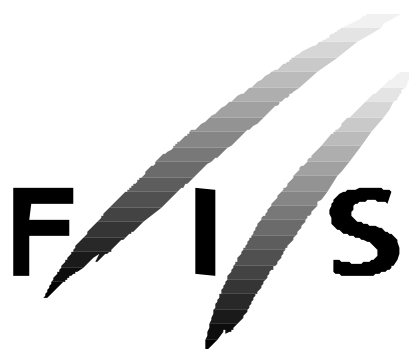




**FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI
INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION
INTERNATIONALER SKIVERBAND**

**FIS SNOWBOARD
JUDGES MANUAL**

2003/2004



**INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI
INTERNATIONALER SKI VERBAND**

Blochstrasse 2, CH-3653 Oberhofen / Thunersee, Switzerland

Telephone: +41 (33) 244 61 61

Fax: +41 (33) 244 61 71

Website: +www.fis-ski.com (<ftp://ftp.fis-ski.ch>)

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ORGANIZATION

The Judges Manual includes official rules from the ICR, FIS-Points-Rules, COC-Rules and WC-Rules. It is a highly recommended guide, but not an official rule book.

1. Selection of Headjudge and Judges for FIS events: Halfpipe and Big Air

1.2 Selection Criteria

All Headjudges and Judges for the upcoming World Cup season will be selected during the fall meetings of the FIS Snowboard Coordination Board at the latest. The Judges for CoC- and FIS-Events will be selected when the final calendar planning is completed.

1.3 Nations Nominations

The Nations propose the judges to the Judges Working Group*. The Snowboard Committee approves the FIS SJWG proposal. In case of OWG, WSC or WJC, the proposals of the FIS SJWG and the Snowboard Committee are subject to the final approval from the council.

There are no maximum WC events for judges but rotation is strongly recommended.

*) In case the SJWG proposes a judge, the respective National Association has to approve the nomination in advance. The SJWG chairman to be responsible for the Nations` confirmation.

OWG: Nations proposals to be made in the fall meeting approximately 18 months prior to the games.

WSC/

WJC: Nations proposals to be made in the spring meeting approximately 12 months prior to the event.

WC: Nations proposals to be made in the fall meeting of the respective season.

At level 2, 3 and 4 events several judges from the host nation will be allowed.

Lower level events can be used as test events for new formats (please see WG minutes).

1.4 FIS SJWG meetings

Annual spring meetings of the FIS SJWG to be established and continued. In any case, the FIS SJWG should meet during the finals or one of the last World Cup events.

2. Rights and Duties of FIS Snowboard Judges

2.1 A snowboard judge has the right to:

- Receive rule books and other materials to train as a judge
- To have access to the judges stand during competition
- Be reimbursed for their expenses (see item 5)
- Receive daily compensation (see item 5)
- Receive lift tickets during all training and competition days
- Attend all official events and functions
- Check results and judges memory boards
- Attend all official trainings

2.2 Duties of a snowboard judge:

- To have a thorough and complete knowledge of the FIS Snowboard rules.
- A FIS snowboard judge must attend a minimum of one international judges clinic each second year and also attend the national judges clinic each second year to maintain the judging license.
- Have a valid license and be qualified to judge at the competition concerned.
- Contributes to all judging decisions.
- Be bound by all the guidelines and rules set forth in the FIS snowboard rule book.
- Follow the FIS Snowboard judging criteria.
- Maintain their judging standard qualification.
- Judge each rider without bias regardless of their person or nationality.
- Be at the judges stand 15 minutes before the start of the competition or at the time announced by the Headjudge.
- Wait on the judges stand 15 minutes after the competition or longer if the Headjudge requests.
- If necessary, check and help with the calculation of results.
- Be at the team leaders meeting before the competition day.
- Inspect the competition site in due time.
- Watch the official training.
- If a Snowboard judge does not follow these regulations in all points, the license is subject to review by the FIS Snowboard Judges Working Group.

2.3 Rights and Duties of the Headjudge

- Is appointed by the FIS SJWG
- Shall have a valid judging license to Headjudge at the competition concerned
- Shall have a complete knowledge of the FIS judging procedure and follow the rules and guidelines set forth therein.
- Is responsible for the coordination of judges before and during competition.
- Is responsible to coordinate accommodation and transportation for all judges at the competition in question.

- Is a member of the jury with voting rights.
- Shall participate at all jury and team captain meetings whenever possible, the HJ should present the panel of judges at the last meeting before competition.
- Is responsible to see that all judges follow the FIS Snowboard judges criteria. If a judge does not follow the criteria, is not acting in a professional manner or is unfit to judge, the Headjudge may replace the judge in question. If there are no other judge available, the Headjudge can score the event.
- If six judges are present, the Headjudge does not give scores.
- Check results and judging memory boards with the other judges and confirm to the TD as soon as they are official.
- Shall complete the Headjudge report within 1 day after the last competition day. Copies to be sent to the Chairperson of the FIS SJWG and the FIS office. These documents are confidential.
- Inspect the location of the judges stand and construction at least one day before the first competition day, any revisions required to the judges stand to be presented to the TD prior to the last training day.
- Ensure that the standard of the accommodations and transportation are fulfilled:
 - All the rooms should be booked in the same hotel.
 - Hotels should be as close to the venues as possible.
 - The Headjudge should have a single room.
 - Scoring judges should also have single rooms. If single rooms are not possible, no more than 2 judges are allowed per room.
 - Organizers to supply contacts, names and phone numbers of hotel.
 - Transportation from the hotel to the team captains meeting and to the competition site has to be provided.
- Is responsible to collect the money for expenses and daily compensations for all judges from the Organizing Committee before the first day of competition.
- Is responsible for coordinating all judging requirements at site with the event organizers and the TD.

3 Judging Regulations

3.1 Judging Procedure

- The judges use the FIS Snowboard criteria at each FIS competition
- The judges shall work independently, unless the Headjudge calls a meeting.
- Each judge shall make a permanent written record of his/her scores at all times.
- In the event of a protest, the Headjudge and judges involved shall review the permanent written record and, if necessary, consult with other scoring judges and use any other means available to the Headjudge to review the protest. The Headjudge shall have the final say in determining the score that will be used.
- No scores shall be released as official until verified and approved by the Headjudge.

- For open scoring the marks are shown to the public immediately after the headjudges approval.

3.2 Number of judges

- At World Championships and Olympic Winter Games there will be 8 judges, this includes an assistant headjudge and a score verifier. Special provision may be added for a reserve judge. It is mandatory that all scoring judges be from different countries.
- There are 6 judges (including the Headjudge) at each FIS World Cup and at FIS Junior World Championships.
- At FIS CoC and FIS level events, it is recommended to use 6 judges.

3.3 Travel Expenses

- The least expensive routes shall be used to calculate travel expenses. Approval from the FIS Representative is required if higher expenses are to be incurred.
- Expenses shall be reimbursed as follows: airfare to be lowest class; ground transportation shall be paid; the mileage rate is: 0.5CHF per km. The rate for additional passengers is: 0.1 CHF. Travel arrangements to be approved by the FIS Representative.
- The daily allowance for judges is determined by FIS.

3.4 Organizing Committee Costs

World Cups

To be described in the respective books of duties between FIS and the Organizer.

Continental Cups (EC, NAC, SAC)

- At all Continental Cups the cost of travel and compensation must be paid to the Judges by the organizer.
- The FIS SJWG can decide to use only five judges at these competitions.
- Lunch for judges on training and competition days.
- Accommodation and meals (see above for World Cups)
- Travel expenses to events. Car travel km charge is set at 0.5 CHF per km. Air travel is to be booked at the lowest rates.
- The Judges compensation is to be paid for judging days and two travel days only, (e.g. 2 days - Qualification and Final day) ie: day's judged. The compensation is 50 EUR per day.
- In the event of a cancellation, the judges will receive compensation for days judged only. In the case of a competition being canceled the day of the competition, if the judges are on the stand, they will get the compensation for that day. The judges will get reimbursed for out of pocket expenses incurred as a result of a cancellation, this includes advanced air ticket.

4 Qualifications – License (Halfpipe and Big Air)

FIS Snowboard Judges

A, A-prov, B, B-prov can be issued by the FIS SJWG only. National associations can issue up to a C level license.

4.1 A-License

A-License Judges may judge at all levels of FIS Snowboard competitions. Be Head Judge at all FIS competitions including Olympic Winter Games and World Championships.

4.2 A-Prov

A-Prov Judges may judge at all FIS snowboard competition lower then OWG, but not Olympic Winter Games. Be Head Judge at FIS World Cups, Continentals and lower.

4.3 B-License

B-License Judges may judge FIS World Cups, Continentals and lower. Be Head Judge at FIS Continentals and lower.

4.4 B-Prov

B-Prov Judges may judge FIS World Cups, FIS Continentals and lower. Be Head Judge at FIS Continentals and lower.

