterparks?

Answers: Responses should include the following:

- Lazy rivers
- Wave pools
- Various slides
- Spray fountains
- Splash pads

- Many parks are designed around a theme. Why do parks have themes?

Answer: Themes create positive experiences. A theme creates a story for your park with history and characters. This makes the rides more exciting and gives the waterpark a special look.

- If you have ever been to a park, what kind of theme did they have?

Answers: Responses could include the following:

- Tropical island
- Ice mountains
- Pirate island
- African desert
- Woodland mountain lodge
- Mayan temples
- Old west town
- Rain forest
- Snow ski village
- Jungle safari

- How do waterparks use landforms from nature to create their rides?

Answers: Responses could include the following:

- Lazy rivers—Riding down rivers, going through caves, grottos and springs
- Wave pool—Ocean and beach area

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- *Slides—Mountains and hills*
- *Islands—Located throughout attractions*

■ What types of jobs are available at waterparks?

Answers: Responses should include the following:

- *Lifeguard*
- *Dispatcher*
- *Shallow water attendant*
- *Food service worker*
- *Maintenance*
- *Management*

■ What could you do to begin training for some of the jobs available at waterparks?

Answers: Responses should include the following:

- *Take American Red Cross swim lessons*
- *Learn cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and first aid*
- *Take Red Cross GuardStart, Shallow Water Attendant and Waterpark Lifeguarding courses.*

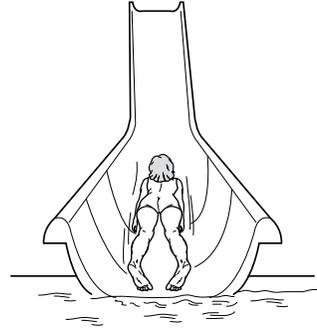
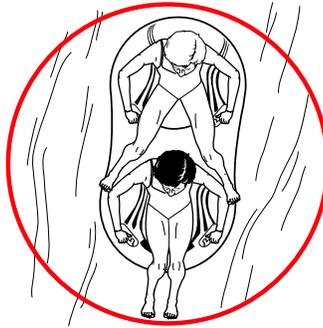
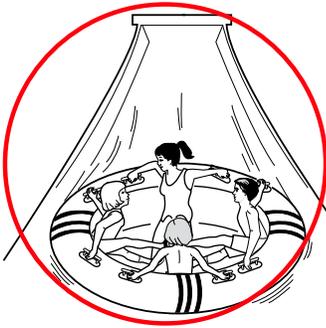
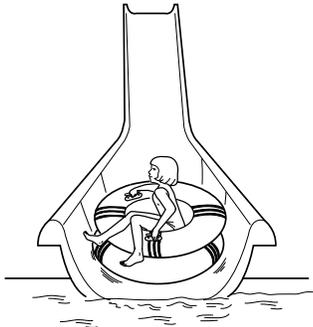
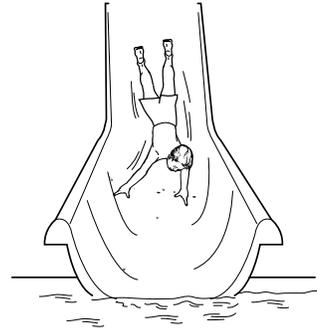
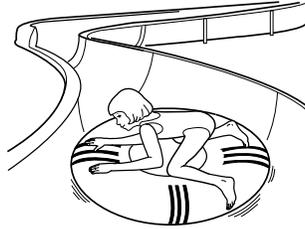
Activity:

- Hand out Activity Sheet 11-7: Searching for Waterparks to students. Explain that this is an out-of-class activity. Explain that, after getting their parents' permission, they are to search the Internet to learn about different waterparks and their attractions.
- Hand out Activity Sheet 11-8: Waterpark Fun Facts to students. Explain that they are to do research to learn some fun facts about waterparks.
- Hand out Activity Sheet 11-9: Creating Your Waterpark to students. Explain that they are to create their own waterparks. This includes making up the name, logo and attractions. They must also determine safety rules and procedures for the attractions in their waterpark.
- Hand out Activity Sheet 11-10: The Attraction of My Dreams to students. Explain that they are to select one of the attractions from their waterparks and make a model of it out of clay (such as Play-Doh™), toothpicks, popsicle sticks, cardboard, paper and white glue (such as Elmer's™ glue) and present it to the class.
- After an assigned period of time (for example, 1 week later), have students bring in their projects and explain to the class what the ride is and safety aspects (for example, rules and procedures, where they have the lifeguard stations).



Here's How You Slide

Circle the riders in the correct riding position.



Word Scramble



Unscramble the letters for each word. Use the clues to help you solve the puzzles.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. patrkwaer | <u>waterpark</u> |
| 2. dlirbweo | <u>bowl ride</u> |
| 3. vvarieyzi | <u>lazy river</u> |
| 4. avpiidrrsr | <u>river rapids</u> |
| 5. rtunuo | <u>runout</u> |
| 6. fulem | <u>flume</u> |
| 7. derlgfuai | <u>lifeguard</u> |
| 8. frattenwro | <u>waterfront</u> |
| 9. voelpoasw | <u>wavepools</u> |
| 10. pthlcoaco | <u>catchpool</u> |

