



## Championship Rules 2010 – Wave Performance

1. Number of Eliminations
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    - i. No more than 1 single elimination shall be run on an event
    - ii. No more than 1 double elimination shall be run on an event
    - iii. Single and Double Elimination may be replaced by one Dingle Elimination
2. Scoring
  - a. The judging panel shall consist of 3 international judges with a background in kite wave-riding or surfing.
  - b. The point scoring system, on the basis of 0.1 - 10 is broken up into one tenth increments as follows:
    - i. 0.1 - 2.5 BAD WAVE basic maneuvers, no control.
    - ii. 2.6 - 4.1 AVERAGE WAVE basic maneuvers, good control.
    - iii. 4.2 - 6.1 GOOD WAVE major maneuvers, good control.
    - iv. 6.2 - 7.9 VERY GOOD # of major maneuvers, very good control.
    - v. 8.0 - 10.0 EXCELLENT WAVE radical maneuvers, good control.
  - c. If a judge misses a wave, or part of a wave, he will put an M in the square of the manual sheet, and that score will be tabulated at the end of the heat by the Head judge and will be the average of the other two judges scores.
  - d. The contest director will determine the number of waves to be scored on each heat at the beginning of the competition, taking into consideration the wave conditions for the day. This could be modified at the beginning of each round if conditions change drastically during the day.
  - e. The scoring sheets will be shown upon request to a competitor, as long as that competitor competed on that heat.
  - f. The judge's decision cannot be appealed.
  - g. The head judge has the power to rerun a heat, when he firmly believes there is a big discrepancy in the judging scores.
3. Judging Criteria
  - a. The judging criteria will be based in the following:

The rider must perform radical maneuvers in the critical section of a wave with Speed, Power and Flow to maximize scoring potential. Progressive wave riding as well as Variety of Repertoire, will be taken into consideration when rewarding points for waves ridden. The rider who executes this criteria with the maximum degree of difficulty and commitment on the waves shall be rewarded with the higher scores.
  - b. The criteria shall be broken into 3 main sections for evaluation.
  - c. Radical Controlled Maneuvers

This is by far the most important part of the criteria. Modern day maneuvers basically constitute change of direction of the board on the wave (not the surfer on



the board). Such maneuvers would include re-entries, cutbacks, floaters, aerials, tube rides etc. How radical they are, followed by the amount of control and commitment put into each of them, will determine how high they will score.

#### POWER COMMITMENT CONTROL

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE, EVEN IF A SURFER HAS COMPLETED 90% OF A MANOEUVRE, IT WILL NOT SCORE IF HE LOSES CONTROL AND FALLS OFF.

#### d. Most Critical Section

This part of the criteria describes the positions on the wave manoeuvres should be performed to score the maximum points.

THE CRITICAL SECTION OF THE WAVE IS THE "POCKET ", CLOSEST TO THE CURL. The degree of commitment and the risk involved in performing close to the curl is the reason that it scores higher. The most important critical section of the wave is the first section " OUT THE BACK".

Degree of difficulty and risk taken = reward.

#### e. Best Waves

WAVE SELECTION IS THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR FOR A SURFER IN HIS HEAT.

The wave that he selects will dictate the maneuvers he is able to perform. Today there is less emphasis put on wave size in small to medium conditions due to the fact that the best waves may not necessarily be the biggest. However in a contest with big wave conditions, the most important part of the Criteria would be the size. The surfer who is prepared to catch the biggest waves and do the maneuvers shows the greatest commitment. A surfer does not automatically score high because of wave size or quality. The surfer must comply with the first section of the Criteria and wave selection to capitalize on full scoring potential.

- f. When a rider is going out to see and he makes a transition maneuver to change direction and catch the wave, such action wont count in the wave riding score and the judges will only start judging the wave once he riders starts riding it.
- g. When a riders wipes out on the wave his score will be counted until the point at which he wiped out.
- h. If a rider is already riding a wave when the heat ends this wave will count on its entirety and the judges will score it.
- i. Using the energy generated from the kite to surf the wave wont penalize the rider, however a rider that uses exclusively the energy generated by the wave to surf the wave will score higher than a rider that uses the energy of the kite during his wave riding.
- j. The use of foot-straps wont penalize the rider that uses them over one that doesn't. However it will be taken in to consideration when doing maneuvers like aerials, floaters, 360, etc.... due to the higher difficulty of performing such maneuvers without foot-straps.



4. Start and Finish

a. Heats shall be started with the following system:

red flag up	Warning	Begin of Transition
red flag removed, yellow flag up	Preparatory	1 minute to the start
yellow flag removed, green flag up	Starting	start

b. Heats shall be finished with the following system:

green flag removed	Warning	1 minutes to the finish
red flag up	Finish	Begin of next Transition

5. Heat and Transition Duration

Heat and Transition Duration shall be posted at least 15 minutes before the heat in question on the Official Noticeboard

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7. Re-Running of Heats

The Head Judge may re-run heats in case of discrepancies in the judging sheets. Whenever possible, the decision to re-run heats shall be made before announcing a winner of the heat in question.

8. Judging Sheets availability for Competitors

Competitors may check their own judging sheets only with the judges.

9. Appeals against Judges

If competitors feel to be disadvantaged by certain judges they shall report this in writing to the Organizing Authority or their representatives at the end of the competition day.