4.5 C-License

C-License Judges may judge FIS Continentals and lower. A maximum of 2 C-License judges per Continental event is allowed. Be Head Judge at all National events.

| Licenses | OWG | WSC | WC | CoC | FIS | NC |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|
| A-Judges | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| A-Head-Judges | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| A-Prov Judges | | X | X | X | X | X |
| A-Prov Head-Judges | | | X | X | X | X |
| B-Judges | | | X | X | X | X |
| B-Head-Judges | | | X | X | X | X |
| B-Prov Judges | | | X | X | X | X |
| B-Prov Head-Judges | | | | X | X | X |
| C-Judges | | | | X* | X | X |
| C-Head-Judges | | | | X* | X | X |

*) Only a maximum of 2 (two) C-licensed judges per FIS Continental Cup competition

4.6 Prerequisite for a A-License

- Have judged a minimum of five (5) FIS World Cups in the last three years.
- Approved by the FIS Snowboard Judges Working Group.
- Have attended a minimum of one International FIS Judges seminars in the last two years.
- Have been judging for a minimum of four (4) years.

4.7 Prerequisite for a B-License

- Have judged a minimum of three (3) FIS Continental Cups.
- Have judged a minimum of 1 FIS Snowboard World Cup in the last two years.
- Approved by the FIS Snowboard Working Group.
- Have attended minimum of one International FIS Judges Seminar.
- Have been judging for a minimum of two (2) years.

4.8 Prerequisite for a C-License

- Have judged a minimum of five (5) competitions in their nations.
- Approved by the NGB Judges Working Group.
- Have attended at least one National Judges clinic.

4.9 In General

- A Nation can only issue a C-License. In order to get a higher license, the judges need to attend an International FIS judge's clinic and be approved by the FIS Snowboard Judges Working Group.

Snowboard judges selection criteria for Olympic Winter Games

- A judge must have a FIS Snowboard A-License
- A judge has to be nominated by the FIS Snowboard Judges Working Group
- A judge must have been a judge at a minimum of eight FIS World Cups (including FIS World Championships) two years prior to OWG.
- A judge should have a good command of the English language
- Judges should be from different areas, Asia, Southern Hemisphere, Europe, Scandinavia and North America.
- A Headjudge should have been a judge (not a Headjudge) at the previous Olympics.
- All National Associations can propose judges to the FIS SJWG, if they meet all the criteria.

5 Judges Training

5.1 Sanctioning of International judges clinics

All International Judges clinics/seminars are sanctioned by the FIS SJWG.

5.2 Selection of proctors/instructors

- It is mandatory that all proctors/instructors for international judges clinics have attended clinics and have been approved by the FIS SJWG.
- The proctor/instructor for international clinics shall be a FIS A license judge.
- Anyone qualified to teach at international judges clinic must submit their name in writing to FIS SJWG chair, three weeks before the spring FIS meeting.
- Selection of the proctor/instructor will be based on a number of factors:
 - Capacity to prepare the course material.
 - Attitude
 - Ability & Experience
 - Knowledge of the sport
 - Experienced Headjudge at FIS World Cups.

6 Halfpipe Judging Criteria for FIS World Cup

6.1 Five judges shall evaluate each halfpipe run using the follow criteria:

| | |
|---------|--------------------|
| 1 Judge | Standard Airs |
| 1 Judge | Rotations |
| 1 Judge | Overall Impression |
| 1 Judge | Overall Impression |
| 1 Judge | Overall Impression |

6.2 Standard Airs – 1 Judge

This is all maneuvers with less than 360 degrees of rotation. This includes aeriels with and without grabs, tricks on or near the lip, and handplants. Emphasis for judging will be on execution, difficulty, and variety. Riders need to perform no more than 50% of available hits in the halfpipe to maximize their potential score for Standard Airs.

Criteria Considerations

Standard Airs are all “straight airs”, and include any trick with less than 360 degrees of rotation. These maneuvers may be grouped into several “sub-groups” such as: straight airs, airs to fakie, fakie to forward, alley oops, switchstance airs, handplants and liptricks. To score a high variety, a rider should include a maneuver from as many sub groups as possible. For example, performing different backside airs with grabs can show good variety, but including a switchstance air, an alley oop, and an air to fakie, shows much greater variety... as well as increasing the difficulty. More amplitude will also increase the difficulty. For good execution the grab should be solid, the body maneuvered into the appropriate position, and then the grab released... all in one smooth motion.

6.3 Rotations – 1 Judge

This is all maneuvers with 360 degrees or more of rotation. This includes spins (horizontal rotations), flips (vertical rotations), hybrids (combination of horizontal and vertical rotations), as well as handplants and liptricks over 360 degrees. Emphasis for judging will be on execution, difficulty, and variety. Riders need to perform no more than 50% of available hits in the halfpipe to maximize their potential score for Rotations.

Criteria Considerations

Rotations can be separated into sub-groups including horizontal rotations, vertical rotations and hybrids. A key point: a grabbed 540 is certainly better than a 540 without grab. Again, variety plays a major role; poor variety may mean doing 3 frontside 540's all with different grabs - technically these are "different", but it doesn't show high variety. More variety means doing maneuvers that are more dissimilar, such as a 540, a 720, a McTwist, and a backside 360. Good execution for rotations means being smooth, precise, and under control during the trick. Difficulty increases with amplitude, and may also be increased by including stalling and/or off-axis combinations.

6.4 Overall Impression - 3 Judges

These judges will score the run by evaluating overall precision, including the execution of the run and the routine attempted. The OI judge evaluates the precise nature of the run in relation to maneuvers attempted, both individually and as a sequence. The overall composition of the run is most important as the OI judge evaluates the sequences of tricks, the amount of risk in the routine, and how the rider uses the pipe. The OI judges take falls into consideration and can deduct up to 25 % of the points of the run/judge for each fall.

Criteria Considerations

The OI judge looks at the overall routine of how the run progresses and flows, taking everything into consideration. This means the amplitude, difficulty, variety, pipe-use and execution of all tricks. Amplitude means the height of the tricks performed. Difficulty refers to not only the tricks performed but also the placement of the tricks and the combinations used. Variety refers to a good mix of Standard Airs and Rotations, performed on both walls of the pipe. Execution refers to the stability, fluidity and control of maneuvers performed.

The OI judge is looking how rider puts together the run to show a variety of tricks that are well executed and difficult. The OI judge looks at falls as not only affecting the trick attempted, but also on the next few hits since the rider may have lost momentum. The OI judges also consider the rider's intensity, smoothness and pipe-use. Thus high amplitude and higher risk taking will increase a riders score, as will attempting a difficult maneuver at the beginning of a run. Also sequences of tricks are important, for example, back to back 720's may be more difficult than splitting them up in the run.

6.5 Deductions for falls will be as follows:

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 0.1 – 0.4 | Unstable body, flat landings, missed airs, speed checks, flailing and sketchets. |
| 0.5 – 0.9 | Using hand for stability, hand drags. |
| 1.0 – 1.9 | Minor falls, body contact with snow. |
| 2.0 – 2.5 | Major falls and complete stops. |

6.6 Finish Line

The finish line indicates the final point of take off that will be considered by the judges. If a rider takes off and performs a trick on or before the line, the trick (and any fall) will count.

6.7 Split Scoring System: Considerations of the Judging Criteria

In the current system, the judges criteria is divided into three categories: Standard Airs, Rotation, and Overall Impression (x 3). Each of the 5 judges may give 0.0 – 10.0 points for a potential total of 50.0 points per run.

The split scoring system works as an integration of checks and balances. For example, a rider can't get a high score by impressing only the Rotations judge. In order to get a good score the rider needs to impress all judges by making sure to do well in each criteria. A good halfpipe run is not based on any one thing, but it is based on everything as a whole. The key concept is balance... this is what makes a good halfpipe run.

The main problem for the judge panel is to determine what's the ideal and what is not. To help judges in assessing a halfpipe run, three key concepts are considered:

First we have the concept of "variety". If the athlete can do a large number of different tricks, he shows a high mastery of the sport and is thus better than someone who can only do a limited number of maneuvers. A second concept is "difficulty". A good rider must be able to perform tricks that are difficult. Third, each trick must be performed with ideal "execution". This is where discrepancies in judging are often being challenged.... What is ideal execution? The answer - it's up to the discretion of the judge, such is the nature of a judged competition. For example: one who performs a method air by barely bending his knees and just touching his board has **not** performed the trick in a difficult and well executed manner compared to someone who grabs his board, pulls it over his head, holds it, and straightens his legs. It's up to the judge to make this discretion.

Obviously, experience and observation are the keys when it comes to judging execution, and difficulty. Therefore we must stress the importance of judge training. The best snowboarder in the world may also be the best or the worst judge. If a judge isn't properly trained, his scores will reflect it in their inaccuracy and inconsistency.

6.8 Tie-Brake

In the event that two or more competitors obtain the same score, the highest overall impression total score in the tied run shall determine the winner. If the overall impression scores are tied, the next step is to compare the individual scores by judging criteria. The rider with the greatest number of higher scores shall be declared the winner. If all of the above tie-break rules are the same, then the rider with the highest standard air score shall be declared the winner.

