



**WORLD
AQUATICS**

TEAM ACROBATICS CATALOGUE

**In force as of September 1, 2024
Catalogue 2 Version 1.3**

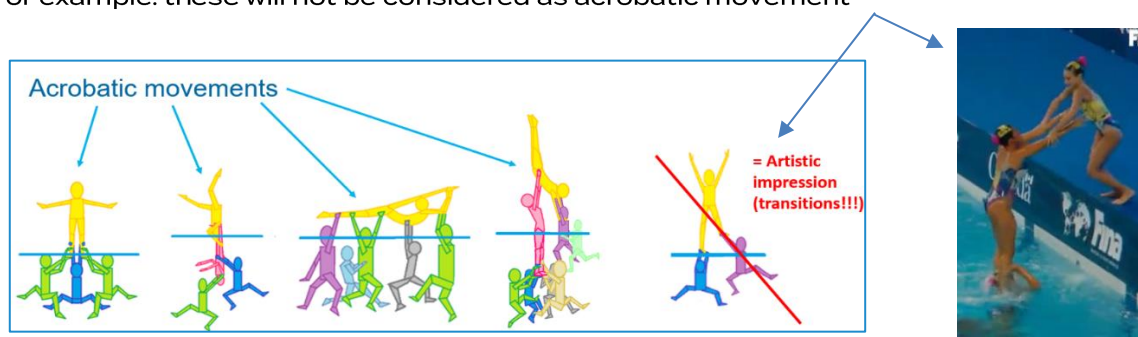
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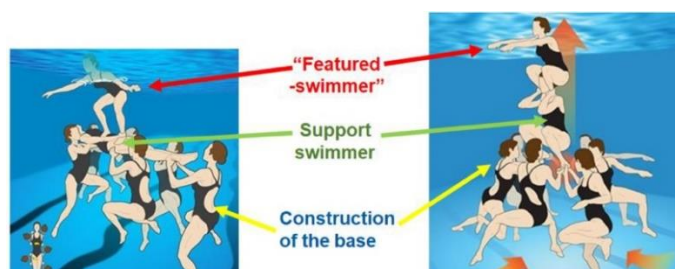
CLASSIFICATION OF ACROBATIC MOVEMENTS, GROUPS, AND TERMINOLOGY

IMPORTANT TERMINOLOGY

- Acrobatic movement:** General term for jumps, throws, lifts, stacks, platforms, etc., which is an integral part of artistic swimming routines that demonstrate spectacular gymnastic feats and/or risky actions in the air, on a balancing support, or in combination, and are achieved with the assistance of other swimmers. A team acrobatic movement is considered as an Element, starting from 4 swimmers and more (for example: 3 base-swimmers + 1 featured-swimmer; or 2 base-swimmers + 1 support-swimmer who pushes 1 featured-swimmer). They must start and finish in the water! Acrobatic actions involving 3 swimmers or less are considered as pair acrobatics or pair assisted actions.
- For example: these will not be considered as acrobatic movement



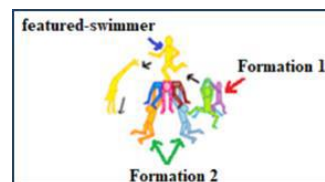
- Base-swimmer:** role of swimmer consists of pushing/lifting the featured-swimmer/s or the support-swimmer/s with the featured-swimmer on top.
- Support-swimmer (middle):** swimmer working or maintaining position on top of the base-swimmer(s) in a "three tier/level" construction. Example: stack, standard platform, and "Sq" construction in group A.
- Featured-swimmer (flyer or featured performer):** top swimmer who executes the acrobatic actions or movements on the support or in the air.
- Construction:** generalized name for collaborated work of all athletes according to their assigned role in the acrobatic movement (base + support + featured-swimmer/s). The construction is the "idea", "skeleton", "architecture" of the acrobatic movement.
- Construction of the base:** name of the coordinated actions of team members to form a support (under or at the water's surface) from which (or on which) one or more "featured-swimmer/s" execute acrobatic actions. It includes the base-swimmers, and sometimes spotter/s.



- **Spotter (“helper”)**: one swimmer, with a role of additional support (lift or push) inside the construction. Usually placed close to the “main” construction. In most of the cases they are attached to the featured-swimmer, but there are exceptions. It is possible to have few (1-4) separate spotters or “pair” of spotters (aka “pair-boost”). Their role is to provide additional support/assistance to the featured-swimmer/s and sometimes to the support-swimmer/s (usually it is specified in the description of the construction, connection or bonus).
- For example: a featured-swimmer is lifted on a stack head-down in an owl position and one spotter is holding the front foot of the featured-swimmer.



- **Formation**: two or more groups of swimmers, from which construction is comprised. Well synchronized actions of this group guarantee the execution of acrobatic movements. Without proper work from one of the formations, usually a whole acrobatic movement will fail.

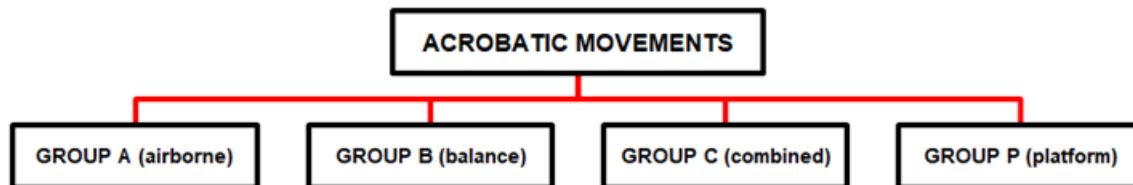


- **Jump**: when a featured-swimmer jumps from the construction using their legs to become airborne with a “repulsion phase”.
- **Throw**: when a featured-swimmer is thrown in the air by the construction of the base or support-swimmer/s. There’s no “repulsion phase” by the feet of the featured-swimmer.
- For example: featured-swimmer is head-down and is pushed and thrown in the air by support-swimmer’s legs.
- **Stack**: when a featured-swimmer sits, stands or lays on “support-athlete/s” which is/are in a vertical body position (head-down or head-up).
- **Lift**: when a featured-swimmer sits, stands or lays on base-swimmers. The featured-swimmer must be lifted up (away) from water’s surface (as high as possible) to be considered as a lift.
- **Onto the support**: when the featured-swimmer jumps from one formation onto another formation and remains on it until the submergence.
- **Through the support**: when the featured-swimmer jumps and passes through another formation (slight touch and continues moving)
- **Platform (Standard)**: coordinated actions of base-swimmers where they lift from underwater a support-swimmer in horizontal position; and the featured-swimmer stands, sits, or lays on the support-swimmer. Some platforms may be formed at the surface.
- **Floats**: coordinated actions of base-swimmers and/or support-swimmers that form a stable geometric figure (from legs, hands or both) at the surface on which a featured-swimmer executes movements. In some exceptions, floats can be lifted from underwater.

MAIN GROUPS

All the acrobatic movements are divided into 4 Main Groups:

- A - stands for “airborne”
 - All elements in this group are performed by a featured-swimmer in the air.
- B - stands for “balance”
 - Acrobatic movements in this group are performed on a support/base, with connection between support-swimmer/s or base-swimmers from beginning to end.
- P - stands for “platform”
 - The coordinated effort of team members to form a stable support on which one or more swimmers is lifted to pose or perform actions. May have jump or “dismount” ending (water entrance).
- C - stands for “combined”
 - Encompasses combination of the characteristics of all three groups above in the same acro.



To begin the classification process, videos of past World and European Championships from the years 2008-2024 and some other international competitions in the early 2000s were analysed. This facilitated the classification of acrobatic movements into these 4 main groups.

ALGORITHM FOR THE TOTAL DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY

The “basic” algorithm for calculating DD of each acrobatic movement is:

$$\mathbf{BM} + \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{P} + \mathbf{R} + \mathbf{T} + \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{DD}$$

BM- Base Mark of 0.5 points (“start of the value”)

C - construction

S - area of support and type of connection

D - direction

P - position/s

R - rotation of construction

T - the plane and degree of rotation

B - bonus

DD - degree of difficulty

Note: not every acro needs to have all the components

The Base Mark for all the Main Groups is the same and has a value of 0.5.

The Base Mark is a starting point for the acro code. It means that the DDs of each component will be added to the base mark value.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES & RULES

TWO ACROBATIC MOVEMENTS

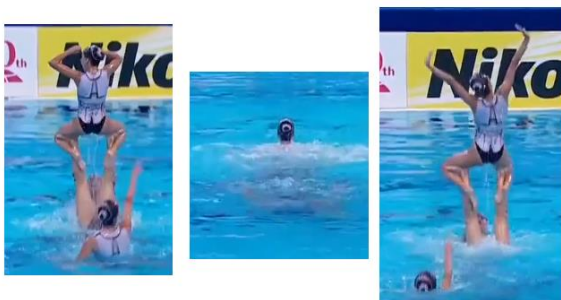
- If two equal/same acrobatic movements are performed at the same time it will be calculated as one acrobatic movement with a bonus for double acrobatic movements (“Dbl”).



- Bonus for double acrobatic movements:
 - Elements judges do not pay attention to the timing, but to the design of the positions.
 - However, if it is declared in the Coach Card that 2 acrobatic movements are supposed to be simultaneous (synchronized actions for double acrobatic movements bonus code “Dbl” used), and they **are obviously performed one after the other** (huge difference in timing) - the bonus will be deemed not executed, and it would put the acrobatic movement to a Base Mark.
- It is not allowed to have **2 different** acrobatic movements performed **at the same time**. If this occurs, it will result in a Base Mark for both acrobatic movements.

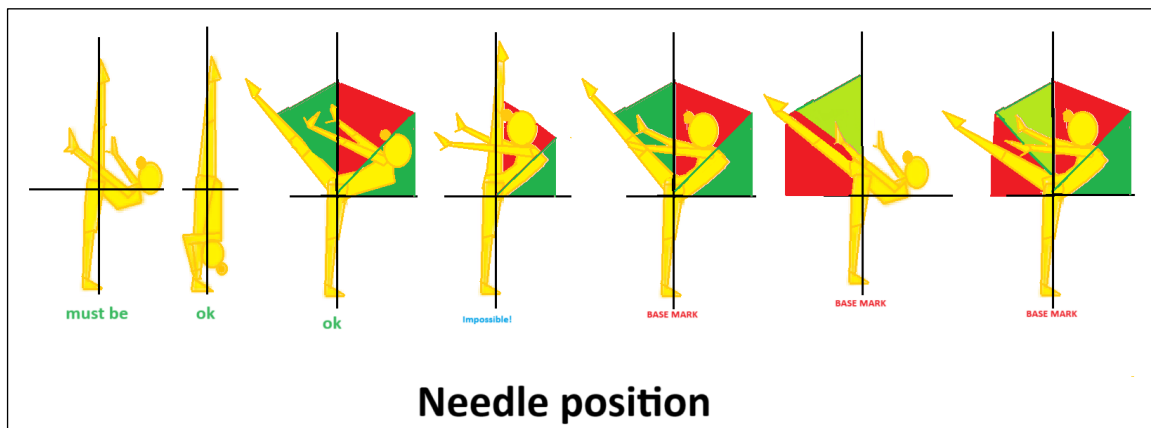


- Whether there is submersion or not it will be two separate acrobatic movements



POSITIONS (ALL GROUPS)

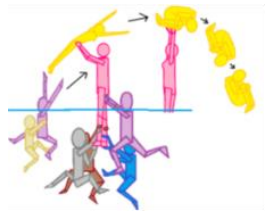
- Declared position(s) are the one(s) demonstrated by the featured-swimmer(s).
- All declared positions have an allowance of **45 degrees** from what is written in the tables.
- Note: if the position (Needle, Sail, Queen, Eye) also requires a deviation of the torso (not just degree of the leg movement) – 45 degrees allowance applies separately for torso and leg.
- Example for Needle position:



- Unless specified, arms & hands positions/captures are optional.
- Positions **MUST** be clearly shown:
 - We must see a small stop in positions (like in figures), fixed in the clearly defined shape (all relevant parts of the body are in the correct position at the same moment of time).
- All declared positions, in all Main Groups (1st Position, 2nd Position and the bonus for the 3rd position) must be clearly shown and higher than:
 - **Knees** for head-up positions
 - **Waist** for head-down positions
 - **Full body out of water** for horizontal positions
- The **1st Position** is defined as:
 - **Group B (also used in Group P and C):**
 - The first position clearly shown by the featured-swimmer that is above the height allowance (per above statement).
 - **Example 1:** The featured-swimmer starts at the surface in a tuck position. When the acrobatic movement starts lifting, the athlete opens legs and demonstrates an “owl” position above the waist mark and therefore is OK. In that case, “owl” will be Position 1.
 - **Example 2:** In a Platform, the featured-swimmer is in a pike position underwater. While the construction is lifted up, the featured-swimmer performs a porpoise action to a Bamboo position (completed above waist). In that case, “bamboo” will be Position 1 (and not “box” through which featured-swimmer is passing during porpoise action).
 - **Note:** In handstands - Position 1 is always Bamboo (the legs of the featured-swimmer can go through (pass-by) “ow” position or through tuck head-down or through box; unless featured-swimmer goes directly to Position 1 from underwater (for example from tuck on a surface legs open to owl or willow position) or legs must move through the “side” owl position (in previous catalogue “Beluga” position) and in this case coach does not need to declare ow as position 1 unless coach wants to declare it as position 1 and of course there must be a “stop-pause” in owl position.

- **Group A (also used in Group C):**

- The first position clearly shown by the featured-swimmer in the air, following the take-off position.
- **Example 1:** The featured-swimmer takes-off the construction in a line and then immediately brings the legs to a pike position to perform one somersault. In that case, “pike” will be position 1.
- **Example 2:** The featured-swimmer takes-off the construction in a line and remains in that position to perform a full twist head-up. In that case, “line” will be position 1 as the line is shown during the main action of the acrobatic (so more than just the take-off position).
- In the picture below, the first declared position will be tuck



- Positions must be declared in **order of performance**. When a position is clearly shown and is above the height allowance, it **MUST** be declared, and therefore not be skipped.

- **Important note:**

- In groups B and P there are few exceptions (for declaring position 1 and the 1st type of connection)
- While the construction is rising, the DTC can usually detect that the featured-swimmer for example begins standing on two legs and then moves onto one leg (ie. Heron, Needle, etc.)
- This phase of the acro is considered the same as the “take-off” is in group A, so we do not count this “standing/rising” positioning (transitional to Position 1). **DTC will check for how long the featured-swimmer holds the “stand (sd)” position. If more than 2 seconds – it will be a base mark.**
- As long as the athlete is still in the process of standing/rising and doesn’t hold a position, it would not be required to declare (for example line in group P)
- In addition, the type of connection should be declared as the one where they stand up on 1 leg.

- **In regard to positions and type of connection:**

- Group B:
- Positions #1 to 7 (he, vs, gl, ba, sa, ne, ey) must be declared with type of connection #5 (FPx), #19 (F1S), #29 (1F1P) and #30 (1F1F)
- We declare type of connection #18 (FS) only when the featured-swimmer remains in a line position from the beginning to the end of the acrobatic movement or when the featured-swimmer clearly stands on 2 legs for the duration of the acrobatic movement
- Group P:
- Positions #1 to 7 must be declared with the type of connections #3, #4, #9, #19, #20, #21 and #23

- Position 2 **MUST** be a different declared position than position 1

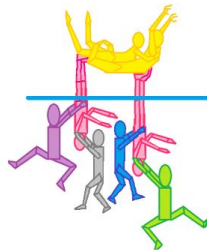
- This means that the same position code can’t be declared consecutively, they have to be different position codes from the table. This rule does not apply to the bonus for the third position.
- **Example 1:** Group B: he/2he= not possible, but he/2gl = is OK
- **Example 2:** Group A: kt/2kt = not possible, but kt/2tk = is OK
- **Example 3:** Group P: bb/2ow + Pos3 bonus (another ow) = OK

- **If there is a discrepancy between the images and the written tables:**
 - The "written description" always prevails.
 - Images are there to show some examples.
 - Other variations might be possible as long as they respect the "written description".

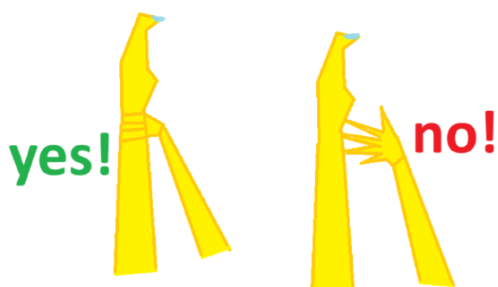
- **In group C (constructions Thr[^]2F or Thr[^]Lh or Thr>L)**
 - if there are two featured-swimmers, position 1 indicates the position of the 1st featured-swimmer (who does balance for example) and position 2 indicates the position of the second featured-swimmer (who usually flies, so group A is used).
 - All other positions of either featured-swimmer must be indicated in the bonus for third position ("Pos3").

- **When an acrobatic movement shows two featured-swimmers with different positions shown at the same time**
 - You have to declare both positions - with position 1 as the one with the higher DD and position 2 with the lower DD
 - Can be used (for example) in group C with constructions: Thr+Thr or Sn

- **When an acrobatic movement shows two featured-swimmers with the same position shown at the same time**
 - You have to declare only one position (due to the rule saying that position 2 must be different than position 1)
 - Example below: both featured-swimmers perform cobra. The coach declares cobra only once.






- If a **hand capture is required** as per table, we **MUST** see a clear and controlled holding (not a "tap" touch). It must be as a held grasp. There is no duration specified for how long you need to "hold" the capture, as long as it shows clear and controlled grasp.



- **Catch/Capture of the leg**
 - Means when there's a leg kick or in a stable position the arm of the featured-swimmer leans to the leg, the featured-swimmer absorbs the kick action into their arm/hand (same arm/hand, opposite or both – as required by description of the position), and executes a "scoop" and "grab" of the leg/s.
 - Hand capture (and transition to any hand capture) **must** happen by the featured-swimmer themselves, by their own ability and without the help of support or base-swimmer(s).

