

**PRINCIPLES OF EXECUTION IN ROUTINES** (except required technical elements that are judged under figures execution criteria)

### **CURRENT DIRECTIONS**

Deviations from perfection in execution (10 score) are first identified by its **magnitude or quality**.

The magnitude is appears in the Manual (Expanded Marking Scale for Execution, page 147-148) under different terms:

1. For figures and hybrids the Manual expanded scale refers magnitude as **minute, very minor, minor, small, evident, major, very inaccurate, difficult to recognise**
2. For transitions the only term used is " **lack of**"
3. For patterns: **minute, very minor, small minor and small**. From range competent and down there is no reference to these terms .
4. For strokes and propulsions: **minute, minor, obvious and major**
5. For highlights minimal, minor, noticeable, long, very long referred to set-up and recovery.
6. HEIGHT is the only parameter that is referred to existing charts for marks. Even so, the term **average** appears at competent category, and **above average** for the good one. Then we have **high** (8's), **close to maximum** (9-9,4), and **near maximum** (9,5). Under 6's we have **some height**(5's), **low** in 4's and 3's and very low for 2's.

Once identified, the **quantity of each type** of deviations appreciated determine the range (only some). The quantity is expressed with the terms:

**Few, some, several, many, most- mostly.**

### **NEEDS FOR NEW SCORING SYSTEM**

The new system proposed requires one mark for each of the hybrids performed (predetermined number), and one mark for execution transitions

In routines, by principle, there is no predetermined design in hybrids and the figures marking scale do not match the judges needs. Furthermore, directions for execution in routines (expanded marking scale) place ranges for the whole routine wich is not suitable for isolated components.

We could set 10 scale for each aspect of control (height, extension, stability and clarity), but this would lead to too many calculations to be done in short time for judges.

We propose to define few, clear deductions for the control factors to be considered in hybrids and transitions, setting height as the ceiling mark .

## SOME CONSIDERATIONS. TO BE DISCUSSED.

Specific issues regarding what is Design in figures (accuracy of lines, angles, arches) that need agreement for routines:

1. Positions that usually match Basic Positions criteria: VP, BKVP, Split, Knight, BL, BLD
2. Positions that usually do not match Basic Positions description: FP, SA, BKSA
3. BM and transitions that usually do not match descriptions: FP to VP, FP to Fishtail, SA to VP, to Split, Spins (usually continuous but variants in speed, direction changing, rapid but stops at ankle, etc), Thrust ( legs not perpendicular to surface before unroll-swimmers perform Rockets-, head out of water), Catalina rotation

Now we go to see specific issues regarding **Control (Height, extension, stability, effortless for hybrids and transitions; efficiency, power and energy level for strokes and propulsions to go to Manner of Presentation in AI).**

Acrobatics execution criteria: **design clarity, stability, height**

## EXECUTION OF HYBRIDS

Hybrid: A figure of mixed origin or composition and other than those described in the rules

### **2.1 HEIGHT**

Hybrids may contain many different actions. The majority of actions have its value in terms of airborne weight (exceptions: BLayout to Tub, to Tuck, Tuck to inverted Tuck, FP to Split (on surface), Back Layout to Surface Arch(?), Surface Arch to Knight (?) Split to Vertical (ankle level), Back Layout to FP ?(albatross), all submerged actions..... Split half twist(?), Split to Split (Ariana)?, Vertical Twirl at ankles.

Consider all components of a hybrid have to be performed at **maximum height (all normalised values of transitions used to calculate difficulty value include airborne weight value**, and that's why we use the height charts)

We must consider the **average** height of all actions and positions shown, this has been the instruction even if it's not written like this anywhere in the Manual. Guiding Height Scales to be applied. Consider **reference points Crotch and Knee** (distance of both to water surface) as there are different types of legs , short or long.

We propose to consider that Height sets the maximum score attainable; in other words: a hybrid that can be considered of perfect execution in terms of extension, stability, etc performed at a height of 8 cannot score more than 8.

2.1.1 Solo : average inside hybrid

2.1.2 Duets and teams: average inside hybrid and among swimmers **(apply the lowest?)**

## 2.2 EXTENSION

The amount, degree or range to which something can be stretched to its fullest length. Use of muscular strength to enhance the stretch.

Consider: body, legs, neck

Four description types:

**Fully extended** (complete maintained)

**Well extended/small** (complete almost all parts)

**Incompletely extended/medium** (complete only occasionally)

**Poorly extended/large** (not complete at any moment)

Only three possible deductions: 0,25, 0,50, 1 points (Well, Incomplete, Poor)

**(Use same for flexibility: extreme range, large range, medium range, small range)**

## 2.3 STABILITY/EFORTLESSNESS

Solid, with equilibrium maintained and unaffected by change of position . Position unaffected by movement. Catch position exactly without correction. Fluid without evidence of strain.No changes in water level

Four description types:

**Stable** (solid, fluid, no changes in water level)

**Small instability** (little lack of stability, break in fluidity, or water level unwanted changes),

**Medium instability(evident** lack of stability ,breaks in fluidity or water level changes. Effort evident in few moments),

**Large instability** (problems, or stability not shown at all ;effort evident during all hybrid; strained)

Only three possible deductions: 0,25, 0,50, 1 points (minor, medium, major)

## 2.4 ACCURACY OF LINES AND ANGLES

Apply to VP, BKVP, Split, Knight, VD

Three possible deductions (as per description in Manual): **Small, medium and large**

Only three possible deduction value: 0,25, 0,50, 1 points (small, medium and large)

## EXECUTION OF TRANSITIONS

Consider definitions of Boost , eggbeater, strokes and propulsions according to Manual Glossary (pag 206)

**Boost** (height and extension). Same as in hybrids (same deductions) . Attention to **extension** focused in neck, shoulders and body in raising and descending. Use current height chart.

**Eggbeater** (height, extension and stability). Extension of neck and shoulders. Use current height chart. Same deductions as in hybrids.

**Ballet leg** single ,flamenco and BLdouble (height and extension. Accuracy of lines **in solo**( in duets and teams consider under synchro as an unequal action) Same as hybrids, (height according to chart).

**Flexibility in** actions above the water (range of flexibility of shoulders, hips and spine; extension of legs when required, and in neck and shoulders in surface splits). Consider “dry” parts of body (height as airborne weight to check in head, back of leg, horizontal leg ).

**Surface patterns:** precision in conforming (clarity execution) and maintaining shape (not maintained shape, under synchro?). **Bonus for precision: clear arrival , no corrections ?**To discuss

Deductions to apply once for all routine

0,25 if only and small deviations (small correction, or small spacing or alignment incorrections),

0,5 if medium deviations (clear corrections and obvious spacing or alignment irregularities, no matter if one or more swimmers),

1 point if large deviations ( what judges call non comprehensible patterns because of spacing or many movements of swimmers to try shaping)