7 List of Materials

Judging Supplies

The Headjudge needs to receive from the organiser a variety of materials and staff to run the Halfpipe event. This includes:

- Supplies:
- Access to a copy machine
 - 10 copies of the official starting list
 - Copies of Memory boards
 - 40 of Overall Impression
 - 30 of Standard and Rotation
 - Box of pencils
 - Pencil sharpeners
 - Stapler and extra staples
 - 1 hand calculator (as big as possible, fresh batteries)
 - 2 large erasers
 - Manila envelopes (8 Total) for the score cards
 - Score board for results close to Judge Stand and up on start
 - Hot & cold drinks and a variety of snacks
- Furniture:
- Tables for seven people
 - Chairs for six people with backrests
- Staff:
- Official scoring secretary and three assistants to be used to run scores, record runs on score board (only if used)
 - Starter and co-starter

8 Checklist for Headjudge

Name of competition: _____

Before competition

- Judges have been selected for competition
- Judge A _____
- Judge B _____
- Judge C _____
- Judge D _____
- Judge E _____

Contact person from Organising Committee

Name of Contact person _____

Phone number _____

- Transport has been organised by Organisations committee
- Accommodation have been organised by Organisations committee
- All the judges know the judge contact person

Arrival

- Ski passes to all the judges
- Food coupons
- See if judges have arrived
- Check if the judges have good accommodation
- Check if there is something special going on ex :beer tickets to Party

Check Halfpipe with Chief of Competition and TD

- Inclination _____
- Length _____
- Width _____
- Fences _____
- Start area _____
- Finish area _____

Get input about Halfpipe from the coaches/ riders

Check judge stand with Chief of Competition and TD

- View over Halfpipe _____
- Enough height _____
- Large enough _____
- Stable _____
- In the centre _____

Competition Committee Meetings

First meeting

- Discuss competition program
- Discuss the material you need (list of supplies)
- Meet chief of scoring

Second meeting

- Discuss condition of Halfpipe
- Time schedule for program

OK from

- TD _____
- Chief of comp _____
- Chief of scoring _____
- Speaker _____
- Starter _____
- All assistants _____

Material for Judges Stand

- Radios
- Blankets
- Food and drinks (coffee, soft drinks, water)
- Judge cards, pencils, staples, memory boards, start lists etc.

Team captains meetings day before competition

- Introduce judges
- Report from TD and chief of competition
- Competition format and judging criteria
- Present Halfpipe program

Judge meeting night before competition

- Discuss the days official training in the pipe
- Discuss condition of Halfpipe
- Discuss judge stand
- Set the time for presence at the judge stand
- Assign judging criteria's to judges
- Transportation issues if necessary to Halfpipe

Competition

- Make sure that you have the FIS rule book

Arrive early to check:

- Judge stand _____
- Fencing _____
- Start area _____
- Finish area _____
- Discuss the order of seating
- Distribute starting lists and judge material to judges

- Practice scoring
- Radio check with TD and starter
- Placement of finish line (last point of take off)
- Check judge scores between qualification and finals

Post competition

- Wait 15 min for protest time
- Check result with chief of scoring
- Fill in Headjudge report and send it to FIS judges sub committee
- Participation at the award ceremony
- Thank members of Organising Committee
- All the judges have been paid
- All the judges have transportation arranged
- Closure with TD

9 Snowboarding basic trick dictionary

Centre of balance and axis

Centre of Balance: Is located at the level of the navel, where the three axis intersect.

Longitudinal axis: Runs across the width of the body, through the balance point.

Vertical axis: Runs from the head to the feet, through the balance point.

Lateral axis: Runs from front to back, through the balance point.

POSITION OF THE FEET ON THE BOARD

Regular: Left foot front.

Goofy: Right foot front.

It is very important to know if a rider is Regular or Goofy. (R or G)

It will be mandatory in the inscriptions of an event that the riders write in if they are Regular or Goofy also the Judges must observe and inspect each rider during the trainings.

It is a very important fact for the judges, because they must know when a rider goes with his basic or switch stance.

Normal/Forward: The rider goes forward in his basic stance.

Fakie: The rider goes backwards in his basic stance. The turn is around the tail (the nose takes off before the tail).

Switchstance: The rider goes backwards with his stance switched, mirror vice. A regular rider now goes like a goofy rider, and vice versa. The turn is around the nose (the tail takes off before the nose).

A REGULAR: Stance NORMAL/FORWARD – Left front foot.
 Stance SWITCHSTANCE – Right front foot.

A GOOFY: Stance NORMAL – Right front foot.
 Stance SWITCHSTANCE – Left front foot.

The tricks performed in Switchstance are more difficult, so it must be accounted for in the scores.

Frontside / Backside: Two turns directions can be determined. In Pipe the reference is the lip/wall, when the chest is in front of the lip/wall (Frontside) and if the back is against the lip/wall (Backside).

Alley Oop: Trick Uphill, in opposite direction of the hill. A frontside trick is on the backside wall and vice versa. All the tricks can be done with Alley Oop.

PARTS OF THE BOARD

NOSE = TOE SIDE

TAIL = HEEL SIDE

PARTS OF THE PIPE

LIP: Top of the pipe.

TRANSITION: Radius of the pipe.

FRONTSIDE WALL: Front wall.

BACKSIDE WALL: Back wall.

Frontside wall

Backside wall

A Regular:

Riders Right

Riders Left

A Goofy:

Riders Left

Riders Right

TRICKS

AIRS: Tricks over the lip of the pipe.

HANDPLANTS: Tricks in which the rider leans one or two hands on the lip.

LIPTRICKS: Tricks on the lip, not included in the other two classifications.

AIRS

Rotation under 360° (Around vertical Axis):

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Grab | Backside wall | Frontside wall |
| Front Hand toe side | Mute | Slob |
| Front Hand heel side | BS Air | Lien Air |
| Back Hand toe side | Indy | FS Air |
| Back Hand heel side | BS Stalefish/Freshfish | FS Stalefish |
| Back Hand tail side | BS Tailgrab | FS Tailgrab |

BS = Backside, FS = Frontside

- To Tail:** Landing the tail knocking the lip.
- To Nose:** Landing the nose knocking the lip.
- To Rock:** Landing with the board over the lip. (The nose points out of the pipe).
- To Disaster:** Landing with the board over the lip. (The nose points into the pipe).

These types of landings must be done on purpose, they wont affect the riders score as long as

- Lien to Tail:** A Fs air, front hand grabs the nose, and lands knocking with the tail on the coping.
- Body Jar:** Bs Air landing with the tail on the coping. Similar Lien to Tail, but only Backside.
- Half Cabs:** Fakie 180° to fakie.

Rotation over 360° (Around some axis):

Anyone of the previous airs can be performed with a rotation: 360°, 540°, 720°, 900°, 1080°, with or without grab:

Caballerials (Cabs): Fakie 360° around the vertical axis, BS or FS, (If it is backside caballerial, it is simply caballerial). I.e. Caballerial Indy Nosebone, Caballerial Tailgrab, Caballerial Lien to Tail...

| Grab | Bs/Fs wall |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Front hand toe side | Gay Twist |
| Front hand heel side | Less Twist |
| Back hand toe side | Caballerial Indy |
| Back hand heel side | Caballerial Stalefish |
| Back hand tail side | Caballerial Tailgrab |

STYLE OF THE TRICK:

Position of the legs on the board.

- Nosebone:** Back leg bent, and front leg boned (straightened)
 - FS Nosebone
 - Indy Nosebone
 - Tailgrab Nosebone
 - Stalefish Nosebone
- Tailbone:** Front leg bent, and back leg boned.
 - Mute o Slob Tailbone
 - Mc Twist Tailbone
 - Stalefish Tailbone

Sad-Melanchollie-Melon: Similar Nosebone, but grabbing with front hand heel side, and the nose points to the ground.

- Lien Sad
- BS Sad

Mosquito: Same as Sad, but the nose points to the sky.

Method: Is an air with the two legs bent with an angle 90°. The body bends backwards. Only the grab is heel side.

-Lien Method -Bs Method
-Stalefish Method

Straight Legs: Is an air with the two legs straightened.

-Fs Straight Legs -Indy Straight Legs

Japan: Is a mute air with the front knee tucked.

Crossbone, Tweaked: An air with a straight back leg and crossing behind the front leg.

- BS Crossbone - Lien Crossbone

John Thomas: Back hand grabs toe side, and the back leg tucked.

HANDPLANTS

Fs Invert: Front hand on coping, and back hand grabs toe side.

Miller Flip: Fs Invert 360°.

Unit: FS Invert 540°.

Bs Invert: Back hand on coping, and front hand grabs toe side.

Egg Plant: Front hand on coping, and back hand grabs toe side.

Egg Flip: Egg Plant 360°.

Mac Egg: Egg Plant 540°.

Andrecht: Similar Bs Invert, but grabbing heel side.