- **Opposite arm means:**

- If in the description of a position it is stated that the featured-swimmer must demonstrate **opposite arm**, the capture cannot be done with the same leg and arm, or it will be a Base Mark!
- Example: It must be left leg capture with right arm, but not left leg capture with left arm. Or opposite: right leg capture with left arm, but not right leg capture with right arm
- The movement to an opposite arm catch must happen directly – meaning no help from the other arm/hand.
- For the **Glass, Eye, Harp** – the featured-swimmer must catch the “moving/kicking” leg with their opposite arm/hand (right arm/hand to left leg, or left arm/hand to right leg)
- For example: the featured-swimmer stands on their right leg, the left leg moves, performs kick backwards or sideways and then featured-swimmer must catch the left leg with their right arm/hand.
- In **Pin** – the featured-swimmer catches their “back leg” (2 arms blind capture or opposite arm)
- For example, the featured-swimmer sits in split position, with the right leg in front and left leg in the back. The featured-swimmer catches their left leg with their right arm. Or if position is laying on the stomach and the left leg is the one “above the head” (back leg), the featured-swimmer must catch it with the right arm.
- In **Queen** – this position is exceptional.
- For example: the featured-swimmer stands on their left leg, the right leg is in front, vertical and “points upwards”, the featured-swimmer arches backwards and catches their “standing” left leg with the right arm

Eye position – OK (elbows forward)	Eye Position – NOT OK (elbow backwards)	Pin position
		

- “Blind catch” or “blind capture”: means that the featured-swimmer catches their foot or feet without looking with the opposite arm or both arms. Elbow/s look forward – not backwards - not a “side” capture!)
- If nothing is specified in the written description of the position, the capture can be done with either arm.
- If the value is “0” (zero) in the capture column of the table, it means that a capture is not required but may happen.

CONSTRUCTIONS (ALL GROUPS)

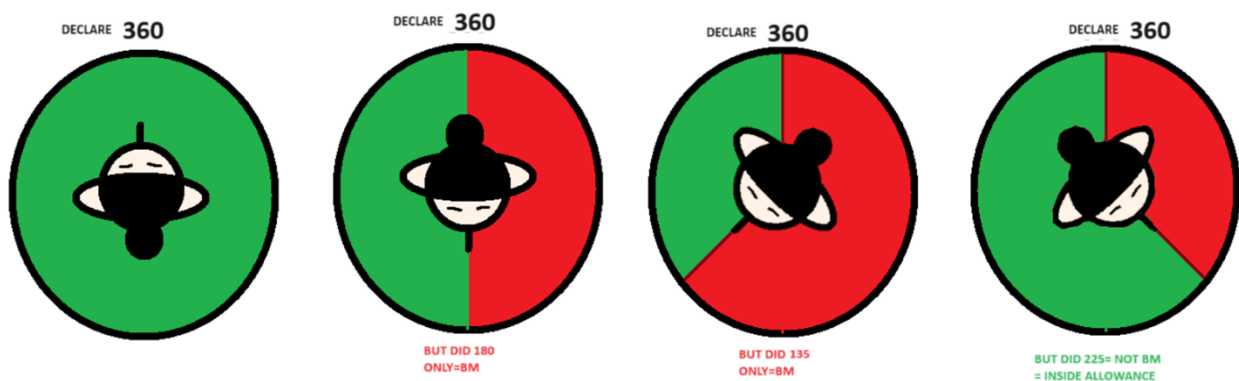
- The way the base-swimmers hold each other is optional.
- The way the base-swimmers support the featured-swimmer is optional.

AREA OF SUPPORT/ TYPE CONNECTIONS (GROUPS B and P)

- If you have 2 types of connections in your acrobatic movements, you **MUST** declare the first one shown above the surface. You are not allowed to skip the first one and declare the second one instead.
- In groups B and P, the base/support-swimmers cannot help the featured-swimmer achieving positions, but they can help/give additional support in platforms while performing the grip (type of connection).

ROTATIONS - PLANE AND DEGREE (GROUPS A, C and bonuses in group P)
Twists (all, including bonuses)

- The number of twists is calculated until the waist level of the featured-swimmer (visible/clear border for detecting rotations)
- Twist can start during a take-off phase (this applies especially to 2-axis rotations in the air)
- **In 2 axes rotations in the air (when acrobatic movement includes somersault and twist): the twist can happen at any time in the acrobatic movement (for example: after completing somersault; while rotating in the air; while taking-off etc.)**
- **Allowance for 360° Twists and more:**
 - 180° less than declared = Base Mark (note: swimmer can over rotate – you can do more than what is declared).
 - Example 1: Declared 720° twist, but only rotated 540° by the waist level (1 ½) = Base Mark
 - Example 2: Declared 720° twist, and rotated 630° by the waist level (1 ¾) = Ok
- **Allowance for 180° twists:**
 - There is no allowance – performing less than a 180° is a Base Mark.

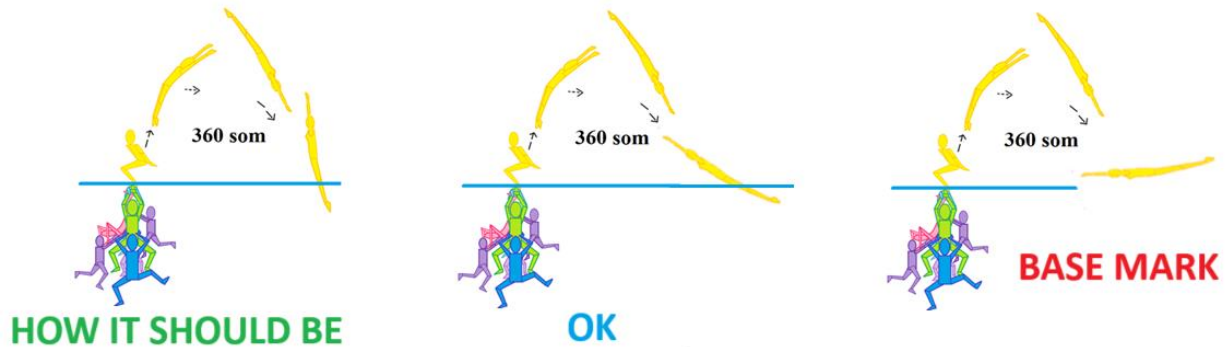
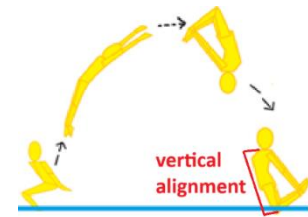


- Important: Twists can be started with legs together (after take-off) or with the fast kick forward action during the take-off phase (before twisting). We do not consider it as a position, regardless of the degree of the kicking leg (the degree of the “kicking leg” can be more than 90°)!

Somersaults (all, including bonuses)

- The number of somersaults is calculated until the beginning of the submergence of the featured-swimmer.
- **Beginning of submergence – means not “a slide of the body part” or “body part submerging and then coming back and appearing above the surface”, but when the body of the featured-swimmer goes directly into the water and never “rises-up again”. Beginning of submergence starts to be counted when a quarter of the body “disappears” underwater.**
- Allowance for **all somersaults** (regular/frontal/two axes, etc.) is **90° less** than declared before submergence = Base Mark (note: swimmer can over rotate – you can do more than was declared).
- Note: if you are trying a somersault backwards 360° in a flexibility position (for example: Ring), and the athlete can't complete a 360° somersault (with allowance) - you can instead declare “Jump-Dive” and stay inside “the rule of allowance” that you can over-rotate but at least “pass” the required rotation.

- Technical controller tips: when we speak about rotations in the air, about allowances and how to see if the featured-swimmer passed the “border line” and enters the “safe” zone, we look at part “from shoulders to knees” (this rule applies for positions: line/arch position; variations of kite and jay positions)



Cartwheels and handsprings (all, including bonuses)

- In **Cartwheels and Handsprings** the same rule as somersaults applies: **90° less** than declared before submergence = Base Mark.

ROTATIONS OF THE CONSTRUCTION (FOR GROUPS B AND C)

- The number of rotations of the construction is calculated until the **waist** level of the featured-swimmer (visible/clear border for detecting rotations). It must be a “visible” rotation: the support-swimmer turns with the featured-swimmer on top while submerging. It is not just a turn of the body of the featured-swimmer.
- The rotation may start during the ascent.
- **Allowances for 360° and more:**
 - 90° less than declared = Base Mark (note: swimmer can over rotate – you can do more than what is declared).
 - Example 1: Declared 720° rotation, but only rotated 540° by the waist level (1 ½) = Base Mark
 - Example 2: Declared 720° rotation, and rotated 675° by the waist level (1 ¾) = Ok
- **Allowance for 180°:**
 - There is no allowance – performing less than a 180° is a Base Mark.

ROTATIONS OF THE CONSTRUCTION (FOR GROUP P)

- The rotation of the construction is calculated until the **knees** of the featured-swimmer (if the position is head-up) or **waist** (if the position of the featured-swimmer is head-down)
- Rotation will only begin to be counted once platform is at maximum height. If during the rotation the featured-swimmer significantly loses height (ie. knees of the featured-swimmer if position is head-up go under, or waist goes under if position of featured-swimmer is head-down) – it’s a base mark if the construction has not completed declared rotation (considering allowance) at this point.
- Rotation may start during the ascent, but the TC will start counting the degrees of rotation from the moment construction reaches its maximum height.
- **Allowances for 180° and more:** 45° less than declared = Base Mark (note: swimmer can over rotate – you can do more than was declared).
- **Allowance for 90°:** There is no allowance – performing less than 90° is a Base Mark. It must be done precisely (or more).

BONUS (ALL GROUPS)

- Any bonus can be declared only **ONCE** per acrobatic movement, unless specified otherwise (ex: “C-Roll” can be declared twice)
- A maximum of **two (2) different bonuses** can be declared per acrobatic.
- Some bonuses cannot be declared with another bonus of the same “category”. If it is the case, it will be stated in the chart.
- When, fly above 2nd formation or fly above lift on heads is declared, it **MUST** be performed (the flying phase) when the featured-swimmer of the second formation (above which the featured-swimmer flies) is at the “positions allowance safe zone” or higher (Waist or Knees).

MINIMUM DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS

- If you declare an acrobatic movement, you cannot “skip” some required parts of the acrobatic movements - the following components of each group **MUST** always be declared, while the other components (not listed below) are optional:
 - **GROUP A must have:** CONSTRUCTION + DIRECTION + POS 1
 - **GROUP B must have:** CONSTRUCTION + TYPE OF CONNECTION + POS 1
 - **GROUP P must have:** CONSTRUCTION + TYPE OF CONNECTION + POS 1
 - **GROUP C must have:** CONSTRUCTION + DIRECTION + POS 1

Not respecting the requirements will result in a Base Mark.

- Example 1: The coach declares group B, Stack. Palms/palms connection and bamboo as position 1. But the coach is not sure if the featured-swimmer will be able to complete 2nd position until waist level before submerging. So, the coach declares all “minimum required” components (ie. Construction+ type of connection+ pos 1). The featured-swimmer can still perform position 2 without risk to receive a base mark.
- Example 2: The same acro as above plus position 2 and rotation of the stack 180°. The coach is not sure if the featured-swimmer will be able to complete 180° rotation of the construction respecting the allowances. So, the coach declares all the “minimum required” components (ie. Construction+ type of connection+ position 1 also position 2 (if the coach is sure). The featured-swimmer can still perform the rotation of the construction without risk to receive a base mark.
- Example 3: same acro (group B, Stack. Palms/palms connection and bamboo as position 1, owl as position 2, and stack turning 180°) plus 3rd position (as bonus 1) and twirl (as bonus 2). The coach is still not sure if the swimmers are safe to perform the stack 180° rotation of the construction. So, the coach declares all components except the rotation of the construction, but swimmers are still allowed to attempt to do it.
- As you see, the “skeleton” (minimum requirement) is always there: construction + grip + position 1

CLARIFICATION TO RULE IN APPENDIX 3, 4 and 5

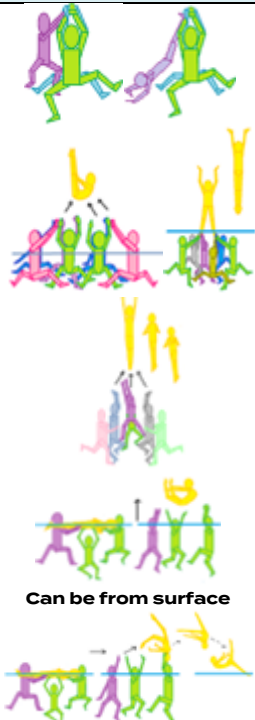
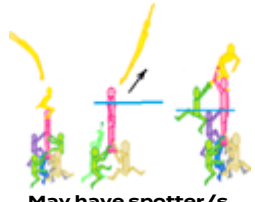
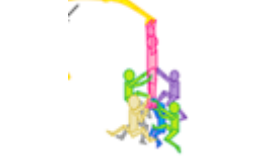
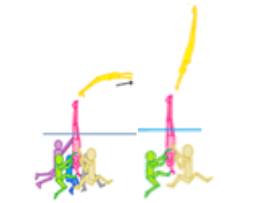
Acrobatics must not be repeated in the same routine. "Must not repeat the same acrobatic" is defined as:


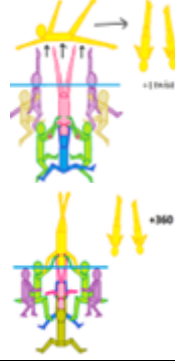

For Group A: Can't repeat same position/s (as P1 or as P2 with the exception of the third position bonus). Examples:
In one routine – Not allowed: A-Sq-Back-pk/2In-s1 ❌ A-Sq-Back-pk/2ja-s1 ❌
In one routine – this is OK: A-Sq-Back-pk/2In-s1 😊 A-Sq-Back-tk/2spl-s1 😊
Note: in group A, you must not repeat any of the positions declared in another acro from group A even if you change the construction, direction, bonuses or rotation in the air
For Group B: Can't repeat the same construction, can't repeat the same type of connection (grip). Examples:
In one routine – Not allowed: B-St-1P1P-bb/2ow ❌ B-St-PP-bb/2ow ❌
In one routine – this is OK: B-St-1P1P-bb/2ow 😊 B-StH-FF-sd 😊
Note: in group B, you must not repeat any of the constructions, type of connection (grip) declared in another acro of group B even if you change the position/s, bonuses or rotation of the construction
For Group C: Can't repeat the same construction. Examples:
In one routine – Not allowed: C-Thr>St-Bln-tk-Cs1 ❌ C-Thr>St-Forw-sd/2tk-Cd-Jump ❌
In one routine – this is OK: C-Thr>St-Bln-tk-Cs1 😊 C-Thr>F-Forw-sd/2tk-Cd-Jump> 😊
Note: in group C, you must not repeat any of the constructions declared in another acro of group C even if you change the position/s, direction, bonuses, rotation in the air or rotation of the construction
For Group P: Can't repeat the same construction, can't repeat the same type of connection (grip), can't repeat same position/s (as P1 or as P2 with the exception of the third position bonus). Examples:
In one routine – Not allowed: P-Knees-SP+K-bb/2ow ❌ P-Knees-3pA-ne ❌
In one routine – this is OK: P-Knees-SP+K-bb/2ow 😊 P-2S-FA+PF-ne/2ey 😊
Note: in group P, you must not repeat any of the positions, any of the constructions, type of connection (grip) declared in another acro of group P even if you change the bonuses, or rotation in the construction.

- Q&A Note: P1 and/or P2 limit is applicable to the specific group, but it can be done in others.
 - For example: In a Platform, the featured-swimmer performs an owl position, the featured-swimmer can repeat an owl position in another acro of group B.

GROUP A

COMPONENT C – CONSTRUCTION

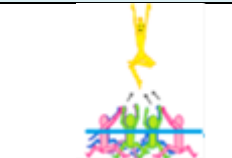

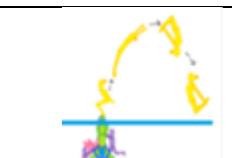
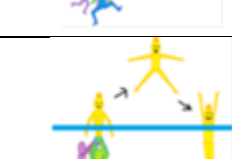
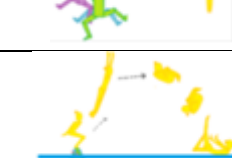
No.	Picture	Name and number of levels	Code	Difficulty of coordinating actions and number of formations	Support : Body position and level of sustainability	Air-borne weight	Size of construction/ water resistance	Tempo of acceleration and push (lift/ throw)	Area of support from which featured-swimmer jumps	Total
1	 <p>Can be from surface</p>	Simple jump/throw 2 levels (Note: If in routine of 8 swimmers for example coach decides to do "double acro"- coach divides swimmers in 2 groups of 4 swimmers and declare Thr plus bonus for Double acro if the idea is to perform same/equal acrobatic movement in the same time)	Thr	Low	no	1	Type 1	fast	-	0.60
				0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0	
2	 <p>May have spotter/s</p>	Jump/throw from shoulders (stack type) 3 levels	Shou	Med	High level of sustainability+ low vestibular load	1+0.5	Type 2:	med	Med	0.90
				0.2	0	0.15	0.15	0.2	0.2	
3		Jump/throw from hands 3 levels	Hand	Med	High level of sustainability+ low vestibular load	1+0.5	Type 2:	slo-med	Extra-Small	0.95
				0.2	0	0.15	0.15	0.1	0.35	
4		Jump/ throw from feet (stack type) 3 levels	Feet	Med	Low level of sustainability+ high vestibular load+ blind connect	1+0.5	Type 2:	slo-med	Small	1.00
				0.2	0.1	0.15	0.15	0.1	0.3	

5	 <p>Must have at least 2 people doing basket +1 leg-pusher (support-swimmer) + at least 1 swimmer pushing "leg-pusher" + featured-swimmer = in total 1 featured-swimmer +4 base-swimmers who form Sq construction</p>	<p>Jump from square ("basket")</p> <p>3 levels</p>	Sq	Hard	Head-down swimmer counts as a support (0.2+0.1+0.1)	1+0.5+0.5+0.5	Type 2-3	fast	Big	1.15
				0.3	0.1	0.25	0.1	0.3	0.1	
6		<p>Jump/throw from two supports head-up, disconnection and enter the water</p> <p>3 levels</p> <p>(may have additional pusher head-down or head up)</p>	2Sup	Hard	High level of sustainability+ low vestibular load	1+0.5+0.5	Type 3	slow-medium	Med	1.00
				0.3	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	
7		<p>Jump/throw from two supports, from which at least one of them is head down</p> <p>3 levels</p> <p>(may have additional pusher head-down or head-up)</p>	2SupH	Hard	Low level of sustainability+ high vestibular load. doesn't matter how many support s+ blind connect	1+0.5+0.5	Type 3	slow-medium	Med	1.10
				0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	

Notes on Group A Constructions:

- Constructions 6 and 7 can be done with or without a pusher in the middle of the 2 supports. The pusher can be head-up or head-down and may have additional swimmer(s) under for assistance.
- When both supports are head-down, they can provide support to the featured-swimmer as such: 1+1 foot, 2+2 feet, or a combination of 1 foot+2 feet
- If both supports are head-up (or only one of them), the way of pushing is optional. For example: push can be done with the palms of the support-swimmer, or featured-swimmer can jump from support's shoulders (unless specified).

