



marinestingers

protective clothing

Protective clothing (such as lycra body suits or neoprene wetsuits) offer a high degree of protection against marine stings as well as UV damage from the sun.

It is possible to be stung on exposed skin, such as hands, face and feet, but most stings occur on parts of the body that are typically covered by protective clothing.

While just about any type of clothing is better than no clothing when it comes to stinger protection, some common-sense rules apply.

- The more durable the fabric, the less likely it is to run, rip or tear, leaving the wearer with compromised protection.
- See-through fabrics do not generally offer sun protection.
- Pantyhose are less desirable than lycra because they may run easily, providing less protection. They also provide less protection from the sun.
- Some types of mesh fabrics have holes that are larger than tentacles and may trap tentacles against the skin causing additional stinging. As a general rule, Irukandji tentacles may be as fine as 1/5mm diameter; therefore fabrics with a mesh size greater than 1/5mm may not offer adequate protection.
- Loose or billowing clothing may trap jellyfish against the skin; tuck in any loose fitting clothing.
- Thick clothing, such as a neoprene wetsuit, may be too hot for regular wear during summer months.



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