Layback Air: Only Fs. Back hand on coping, and front hand grabs toe side. (if grabs heel side is named Andrecht Layback Air).

Ho-Ho Plant: Invert with the two hands on coping.

Elguerial: Fakie to Andrecht (360°). Also can be performed 540° or 720°.

Fs Handplant Stalefish: Similar Fs Invert, but grabbing Stalefish.

Bs Egg Plant Stalefish: Similar Egg Plant, but grabbing Stalefish.

Stilmasky: Back hand on Coping, front arm between the legs grabbing heel side. (only Bs).

Jtear: Frontside 540° inverted, with back hand on Coping.

LIPTRICKS:

Rocks: The board lands perpendicular on coping, the nose points out of the pipe.

-Rock to Fakie -Rock & Roll (Bs Rock) -Fs Rock.

Disaster: The board perpendicular on coping, the nose points into the pipe.

-Fs o Bs Disaster -Cab to Disaster

Slides: Slide with some part of the board on coping, rails or some surface.

-Noselide -Tailslide -Lipslide (Disaster Slide)

-Bs o Fs Rock Slide -Bluntslides -Nosebluntslides

Blunts: Board in vertical position with the tail on the coping.

-Blunt to Fakie -Bs o Fs Blunt

Noseblunts: Board in vertical position with the nose on the coping.

-Fakie Noseblunt -Bs o Fs Noseblunt

Revert: Land a trick reverting in the transition.

-Disaster Revert -Noselide Revert

Nollie: Knock the snow with the nose and the tail takes off before.

Nose Pick: Static position with the nose on the coping.

Fs & Bs Fifty-fifty (slide with the board in longitudinal direction, along the coping).

Nosepong: Ollie forward knocking with the nose doing a nollie.

9.1 Glossary of tricks

Air to Fakie: Any trick in the halfpipe where the wall is approached riding forward, no rotation is made, and the snowboarder lands riding backward.

Alley Oop: A term used to describe any manoeuvre in the halfpipe where one rotates 180 or more degrees in an uphill direction; that is, rotating backside on the frontside wall, or rotating frontside on the backside wall.

Andrecht: A rear handed backside handplant with a front-handed grab.

Backside: The backside of the snowboard is the side where the heels rest; the backside of the snowboarder is the side to which his/her back faces.

Backside Air: Any air performed on the backside wall of the halfpipe.

Backside Rotation: Rotating clockwise for a regular-footer, and rotating counter-clockwise for a goofy-footer (e.g. backside 360). Note: When riding switch-stance, the exact reverse applies and a regular-footer will rotate counterclockwise and a goofy-footer will rotate clockwise.

Backside Turn: A turn where the heel edge faces to the outside of the turn while the snowboard is riding on the toe edge. In other words, a right turn for a regular-footer and a left turn for a goofy-footer.

Backside Wall: When standing at the top of the halfpipe and looking down toward the bottom, the backside wall is the left wall for regular-footers and the right wall for goofy-footers. If you ride straight down the centre of the halfpipe your backside wall is behind you.

Bevel: The degree of angle to which the edges of a snowboard are tuned. Snowboards used for racing and carving should have a greater bevel than, say, a snowboard used in the halfpipe.

Blindside: A term given to any rotation where the snowboarder has oriented themselves "blind" to their takeoff or landing and must stretch to look over their shoulder. Such a technique usually increases the difficulty. (e.g. A backside alley oop air in the halfpipe is often harder than a frontside alley oop air because it is blindside).

Boned: A term used to explain the emphasis of style in a trick. In other words, if someone "boned out a method" they would grab hard and create an emphasis of the manoeuvre such that his/her legs or arms may appear extended or stretched to a maximum degree. To "Bone" means to straighten one or both legs.

Bonk: The act of hitting an object with the snowboard (e.g. A tail bonk could be hitting a picnic table with the tail of the snowboard).

Caballerial (Cab): A halfpipe trick that begins fakie, spins 360 degrees, and lands riding forward. Named after skateboarding guru Steve Caballero. Also see Half-Cab and Gay Twist.

Canadian Bacon Air: The rear hand reaches behind the rear leg to grab the toe edge between the bindings while the rear leg is boned.

Cant: A term used to describe the angle at which either foot is positioned medial or lateral from a vertical axis. In other words, how much angle beneath your feet from side to side bends your knees together or apart.

Chicken Salad Air: The rear hand reaches between the legs and grabs the heel edge between the bindings while the front leg is boned. Also, the wrist is rotated inward to complete the grab.

Corkscrew: A term used to describe a sideways rotation, either free-riding or in the halfpipe.

Crail Air: The rear hand grabs the toe edge in front of the front foot while the rear leg is boned.

Cripler Air: An inverted aerial where the snowboarder performs a 180-degree flip. In other words, the rider approaches a halfpipe wall riding forward, becomes airborne, rotates 90 degrees, flips over in the air, rotates another 90 degrees, and lands riding forward.

Crossbone Method Air: A method air where the back leg is boned. See "Method Air"

Crooked Cop Air: Free-riding version of the mosquito air. See "Mosquito Air"

Detune: The process of dulling, slightly, the edges of the snowboard. Most people detune the edges around the nose and tail so they don't catch in the snow.

Double Grab: Basically, doing two separate tricks while in the air. One goes off of a jump, grabs the board one way, then grabs it in another way, then lands.

Double Handed Grab: Simultaneously grabbing the snowboard with both hands while in the air.

Duckfoot: A term used to describe stance angles with toes pointing outward, like a duck.

Effective Edge: The length of metal edge on the snowboard which touches the snow; it is the effective part which is used to make a turn. Therefore, it does not include the edge of the tip and tail.

Eggplant: A one-handed 180-degree backside rotated invert in which the front hand is planted on the lip of the halfpipe wall.

Elgeurial: An invert where the halfpipe wall is approached fakie, the rear hand is planted, a 360-degree backside rotation is made, and the rider lands going forward.

Erotic Air: Front hand grabs heel side, between the legs.

Fakie: A term for riding backward. See also Switchstance

Fall Line: The path of least resistance down any given slope.

Flat Bottom: The area in a halfpipe between the two opposing transitional walls.

Flatground: Term used to describe tricks performed on a flat slope without obstacles. (e.g. nose slide, blunt slide, tail wheelie, etc.)

Flex: Term used to describe the stiffness and pattern of how a snowboard flexes, i.e., stiff, medium, soft.

Free-riding: Snowboarding on all types of terrain for fun. i.e., no contests, no halfpipe, no gates, no rules, etc.

Freestyle Snowboarding: The kind of snowboarding which is mostly associated with riding the halfpipe, but which may also be used to describe any type of snowboarding which includes tricks and manoeuvres.

Fresh Fish Air: The backside version of the stale fish. See "Stale Fish"

Frog Air: Similar FS Air, with the arm between the legs

Front Hand: The hand closest to the nose of the snowboard. In other words, the left hand for regular-footers and the right hand for goofy-footers.

Frontflip: Mortal front.

Front Foot: The foot mounted closest to the nose. A regular-footer's left foot and a goofy-footer's right foot.

Frontside: The frontside of the snowboard is the side where the toes rest; the frontside of the snowboarder is the side to which his/her chest faces.

Frontside Air: A true frontside air is performed on the frontside wall of a halfpipe and the grab is Indy. The indy grab is with the rear hand between the bindings on the toe edge; in this particular manoeuvre, the front leg is usually boned. Technically there is no such thing as a "frontside indy," but sometimes it helps as a description. Also a frontside air can be any air performed on the frontside wall of the halfpipe.

Frontside Rotation: Rotating counter-clockwise for a regular-footer and rotating clockwise for a goofy-footer (e.g. frontside 360). Note: When riding switch-stance, the exact reverse applies and a regular-footer will rotate clockwise and a goofy-footer will rotate counter-clockwise.

Frontside Turn: A turn where the toe edge faces to the outside of the turn while the snowboard is riding on the heel edge. In other words, a left turn for a regular-footer and a right turn for a goofy-footer.

Frontside Wall: When standing at the top of the halfpipe and looking down toward the bottom, the frontside wall is on the skier's right for regular-footers and the skier's left for goofy-footers. If you were to ride straight down the centre

of the halfpipe, you would be facing your frontside wall.

Fs Invert: Front hand on coping, and back hand grabs toe side.

Goofy-Footed: Riding on a snowboard with the right foot in the forward position. In other words, the right foot is closest to the nose, furthest from the tail, and in between the left foot and the nose.

Grab: To grab either edge of the snowboard with one or both hands.

Haaken Flip: An invert done in the halfpipe where the rider approaches the frontside wall riding fakie. At the lip the rider flips backward into the pipe and rotates 720 degrees spinning frontside down the pipe.

Half-Cab: Cannot be performed in the halfpipe. It is the free-riding version of the caballerial in which one rotates 180 degrees from fakie to forward off of a straight jump. Also see "Caballerial" and "Gay Twist".