COMPONENT D – DIRECTION
Direction: Defined as the direction of the jump of the featured-swimmer

Direction	Code	Diagram	Value
Upwards The featured-swimmer jumps up (or is thrown in the air by construction) and returns to the same spot they jumped from. The featured-swimmer can execute the entrance into the water or back on the construction.	Up		0.05
Forwards The featured-swimmer jumps forwards (or is thrown in the air in this direction by construction) and enters the water in front of the construction.	Forw		0.05
Backwards The featured-swimmer jumps backwards (or is thrown in the air in this direction by construction) and enters the water behind the construction.	Back		0.10
Sideways The featured-swimmer jumps sideways (or is thrown in the air in this direction by construction) and enters the water on the right/on the left the construction.	Side		0.20
Reverse* The featured-swimmer jumps forwards (or is thrown in the-air in this direction by construction) and then starts rotating backwards (facing the construction that the athlete jumps from) and enters the water in front of the construction.	Rev		0.40

***A Health and Safety consideration: due to the high risk involved in this type of movement, inwards direction (jumping backwards and turning forwards- so called “turning under yourself”) rotation in the air is not allowed and will not be granted a new code, even upon request.**

HOW TO DETERMINE THE DIRECTION

Head-up Jumps:

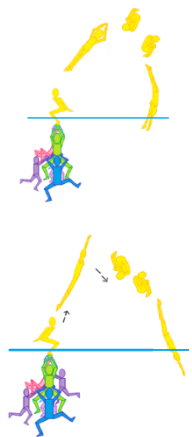
You must choose the direction the featured-swimmer demonstrates during the "take-off" phase (at the beginning of the acrobatic movement).

- Example 1: If the featured-swimmer starts a jump backwards then turns in the air around self (twisting action) and then starts somersaulting forwards = declare Backwards (Back)
- Example 2: If the featured-swimmer starts a jump forward and continues in the same direction executing a 360° somersault forwards = declare Forwards (Forw)
- Example 3: Jump from a square backwards, the featured-swimmer after take-off turns 180° and starts a 540° somersault forwards. After performing 360° somersault in tuck position, the featured-swimmer opens to a straight body position (ie. Line) while continuing with more 180° somersault and enters the water head-first.

The code should be: A-Sq-Back-tk/2In-s1,5tO,5fo

- Example 4: Jump from square forwards, the featured-swimmer after take-off starts 540° somersault forwards. After performing 360° somersault in tuck position, the featured-swimmer opens to a straight body position (ie. Line) while continuing with one more 180° somersault and enters the water head-first

The code should be: A-Sq-Forw-tk/2In-s1,5fo



Head-Down Jumps (ie. Throws):

In throws, you must choose the direction where the featured-swimmer is thrown (where it moves). Exception: If there is a somersault, choose the direction of the rotation instead.

- Example 1: If the featured-swimmer is head-down and thrown backwards, and then starts somersaulting forwards = declare forwards (Forw)
- Example 2: If the featured-swimmer is head-down and is thrown backwards with no rotation= declare backwards. (Back)


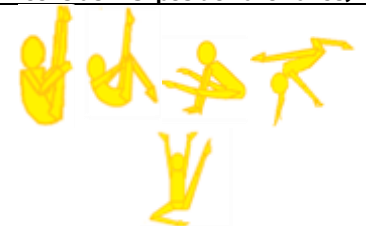


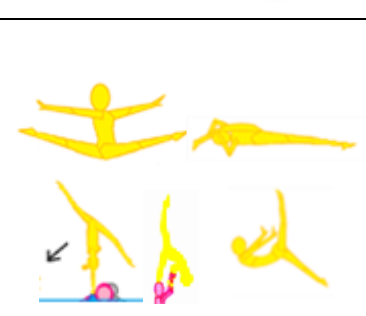
Cartwheels:



The direction is Sideways (Side).

Handsprings:

The direction is Forwards (Forw) or Backwards (Back).

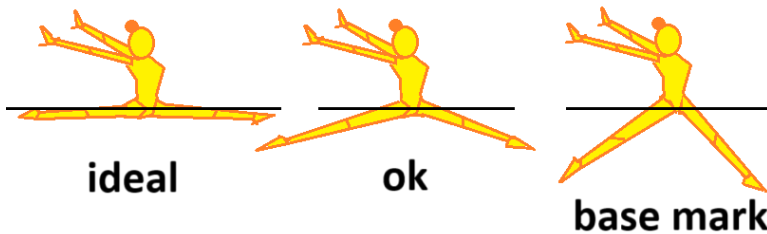
COMPONENT P – POSITION

No.	Picture	Name and code	Difficulty to balance	Presence or absence of a helping hand (capture)	Type and level of flexibility+ Deviation of torso from inner axis	Total	Value of Position 2 (half value of Pos 1)	Code for Position 2
Forward flex stomach								
1	 <p>Important: knees must be within 90 degrees of chest (plus always consider 45° position allowance)</p>	Tuck tk	No	Can be with or without hands	Stomach flex 1 (bent legs!)	basic 0.10	0.05	2tk
			O	O	O			
2	 <p>Important: flexion at hip level with one or two legs (straight) touch stomach and/or chest</p>	Pike pk	No	Can be with or without hands	Stomach flex 2	0.20	0.10	2pk
			O	O	0.2			
Miscellaneous								
3		Kite kt	No	Can be with or without hands	Free body position (different from straight or open body, tuck or line) with flexion at hip level of 90 degrees or less (one or two legs sideways or forwards or backwards) Knee(s) may be bent. May have a small arch in back	basic 0.05	0.025	2kt
			O	O	O			
4	 <p>“Open body” Line/Arch Can have “open” leg variations or 1 significantly (90 degrees) bent leg</p>	In	No	-	Misc (straight body, may have small arch in back). Legs can be straight and/or spread in 45 degrees out of vertical line diapason	basic 0.10	0.05	2ln
			O	O	O			
5		Split sp	No	Can be with or without hands	180 between legs can be different variations, however both legs should be straight (both legs must be in 45° cone from 180 line that is formed by legs)	0.30	0.15	2sp
			O	O	0.3			

Arched								
6		Jay ja	No	-	Arch in back+1 leg back straight 90 degrees and more	0.20	0.10	2ja
			O	O	0.2			
7	 <p>At least toes of one foot must touch head (or be within 45 degrees as per position allowance)</p>	Ring rg	No	Can be with or without hands	Arch (maximum flex in back).	0.30	0.15	2rg
			O	O	0.3			

Regarding the 45 degree position allowance for Split:

- For a “pass” both front and back legs need to be at 45 degrees or higher (ideal and Ok images below)
- If even one leg (front or back) drops lower than 45 degrees (may look more like Knight or Crane), or both legs are lower than of 45 degrees - it’s a BM (last image)


COMPONENT S - AREA OF SUPPORT

N/A for Group A (value already inside construction)

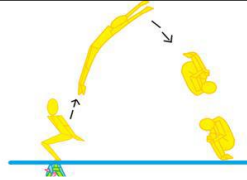

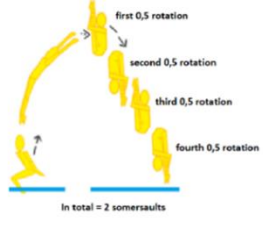
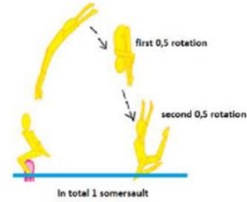
COMPONENT R - ROTATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION BASE

N/A for Group A

COMPONENT T – PLANE AND DEGREE OF ROTATIONS

- If there's a half somersault/dive (when the featured-swimmer jumps head-up forwards or backwards and after demonstrating a parabola in the air enters the water head-first, or after take-off performs a position or positions and enter the water head-first, it should be written in the code as the letter “d” with indicated number of twists (if there are any)
- Not entering water head-first in this situation would be counted just as a change of the position and will not be written as dive/half somersault.

HOW TO CALCULATE SOMERSAULT ROTATIONS:

<p>To get value for a “full somersault” the featured-swimmer who jumps head-first needs to enter the water feet-first (after “full” rotations ie 360°, 720°, 1080°). For example: tuck position, straight body positions.</p>	
<p>For “Open” positions or variations of arch positions (Jay, Kite, etc) – the featured-swimmer must enter the water demonstrating vertical alignment between shoulders and knees to get a full somersault.</p>	
<p>Pike somersault (without changing the body position throughout the rotation): We count somersaults in a pike position the same way that diving does. The first 180-degree movement of the legs after take-off is considered as the first half of the rotation and then count from there.</p>	
<p>If the somersault is performed using 2 positions – for example Pike and Jay: we count the number of somersaults in our regular method where we look how many times the torso with the head turns each 180.</p>	

Notes regarding codes:

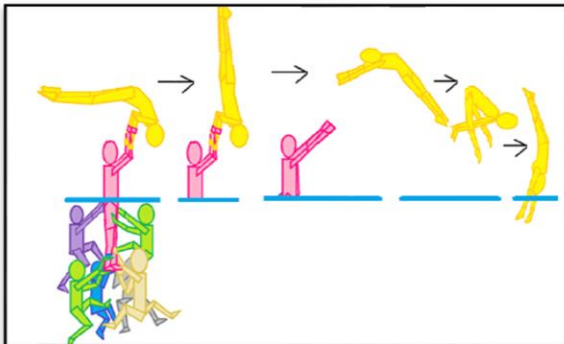
- When “**forwards**” is beside the degree of rotation, it means the direction in which the actual somersault in the air is happening.
- When “**straight body**” is beside the degree of rotation, it means that the featured-swimmer needs to keep a straight body position from the take-off until the end. A small arch in the back is allowed (as positions have a 45-degree allowance). It is possible to have a small kick action after take-off, which is not declared as a position.
- When “**open**” is beside the degree of rotation it means for example:
 - 540° somersault + open = 360° in position + 0.5 open to Line Position
 - 720° + open = 540° in position + 0.5 open to Line Position
 - To qualify for “open” the **Line** position **MUST** be declared as Position 2 or be performed as the 3rd position bonus AND it must be performed by the knees (head-up) or waist (head-down)

Horizontal plane (all twists: horizontal. head-up. head-down) - turns around self to the left or right (Performed in the air)							
Degree of rotation	Code	value	2nd axis	forw	straight body	open	total
180°	t0.5	0.025					0.025
360°	t1	0.05					0.05
540°	t1.5	0.10					0.10
720°	t2	0.20					0.20
900°	t2.5	0.25					0.25
1080°	t3	0.30					0.30

Sagittal plane (Example: forward somersault) - turns around self - forwards or (Performed in the air)									
Degree of rotation	Code	value	2nd axis	forw	straight body	open	bonus	total	
180° somersault /dive (any direction)	d	0.025	0.025				0.025	0.075	
180° somersault /Dive + 180° twist (any direction)	dt0.5	0.025	0.05				0.025	0.10	
180° somersault /Dive + 360° twist (any direction)	dt1	0.025	0.1				0.025	0.15	
180° somersault /Dive + 540° twist (any direction)	dt1.5	0.025	0.2				0.025	0.25	
180° somersault /Dive + 720° twist (any direction)	dt2	0.025	0.25				0.025	0.30	
360° somersault	s1	0.3						0.30	
360° somersault forwards	s1f	0.3		0.1				0.40	
360° straight body somersault	ss1	0.3			0.2			0.50	
360° straight body somersault forwards	ss1f	0.3		0.1	0.2			0.60	
540° somersault	s1.5	0.55						0.55	
540° somersault forwards	s1.5f	0.55		0.1				0.65	
540° somersault + open	s1.5o	0.55				0.3		0.85	
540° somersault forwards + open	s1.5fo	0.55		0.1		0.3		0.95	
720° somersault	s2	0.8						0.80	
720° somersault + open	s2o	0.8				0.5		1.30	
720° somersault forwards	s2f	0.8		0.1				0.90	
720° somersault forwards + open	s2fo	0.8		0.1		0.5		1.40	
900° somersault	s2.5	1						1.00	
900° somersault forwards	s2.5f	1		0.3				1.30	
1080° somersault	s3	1.5						1.50	

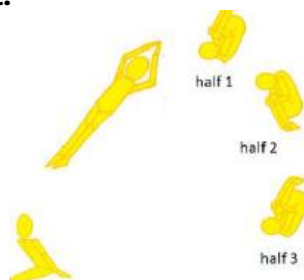
Frontal plane (Example: Side somersault) - turn to the left or to the right (sideways movements - Performed in the air)									
Degree of rotation	Code	value	2nd axis	forw	straight body	open	bonus	total	
360° side somersault	f1	0.3					0.1	0.40	
540° side somersault	f1.5	0.5					0.1	0.60	
720° side somersault	f2	0.7					0.1	0.80	

Cartwheels and Handsprings								
(part of rotation starts with connection to support) ANY DIRECTION Usually, starts on a support and partially performed on it. Then featured-swimmer becomes airborne, performs rotation in the air and enters the water (featured-swimmer may keep hand-connection with support until submergence)								
Degree of rotation	Code	value	2nd axis	forw	straight body	open	bonus	total
Cartwheel	c	0.1						0.10
Cartwheel + half twist	ct0.5	0.1	0.025				0.025	0.15
Cartwheel + 1 twist	ct1	0.1	0.05				0.025	0.175
Handspring	h	0.1						0.10
Handspring + 180° twist	ht0.5	0.1	0.025				0.025	0.15
Handspring + 360° twist	ht1	0.1	0.05				0.025	0.175
Handspring + half somersault (dive)	hd	0.1	0.025					0.125
Handspring + 1 somersault	hs1	0.1	0.3					0.40
Half-Handspring + 1.5 somersault (with or without opening)	h0.5s1.5	0.05	0.4					0.45
Half-Handspring + 1 somersault (with or without opening)	h0.5s1	0.05	0.3					0.35


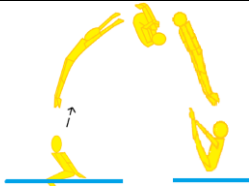


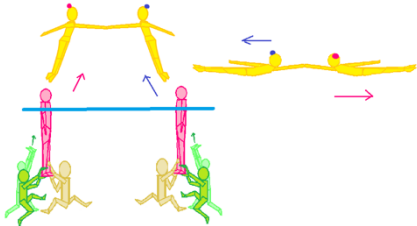

Example: half handspring + 1 somersault


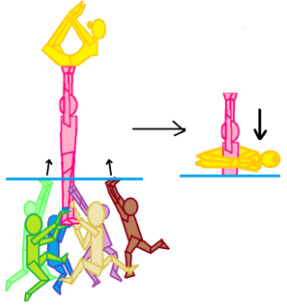
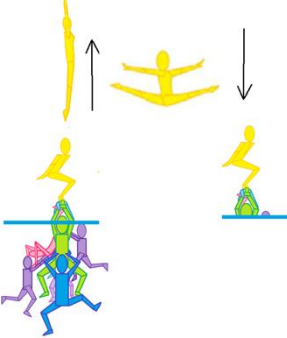
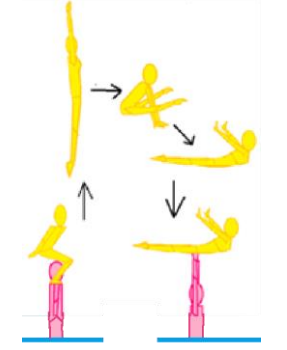
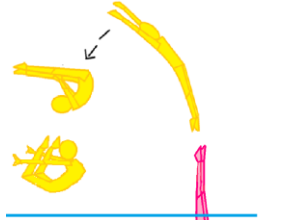
Two-axes somersaults (have additional bonus for using both axes O,O25) (Performed in the air)								
Degree of rotation	Code	value		forw	straight body	open	bonus	total
		som.	twist					
1 somersault + 0.5 twist	s1t0.5	0.3	0.05				0.1	0.45
1 somersault + 0.5 twist forwards	s1t0.5f	0.3	0.05	0.1			0.1	0.55
1 somersault + 1 twist	s1t1	0.3	0.1				0.1	0.50
1 somersault + 1 twist forwards	s1t1f	0.3	0.1	0.1			0.1	0.60
1 somersault + 1.5 twist	s1t1.5	0.3	0.15				0.1	0.55
1.5 somersault + 0.5 twist	s1.5t0.5	0.55	0.025				0.1	0.675
1.5 somersault + 0.5 twist forwards	s1.5t0.5f	0.55	0.025	0.1			0.1	0.775
1.5 somersault + 0.5 twist + open	s1.5t0.5o	0.55	0.025			0.3	0.1	0.975
1.5 somersault + 0.5 twist + open forwards	s1.5t0.5fo	0.55	0.025	0.1		0.3	0.1	1.075
1.5 somersault + 1 twist	s1.5t1	0.55	0.05				0.1	0.70
1.5 somersault and 1.5 twist	s1.5t1.5	0.55	0.125				0.1	0.775
2 somersaults + 0.5 twist	s2t0.5	0.8	0.025				0.1	0.925
2 somersaults + 0.5 twist forwards	s2t0.5f	0.8	0.025	0.1			0.1	1.025
2 somersaults + 0.5 twist + open	s2t0.5o	0.8	0.025			0.5	0.1	1.425
2 somersaults + 0.5 twist + open forwards	s2t0.5fo	0.8	0.025	0.1		0.5	0.1	1.525
2 somersaults + 1 twist	s2t1	0.8	0.075				0.1	0.975
2 somersaults + 1 twist + open	s2t1o	0.8	0.075			0.5	0.1	1.475
2 somersaults + 1 twist forwards + open	s2t1fo	0.8	0.075	0.1		0.5	0.1	1.575
Straight somersault 1 + 0.5 twist	ss1t0.5	0.3	0.025		0.275			0.60
Straight somersault 1 + 0.5 twist forwards	ss1t0.5f	0.3	0.025	0.1	0.275			0.70
Straight somersault 1 + 1 twist	ss1t1	0.3	0.05		0.275			0.625
Straight somersault 1 + 1 twist forwards	ss1t1f	0.3	0.075	0.1	0.275			0.75
Straight somersault 1 + 1.5 twist	ss1t1.5	0.3	0.125		0.3		0.075	0.80
Straight somersault 1 + 2 twists	ss1t2	0.3	0.2		0.3		0.1	0.90
Straight somersault 1 + 2.5 twists	ss1t2.5	0.3	0.25		0.3		0.175	1.025
Straight somersault 1 + 3 twists	ss1t3	0.3	0.3		0.3		0.225	1.125

Example: 1.5 somersault+ 1.5 twist:



COMPONENT B – BONUS

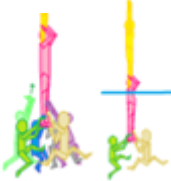



List of additions, bonuses, and risk-elements in Group A				
Code	For Group A:		Value	
Dbl	<p>Synchronized actions for double acrobatic movements</p> <p>Where swimmers are divided into two groups (separate small constructions, usually, 3 swimmers underwater + 1 featured-swimmer) and who perform identical (equal/same) simultaneous acrobatic movements. Note 1: "Mirror action" is possible – ie constructions face each other and featured-swimmers both jump backwards or to each-other Note 2: The two featured-swimmers may be connected with each other</p>		0.20	
Pos3	<p>Third position</p> <p>This bonus should be declared only once no matter how many positions featured-swimmer will perform after the first and second declared positions.</p>		0.05	
Can't be in the same acro! You need to choose 1 of these!	Grip	<p>Connection between 2 featured-swimmers from the beginning of the acrobatic movement and remain connected until submergence</p>		0.10
	Conn	<p>Connection between support and featured-swimmer (may disconnect before water entrance)</p> <p>NOTE: use this code if you have a handspring/ cartwheel in your acro</p>		0.10
	Catch	<p>Connection between 2 featured-swimmers during airborne phase and remain connected until submergence (connection occurs after take-off)</p> <p>Can only be declared with other bonus Dbl</p>		0.15
Split	<p>Jump/Throw from split (head-up) position</p> <p>Note: as position 1 coach should indicate line or kite or tuck (depending on how the acro is performed), because split is considered as "take-off" phase</p>		0.15	






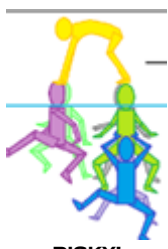
<p>Can't be in the same acro! You need to choose one of these!</p>	<p>Hula</p> <p>"Hulahoop" action</p> <p>Featured-swimmer in ring/jay position enters water with support-swimmer inside the circle (which is made from legs/hands connection of featured-swimmer)</p>		<p>0.30</p>
	<p>RetSq</p> <p>"Return" on the "Square" construction (Sq) after the airborne phase</p>		<p>0.60</p>
	<p>RetPa</p> <p>"Return" on support's hands after the airborne phase, before submergence.</p> <p>Featured-swimmer needs to clearly land on hands of the support. Support needs to be not lower than waist level</p>		<p>0.50</p>
<p>Feet</p> <p>Jump from feet (feet/feet connect between support and featured-swimmer)</p>		<p>0.025</p>	


GROUP B

COMPONENT C – CONSTRUCTION

Note: Unless specified otherwise - (the featured-swimmer remains from beginning to the end on support/s or base-swimmers)

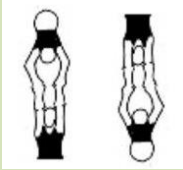

No.	Picture	Name and number of levels	Code	Difficulty of coordinating actions and number formations	Support: Body position and level of sustainability	Support: Type and level of flexibility or maintain position	Air-borne weight	Area of full construction, Proximity between swimmers	Tempo of acceleration and push (lift/throw)	Total
1		Stack (classic) OR Stack + spotter/s (1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or more)	St	Med-Hard	High level of sustainability+ low vestibular load	Free body position	1+1	Type 2	Med-fast	1.00
				0.25	0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.25	
2		Stack head-down Support in any position also can have spotters (from 1 to 4)	StH	Med-Hard	Low level of sustainability+ high vestibular load	Free body position	1+1	Type 2	Med-fast	1.10
				0.25	0.1	0	0.2	0.3	0.25	
3		Stack 2 head-up supports (f-swimmer remains from beginning to the end on support-swimmers)	2SupU	Hard	High level of sustainability+ low vestibular load (0.1+0.1)	straight body 1+1	1+0.5+0.5	Type 2	big-med	1.05
				0.3	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.15	
4		Stack 2 head-down supports	2SupD	Hard	Low level of sustainability+ high vestibular load 1+1	straight body 1+1	1+0.5+0.5	Type 2	med	1.30
				0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	

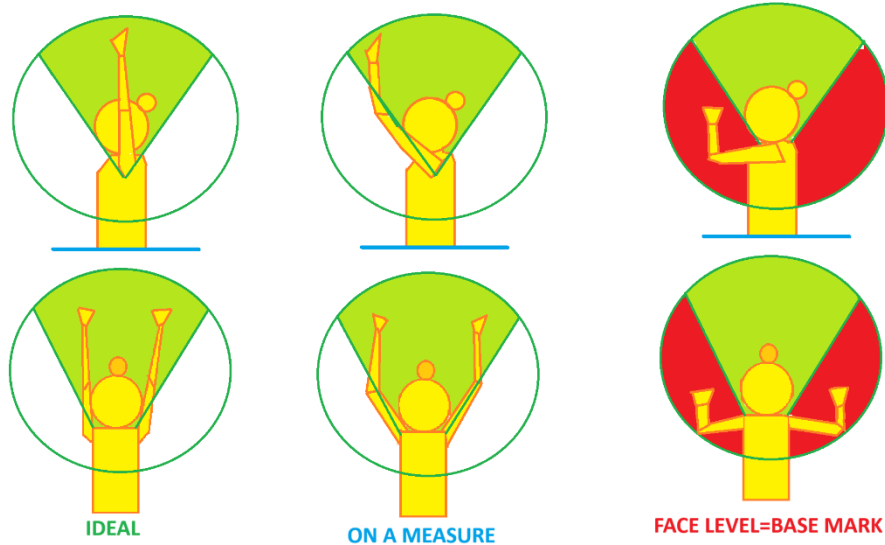
5		Stack 2 supports (one of them head-down)	2SupM	Hard	Combine d (1 head-up+1 head-down)	straight body 1+1	1+0.5+0.5	Type 2	big-med	1.15
				0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.15	
6		Stack 2 head-down supports+2 featured-swimmers	2SupD2F	Hard	Low level of sustainability+ high vestibular load 1+1	straight body 1+1	1+1+0.5+0.5	Type 2	med	1.60 (+0.2 bonus for connection between 2 f.swimmers)
				0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	
7	 Can be done from surface	Simple Lift	L	Low	no	no	1+ bonus	Type 1	fast	0.70 The way base-swimmers hold each-other and/or featured-swimmers-is optional (can be as combo. of supporting on heads and shoulders of the base-swimmers etc)
				0.1	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.3	
8		Lift two featured-swimmers or more (they must form 1 construction) and must be connected!	L2F+	Medium	no	no	2	Type 1	slow-med	0.80 (+0.2 bonus for connection between 2 or more f.swimmers)
				0.2	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	
9		"Transitional Stack" (Any 2-stack formation #3-2SupU, #4-2SupD, #5-2SupM, #6-2SupD2F) with disconnection	St>	Hard	Optional	Free body position	1+0.5+0.5	Other	small+bonus 0.025 FOR TRANS DISCONNECT AND BALANCE	1.025
				0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0.3+0.025	
10	 RISKY!	Lift on heads (only on heads. No options as: on 2 head+on 2 shoulders etc. ON HEADS ONLY!)	LH +0.3 bonus for head connection	Hard	no	No	1	type1	med (+0.3 bonus for head connection)	1.00
				0.3	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.2+0.3	

11		Lift on heads +2 f-swimmers (the same "heads rule as in number 10)	Lh2F +0.3 bonus for head connection +0.1 for connect between 2 f-swim	Hard	no	No	2	type1	slow-med (+0.3 bonus for head connection)+connect between 2 f.swimmers	1.10
				0.3	o	o	0.2	0.1	0.1 +0.3 +0.1	

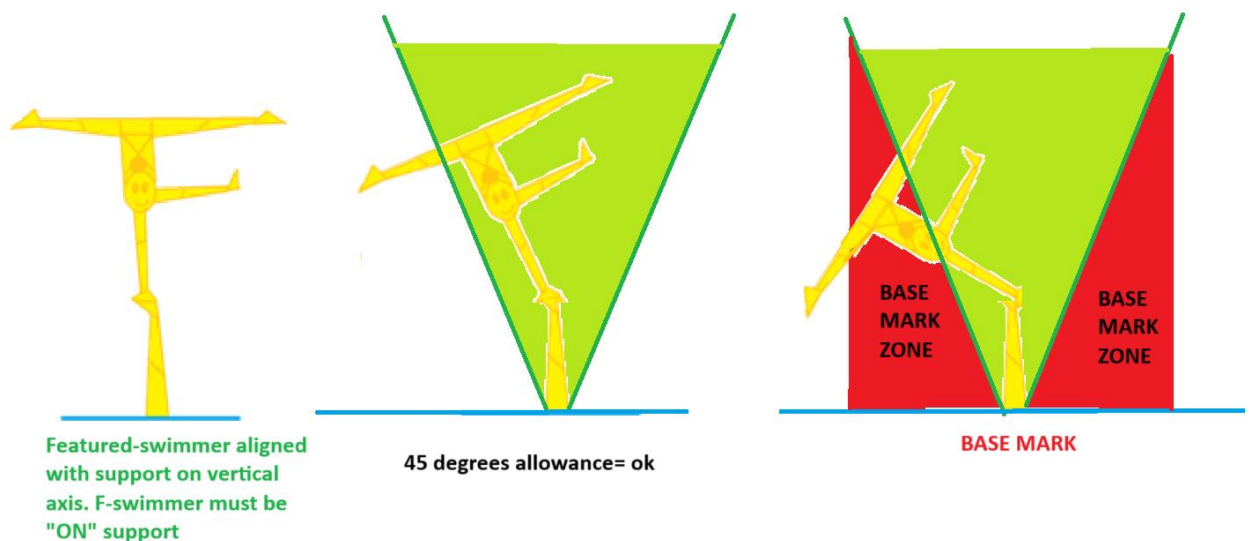
COMPONENT D – DIRECTION
N/A for GROUP B
COMPONENT S - Area of support/Type of connection

- Every handstand type of connection (PP,1P1P, Px1P, PF, 1P1F, PF*) must be performed with **straight arms from beginning to the end (submergence of the support swimmer)** of the acrobatic movement unless otherwise specified in the description of the grip.
- This applies for **both** the featured-swimmer and the support-swimmer, with the limit of the **head** (specifically defined as the "face") as the allowance for any slight bending of the arms. **The arms are not allowed to be bent with palms lower than the face (face = from top of the head-until chin level).**
- *In case of PF – the support swimmer has straight legs and any bending of the legs of the support swimmer is an execution issue
- Arm/s of the support-swimmer must remain within vertical cone ie. 45 degrees (the same rule applies for group C). The same rules for support-swimmers' arms positioning also applies to types of connection: FP, FPx, 1F1P

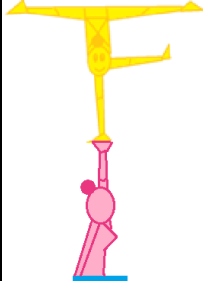

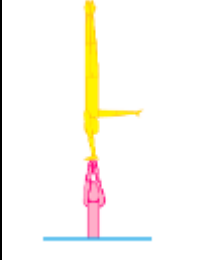
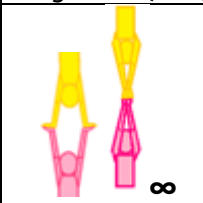


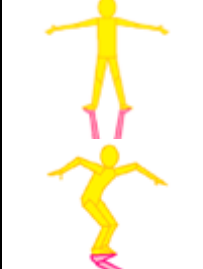
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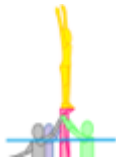
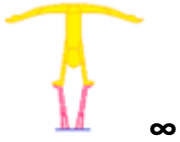

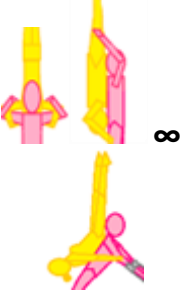

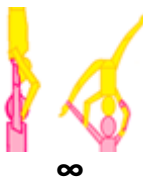





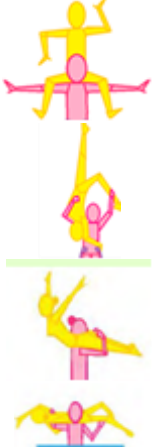

- A **handstand** is the act of supporting the body in a stable, inverted vertical position by balancing on the **hands**. In a basic handstand, the body is held straight with the arms (close to the ears) with legs fully extended and together, and the hands spaced approximately shoulder-width apart. There are many variations of handstands, all of which require the performer to possess adequate balance and upper body strength.
- When the featured-swimmer with support-swimmer perform 2 types of connection/grips (for example: PP and then Px1P) – you must declare the first one (in our example below it will be PP).
- In **handstands** in groups **B** and **C** when there's a balance in handstand on both or one arm, the featured-swimmer needs to be aligned with the support-swimmer on the vertical axis until submergence with an allowance of 45 degrees from the vertical axis (invisible vertical line that runs through the middle of the bodies of the support and featured-swimmer). The 45-degree cone has a start point at the water's surface from the support-swimmer (and also while the construction is turning). The featured-swimmer must always remain "on" the support.
- Note: this rule regarding handstands also applies for Group C bonuses "**Jump**" and "**On1Foot**"













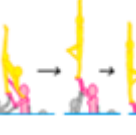




- If you see a symbol ∞ near the picture of the grip – it may be used for the acrobatic movement with the construction "Transitional Stack" (St>) with specified types of connections in group B.

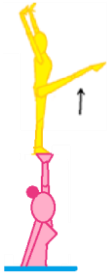

Area of support - Group B									
No.	Picture	Type of Connection	Area of both Supports	Support	Featured-Swimmer	Average	Capture	Bonus/Deduction	Total
1	 straight arms (both)	1 palm on 1 palm Extra small + Extra small 1P1P	Extra small + Extra small	1.2 (average for both)			Capture	0.3 - Vertical body on palm -0.2 for stabilization catch un support arm	1.30
2	 straight arms (both)	Featured swimmer stand by foot on 1 palm of the support swimmer 1P1F	Extra small+ small	1.2	0.5	0.85	yes	+0.2 ALL BODY ON 1 PALM	1.05
3	 straight arms (both)	Featured swimmer balances on 1 palm on the "XS" type of grip of the support swimmer Px1P	Extra small + Extra small	0.6	1.2	0.9	Capture	0.2 Vertical body on palms!	1.10
4	 straight arms (both)	Palms / palms pp	Extra small + Extra small	0.6	0.6	0.6	Capture	0.2 Vertical body on palms	0.80
5	 straight arms (support)	Feet (featured-swimmer) on palms (support) XS FPx	Extra small + small	0.6	0.5	0.55	Capture	+0.15 for power press	0.70
6	 straight arms (support)	Feet (featured-swimmer) on palms (support) FP	Extra small + small	0.6	0.5	0.55	Capture	+0.15 for power press	
7		Feet (featured-swimmer) on feet (support) FF	Small + small	0.5	0.5	0.5	No capture!	+0.1 no hand connection between supporters and featured-swimmer (if in construction there is no «spotters»)	0.6

8		Feet (featured-swimmer) on feet (support) with spotter/s FF/	Small + small	0.5	0.5	0.5	No capture!	-0.15 for additional spotters help on side	0.35
9		Palms (featured-swimmer) on feet (support) PF	Extra small + small	0.6	0.5	0.55	Capture	- 0.1 for capture with support	0.45
10		Lower back touch shoulder blades OF THE SUPPORT (blind connection) SISb	Small + medium	0.5	0.3	0.4	Capture	Minus 0.1 for capture and minus 0.1 for close to support but +0.2 (for blind connection) Touch (not "sit") +0.1	0.5
11		"Backpack" grip: Back-to-back blind connection Bp	Big + Big	0.1	0.1	0.1	Capture	0.2 (for blind connection) - 0.15 for strong "double" hand connection between 2	0.15
12		Shoulders (featured-swimmer) on feet ShF	Small + medium	0.5	0.3	0.4	Capture		0.40
13		"Eiffel" grip: Palms on shoulders/ palms on shoulders (it's not a handstand!) E	Medium/Small +Medium/ small	0.5 0.3	0.5 0.3	0.4	Capture	-0.05 close to center of mass	0.35
14		Palm (featured swimmer) on head (support) + palm / palm PH/	Extra small + extra small + help	0.6	0.60	0.6	Capture	Plus connection head 0.15 0.3- all body on palms	1.05


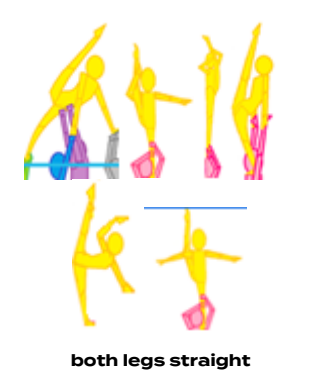

15		<p>Lift on 2-4 heads of base-swimmers</p> <p>LiH</p>	<p>4 medium supports = big sustainability</p>	0.1	0.1	0.1	Capture	0.2 bonus for head connection	0.30
16		<p>All featured-swimmer's body on palms (lay or sit)</p> <p>May have additional connection to support</p> <p>Note: support - swimmer's arms ABOVE or on a same level with head!</p> <p>AP</p>	<p>Extra small + big</p>	0.6	0.1	0.35	Capture (close to support center of mass)	Bonus 0.1 all body on palms; (close to support center of mass) (-0.1)	0.35
17		<p>Sit or lay on shoulders</p> <p>Sis</p>	<p>Medium + big</p>	0.3	0.1	0.2		(close to support center of mass) (-0.1)	0.10
18		<p>Feet (featured-swimmer) on shoulders (support)</p> <p>FS</p>	<p>Medium + small</p>	0.3	0.5	0.4	Capture by support	-0.3 (for 2 hand capture by support) -0.15 for Stable, not risk connect -stabilization balance (divide by 2)	0.025