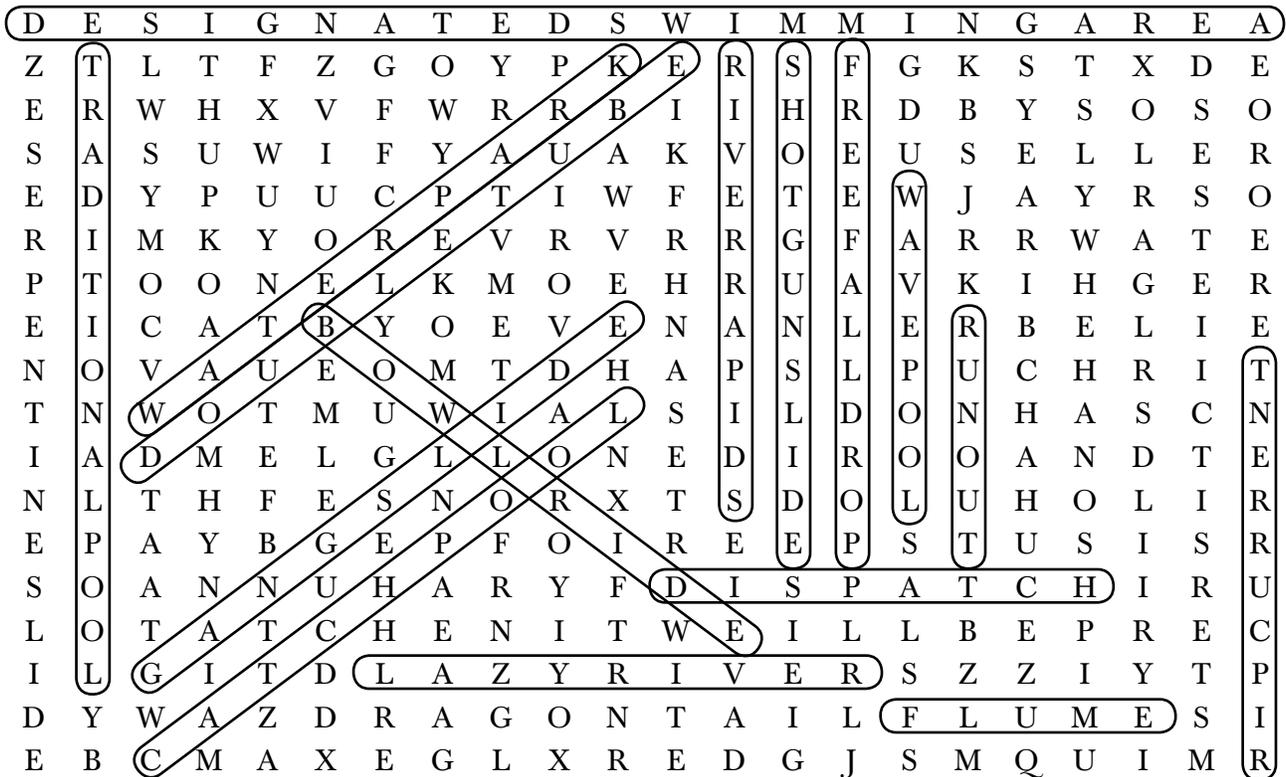
Clues

1. Park setting with various types of water rides
2. Slide on which the riders enter a bowl-like structure before exiting
3. Shallow, long, narrow continuous pool that riders can go around and return to where they started
4. Ride built to be like riding an inner tube down a river
5. Bottom of a slide that is a shallow trough of water only a few inches deep designed to slow the rider
6. Another name for a slide that can be open or fully enclosed
7. Trained person responsible for protecting and responding to patron experiences
8. Natural environment for swimming, such as an ocean, lake or beach
9. Largest pools in the waterpark, with water made to be like the wave action found along the beach
10. Pool in which riders enter after exiting the slide; generally 3- to 5-feet deep

Word Search



Find the hidden words listed below. They describe things you should consider before you go in the water. The words can run up, down, backward, forward or diagonally.



Word List

DOUBLE TUBE

WATERPARK

RIVER RAPIDS

DISPATCH

RUN OUT

WAVE POOL

TRADITIONAL POOL

DESIGNATED SWIMMING AREA

BOWL RIDE

GANG SLIDE

FLUME

LAZY RIVER

CATCH POOL

SHOTGUN SLIDE

FREE FALL DROP

RIP CURRENT

Think So You Don't Sink—Surf Beach Safety



Fill in the blanks to complete each statement.

If caught in a rip current, I should—

1. Remain calm to conserve energy and think clearly.
2. Not fight the current. Instead, I will swim out of the current in a direction following the shoreline. When out of the current, I will swim toward shore.
3. If I cannot swim out of the rip current, I will float or calmly tread water. When out of the current, I will swim toward shore.
4. If I still cannot reach shore, I will draw attention to myself by facing the shore, waving my arms and yelling for help.

Waterpark Fun Facts



After getting your parents' permission, search the Internet to find answers to the following questions.

Questions	Fun Facts
1. Where was the first "official" waterpark created in the United States?	Wet N'Wild, Orlando, Florida. It was built in 1976.
2. Where was the first indoor waterpark in the United States?	Polynesian Resort Hotel and Suites, Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin. It was built in 1989.
3. Where was the first wave pool in the United States?	Point Mallard Park, Decatur, Alabama. It was built in 1970.
4. What area is considered "The Waterpark Capitol of the World"?	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin. There are five waterparks in Wisconsin Dells.
5. Where is the largest wave pool in the United States?	Typhoon Lagoon, Orlando, Florida. It is 115 feet wide by 395 feet long.
6. Where is the largest indoor waterpark in United States?	Kalahari Resort, Sandusky, Ohio. It is 173,000 square feet.
7. Where is the largest outdoor waterpark in the United States?	Noah's Ark Waterpark, Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin. It is 70 acres.
8. Where is the tallest raft-ride water slide in the world?	The "Insane" raft-ride water slide is at Beach Park, Fortaleza, Brazil. It is 11 stories tall.
9. Where is the largest wave pool in the world?	Dino Beach Waterpark, Shanghai, China. It is 181 feet wide by 360 feet long.
10. Where is the tallest, fastest single-person, free-fall waterslide in the world?	The "Summitt Plummet" is at Blizzard Beach Walt Disney World, Orlando, Florida. It is 120 feet tall.

Answers as of June, 2008. Current information can be found at www.waterparks.com.