Halfpipe: A snow structure built for freestyle snowboarding. It consists of opposing radial transition walls of the same height and size. Snowboarders utilize the halfpipe to catch air and perform tricks by traveling back and forth from wall

to wall while moving down the fall line.

Handplant (Backside): A 180-degree handplant in which both hands, or the rear hand may be planted on the lip of the wall and the rotation is backside.

Handplant (Frontside): A 180-degree handplant in which the front hand is planted on the lip of the wall and the rotation is frontside.

Handplant (Layback): A 180-degree handplant in which the rear hand is planted on the lip of the wall and the rotation is frontside.

Hard Boots: Footwear designed for use in carving and racing. Boots are stiff and may use hard plastics to provide maximum support. Similar to alpine ski boots.

Heel Edge: A snowboard has two different edges. The heel edge is the one at which the heels rest.

High Back Bindings: A binding system that includes a highback component that extends perpendicularly from the board, lies flat against ones calf, and

provides support for the back of the leg, especially for edging and turning on the heel edge. Invented by snowboarder Jeff Grell.

Ho Ho: A general term given to any two-handed handplant.

Hucker: One who throws himself/herself wildly through the air and does not land on his/her feet.

Indy Air: A true "Indy Air" is performed backside with the rear hand grabbing between the bindings on the toe edge while the rear leg is boned. The term "Indy" may also be used to simply describe the location of the grab.

Invert: A trick where the head is beneath the level of the board and the snowboarder balances on one or two hands.

upside down at any given moment.

Inverted 180: See "Crippler".

Inverted 540: See "McTwist".

Inverted 720 (720 McTwist): An inverted aerial where the snowboarder performs a 720-degree rotational flip. In other words, the snowboarder approaches the wall riding forward, becomes airborne, rotates 720 degrees in a backside direction while performing a front flip, and lands riding fakie.

J-Tear: An invert where the athlete rotates roughly 540 degrees in a frontside direction while planting one or both hands on the lip of the wall. Invented by Mike Jacoby.

Japan Air: The front hand grabs the toe edge in between the feet and the front knee is pulled to the board.

Jib: Describes a type of riding that most closely resembles street skateboarding. "Jibbers" commonly slide rails, bonk trees and perform flatground tricks.

Late: A term used to describe incorporating something into a trick just before its completion and landing. (e.g. "A Method to Late 180" would mean doing a method air and at the last possible second rotating 180 degrees and landing fakie).

Leash: A retention device used to attach the snowboard to the front foot so that it doesn't run away.

Lien Air: The front hand grabs the heel edge and the body leans out over the nose. Must be done on the frontside wall. Named after skateboarder Neil Blender (Lien is Neil spelled backwards).

Lip: The top edge portion of the halfpipe wall.

Lip Trick: Any trick performed on or near the lip of the wall of the halfpipe.

McEgg: An invert where the rider plants the front hand on the wall, rotates 540 degrees in a backside direction, and lands riding forward.

McTwist: An inverted aerial where the rider performs a 540-degree rotational flip. In other words, the rider approaches the halfpipe wall riding forward, becomes airborne, rotates 540 degrees in a backside direction while performing a front flip, and lands riding forward. Named after skateboarder Mike McGill.

Mc Hawk: Fakie 720° Mute. Double Gay Twist.

Melonchollie Air: The front hand reaches behind the front leg and grabs the heel edge in-between the bindings while the front leg is boned.

Method Air: The front hand grabs the heel edge, both knees are bent, and the board is pulled to level of the head.

Michaelchuck: An invert done in the halfpipe on the backside wall where the rider does a back flip with a 180-degree backside rotation.

Miller Flip: An invert where the halfpipe wall is approached riding forward, the front hand is planted, a 360-degree frontside rotation is made and the rider lands riding fakie.

Misty Flip: The free-riding version of the McTwist. It is a partially inverted 540-degree front flip that is performed off of a straight jump. Therefore the approach is riding forward and the landing is fakie.

Mosquito Air: A halfpipe trick in which the front hand reaches behind the front leg and grabs the heel edge between the bindings. The front knee is then bent to touch the board tuck-knee style.

Mute Air: The front hand grabs the toe edge either between the toes or in front of the front foot.

Nollie: Much like an ollie, only you spring off of your nose instead of your tail. See "Ollie".

Nose: The front tip of the snowboard.

Nose Grab Air: The front hand grabs the nose of the snowboard.

Nose Poke Air: Any manoeuvre where you bone your front leg and "poke" the nose of the snowboard in a direction away from your body, usually while grabbing. (e.g., Indy Nose Poke Air).

Nose Slide: To slide along the ground or an object solely on the nose of the snowboard.

Nuclear Air: The rear hand reaches across the front of the body and grabs the heel edge in front of the front foot.

Ollie: A method to obtain air without a jump by first lifting the front foot then lifting the rear foot as you spring off of the tail.

Palmer Air: A kind of method where the grab is near the nose, the board is pulled across the front of the body and the nose is pointed downward. Named after Shaun Palmer.

Phillips 66: An invert where the rider approaches the halfpipe wall riding fakie, plants the rear hand on the lip of the wall while doing a "front flip" and lands in the transition riding forward. Named after skateboarder Jeff Phillips.

Plate Binding: A binding system in which hard boots, similar to those used in downhill skiing, are attached to the board by a flat "plate." Similar to ski bindings. However, most snowboard bindings are non-releasable.

Pop Tart: Airing from fakie to forward in the halfpipe without rotation.

Quarterpipe: A halfpipe with only one wall. In other words, a snow-sculpted shape that contains a transition and a vertical, and is used as a jump to catch air.

Rail: There are two rails on a snowboard, each comprised of a sidewall and an edge.

Rail Slide: To slide the rails of the snowboard onto almost anything, other than a flat slope. Some good rail sliding surfaces include: fallen tree branches/logs, the coping of a halfpipe, a picnic table.

Rear Hand: The trailing hand closest to the tail of the snowboard. In other words, the right hand for regular-footers and the left hand for goofy-footers.

Rear Foot: The foot mounted closest to the tail. A regular-footer's right foot and a goofy-footer's left foot.

Regular-Footed: Riding on a snowboard with the left foot in the forward position. In other words, the left foot is closest to the nose, furthest from the tail, and in between the right foot and the nose.

Revert: To switch from riding fakie to forward, or from forward to fakie, usually while the snowboard is still touching the ground.

Ripsey Flip: Backflip lien 360°.

Roast Beef Air: The rear hand reaches between the legs and grabs the heel edge between the bindings while the rear leg is boned.

Rocket Air: The front hand grabs the toe edge in front of the front foot (mute) and the back leg is boned while the board points perpendicular to the ground.

Rolling down the windows: A phrase used to describe when someone is caught off balance and they rotate their arms wildly in the air to try and recover.

Rodeo Flip: An invert done riding fakie or forward where the rider rotates frontside or backside while flipping. Can be done with a 540, 720, 900 and 1080.

Sato Flip: An invert done on the frontside wall of a halfpipe where the rider does a front flip with a 180-degree rotation frontside.

Seatbelt Air: The front hand reaches across the body and grabs the tail while the front leg is boned.

Shifty Air: A grabless trick where the upper torso and lower body are twisted in opposite directions and then returned to normal. Usually the front leg is boned.

Sick (Slang): An expression used to describe something really exceptional-- clothing, a trick, a run, etc.

Sidecut Radius: The measure (usually in cm) of the circle radius to which the sidecut of a snowboard corresponds. A small circle or sidecut (under 900 cm) will make tighter turns than a large sidecut (over 900cm).

Sintered Base: High molecular-weight base formed by the heating and compression of small fragments of P-tex. Sintered bases absorb and hold wax better and are more durable than extruded bases, i.e. they are faster.

Sketching: The act of riding along precariously and nearly falling.

Slob Air: The front hand grabs mute, the back leg is boned and the board is kept parallel with the ground.

Soft Boots: Footwear designed for use in freestyle and free-ride snowboarding. Boots are soft and pliable and allow a large range of motion while maintaining sufficient support.

Stalefish Air: The rear hand grabs the heel edge behind the rear leg and in between the bindings while the rear leg is boned.

Stance: The position of one's feet on the snowboard. Includes: stance types, such as regular or goofy, and also stance specifications, such as widths and angles.

Step-In Binding: Binding system in which no major manual adjustment is needed to attach and detach the boot from the binding. You simply "step in" and then pull a lever or a latch to "step out." It has been developed for hard as well as soft boot binding configurations.

Stiffy Air: Any manoeuvre in which both legs are boned and a grab is incorporated. (e.g. Mute Stiffy).

Switchstance (Switch): The term for performing a trick while riding backward. It is important to note that it's a specific term given to a manoeuvre that is performed exactly like riding forward. The only difference is the rider is going backward as if he/she were a goofy-footer instead of a regular-footer, or vice-versa, hence the term "switched stance." Thus, any trick may be performed switchstance. Also, see Fakie

Tail: The rear tip of the snowboard.

Tail Grab Air: The rear hand grabs the tail of the snowboard.