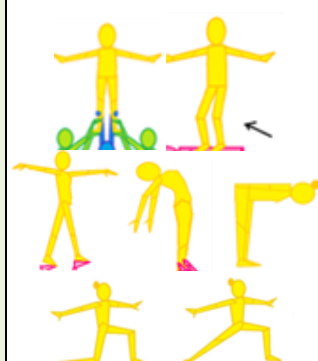
19		<p>Foot on a shoulder + can have connection with support athlete</p> <p>F1S</p>	Medium + Small	0.3	0.5	0.4	Extra help from support	minus 0.3 for extra support (2 hands+leg sometimes)	0.10
20		<p>“Lemur” grip</p> <p>Construction 2 support athletes with at least 1 head-up. Featured-swimmer lays, stands, hangs, sits on their hands or in a head-down position (or featured swimmer holds the shoulders of one of the supports)</p> <p>Le</p>	Big + small	0.1	0.5	0.3	Capture	Minus 0.15 for 2 supports	0.15
21		<p>“Tower” grip</p> <p>Construction 2 support athletes head-down, f-swimmer lay, stand, hang, sit on their hands or in a head-down position</p> <p>Tow</p>	medium + medium	0.3	0.3	0.3		Minus 0.2 for capture +0.025 for feet connect	0.125
22		<p>Simple lift (base athletes hold featured-swimmer) Or “Full body” Lift on hands</p> <p>Note: featured-swimmer may support on head/s of the base-swimmers/spotters</p> <p>Li</p>	Small + big	0.5	0.1	0.3	Capture	-0.2 (for 3 or more hands capture by base-swimmers; stable)	0.10
23		<p>“Chameleon” grip</p> <p>Construction 2 supports, one of them h-down; featured-swimmer connects to them by stomach, hands and legs (3points)</p> <p>Ch</p>	Medium+medium+Small+Small = average	0.3 0.3	0.5 0.5	0.4	Capture	Minus 0.2 for 2 supports	0.30

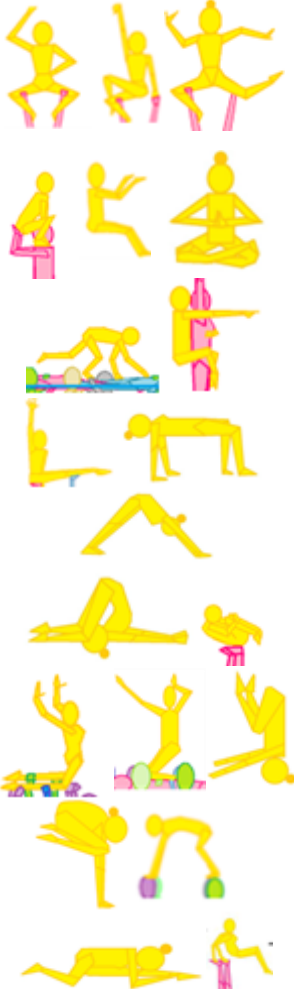

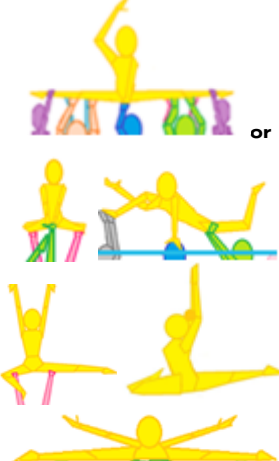
24		<p>Twins</p> <p>Featured-swimmer holds the stomach of support and support holds the pelvis of featured-swimmer</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Featured-swimmer holds the shoulders of the spotter and support holds the pelvis of featured-swimmer</p> <p>Tw</p>	Big + big	0.1	0.1	0.1	Capture		0.10
25		<p>Lay/Hang on Feet</p> <p>LayF</p>	Small+ Big	0.5	0.1	0.3		-0.15 close to the support (center of mass lays exactly on support)	0.15
26		<p>Sit on feet or 1 foot of the support-swimmer</p> <p>SiF</p>	Extra small	Med	0.35			-0.1 for center of mass close to support -0.05 for stability catch	0.20
			0.5	0.2					
27		<p>Construction 2 support athletes head-up, featured-swimmer 1 leg stays on a head of first support and 2nd leg on palms (near head)</p> <p>1FH+1FP</p>	Small+ extra small + Extra small + Small+ help	0.5	0.6	0.55	Capture	Plus connection head 0.2 Minus -0.2 for 2 supports	0.55
28		<p>Sit, stand or lay on Stack or Stack head-down+ spotter/s</p> <p>S+</p>	Small+ Big	0.5	0.1	0.3		-0.25 for spotters	0.05
									





29		1 foot on 1 palm 1F1P	Small+ extra small	1.2	0.6	0.85	yes	+0.4 ALL BODY ON 1 PALM	1.25
30		1 foot on 1 foot 1F1F Leg of the support-swimmer on which featured-swimmer balances must be straight. The leg on which featured-swimmer stands must be straight.	Small+small	0.5	0.5	0.5		Bonus for no connect 0.1 1 body part multiply on 2	1.10

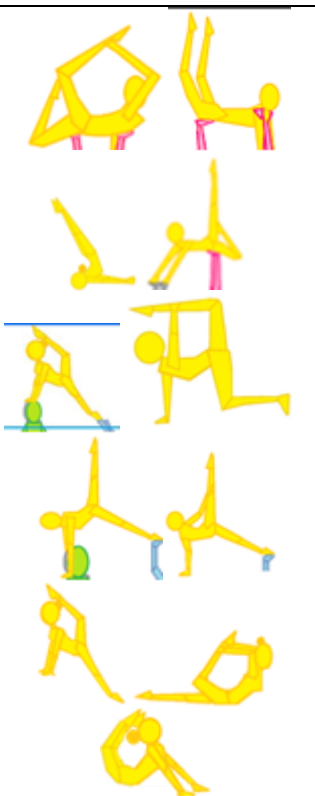
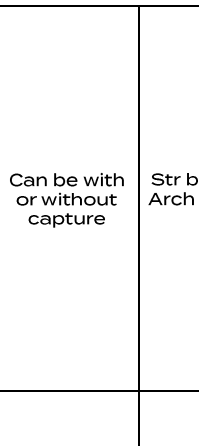
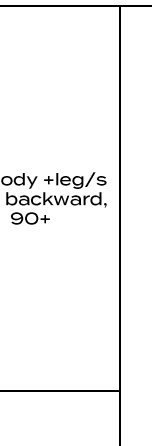
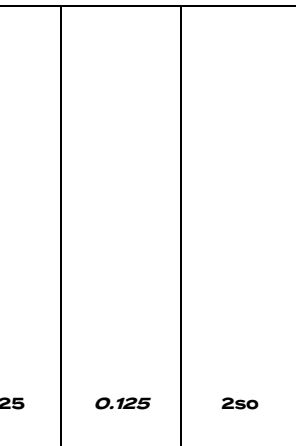
COMPONENT P – POSITION

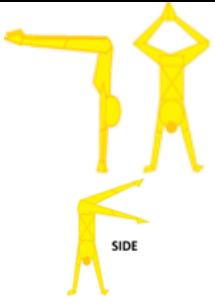
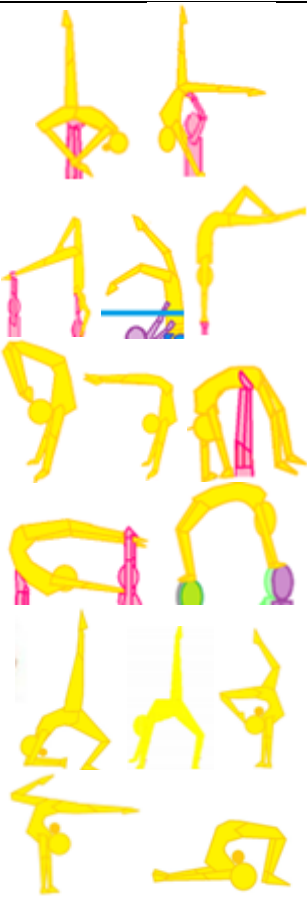

Group B Positions								
No.	Picture	Name and code	Vesti- bular load/ Difficulty to balance	Presence or absence of a helping hand (capture)	Type and level of flexibility+ Deviation of torso from inner axis	Total	Value If Position 2	Code for position 2 (level)
Stand on 1 Leg								
Forwards/Sideways								
1		Heron he can be with arch in back	Stand on 1 leg	Can be with or without capture	Leg (thigh) 90	0.10	0.05	2he
			0.075	0	0.025			
2	 <p style="text-align: center;">both legs straight</p>	Vertical Split vs	Stand on 1 leg	Can be with or without capture	Fold (leg forwards or sideways 180)	0.30	0.10	2vs
			0.075	0	0.225			
3	 <p style="text-align: center;">Must see capture (not just touch) with both arms and opposite arm behind the head OR just 1 opposite arm, also behind the head</p>	Glass gl	Stand on 1 leg	Yes (opposite arm behind head!) or 2 hands one of them behind head or in line with head	Misc (side 180)	0.40	0.20	2gl
			0.075	0.025	0.3			



Backwards (Positions in this subgroup must differentiate from positions "sideways". We need to see hips square, and leg moves backwards!)								
4		Ballerina ba can lean forward	Stand on 1 leg	Can be with or without capture	Arch (leg back 90 degrees and more) May have torso forwards	0.10	0.05	2ba
			0.075	0	0.025			
5	 <p>Must have leg capture (any arm)</p>	Sail sa	Stand on 1 leg	Must have leg capture (any arm)	Arch (leg back 90 degrees and more) must have torso forward 90 degrees	0.25	0.10	2sa
			0.075	0.025	0.15			
6		Needle ne	Stand on 1 leg	Can be with or without capture (needle special)	Arch (torso forward 90 or more+180 degrees between legs (both straight))	0.40	0.20	2ne
			0.075	0.1	0.225			
7	 <p>Blind capture required or opposite arm capture (elbow/look forward - not a "side" capture!) Leg can be on a shoulder</p>	Eye ey	Stand on 1 leg	Yes + blind grip moving leg or opposite arm capture	Leg backward 135 (0.25) + torso forward 45 (0.1)	0.50	0.25	2ey
			0.075	0.2	0.225			
Stand on 2 Legs								
8		Stand sd	no	-	Can have an arch in back	basic 0.05	0.025	2sd
			0	0	0.05			

Sit or Lay or Stand (on all 4 or 3)								
9		Monkey mo	Sit/Lay/s tand	Can be with or without capture	Basic. Free positions where legs are close to centre of mass (ie. Tuck variations, sit positions etc)	0.10	0.05	2mo
			0.05	0	0.05			
10	 <p>Legs straight and torso touches legs</p>	Shrimp sh	Sit/Lay/s stand	Can be with or without capture	Both legs straight can be together or spread. Torso touch legs (legs are within 45 degrees of the torso incl. the allow-ance)	0.125	0.0625	2sh
			0.05	0	0.075			
11	 <p>or</p> <p>(can be lay on stomach or back)</p>	Split spl	Sit/Lay/s tand	Can be with or without capture	(90 side + 90 side or Front split) 0.05. must have from knee-to knee alignment of 180 degrees with 45 degrees allowance Leg/s might be bent.	0.30	0.15	2spl
			0.05	0	0.25			

12	 <p>Blind capture required</p>	Harp hp	Sit/Lay/s tand	Must have blind or opposite arm capture	Must be an extension between thighs *from knee to knee* 180. Leg/s might be bent.	0.50	0.25	2hp
			0.05	0.1	0.35			
13	 <p>Can be also on stomach or on the side</p>	Scissors sc	Sit/Lay/s tand	-	Straight aligned body	0.1	0.05	2sc
			0.05	0	0.05			
14		Cobra co	Sit/Lay/s tand	-	Straight body +arching up-to 90 degrees	0.15	0.075	2co
			0.05	0	0.1			
15		Flamingo fl	Sit/Lay/s tand	Can be with or without capture	Str body +90 (1 or 2 legs bent or straight) and more sideway or forward	0.25	0.125	2fl
			0.05	0	0.2			

16		Scorpiso	Lay/sit HEAD-UP or head in line with torso/ stand	Can be with or without capture	Str body +leg/s Arch backward, 90+	0.25	0.125	2so	
			0.05	0	0.2				
17	 <p>Blind capture with 2 legs and 2 arms</p>	Turtle tu	Lay	Yes (Blind capture with 2 legs and 2 arms)	Arch In back	0.35	0.175	2tu	
			0.05	0.15	0.15				
18	 <p>Blind capture with 1 leg and 2 arms or with opposite arm</p>	Pin pi	Lay	Yes 2 arms blind capture or opposite arm	180 between straight legs+ arch in back	0.6	0.3	2pi	
			0.05	0.20	0.35				
Head-Down									
19		Bamboo bb Can be on 1 hand	Head- down	-	Basic (straight) Allowed: small arch or variation of the legs in 45 degrees from vertical =inside/within vertical cone	0.15	0.075	2bb	
			0.1	0	0.05				

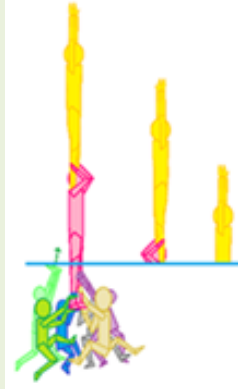
20		Box Bo Can be on 1 hand	Head-down 0.1	- 0	Legs forwards or sideways. Everything between split and 45 degrees from vertical line. Legs can be straight, bent or both. 0.15	0.25	0.125	2bo
21		Willow wi Can be on 1 hand	Laying/Head-down 0.15	May have capture 0	90 degrees back arch 0.125	0.275	0.1375	2wi
22	 <p data-bbox="188 2027 496 2089">Must have from knee-to-knee alignment of 180 degrees with 45-degree allowance</p>	Owl Ow (Any split head-down) Can be on 1 hand	Head-down 0.15	May have hand capture 0	Leg forward 90+back 90 or both legs 90 degrees sideways 0.15	0.3	0.175	2ow

Extreme Flexibility (For Advanced Level) Warning/Caution - very risky - May cause injury!								
23	 Blind capture with 2 arms	Drop dr	Head-down Stand on 2 legs!	Yes (blind capture with 2 arms)	Arch (back almost 180)	0.55	0.275	2dr
			0.15	0.2	0.2			
24	 Blind capture with 2 arms or opposite arm	Queen qu	Head-down+ Stand on 1 leg	Yes (blind capture with 2 arms or opposite arm)	Arch (back almost 180)+1 must have from knee-to knee alignment of 180 degrees with. Legs straight	1.00	0.50	2qu
			0.25	0.2	0.55			

COMPONENT R - ROTATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION BASE


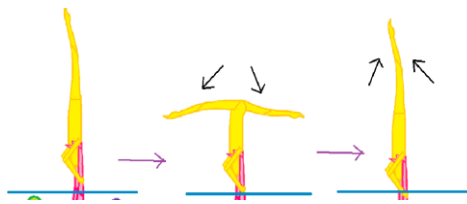
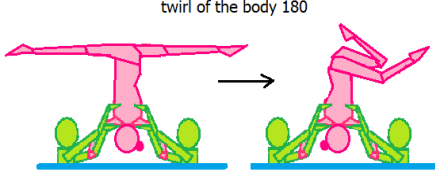
We start counting the rotation of the support-swimmer (ie. Stack or Stack head-down) when the support-swimmer starts turning. Sometimes you can see that the turning starts from underwater while rising and the featured-swimmer lifts her/his leg while the turn is already happening – it's not BM.

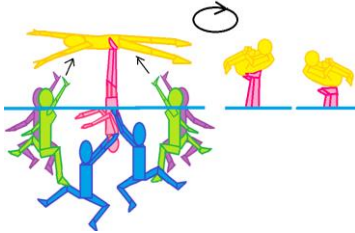

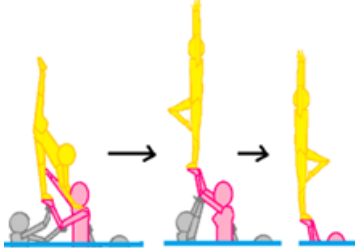
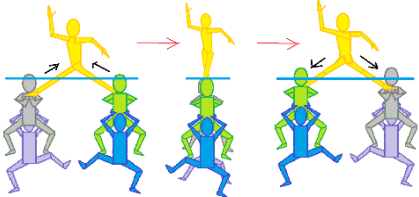
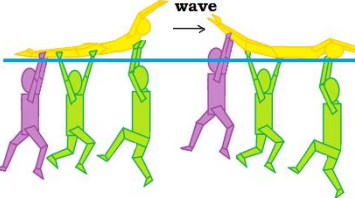
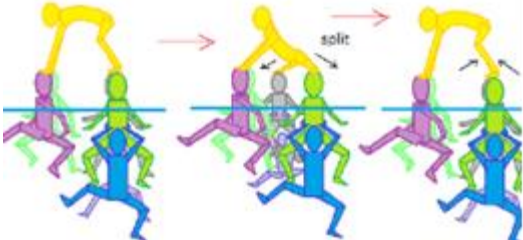
Values of the Construction Base in group B						
Type	Degree of rotation					
	90°	180°	360°	540°	720°	To be used with these type of connections
<p>Value* for Stack where:</p> <p>The support-swimmer is head up and the legs of the featured-swimmer are not at 135-180 degrees throughout the rotation.</p> <p>*Support-swimmer with featured-swimmer on top rotates on the vertical axis.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>In 2 Support construction (# 3 ie.2SupU), one of the supports twirls (or turns more than 180) and featured-swimmer remains connected to both support-swimmers while one of them is rotating.</p>	-	r0.5	r1	r1.5	-	#5 - FPx #6 - FP #10 - SiSb #11 - Bp #13 - E #16 - AP #17 - SiS #19 - FiS #24 - Tw #28 - S+ And possible: #29 (1F1P) and #30 (1F1F)
<p>Value* for Stack where the featured-swimmer stands on 2 feet on the shoulders of the support-swimmer.</p> <p>*Support-swimmer with featured-swimmer on top rotates on the vertical axis.</p>		r0.5/ 0.05	r1/ 0.10	r1.5/ 0.15	-	FS connection (#18)
<p>Value* for Stack head-up where featured-swimmer stands on 1 leg and other one is at 135 to 180 degrees.</p> <p>Note: the position must be maintained through the whole rotation of the construction (or position 2 must be with equal "leg-position" degree (135-180) to first position (ie Eye, Needle, Sail, Vertical Split to Glass etc).</p> <p>*Support-swimmer with featured-swimmer on top rotates on the vertical axis.</p>	-	r0.5+ 0.125	r1+ 0.225	r1.5+ 0.325	r2+ 0.425	To be used with connections: #19 - FiS #5 - FPx #6 - FP Possible: #29 (1F1P) and 30 (1F1F) only if the leg remains through rotation in 135-180-degree for all 2 or more positions
<p>Value* for Stack where featured-swimmer is in "Handstand" connections categories.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Value for Stack when Support-swimmer is head-down</p> <p>*Support-swimmer with featured-swimmer on top rotates on the vertical axis.</p>	-	r0.5! 0.15	r1! 0.25	r1.5! 0.35	r2! 0.45	Handstands connections: #1 - 1P1P #2 - 1P1F #3 - Px1P #4 - PP #9 - PF #14 - PH/ OR When support-swimmer is head-down in construction #2 (1P1F), and possibly #9 (PF). It will be automatically used for connections: # 7 - FF #8 - FF/ #12 - ShF #25 - LayF #26 - SiF #28 (S+) if support-swimmer is head-down #30 - 1F1F
<p>Value for Lift</p> <p>Big water resistance for base athletes while all construction rotates including base-swimmers.</p> <p>Rotation starts from the surface, not from underwater.</p> <p>Note: the same rotation of the construction is possible to happen in group C, while main featured-swimmer fly above rotating lift. In this case TC must see arms of base-swimmers and identify a turn (TC must that the whole formation turns)</p>	r/L 0.40	r0.5L 0.50	r1L 0.80	-	-	To be used with connections: #15 - LiH #22 - Li

