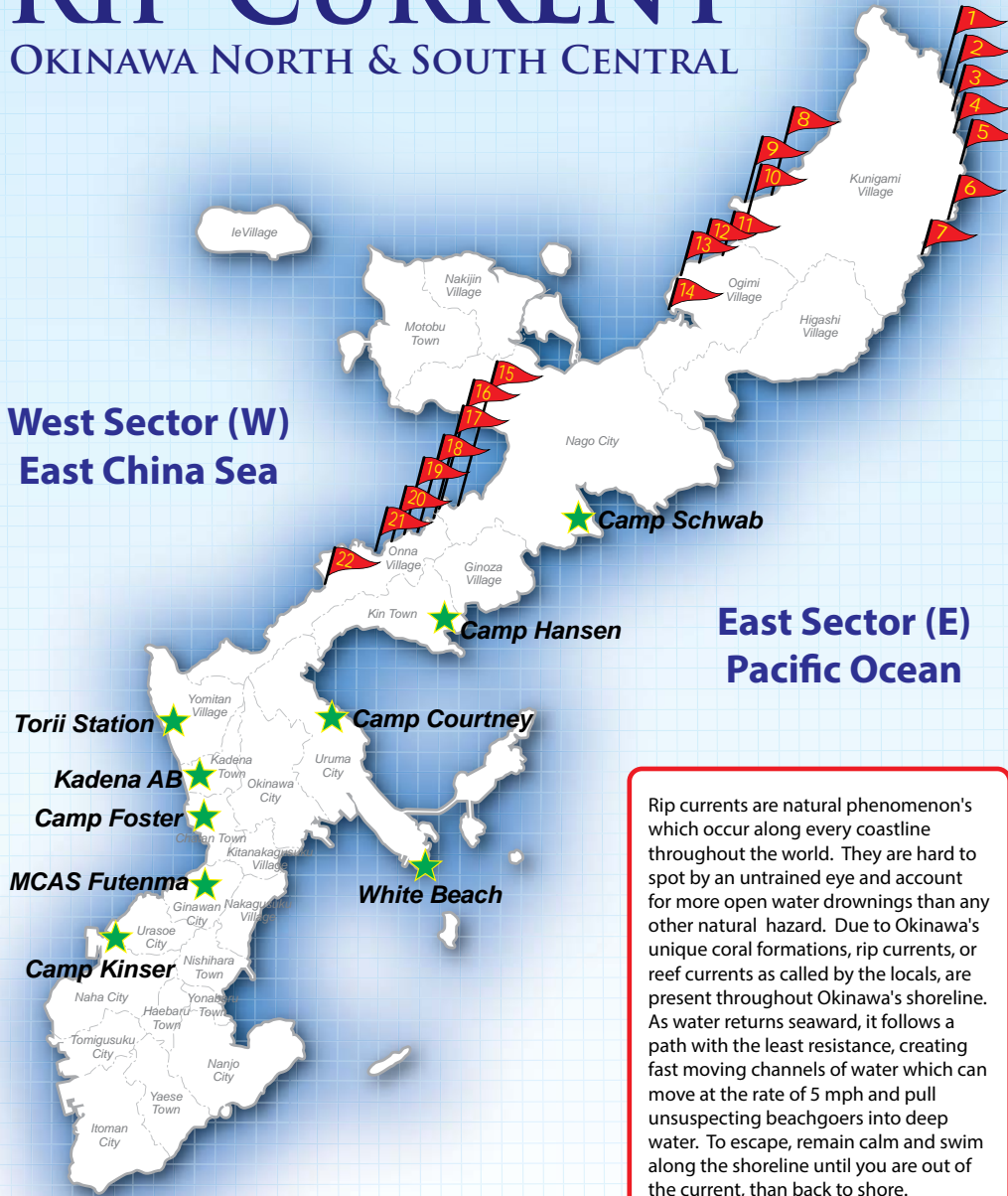
























RIP CURRENT

OKINAWA NORTH & SOUTH CENTRAL

West Sector (W)
East China Sea

East Sector (E)
Pacific Ocean



-  Kunigami Village Oku Fishing Port
-  Kunigami Village Akasaki South
-  Kunigami Village Iegawa
-  Kunigami Village Sосу estuary
-  Yagaji estuary
-  Ada Fising Port
-  Kunigami Village Aha
-  Kunigami Village Hentona Fishing Port
-  Okuma Rest Center
-  Okuma Beach
-  Ogimi Son Kijoka
-  Ogimi Son Oganeku
-  Ogimi Son Nerome
-  Shioya Fishing Port
-  Kise Bridge
-  Nago City Kise
-  Inbu Beach
-  Onna Village Nakama
-  Mission Beach
-  Near Yafuso Elementary and Junior High School
-  Onna Village Seragaki
-  Onna Village JGSDF

Rip currents are natural phenomenon's which occur along every coastline throughout the world. They are hard to spot by an untrained eye and account for more open water drownings than any other natural hazard. Due to Okinawa's unique coral formations, rip currents, or reef currents as called by the locals, are present throughout Okinawa's shoreline. As water returns seaward, it follows a path with the least resistance, creating fast moving channels of water which can move at the rate of 5 mph and pull unsuspecting beachgoers into deep water. To escape, remain calm and swim along the shoreline until you are out of the current, than back to shore.



Oku Fishing Port South (Kunigami Village)



Iegawa Estuary (Kunigami Village)