Tail Poke: Any manoeuvre where you bone your rear leg and "poke" the tail of the snowboard in a direction away from your body, usually while grabbing.

Tail Slide: To slide along the ground or an object solely on the tail of the snowboard.

Tail Wheelie: To ride solely on the tail of the snowboard with the nose in the air.

Taipan Air: The front hand reaches behind the front foot and grabs the toe edge between the bindings. The front knee is then bent to touch the board tuck-knee style.

Toe Edge: A snowboard has two different edges. The toe edge is the one at which the toes rest.

Transition (Tranny): The radial curved section of a halfpipe wall between the flat bottom and the vertical. A snowboarder pumps and rides the transition to gain speed, to catch air and to land.

Traverse: To ride perpendicular to the fall line. A halfpipe rider traverses from wall to wall in the halfpipe.

Tuck Knee: A technique where one knee is bent and the ankle bent sideways to touch the knee to the snowboard between the bindings. (e.g. Tuck Knee Indy Air).

Twin Tip: A type of snowboard designed for freestyle snowboarding. It has an identical tip and a tail so that the board may be ridden similarly in both directions.

Vertical (Vert): The vertical top portion of a wall in a halfpipe that allows the snowboarder to fly straight up into the air and not out of the pipe or into the pipe.

Wall: The wall of a halfpipe is comprised of a transition and a vertical section.

Wet Cat: A 900-degree rotation on a McTwist.

50/50: To slide with the board parallel to the coping. Also see "Grind".

180 Air: The snowboarder rotates 180 degrees in the air and lands riding fakie. In the halfpipe, the rider approaches the wall riding forward, rotates 180 degrees, and lands riding forward.

360 Air: The snowboarder rotates 360 degrees in the air and lands riding forward. In the halfpipe, the rider approaches the wall riding forward, rotates 360 degrees, and lands riding fakie. This trick may also be performed by riding fakie and landing riding forward; in which case it is called a caballerial. See "Caballerial".

540 Air: The snowboarder rotates 540 degrees in the air and lands riding fakie. In the halfpipe, the rider approaches the wall riding forward, rotates 540 degrees, and lands riding forward.

720 Air: The snowboarder rotates 720 degrees in the air and lands riding forward. In the halfpipe, the rider approaches the wall riding forward, rotates 720 degrees, and lands riding fakie. Of course, it may also be performed switchstance by riding fakie and landing riding forward.

900 Air: The snowboarder rotates 900 degrees in the air and lands riding fakie. In the halfpipe, the rider approaches the wall riding forward, rotates 900 degrees, and lands riding forward.

10 Trick Steno System

10.1 Non Rotations

| | | | |
|----------------|------|--------------------|-----|
| Backside Air | B | Air To Fakie | AF |
| Frontside Air | F | Stailfish | St |
| Mute | Mu | Nosebone | N |
| Slob | Sl | Japan | J |
| Indy | I | Fakie to Forward | FF |
| Tailgrab | Tg | Stiffy | S |
| Lien | L | Sad | Sd |
| Canadian Bacon | Cb | Roast Beef | Rb |
| Chicken Salad | Cs | Seatbelt | Sb |
| Crail | Cr | Handplant | Hp |
| Alley Oop | Au | Andrecht Handplant | Ahp |
| HoHoplant | Hopl | Dew Plant | Dpl |

10.2 Rotations (Horizontal and vertical spins)

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------|------|
| El geurial | Elg | 360° | 3 |
| Miller Flip | Mf | 540° | 5 |
| Frontside Rodeo | FR | 720° | 7 |
| Rodeo Alley Oop | Rau | 900° | 9 |
| Haakon Flip | H | 1080° | 1080 |
| Crippler | C | 1260° | 1260 |
| Backflip | Bf | 1440° | 1440 |
| Caballerial | C | | |
| Gay Twist | Gt | | |
| Les Twist | Lt | | |
| Michealchuk | Mch | | |
| McTwist | Mct | | |

11 Memoryboards

11.1 Standard Airs & Rotations

Memory Boards Judge: STANDARD AIR & ROTATIONS

Women Men Qualification: 1 2 Final: 1 2

| Nr | NOTES | 0-2 | 2+ | 3+ | 4+ | 5+ | 6+ | 7+ | 8+ | 9+ |
|----|-------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

11.2 Overall Impression

Memory Boards Judge: OVERALL IMPRESSION

Women Men Qualification 1 2 Final 1 2

| Nr | NOTES | Fall | Tot | 0-2 | 2-3 | 4+ | 5+ | 6+ | 7+ | 8+ | 9+ |
|----|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

11.3 Big Air

Memory Boards Big Air

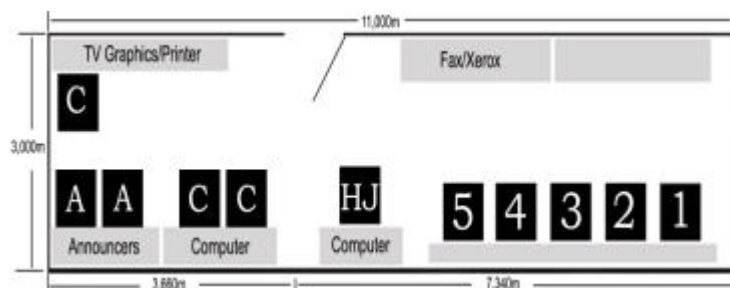
Men Qualification 1 2 Judge: 1 2 3 Final 1 2 3

| Nr | NOTES | 0-2 | 2+ | 3+ | 4+ | 5+ | 6+ | 7+ | 8+ | 9+ |
|----|-------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

12 FIS Snowboard Judges Stand Requirements

Explanatory Notes:

1. Permanent, fully enclosed buildings are preferred.
2. **Minimum size (HP)** of stand interior to be recommended 11m x 3m for FIS World Cup.
Requirements for FIS World Championships and Olympic Games may call for the stand to be larger.
(e.g. TV, video, computer, sound)
3. The stand is positioned so that judges, announcers, scoring and timing can see the entire course.
4. Entrance should be by staircase in the middle back of the stand, and have a door to restrict access during competition. Alternately, an internal staircase with entrance at the uphill back of stand can be used. **Entry can never be from the front of the stand.**
5. The entire judges stand should be adequately heated.
6. Computer/Announcer section **must be dry, heated and totally enclosed** against wind, snow and rain.
7. The stand is to have a sloping, waterproof roof. Cantilever roof in judges' section as per detail below.
8. Clean 110 volt or 220 volt mains power to be provided to front and back of the computer/announcer section.
9. The floor of the stand should be dry, slip resistant and free of obstacles and holes.
10. It must be possible for the judges to have visual contact with the announcer and scorer.
11. Portable toilet must be located close to judges stand.
12. **IMPORTANT:** If other users require space on the stand (i.e. TV, video, sound), sizes need to be increased to accommodate them, however the location and space reserved for FIS users should not to be compromised.
13. If the announcer, TV-Graphics and Copy machine is not more than 5 meter away from the Judges Stand, than the size of the Judges Stand can be smaller (minimum 6m x 2,5 m)



13 Competition Format for FIS World Cup in Halfpipe

13.1 Single Format (Finals: one out of two)

| | | | |
|--|--------------|--|---|
| Qualification 1 st Run: | Women Men | All Participate All Participate | 1-3 Qualify 1-5 Qualify |
| Qualification 2 nd Run: (start order is reverse of rank from Q1) | Women Men | 4-15 from 1 st Q Participate | 1-3 Qualify 1-5 Qualify |
| Finals 1 st Run (start order is reverse of Q2 and then Q1 rank) | Women Men | 6-25 from 1 st Q Participate | |
| Finals 2 nd Run | Women Men | 6 Participate 10 Participate | |
| Final Rank as follows | Women | 6 Participate 10 Participate | Best run of Final Run 1 or 2 Result of Q Run 2 Result of Q Run 1 |
| | | 1-6 | |
| | Men | 7-15 16..... | Best run of Final Run 1 or 2 Result of Q Run 2 Result of Q Run 1 |
| | | 1-10 11-25 26..... | |

13.2 Single Format (Finals: one out of two, all for 2:nd qualification)

| | | | |
|--|--------------|---|--|
| Qualification 1 st Run: | Women Men | All Participate All Participate | 1-3 Qualify 1-5 Qualify |
| Qualification 2 nd Run: (start order is reverse of rank from Q1) | Women Men | 4-all from 1 st Q Participate | 1-3 Qualify 1-5 Qualify |
| Finals 1 st Run (start order is reverse of Q2 and then Q1 rank) | Women Men | 6-all from 1 st Q Participate | |
| Finals 2 nd Run | Women Men | 6 Participate 10 Participate | |
| Final Rank as follows | Women | 6 Participate 10 Participate | Best run of Final Run 1 or 2 Result of Q Run 2 |
| | | 1-6 | |
| | Men | 7- | Best run of Final Run 1 or 2 Result of Q Run 2 |
| | | 1-10 11-25..... | |

First run: both riders with an unbreakable tie at 5 (men) or 3 (women) advance to the finals. One less rider advances from the second run. Second run: both riders with an unbreakable tie at 10 (men) or 6 (women) advance to the finals. There is one more rider in the finals.