<p>Notes:</p> <p>The direction (left or right) of the construction's base rotation does not influence the value.</p> <p>For the moment, for the grips 20 (Le), 21 (Tow), 23 (Ch) there's no rotation of the construction. In the case where only featured-swimmer rotates without the support-swimmer (for example around self while submerging) you can declare a twirl bonus ie. "Twirl"</p> <p>Notes for the TC:</p> <p>*When rotation of the Stack or Stack head-down is declared TCs should look at the turning of the support-swimmer to ensure it is a rotation of the construction base, in addition to the featured swimmer completing the declared rotation until the allowance</p> <p>*If the support-swimmer is submerged, but you can clearly see that the turning continues – look at the featured-swimmer and make sure the required number of rotations are completed until the allowance (it must not look like a turn of only the featured-swimmer on their own – not connected to the support)</p> <p>*If the ability of execution is low in height and TCs can't see the support swimmer, TCs should look at the featured-swimmer as per above.</p>	
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COMPONENT T – PLANE AND DEGREE OF THE ROTATION
N/A for GROUP B

COMPONENT B – BONUS





List of additions, bonuses, and risk-elements in Group B				
Code	For Group B		Value	
Dbl	Synchronized actions for double acrobatic movements		0.20	
Pos3	<p style="text-align: center;">Third position</p> <p>Example: at the end of acrobatic movement closing legs from split to vertical or tucking (any additional position 3rd, 4th, 5th etc.).</p> <p>This bonus should be declared only once no matter how many positions featured-swimmer will perform after the first 2 declared ones.</p>		0.05	
Can't be in same acro!	Twirl	<p>"Twirl" of featured-swimmer in group B 180-360 (head-up or head-down).</p> <p><u>Support-swimmer does not move.</u> Featured-swimmer turns to opposite direction (like in 2-direction twist) if head-down) or rotates on feet or palms of the support (if head-up). <u>Only the featured-swimmer rotates,</u> all other/s (support or base-swimmer/s) stay <u>static</u> (movement is like a ballet dancer on their "pointe shoe")</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">twirl of the body 180</p> 	0.10







	<p>RotF</p>	<p>Featured-swimmer rotates on feet of support 180-360°</p> <p>The support-swimmer remains in their position (Support remains static!) but the featured-swimmer rotates on their feet without leaving the support in horizontal plane.</p> <p>It is NOT rotation of the construction. Featured-swimmer can be on stomach or on a back.</p>		<p>0.10</p>
	<p>Hold</p>	<p>Long holding lift (3 seconds and more)</p> <p>Time starts when featured-swimmer achieves maximum height and ends when featured-swimmer starts submerging</p> <p>When you have rotation of the construction or bonus for moving base lift you can't declare Hold bonus unless it happens separately – ie you complete Hold and then do a rotation or "Mov"</p> <p>Can't be declared at the same time with "Mov" or "Moon" bonus</p>		<p>0.50</p>
	<p>SdUp</p>	<p>Stand-up (lifting torso) from head-down position</p> <p>Example: Needle to Heron</p>		<p>0.10</p>
	<p>Moon</p>	<p>"Moonwalk": Lift-up from split, legs sliding and changing place and opening back to the split on surface</p> <p>Base-swimmers hold legs of featured-swimmer and move underwater to change position of the featured-swimmer. It can either be move of 1 leg, other remains static or moving both legs at the same time. Legs move forwards/backwards.</p>		<p>0.25</p>
	<p>Wave</p>	<p>"Wave" movements</p> <p>(featured-swimmer/s must be lifted away from surface)</p>		<p>0.10</p>
	<p>Mov</p>	<p>Moving base lift (base-swimmers move backward and then return)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Moving base lift (base-swimmers pass through each-other (under featured-swimmer))</p>		<p>0.30</p>

GROUP P

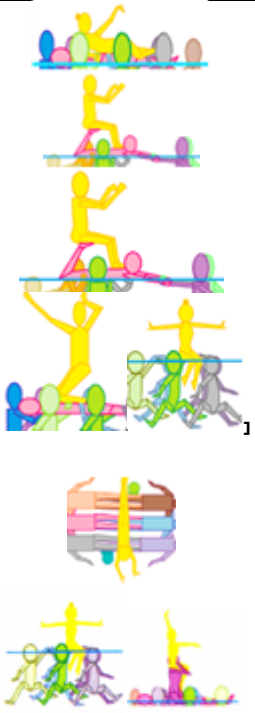


COMPONENT C – CONSTRUCTION

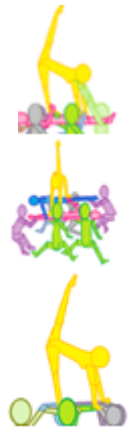


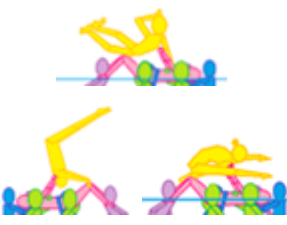

Any construction in group P can be lifted from underwater or starts at the surface. The ending of a platform can be done with the descent of the construction or as a “regroup” action on a surface (for example featured-swimmer dives away from platform and support-swimmer make a kick while base-swimmers stop holding him/her and continue the routine).

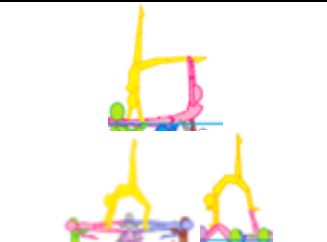



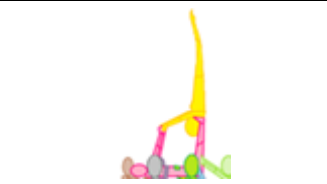

No.	Picture	Name and number of levels	Difficulty of coordinating actions and number formations	Support: Body position and level of sustainability	Support: Type and level of flexibility or maintain position	Air-borne weight	Area of full construction, Proximity between swimmers	Tempo of acceleration and push (lift/throw)	TOTAL
1		Platform (Support straight body) Or with bent knees Or Box construction	Hard	High level of sustainability + low vestibular load (laying)	straight body	2+ may have bent knees	Type 2	slow-med	1.00
		P	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	
2A		Straight body with bent knees	Hard	High level of sustainability + low vestibular load (laying)	straight body	2+ may have bent knees	Type 2	slow-med	1.05
		Knees	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.25	0.2	0.1	
2		Platform (Support Ballet Leg)	Hard	High level of sustainability + low vestibular load (laying)	leg forward 90 degrees	2+leg straight	Type 2:	slow-med	1.20
		B	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	
3		Platform (Support Double Ballet Leg)	Hard	High level of sustainability + low vestibular load (laying)	leg forward 90 degrees	2+two legs straight	Type 2:	slow-med	1.30
		DB	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	



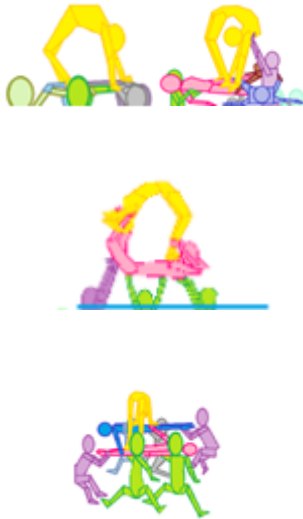
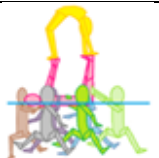

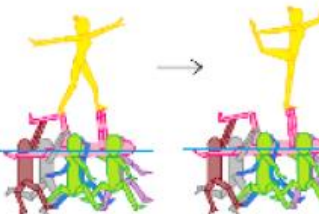
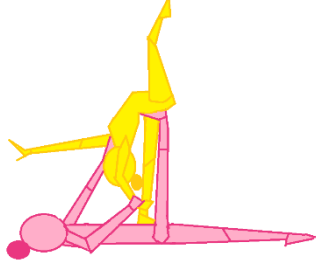
4		Platform (Support on stomach with bent knees) or in arch "Chariot"	Hard	High level of sustainability + low vestibular load (laying o)	straight body+ bent knees or arch	2	Type 2	med	1.15
		Chariot	0.3	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.2	
5	 <p>Important: there MUST be base-swimmers under both support-swimmers.</p>	Platform from 2 supports (any variations: straight bodies, 1 or 2 Double or Single Ballet Leg or any combination of above 2S	Hard	High level of sustainability + low vestibular load (laying) 1	static straight body or ballet legs?	3	Type 2	slow-med	1.10
			0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	
 <p>Can be 2 supports in Double Ballet leg</p>									
6		Platform "Flower" (3-7 swimmers form a support from legs) + Others are base-swimmers Flower	Med	no	static straight body	4-8	Type 3	-	1.00
		Minimum requirement for this acro: 1 base-swimmer+ 3 support-swimmers+ 1 featured-swimmer= total 5 athletes	0.1	0	0.1	0.8	0	0	
7	 <p>may or may have not base-swimmers</p>	Platform made from hands Hand	Hard	no	no	1	Type 2	med	0.80
		Important may or may have not base-swimmers	0.3	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.2	
8		Platform 4 levels P4 (4 levels!)	Very-Hard	High level of sustainability + low vestibular load (laying)	straight body	3	Type 2	slow-med	1.20
			0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	

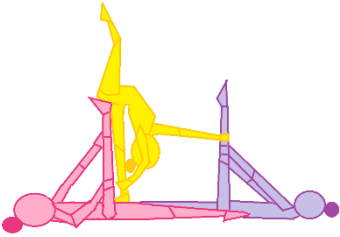
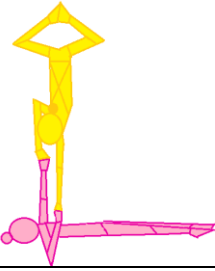


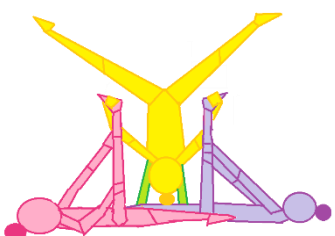
**COMPONENT D – DIRECTION
N/A for GROUP P**
COMPONENT S – AREA OF SUPPORT/TYPE OF CONNECTION

Area of support – Group P								
No.	Picture	Type of Connection	Support	Featured Swimmer	Average	Capture (support/base holds f.swimmer)	Bonus/Deduction	Total
1		Sit or Lay on straight body also apply: (Sit, Lay, Head-down or stand) on Flower construction SiA	Big	Big (legs)		Doesn't matter (can be)	-0.05 to close to support	0.05
			0.1	0.1	0.1			
2		Stand (two legs, feet) on straight or arched body or hands or ballet leg/s F2A	Big	Medium (2 feet)		Doesn't matter (can be)		0.20
			0.1	0.3	0.2			
3		Stand (two legs, or 1 foot) on straight or arched body or hands or ballet leg/s+ blind connect to support FAb	Big	Medium (2 feet)		Yes	+blind	0.30
			0.10	0.30	0.20	-0.10	0.2	

4		3 POINTS (Stand 1 leg + 2 hands) on straight body/s Or (Stand on 1 leg+ palms/palms connection) 3pA (can have additional help from base-swimmers)	Big	Extra small + small (1 foot)		Doesn't matter (can be)	-0,15 connect to sup	0.15
			0.1	0.4	0.3			
5		Stand 1 leg on straight body or hands or shoulder 1FA	Big	Extra small (1 foot)		Doesn't matter (can be)		0.40
			0.1	0.7	0.4			
6		Headstand on straight body or Head between legs or Head between hands HA	Big	Small (head)		Doesn't matter (can be)	Centre of mass close to support	0.10
			0.1	0.5	0.3		- 0.2	
7		Shoulders on palms + connect or touch (lay) on bent knees SP+K	Small + extra small	Medium (shoulders)		Yes		0.25
			0.4	0.3	0.35		- 0.1	
8		Any 3-point connection with straight body bent knees 3pK	Small	Extra small + small (1 leg/knee)		Yes		0.35
			0.5	0.4	0.45		- 0.1	

9		3 points of support blind connect 3pb	Big	Extra small+big		Doesn't matter (can be)	+blind	0.40
			0.1	0.6	0.3		+0.1	
10		Foot on a ballet leg body + palm/foot (can have additional support with another Ballet.leg/s) FA+PF	medium	small (1 foot and 1 palm)		Yes	-0.05 for stability	0.25
			0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.1		
11		Shoulders on palms + connect with leg or 2 legs SP+L	Extra small	Medium (shoul- ders)		Yes	-0.05 for stability	0.35
			0.7	0.3	0.5	- 0.1		
12		Sit on feet or 1 foot+ blind palms/palms SiF+Pb	Medium	Medium			+ blind +0.05 for connec- tion	0.35
			0.3	0.3	0.3		+0.05	
13		Shoulders on feet+ connect to palms ShF+P	Medium	Small		Yes		0.30
			0.3	0.5	0.4	- 0.1		
14		Sit or Lay on feet (or foot) + palms/palms or sit/lay on feet/foot +shoulders/ palms connection L/SiF+P	Small	Medium (bottom or lower stomach)		Yes		0.30
			0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.1		

15		4 points of connection 4p	Medium	Medium (shins)		Yes (double)		0.10
			0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.2		
16		Handstand on a big area/s of support (2 palms) Have additional help from base-swimmers 2pA	Small	Big				0.275
			0.5	0.1	0.3		-0.025 for base-swimmers help	
16		Bridge or any 4 "blind" points of support on straight/arched bodies or legs or hand platform (can have extra help from base-swimmers) 4pAb	Big	Small		Doesn't matter (can be)		0.30
			0.1	0.5	0.3			
17		Bridge on a double ballet leg. Featured-swimmer can be facing any way. Bb	Small	Small		Yes	blind	0.40
			0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.1	+0.1	
18		2 points of support on Knees+ palms 2pK	Small	Medium		Yes (double help)	-	0.20
			0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.2		
19		Onto 1 foot on Palms >FIP	Extra*2	Small		Yes		0.60
			1.2	0.5	0.85	-0.1	-0.15 for transit	
20		3 blind point support on 2S Can be used for construction B 3pBb	Small	Small/ Medium		Yes	+blind arch capture	0.65
			0.5	0.4	0.45	-0.1	+0.3	

21		3 point support on 2S (construction #5) +connect to ballet leg 3pB+b	Small	Small/ Medium		Yes	blind	0.45
			0.5	0.4	0.45	-0.1	+ 0.1	
22		Featured-swimmer performs 1 arm handstand on a palm of platform with additional connection to support-swimmer (leg) >1P1P/	Extra*2			Yes	-0.15 for transit	0.65
			1.2		0.9	-0.1		
23		Platform holds a featured-swimmer standing on 1 leg on X-small support - palm to foot 1Fxs/	Extra*2	Small		Yes	Minus for connect to leg	0.55
			1.2	0.5	0.85	-0.1	-0.2	
24		Sit on 2 feet (ballet legs) +extra connect to leg of the support with disconnection On2b	big	3 feet (small) in average		+dis-connect	Minus for connection to leg in beginning and plus for balance on 2 small areas	0.40
			0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.1 +0.2	
25		Hanging on 2 ballet legs +help from base 2b/	Extra small	small		Yes	+0.1 for hanging	0.55
			0.6	0.5	0.55	-0.1		


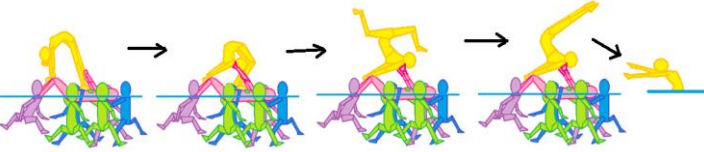

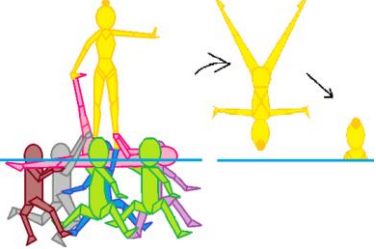
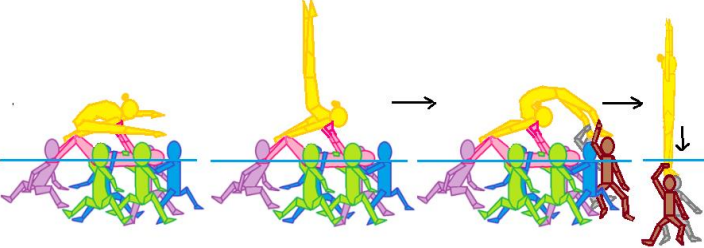
COMPONENT P - POSITION

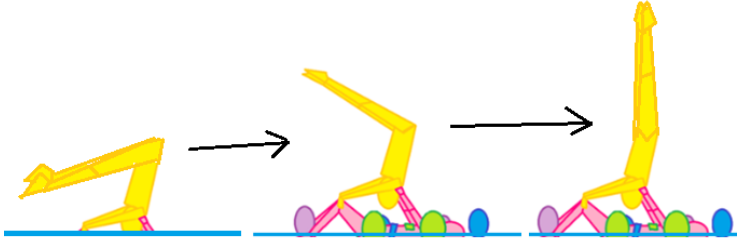
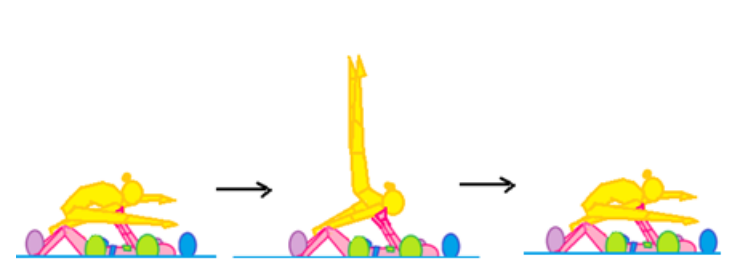


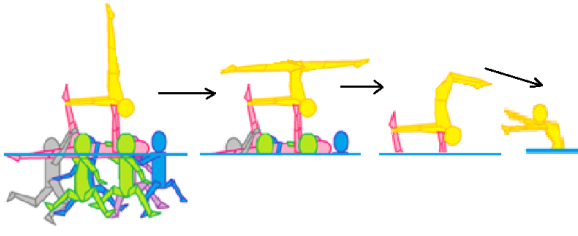


 Please use the Position Charts from **GROUP B**
COMPONENT T - PLANE AND DEGREE OF THE ROTATION