13.3 Competition format for FIS Races and FIS Continentals in Halfpipe

13.4 Single format (Finals: two out of three)

| | | | |
|--|-------|---|---|
| Qualification 1st run | Women | All Participate | 1 – 3 Qualify |
| | Men | All Participate | 1 – 5 Qualify |
| Qualification 2nd run (start order is reverse of rank from Q1) | Women | 4 – 15 from 1 st Q Participate | 1 – 3 Qualify |
| | Men | 6 – 25 from 1 st Q Participate | 1 – 5 Qualify |
| Finals 1st Run (start order is reverse of Q2 and then Q1 rank) | Women | 6 Participate | |
| | Men | 10 Participate | |
| Finals 2nd Run (start order is reverse of Final Run 1 st) | Women | 6 Participate | |
| | Men | 10 Participate | |
| Finals 3rd Run (start order is reverse of Final Run 2 nd) | Women | 6 Participate | |
| | Men | 10 Participate | |
| Final Rank as follows | Women | 1 – 6 | Best two runs of Final Run 1,2 or 3 Result of Q Run 2 Result of Q run 1 |
| | | 7 – 15 16..... | |
| | Men | 1 – 10 | Best two runs of Final Run 1,2 or 3 Result of Q Run 2 Result of Q Run 1 |
| | | 11 – 25 26..... | |

13.4 Single format (Finals: two out of three, all for 2:nd qualification)

| | | | |
|--|------------|---|---|
| Qualification 1 st run | Women | All Participate | 1 – 3 Qualify |
| | Men | All Participate | 1 – 5 Qualify |
| Qualification 2 nd run (start order is reverse of rank from Q1) | Women | 4 – 15 from 1 st Q Participate | 1 – 3 Qualify |
| | Men | 6 – 25 from 1 st Q Participate | 1 – 5 Qualify |
| Finals 1 st Run (start order is reverses of Q2 and then Q1 rank) | Women | 6 Participate | |
| | Men | 10 Participate | |
| Finals 2 nd Run (start order is reverse of Final Run 1 st) | Women | 6 Participate | |
| | Men | 10 Participate | |
| Finals 3 rd Run (start order is reverse of Final Run 2 nd) | Women | 6 Participate | |
| | Men | 10 Participate | |
| Final Rank as follows | Women | 1 – 6 | Best two runs of Final Run 1,2 or 3 Result of Q Run 2 |
| | | 7 – | |
| | Men | 1 – 10 | Best two runs of Final Run 1,2 or 3 Result of Q Run 2 |
| | 11 – | | |

13.5 Competition format – only for FIS races in Halfpipe

13.6 Heat Format

Qualification:

Riders will be grouped into heats of 25-35 riders and all riders will receive two runs.

Finals:

20 men and 10 women are qualified for the finals.

Best run out of two will be used.

Final ranking as follows:

Women 1-10

11-end

Men 1-20

21-end

Best run out of 2

Result of Qualification

Best run out of 2

Result of Qualification

They will be scored based on the FIS judges criteria with a separation system, standard airs, rotations, amplitude and 2 x overall impression.

13.7 Double-up Format (only for Qualification)

Two groups of three judges (level A-B), all judging overall impression. Every competitor will receive 2 qualification runs and be judged from both judge groups (A-B).

The best score from group A and group B will be added as a result.

20 men and 10 women are qualified for finals.

Finals will be scored based on the FIS judges criteria with a separation system, standard airs, rotations, amplitude and 2 x overall impression.

13.8 Jam-Session (only for Finals)

12 men and 6 women will be in Finals.

Two groups of three judges (A-B), all judging overall impression. Each competitor to ride a total of 1 hour. The 2 best scores out of their runs added together will be the final result.

14 Construction of Competition Sites

14.1 Halfpipe

Halfpipe Definition

The Halfpipe is a channel constructed in the snow. The bottom of the Halfpipe is almost flat and it should be small bent with a nice continuation from the transition of the walls. The walls are concave and elevated to almost vertical. The Halfpipe is orientated directly in the fall line. The riders go from one wall to the other, to achieve the greatest Amplitude and the most difficult tricks.

Technical Data---Oversized Pipe

| | TECHNICAL DATA | MINIMUM | RECOMMEND ED | MAXIMUM |
|---|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| I | Inclination | 15° | 16,5° | 18° |
| L | Length | 120 Meter | 130 Meter | 150 Meter |
| W | Width | 15 Meter | 16.5 Meter | 19 Meter |
| H | Inner height walls | 4.2 Meter | 4.5 Meter | 5.0 Meter |
| T | Transition Radius Should be as an ellipse! | 5.0 Meter | 5.2 Meter | 5.8 Meter |
| V | Vertical | 40cm @ 85 | 50cm @ 85 | 60cm @ 85 |
| F | Roll out deck | 1 Meter | 1,5 Meter | 2 Meter |
| D | Drop in Area | Flat to 2 Meters | | |
| O | Outside fence from Banners | 0,5 Meter | | |
| F | Banner fence from wall | 1,5 – 2 Meters | | |

The steeper pipe.... the wider pipe, the flatter pipe....the narrower pipe.
The radius of the walls should be as an ellipse and should not be built as one radius!

14.2 Quantity of work

It is necessary to build the pipe at least 10 days before the event and the pipe should be ready 3-5 days before the competition. To build the walls you need 1-2 snowcats; it takes approximately 15 hours (longer in bad snow conditions). After the snowcats have completed the base of the walls, you need a pipe machine to make the whole pipe (walls, transition, bottom) smooth. If there is no pipe machine, you will need at least 10-15 people working with shovels to do the job of the pipe machine.

Starting platform

The starting platform is for the riders to drop into the pipe; it needs to be identical across the entire pipe. There should not be any disadvantage for regular footed or goofy footed riders. The platform should be flat and horizontal in order to allow the riders to start without slipping down the pipe. To access the platform, it is practical to cut wide steps in order to walk up on the top of the wall. During competition these steps should be outside the pipe and not in the inrun of the pipe. Then riders will sit in the steps and putting on their boards. In bad snow conditions, the platform can easily be made of metallic staging, wood boards and only a few inches of snow.

Inner height of walls

The inner height of walls is constant from the top of the pipe to the bottom.

Finish area

The finish area is extended past the end of the pipe and should be flat and level. The judges stand is almost at the end of the finish area and directly facing the pipe.

14.3 Choosing the site

Altitude

It is not advisable to build a Halfpipe at an altitude which cannot guarantee permanent snow through out the season.

Public Access

It is most beneficial to situate the competition stadium closest to public areas like the base facilities, lift stations, restaurants and villages. Thus providing easy access for spectators.

The Site

The site should be around 60 m wide, The Halfpipe, with decks included, must be estimated at 20 m. Also 20 m on each side of the pipe should be available for snowcats work. The site should be about 150 m in length. Allow 100 m for the pipe itself and 50 m for the finish, with the judge's platform included.

The Slope

The slope must be between 14 – 22 degrees for the inner slope of the channel. It is understood that the slope can be corrected when the Halfpipe is constructed but this demands more snow and more work. The slope can be broken at the start to the finish, but the inner slope of the pipe needs to be constant.

Lay of the land

A natural channel can be used, providing that the snowcat can pass in the channel and work on the top of the walls. The arrangement of a natural channel or the construction of an artificial channel in the terrain reduces considerably the snow construction and the maintenance of the pipe. Much less snow is necessary.

Lift, Electricity and Accessories

When choosing a site it is important that the facilities for material transportation, public transportation and electrical installations should be taken into the consideration

Orientation

NORTH or SOUTH orientation is the best while NORTH orientation guarantees permanency of the pipe and least maintenance, it is the worst for photographers (rarely sunny, half-lights, etc.) Riders suffer more from the cold with the walls often hard and icy.

SOUTH orientation is the best. It is warm for the public, for the riders and the organizers. It is also ideal for photographers but it requires more maintenance.

If the site is oriented EAST or WEST, one of the Halfpipe walls will be exposed to sunshine all day while the other is in shadow. One wall will be soft from the sun and the other wall will be icy because of the shadow.

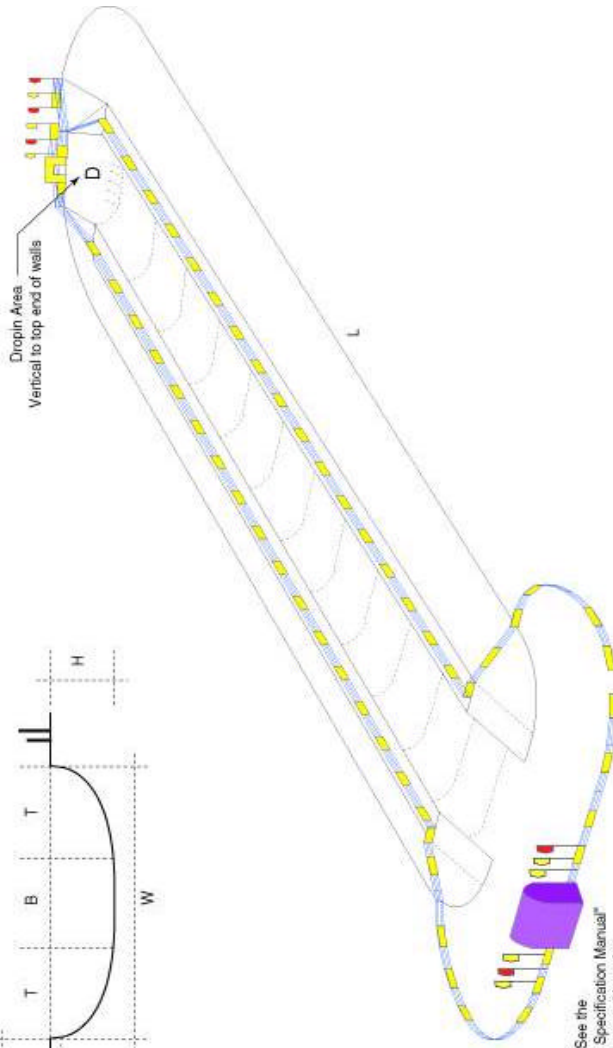
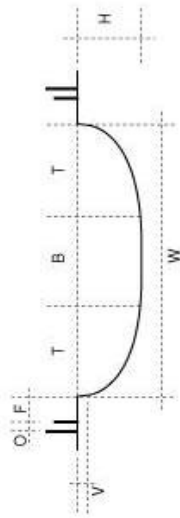
Snow

A considerable amount of snow must be moved for the Halfpipe construction. About 1500 – 2000 Cubic meters of packed snow. Equipment to take snow from an upper area down to the Halfpipe site is very important.

15 Halfpipe Site

| Technical Data | | Minimum | Recommended | Maximum |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Inclination | | 15° | 18° | 20° |
| Length | | 100m | 110m | 120m |
| W | Width (wall to wall) | 13m | 15m | 17m |
| H | Wall height | 3m | 3.5m | 4m |
| T | Transition | 4m | 5m | 6m |
| V | Vertical* | | 0.3m @ 85° | |
| B | Bottom Flat* | | 5m maximum | |
| D | Drop In Area* | | 2m | |
| F | Banner fence from wall* | | 1.5m | |
| O | Outside fence from banners* | | 0.5m | |

*These measurements are recommendations to aid in consistency between pipes.



See the "Judges Stand Specification Manual" for details on position, size & layout of the stand

16. Big Air

16.1 Big Air Technical Data for FIS World Cup

In-Run

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Pitch: | 22° | (±2°) |
| Length: | 60m | (±2m) |
| Width: | 8m minimum | |
| Flat area before jump: | 0° for 5-10m | |

Jump

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Width: | 5m minimum |
| Height: | 3m - 3.5m |
| Take off angle: | 25° |
| Jump take off to knoll: | 12m |

Landing Hill

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------|
| Pitch: | 33° | (±2°) |
| Width: | 22m minimum | |
| Length: | 35m | |
| Transition to flat: | 10m | |

Finish Area

| | |
|--------|---------|
| Width: | 30m |
| Depth: | 30m |
| Pitch: | 0° - 3° |

16.2 Big Air, Competition site

The Big Air site must conform to Specifications.

The Big Air site must be finished and ready for training at least one day before the start of competition. The drop in must allow the rider to have the correct speed for the jump and the landing has to have the correct angle to accommodate both flips and spins.

16.3 Training

Training for the Big Air is mandatory. There will be a starter at training to regulate the flow of the riders. Training times will be communicated by the Chief of Comp. during the first TC meeting.

16.4 Competition Format for FIS World Cup

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---|--|
| Qualification 1 st run | Men/Women | All Participate | 1 – 6 Qualify |
| Qualification 2 nd run (start order is reverse of rank from Q1) | Men/Women | 7 – all from 1 st Q Participate | 1 – 6 Qualify |
| Finals 1 st Run (start order is reverse of Q2 and then Q1 rank) | Men/Women | 12 Participate | |
| Finals 2 nd Run | Men/Women | 12 Participate | |
| Finals 3 rd Run | Men/Women | 12 Participate | |
| Final Rank as follows | Men/Women | 1 – 12 13 – 25 26..... | Best run of Final Run 1, 2 or 3 Result of Q Run 2 Result of Q Run 1 |

All runs are scored in the Big Air contest. Since the limited field size impacts final standings the entire field of twelve men and eight women will be ranked. All other competitors will be ranked according to their highest score of the two elimination round jumps

17 Competitors Equipment

17.1 Bibs

As per FIS specifications.

17.2 Helmets

Helmets are required as per FIS rule 2307. All competitors and forerunners must wear Helmets manufactured for snowboarding/or ski racing allowing clear vision.

18 Public Address System

Music will be used at Big Air events. The sound system must be powerful enough for the Competitor to hear the music clearly and without distortion while at the top of the Big Air course.

The chief of sound is responsible for the tapes or CD's during the competition.

19 Judges Stand for Big Air

The size of the scaffolding area must be 6-10 meters by 2-3 meters (see item nb. 12). The judges viewing area should be constructed to provide ample room for the appropriate number of officials and to provide room for viewing and all proper amenities for the operation of the competition.

20 Big Air Judging

- For each Big Air Event, 5 judges will be present during the entire event, plus the Headjudge. The highest and the lowest score will drop out and then add the three middle scores together.

- Judges must give scores during the Big Air events in accordance with the Big Air judging Criteria. They must be available to the Head Judge during preparation and throughout the event.
- Judges can use score cards to mark score by bib number and must keep a memory board to note the tricks, falls and other specifics.
- No discussions are allowed concerning competitors scores unless initiated by the Headjudge.
- No competitor, team representative, or spectator will be allowed to approach the judges stand or speak with the judges during the competition.
- Any protest or problem arising from the judging will be dealt with by the Headjudge and the competition jury.

21 Big Air Judging criteria

Each Judge shall use a ten point scoring system. Judges will score by tenths i.e. 3.8, , 7.3, 9.8 etc. Each judge will evaluate the run by overall impression and dividing the run into different components:

- 1. Control of the trick**
 - Execution
 - Difficulty
 - Control
- 2. Amplitude**
- 3. Landing**

21.1 Control of the trick

When the rider performs his trick he must show a perfect master of it. Execution of the trick has to be smooth, that means the body must be in good balance, arms have to be in control and not trying to keep balance by “opening the window” and shaking all around. Spin has to be demonstrated in one unique movement with a rhythm equal from beginning to the end. Rewinds in landings are not penalized if they are clearly done on purpose (i.e. land switch and revert to ride normal).

The grab (s) chosen has must be held as long as possible during the spin. Furthermore it has to be sharp. Unclear grabs such as quick double grabs and small handtouches are not good.

Basically we can say that if the movement performed by the rider looked easy, it is well done and executed.

The trick should be performed with good execution and high difficulty.

21.2 Amplitude

In Big air, amplitude is qualified by the combination of the height and the length of the jump done by the rider from the take off to the landing spot.

Because it is more difficult to master a trick with a bigger hang time, with the same execution of a trick, the rider with bigger amplitude will get more points.

A trick must be performed in a safe manner - not too long or too short is the best solution.

21.3 Landing

The landing is the final part of a trick (“the rider touches the snow again after completing his trick”). It is also the part of the trick that makes the difference between a completed trick and a non-completed one. In order to separate the completed trick from incomplete tricks, judges are deducting points for a bad landed trick.

Deduction range

0,1 - 0,9 point for minor fault: hand drag
1,0 - 1,9 points for medium fault: two hands down, reversing the trick due to instability
2,0 - 2,9 points for major fault: body contact with the snow
3,0 points for huge faults: the board is not the first thing to touch the snow

The deduction is taken from the score that would have been given with a correct landing.

For example, a rider not under control in the air could get 4,5 points for the trick and 2,5 deduction for a major fault, that would give him a score of 2,0 total.

22 Tie Breaking for Big Air

Ties will be broken as follows:

22.1 Elimination Rounds

Round 1: Competitors tied for 6th place men will be qualified for the finals. When a tie such as this occurs the number of qualified riders from Round 2 will be reduced accordingly to allow 12 men in the finals.

Round 2: Ties in round two will be broken by the highest round 1 score. If still tied the riders ranked on the same final qualifying place will advance to the final which will increase the number of competitors in the finals.

22.2 Finals (combined best two out of three different jumps): For a three run final the competitor with the highest single score (of the two combined scores used for the final ranking) will be the winner. The jumps should be different, if they are the same, only one will count of these two. If both of these are tied then the competitor with the highest non-combined score (3rd score) will be the winner. If these are tied, both competitors will remain tied and receive the same rank.

Table Top Course Specification