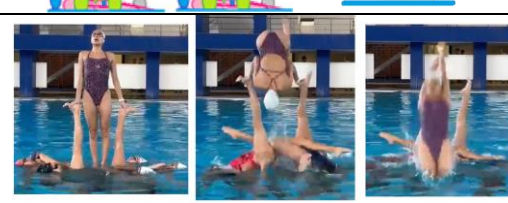

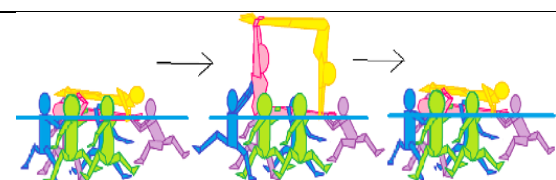
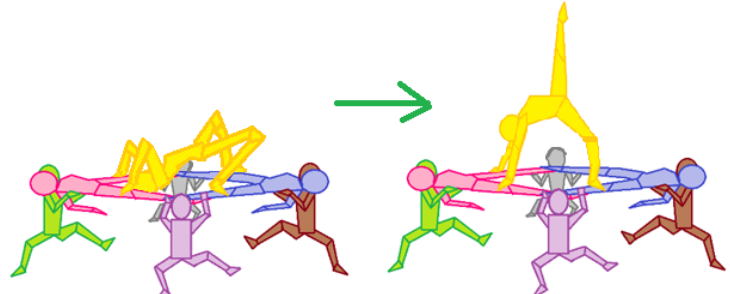
 N/A for **GROUP P**
COMPONENT R - ROTATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION BASE

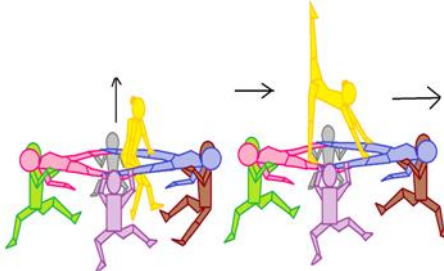
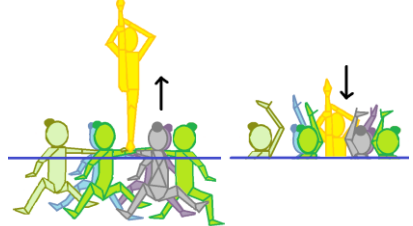
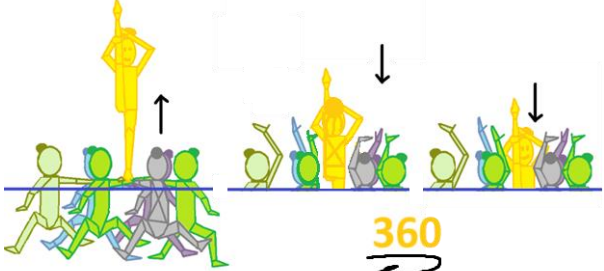
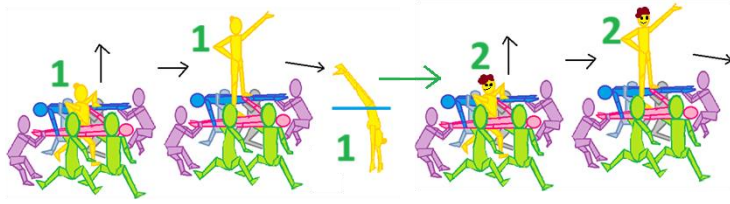

Values for Rotation of the construction base in Group P			
Type	Degree of rotation		
	90°	180°	360°
Value for platform (all construction rotates including base-swimmers) where the featured-swimmer <u>does not</u> sit or lay on construction The platform is made with a horizontal support-swimmer(s)	Pr	Pr0.5	Pr1
	0.20	0.30	0.40
Value for Platform (all construction rotates including base-swimmers) where the featured-swimmer <u>sits/lays on construction</u>	Pr/	Pr0.5/	Pr1/
	0.05	0.10	0.15
Value for construction made from hands (#7 - Hand)	-	P0.5h	P1h
	-	0.25	0.30
Value for platform made from legs with 2 support-swimmers or more (constructions #5 - 2S, #6 - Flower)	Pr//	Pr0.5//	Pr1//
	0.30	0.40	0.50

COMPONENT B - BONUS

List of additions, bonuses, and risk-elements in group P:			
Code	For Group P		Value
Dbl	<p>Synchronized actions for double acrobatic movements</p> <p>Can be facing different directions, but must be at the same time and done the same</p>		0.20
Pos3	<p>Third position</p> <p>Example: at the end of acrobatic movement closing legs from split to vertical or tucking (any additional position 3rd, 4th, 5th etc.)</p> <p>This bonus can be declared only once no matter how many positions featured-swimmer will perform after the first 2 declared ones.</p>		0.05
UP	<p>Platform made from hands, which are "out of the water" (not on the surface).</p> <p>Must hold 3 seconds or more + the whole arm (from shoulder to fingers) = dry</p>		0.30
CH	<p>Cartwheel or Handspring ending action after performing actions on a platform and entering the water</p>		0.15
MovHead	<p>Move from Platform on to 1 or 2 spotter's heads for finishing acrobatic movement as a Lift</p>		0.30

Cant be in same acro!	<p>Porp</p> <p>“Porpoise” start-action for featured-swimmer at the beginning of the acrobatic movement to get to the main (first) position.</p> 	<p>0.15</p> <p>Porpoise must start in pike position (on a surface or under the water) and finish in Bamboo position to be considered as Bonus. Note: if coach want to do other position as Position 1: featured-swimmer needs to start in this position or go to it “not through Vertical Position (ie. Bamboo)”, If coach wants to declare “Box” as position 1: bonus for Porpoise can’t be declared, as porpoise require Bamboo to be position 1</p>
	<p>Spich</p> <p>“Spichag” power press-up from Shrimp to Bamboo/or in opposite direction: power-lowering from Bamboo to Shrimp.</p> <p>Can be both variants - declare once! Can happen in any phase of acrobatic movement</p> 	<p>0.50</p>
<p>Trav</p> <p>Travelling construction</p> <p>It must be an obvious movement from one spot to another.</p> <p>May start moving from underwater while ascending</p> 	<p>0.20</p>	
<p>Stand</p> <p>After handstand/head-down position/s featured-swimmer lowers legs on a platform and stands-up.</p> <p>(For example: from Needle to Stand position, or from owl to Stand position)</p> 	<p>0.10</p>	
<p>Can't be declared in the same acro!</p> <p>Same allowance rules for somersaults and twists apply in these bonuses</p>	<p>Dive</p> <p>Dive, Dismount or Half Somersault at the end of the platform</p> <p>Featured-swimmer performs a dive, dismount or half somersault (may have twist around self while diving) to enter the water</p> 	<p>0.05</p>
	<p>Ps1</p> <p>At the end of the platform, the featured-swimmer performs 360° somersault to enter the water</p> 	<p>0.10</p>
	<p>Ps1t0.5</p> <p>At the end of the platform, the featured-swimmer performs 360° somersault + half twist to enter the water</p> 	<p>0.15</p>

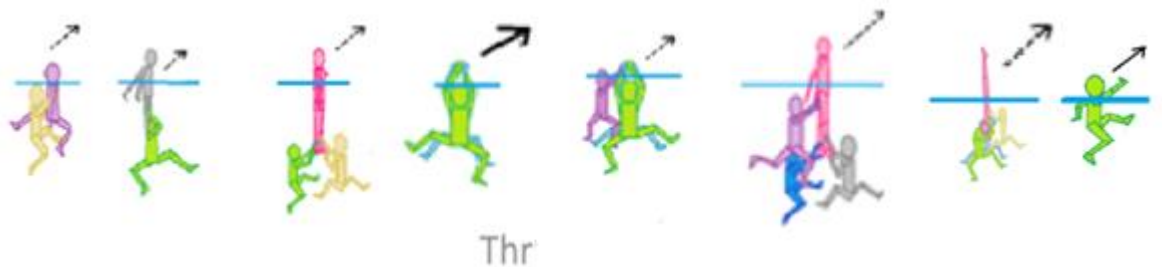
	Ps1op	At the end of the platform, the featured-swimmer performs 360° somersault and open to a straight body position to enter the water		0.30
	Ps1t0.5o	At the end of the platform, the featured-swimmer performs 360° somersault + half twist and open to a straight body position to enter the water		0.40
	Ps1t1	At the end of the platform, the featured-swimmer performs 360° somersault + 1 twist to enter the water		0.25
	CH+	Handspring with connection		0.20
Roll		<p>“Roll” on the construction and/or “rolling” (connected arching- action of platform construction, when featured-swimmer submerges after 90° and support-swimmer follows showing 180° arch-action above surface) entrance in the water</p> <p>Can't be declared twice! It is a beginning and/or ending action</p>		0.20
Box		Lifting in a “Box” and lowering back		0.20
Can't be in same acro	Spider	<p>“Spider” action</p> <p>Platform, 2 support formation: featured-swimmer twists in the shoulder and thigh joints and appears from underwater on a construction. This action has flexibility risk factor</p>		0.075

	Climb	Climb onto the platform from under the water (inside the construction)		0.05
Can't be in same acro	Fall	Fast fall down inside construction		0.05
	FTurn	Fast fall down inside platform construction with 360°+ turn (must be completed by waist respecting the allowances)		0.10
Swim	Change of Featured-swimmer Coach declares position/s and type of connection of a second featured-swimmer		0.20	
Arch	From underwater, non-stop transition to a Position 1 Queen (demonstrating a 2nd position head-down is optional) and stand-up back on 2 feet (may have help from base-swimmer)		0.30	

GROUP C

COMPONENT C - CONSTRUCTION

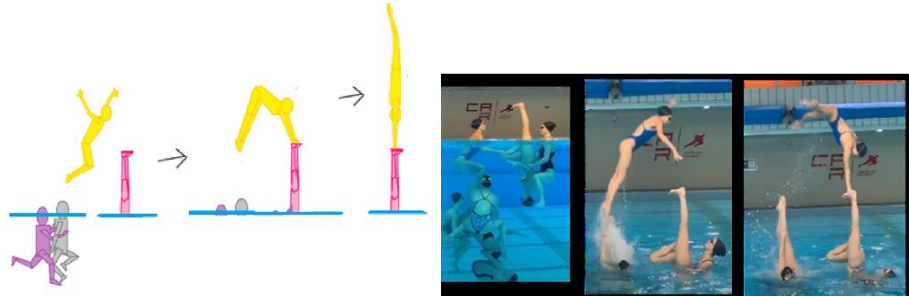
- When in the Code we see **“Thr”** – that means a “pusher” formation. Any way of pushing or jumping will be written as Throw (ie. Thr). Some examples of **Thr** in Group C:



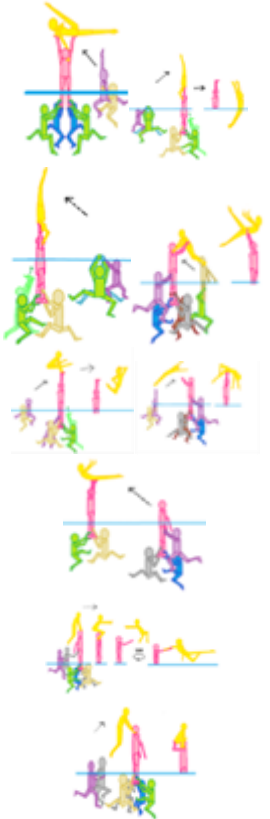
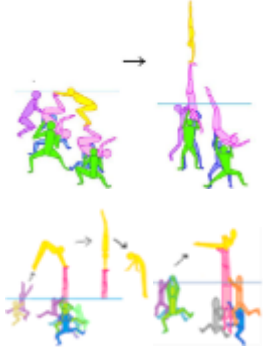

- Transit** – is a term used when the featured-swimmer is held/supported by the support-swimmer of second formation from the beginning. The support-swimmer “pulls/helps” the featured-swimmer to its own formation. The featured-swimmer may continue their movement and enter the water or remain on the support-swimmer (bonus).
- Jump (in group C)** – is a term used when the featured-swimmer is **not** connected at the beginning with the second formation. There’s a **clear jump** from one formation to another (that is a bonus) and a connection after a flying phase. The featured-swimmer may remain on the support-swimmer (bonus) or continue their movement until entering the water. Declaration is **“Jump”** bonus (onto support) OR if there’s a continuing movement into the water (through support) they should declare **“Jump >”**.
- Example:** Thr>StH (Transit or jump onto Stack head-down from any kind of throw).
The coach wants to perform the first phase as a clear Jump. So, the coach adds a bonus **“Jump”** to the acro code. They have to make sure that the featured-swimmer remains on 2nd formation (stack head-down) until submergence. If the coach wants in an acrobatic movement to have an action where the featured-swimmer jumps on the 2nd formation and continues moving into the water (for example it is a handspring), they declare **“Jump >”**. In the case when the coach is not sure if the swimmer will be able to execute the requirements of the bonus Jump or Jump>, the coach can still declare this as Thr>StH but leave the bonus off and be safe of not receiving a Base Mark while still performing the acrobatic as planned.
- Note:** when **Jump** is declared in group C, make sure that the featured-swimmer does not perform it as **“climbing on”**. Technical Controllers must see a jump onto the 2nd formation (shoulders and upper chest of the “jumping” featured-swimmer must pass the horizontal invisible line that is on a same level with the feet of the 2nd formation’s featured-swimmer and only then connect).
- Note:** if the 2nd formation is head-up: the crotch of the “jumping” featured-swimmer must pass the horizontal invisible line that is on a same level with the top of the head of the 2nd formation’s featured-swimmer and only then connect.
- Example of climbing on (Transit) -> Not a Jump:




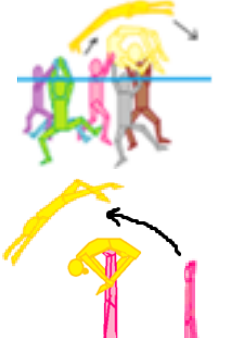


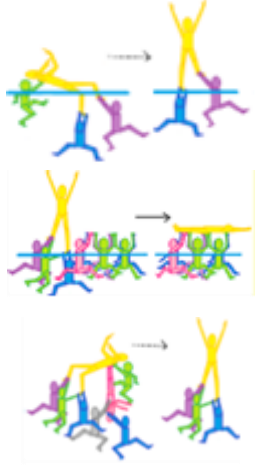
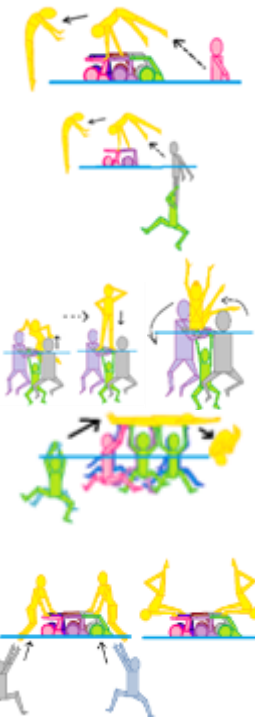
- Example of desirable execution:



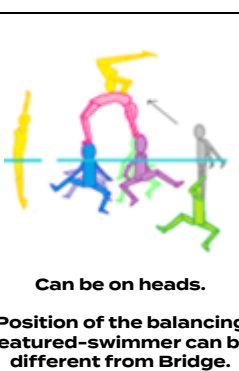
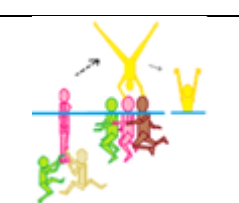
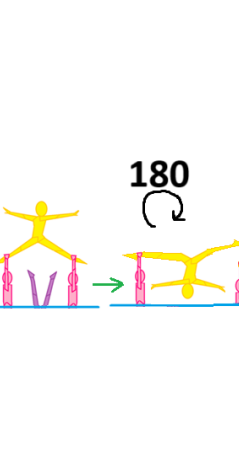


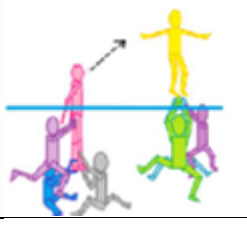
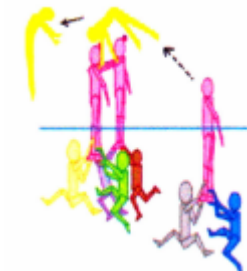
- If the bonus **Jump** is declared: After landing on the second formation, if the featured-swimmer falls from it (any time: immediately after landing, after some time or before submerging) or never lands on 2nd formation (ie. the connection is lost) = Base Mark
- Connections can be “broken” before submergence if not clearly stated that it should remain connected throughout.
- Inside construction code: > means a transit or a jump from one formation to another or from one formation to the water
- **Piked arrow** ^ inside construction code: means jump from one formation and fly above another without touching, and entering the water beyond.
- If there is no > at the end of the construction code, it means that you can remain on the 2nd formation or pass through the 2nd formation before entering water.
- If there is a > at the end of the construction code, we **MUST** see a pass through of the 2nd formation and continue to enter the water.
- In group C, constructions have a special number +0.275, which is an “increaser” assigned to have a balance between Main Groups.
- To be considered as part of construction (the part of the whole acrobatic movement, not as hybrid or pair acro), one of the formations (Main Formation) In Group C must:
 - **When Stack or Stack head-down is declared:**
 - It must contain at least: 1 base-swimmer+ 1 support-swimmer+ 1 featured-swimmer.
 - **When a Lift is declared:**
 - It must consist of at least: 1 base-swimmer+ 1 featured-swimmer.
 - **When platform/s or float/s (1 or more support-swimmers):**
 - It must have at least 1 base-swimmer under support/s
- **For flying over constructions** (fly above 2nd formation or fly above lift on heads is declared), it **MUST** be performed (the flying phase) when the featured-swimmer of the second formation (above which the featured-swimmer flies) is at the “positions allowance safe zone” or higher (Waist or Knees).

Group C Construction									
#	Picture	Name and number of levels	Difficulty of coordinating actions and number formations	Support: Body position and level of sustainability	Airborne weight	Tempo of acceleration and push (lift/throw)	Area of support	Bonus	Total
1		Transit or Jump on Stack from any kind of throw	Med	High level of sustainability + low vestibular load	1+0.5	Fast/med (0.3/0.2)	Small-med (possible grips: E, PP....)	+0.275 increase	1.125
		Thr>St	0.2	0	0.15	0.25	0.25	+0.275 increase	
2		Transit or jump onto Stack head-down from any kind of throw	Med	Low level of sustainability + high vestibular load and 1 support is head-up	1+0.5	Slo/med (0.2/0.1)	Small-med	+0.275 increase	1.20
		Thr>StH	0.2	0.2	0.15	0.15	0.225		
3		Through: 2 pair (One of them can be head-down) +featured-swimmer	Basic	-	1	Med	Med	+0.275 increase	0.675
		Can be transit Thr>Pair	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.1		

4		<p>To 2-3 or more floats (swimmers floating on a surface connected to each other) from any kind of throw</p> <p>Can be as transit</p> <p>May remain on platforms</p> <p>Thr>FF</p>	Med	High level of sustainability+ low vestibular load (laying) two	1+1+1	Climb/no	big	+0.275 increaser	1.125
			0.2	0.2	0.3	0.05	0.1		
5		<p>Any kind of throw on a float (1 support-swimmer is floating on a surface)</p> <p>Featured-swimmer may continue to move and enter the water.</p> <p>Can be as transit. Can continue movement.</p> <p>Thr>F</p>	Easy	High level of sustainability+ low vestibular load (laying)	1+1	Fast/no	Med-big	+0.275 increaser	0.875
			0.1	0	0.2	0.15	0.15		
6	 <p>Lift can be on 1,2,3 or 4 heads +combinations ie. 2 heads and 2 shoulders; 1 head and 1 shoulder base</p>	<p>Fly above Lift on heads from any kind of throw</p> <p>Thr^Lh</p>	Hard	-	1+1	Fast/slow-med (0.3/0.1)	Big	+0.3 fly above formation on heads +0.2 lift on head	1.575
			0.3	0	0.2	0.2	0.1		
7		<p>Fly above Second formation (lift, pair acro, stack-head-down, stack) from any kind of throw</p> <p>Thr^2F</p>	Med	May be	1+1	Fast/slow-med (0.3/0.1)	Big	+0.2 fly above formation	1.175
			0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0.1		

8		<p>Simple lift + «spotter/s»</p> <p>2 formations of base-swimmers gather under 1 f.swimmer and</p> <p>Option 1: f.swimmer is laying on a surface, one of the base-swimmers' formation push part of the f.swimmers body and they stand-up on a 2nd formation. May remain on this 2nd formation until submergence or continue moving/disconnect and enter the water</p> <p>Option 2: f.swimmer stands-up as regular lift on the 1st formation with 2nd formation waiting. F.swimmer falls on the 2nd formations' base-swimmer who catch them before submergence. F.swimmer may continue moving/disconnect and enter the water.</p> <p>L+spot ></p>	Low	-	1	Med/no (0.2/0)	Medium	+0.275 increaser	0.775
			0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.2		
9		<p>Through formation from hands from any kind of throw/push</p> <p>Can be as transit.</p> <p>Arms might be on the surface</p> <p>Thr >hand></p>	Low	no	1	Fast/no	Medium	+0.275 increaser	0.875
			0.1	0	0.1	0.15	0.25		

10		2 Jumps from throws (2 featured-swimmers in connection with each other) Thr+Thr	Hard	High level of sustainability+ low vestibular load	1+1	med	Medium	+0.1 for connect between 2 featured-swimmers	1.275
			0.3	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	+0.275 increaser	
11		Snake-type (1 featured-swimmer after showing balance stack becomes airborne in connection/ together with support-swimmer, after showing arc-dive both of them enter water one-by-one while still keeping the connection) Sn	Med	Optional	1+1	Med	Med	+0.275 increaser	1.175
			0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2		
12	 <p>Can be on heads. Position of the balancing featured-swimmer can be different from Bridge.</p>	On lift from any kind of throw with connection! (means there <u>must</u> be a connection between f.swimmer and lift after take-off phase) Can be transit f-swimmer may remain on the 2nd/main formation Thr>L	Hard	-	1+1	Fast/slow-med (0.3/0.1)	Big	+0.275 increaser	1.075
			0.3	0	0.2	0.2	0.1		
13		Through 1, 2 or 3 heads from any kind of throw Can be as transit Thr>head>	Med	no	1	(0.3/0) Med/no	Medium	+0.2 (bonus for head-connection)	1.075
			0.2	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	+0.275 increaser	
14		2 mini-Stack (head-up) +spotter (head-up or head-down). Starts as 2 support Stack, after reaching max height f.swimmer is pushed by one of the supports and disconnects to perform actions in the air while keeping connection with 2nd support-swimmer) 2Sup+	Med	no	1+0.5 +0.5	Med	Med	+0.275 increaser	1.075
			0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0.2		


15		Throw onto Small-Square formation Thr>Sq	Hard	NO	1	Fast/slow-med (0.3/0.1)	Extra-hard Small	+0.275 increaser	1.375
			0.3	0	0.1	0.2	0.5		
16		Transit or jump on 2-Stacks from any kind of throw Thr>St2	Med	High level of sustainability + low vestibular load	1+1+0.5	Fast/med (0.3/0.2)	Small-med	+0.275 increaser	1.225
			0.2	0	0.25	0.25	0.25		

Note: In the acro below, the coach declares **Thr>St** (Transit or Jump on Stack from any kind of throw). The additional formation between the 2 formations (pushing and main ones) that doesn't take part in acro and does not influence the DD is considered in AI and cannot be declared as bonus!



COMPONENT D - DIRECTION

The same as in group A, plus on additional special direction for group C:

Direction	Code	Diagram	Value
Blind back jump No connection between featured-swimmer and main construction before jump	BIn		0.2

COMPONENT P - POSITION

Use the Position Charts from GROUP A and GROUP B

- If in an acrobatic movement, the featured-swimmer after getting on a “main” formation remains on it - use table from group B. Considering as Position 1 – first position in the order after take-off when featured-swimmer gets on support-swimmer/s.
- If a coach uses a Group A position when they should have used a Group B position or vice-versa = Base Mark
- If in an acrobatic movement the featured-swimmer after getting on a “main” formation continues their movement and becomes airborne and later enters the water, use a position from group A. Considering as Position 1 – first position in the order after take-off that is happening in the air (for example: if it’s a handspring or somersault use positions from group A)
- **Notes for 2 Featured-swimmers:** In a Combined acrobatic movement (which consists of 2 formations) where 1 featured-swimmer executes and maintains a position (ie lift or stack, stack head-down) it should be calculated in as Position 1 declaration. If the second featured-swimmer jumps above the first formation demonstrating a position, it should be declared as Position 2. All other positions (no matter which featured-swimmer does it) will be considered as a 3rd Position bonus.
- **Note for Construction of the “snake” type:** The rule for 2 featured-swimmers applies. If featured-swimmers perform the same position it is declared once as Position 1. If it is 2 different positions, the position of the first featured-swimmer that appears above the water surface will be declared as Position 1. The second featured-swimmer that originally is the support-swimmer that disconnects and appears after the first featured-swimmer – their position will be declared as Position 2. Group A positions must be used for this type of acrobatic movement.

COMPONENT S – AREA OF SUPPORT

N/A for GROUP C (Value already inside construction)

COMPONENT R - ROTATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION BASE

- Must happen with support and featured-swimmer together (for example: after the featured-swimmers lands on a second formation), unless otherwise specified.
- In group C, in a Stack or Stack-head-down formation we need to see the support-swimmer turning with the featured-swimmer on top (Ariana turn may happen and will be acceptable if TC will recognise that support-swimmer is also turning)


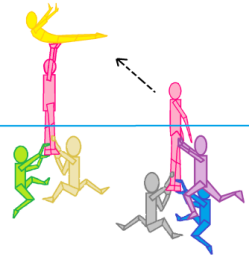
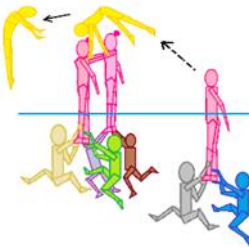
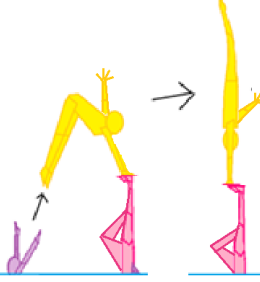
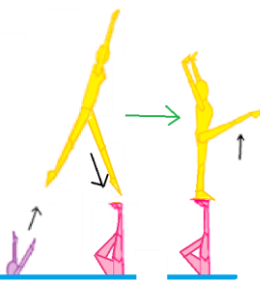
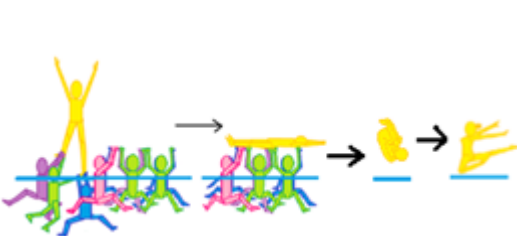
Values for the rotation of the construction base in group C:				
Type	Degree of rotation			
	90°	180°	360°	540°
Value* for Stack If the featured-swimmer AND the Support-Swimmer are NOT in head-down position (constructions #1, possible #12) <i>*Support-swimmer with featured-swimmer on top rotates around self after landing or reaching max height stop-point</i>	-	Cr0.5	Cr1	Cr1.5
	-	0.2	0.3	0.4
Value* for Stack If the featured-swimmer AND/OR the Support-Swimmer is in head-down position (constructions #2, possible #12) <i>*Support-swimmer with featured-swimmer on top rotates around self after landing or reaching max height stop-point</i>	-	Cr0.5!	Cr1!	Cr1.5!
	-	0.3	0.4	0.5
Value for Lift on heads while featured-swimmer flies above it Note: the same rule as in group B (where in Lift construction)- the whole construction rotates. This applies to group C too, where in Lift-formation base-swimmers move to another spot in the water with featured-swimmer on top. (NOT ARIANA turn!!!!!!) (constructions #6)	-	Cr0.5L	-	-
	-	0.4	-	-
Value for the platform (formation) after featured-swimmer lands on it (constructions #4, 5)	-	CP0.5	-	-
	-	0.4	-	-
Special rotation for the second formation in Thr^2F construction (TC look at the rotation of the featured-swimmer) (constructions #7)	-	2FO.5	2F1	-
	-	0.25	0.35	-

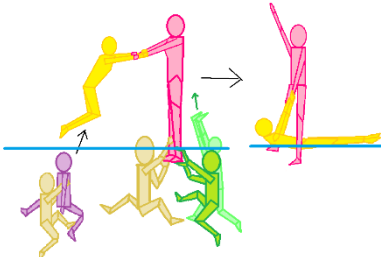
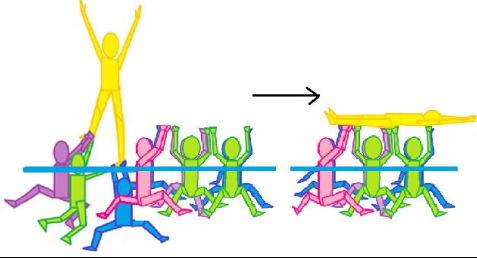
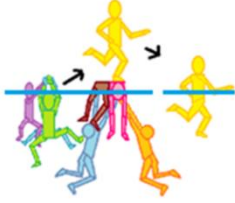

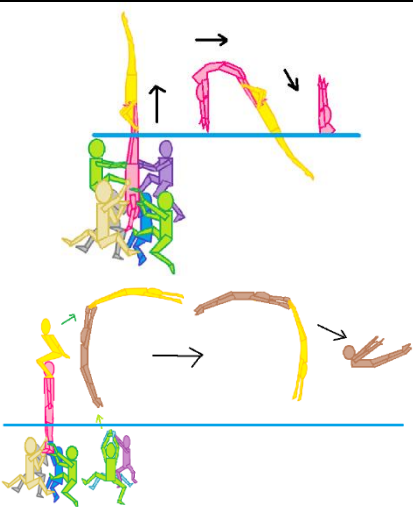

COMPONENT T - PLANE AND DEGREE OF THE ROTATION

Values for featured-swimmer's rotations in the air			
#	Description	code	value
1	1/2 twist (group C)	Ct0.5	0.025
2	1 twist (group C)	Ct1	0.05
3	1.5 twist (group C)	Ct1.5	0.10
4	2 twists (group C)	Ct2	0.20
5	2.5 twist (group C)	Ct2.5	0.25
6	3 twists (group C)	Ct3	0.35
7	Dive/180 somersault (group C)	Cd	0.025
8	1/2 twist + dive (group C)	Cdt0.5	0.05
9	1 twist + dive (group C)	Cdt1	0.10
10	1.5 twist + dive (group C)	Cdt1.5	0.15
11	1 somersault (group C)	Cs1	0.20
12	1 straight somersault (group C)	Css1	0.30
13	1.5 somersault (group C)	Cs1.5	0.40
14	1.5 somersault + open (group C)	Cs1.5o	0.60
15	1 frontal somersault (group C)	Cf1	0.30
16	1.5 frontal somersault (group C)	Cf1.5	0.50
17	2 frontal somersaults (group C)	Cf2	0.60
18	Cartwheel (group C)	Cc	0.05
19	Cartwheel + 1/2 twist (group C)	Cct0.5	0.10
20	Cartwheel + 1 twist (group C)	Cct1	0.15
21	Handspring (group C)	Ch	0.05
22	Handspring + 1/2 twist (group C)	Ch0.5	0.10
23	Handspring + 1 twist (group C)	Ch1	0.15
24	1/2 somersault + 1/2 twist (group C)	Cs0.5t0.5	0.125
25	1 somersault + 1/2 twist (group C)	Cs1t0.5	0.35
26	1 somersault + 1 twist (group C)	Cs1t1	0.40
27	1 somersault + 1.5 twist (group C)	Cs1t1.5	0.45
28	1 somersault + 2 twists (group C)	Cs1t2	0.50
29	1 straight somersault + 1/2 twist (group C)	Css1t0.5	0.45
30	1 straight somersault + 1 twist (group C)	Css1t1	0.50
31	1 straight somersault + 1.5 twist (group C)	Css1t1.5	0.60
32	1 straight somersault + 2 twists (group C)	Css1t2	0.65
33	1 straight somersault + 2.5 twists (group C)	Css1t2.5	0.70
34	1 somersault + 1 twist + open (group C)	Cs1t1o	0.55
35	1 somersault + 1.5 twist + open (group C)	Cs1t1.5o	0.65
36	1 somersault + 2 twists + open (group C)	Cs1t2o	0.75
37	Handspring + 1 somersault (group C)	Chs1	0.25

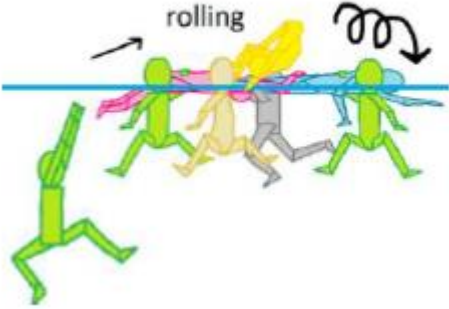
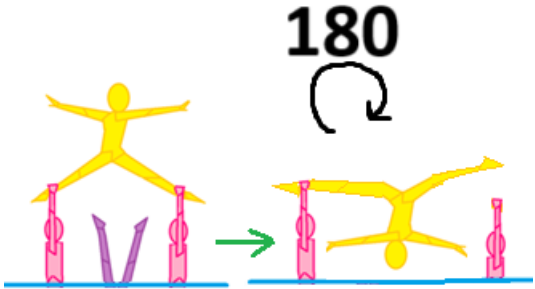
- For Thr+Thr Construction coach declares only one type of rotation in the air of the “second” featured swimmer (not the one that appears from underwater first and leads the jump). TC looks at the one who is “finishing the jump”. For example: first featured-swimmer performs a dive, second featured-swimmer follows them and performs one somersault before entering the water. Coach declares only 1 somersault (Cs1).
- In group C, Thr >StH, if featured-swimmer jump head up and lands on the second formation performing handstand position (such as Bamboo etc.) -it is not considered as Dive

COMPONENT B – BONUS

List of additions, bonuses, and risk-elements in group C				
	Code	For GROUP C		Value
	Dbl	Synchronized actions for double acrobatic movements (from beginning to the end. May have connection between 2 featured-swimmers).		0.20
Can't be in same acro	Jump	Jump on Stack and remain on it until submergence		0.20
	Jump>	Jump and pass through the 2nd formation (no connection between f.swimmer and support/s of 2nd formation in the beginning. Connection happens after flying phase (minimal requirement))		0.10
	On1Foot	Jump from any kind of Throw, onto 1 foot of support-swimmer (2nd formation) and balance on 1 palm while performing actions.		0.40
	1F>1F	Jump of featured swimming landing with 1 foot onto 1 foot of the support-swimmer (2nd formation) and balancing on the 1 foot while performing actions. Safety note: forbidden for 12 and under, 13-15 and juniors category! Only for experienced and prepared swimmers!		1.50
	Pos3	Third position. Example: at the end of an acrobatic movement closing legs from split to vertical or tucking (any additional position 3rd, 4th, 5th etc.). This bonus should be declared only once no matter how many positions f.swimmer will perform after the first 2 declared ones.		0.05

	Slip	<p>Featured-swimmer "Slips through" after jump between support's legs (support is head-up) or hands (can have connection between f.swimmer and support/s of 2nd formation)</p>		0.10
	Bey	<p>"Beyonce fall" (from lift - blind fall backwards on the other formation made from hands)</p>		0.10
Can't be in same acro	Run	<p>Running on the 2+ backs (torso of featured- swimmer=vertical) Note: featured- swimmer must step back on each declared back (in construction)</p>		0.20
	BRun	<p>"Blind run" on the backs Featured-swimmer jumps backwards, or jumps turns and then runs backwards, stepping on each of declared backs (in construction)</p>		0.40
	Cx	<p>Connection between 2 featured-swimmers (may be broken in the end of acrobatic movement before entering water)</p>		0.20
	Twirl	<p>Twirl of a featured- swimmer Rotation of the featured-swimmer around self to the left or to the right on longitudinal axis (that is done not in the air like twist or somersault)</p>		0.05



	<p>C-Roll</p>	<p>“Rolling” on top of the construction</p> <p>*Can be declared twice during 1 acro (Rolling- the featured-swimmer, climbs on the support-swimmer, crouches down, places their hands shoulder width apart and hands facing forward. Featured-swimmer tucks their chin to their chest and places the back of their head onto support-swimmer. They then push off the spotter with their legs and rotate over their head onto their back)</p>		<p>0.10</p>
	<p>Turn</p>	<p>Lift up from split (head-up) + featured-swimmer disconnects with one of the supports, makes a rotation 180 in sagittal plane (still in connection with second support).</p>		<p>0.25</p>