



*Fédération
Aéronautique
Internationale*

Competition Rules

For

Canopy Piloting - freestyle

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- 1 FAI Statutes, Chapter 1, para. 1.6
 2 FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, Chapter 4, para 4.1.2
 3 FAI Statutes, Chapter 1, para 1.8.1
 4 FAI Statutes, Chapter 2, para 2.1.1; 2.4.2; 2.5.2 and 2.7.2
 5 FAI By-Laws, Chapter 1, para 1.2.1
 6 FAI Statutes, Chapter 2, para 2.4.2.2.5
 7 FAI By-Laws, Chapter 1, paras 1.2.2 to 1.2.5
 8 FAI Statutes, Chapter 5, paras 5.1.1, 5.2, 5.2.3 and 5..2.3.3
 9 FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, Chapter 4, para 4.1.5
 10 FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, Chapter 2, para 2.2.
 11 FAI Statutes, Chapter 5, para 5.2.3.3.7
 12 FAI Statutes, Chapter 6, para 6.1.2.1.3

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1. FAI AUTHORITY

The competition will be conducted under the authority granted by the FAI, according to the regulations of the Sporting Code of the FAI, General Section, and Section 5 as approved by the IPC and validated by the FAI, and these rules. All participants accept these rules and the FAI regulations as binding by registering in the competition.

2. DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND PHRASES USED IN THESE RULES

See Section 2 of the 2016 Competition Rules for Canopy Piloting.

3. RULES SPECIFIC TO THE COMPETITION

See Section 3 of the 2016 Competition Rules for Canopy Piloting.

4. EVENT DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES

In the Freestyle event, the competitor navigates his parachute through the course performing pre-determined or free moves. The competitor's objective is to navigate a parachute through a course contacting the surface of the water in the manner dictated by the chosen Freestyle move(s).

5. GENERAL RULES

See Section 5 of the 2016 Competition Rules for Canopy Piloting.

6. SCORING

See Section 6.1 of the 2016 Competition Rules for Canopy Piloting.

6.1. Technical Specifications for Freestyle

- 6.1.1. The first round is a free round. A single move may be presented. It may be a move described in the Addendum Freestyle B (DoD: 1-3).
- 6.1.2. The second round is a free round. A single move or a combination of moves may be presented. It may be any move described in the Addendum CP Freestyle - B
- 6.1.3. The third round is a free round. A single move or the combination of moves may be presented. It may be any move described in the Addendum CP Freestyle - B or any move sufficiently described in the drama sheet.
- 6.1.4. All moves have to be pre-declared on the drama sheet and presented to the CJ/EJ latest by the 15min call of the first round. Any changes to the moves must be reported to the CJ/EJ at the latest by the 15min call.
- 6.1.5. A panel of 5 judges evaluate all jumps. Every Judge scores the performance in the given subject from 0.0 (poor performance) to 10.0 (good performance) using one (1) decimal place.

6.2. Scoring Structure

- 6.2.1. Three (3) Judges will score the presentation of the Freestyle move. Presentation contains the creativity of new moves, combination, and transition between moves. It also contains the presentation of the performance (i.e., body language, body tension, expression etc.)

- 6.2.2. One (1) Judge will score the TECHNICAL aspect of the Freestyle move. The technical aspect contains the degree of difficulty of the move, difficulty of transitions, number rotation and change in direction. It also contains the precision and control of the body and canopy during the performance.
- 6.2.3. One (1) Judge will score the LANDING performance. The landing performance includes the performance during the landing outside of the water section.

6.3. Calculation of Points

The calculation to turn scores of each round into points (result) is as follows:

- 6.3.1. The score of a round is the score of every judge will be added up (0.0 to 50.0 points).
- 6.3.2. The competitors are ranked in each round in order of the actual score collated for this round (highest score first).
- 6.3.3. In Freestyle the score of the top ranked competitor in each round is set to 100%, expressed as 100 points. The remaining competitors' scores of the round are calculated as a percentage of the top ranked competitor's result – expressed in points, calculated to the third.

7. JUDGING

See Section 7 of the 2016 Competition Rules for Canopy Piloting.

7.1. Point Guidelines

- 10 points—Move is performed flawlessly with no noticeable mistakes
- 8 points—Move is performed with some small mistakes
- 5 points—Move is performed with several medium mistakes
- 3 points—Move is performed with one or several major mistakes
- 0 points—Move not performed or identifiable

7.2. Mistake Examples

7.2.1. Small mistake examples

- slight loss of direction control, slight wobble, etc.
- toes not pointed, knees bent

7.2.2. Medium mistake examples

- significant loss of direction control, wobble, not enough rotation, etc.
- required elements performed incorrect, turning the wrong direction, etc.

7.2.3. Major mistake example

- completely missing required elements or performed so poorly that move is barely recognizable

7.3. Landing Score

The following criteria for judging applies to the landing score:

- 7.3.1. When touching the ground with other parts of the body except the feet, the maximum score for landing shall be 7 points.
- 7.3.2. When any part of the landing appears to be uncontrolled the maximum score for landing shall be 3 points.
- 7.3.3. Water Landing (WL) will yield a score of 0 points in the sub-score landing only.

7.4. Technical Score

The following criteria for judging applies to the technical score:

- 7.4.1. The Degree of Difficulty (DoD) presents the base for the technical score.
- 7.4.2. A combination of moves will be judged according the DoDs of the individual moves and the difficulty of the combination.
- 7.4.3. The actual technical execution (precision of approach, heading-control, body-control, execution, etc.) will finally influence the technical score. If execution is very good, the technical score can be increased. If poorly performed, it can be reduced.

8. USE OF VIDEO CAMERAS

- 8.1.1. In the Freestyle event there shall be a video camera covering the performance of the competitor over the water and for landing (panning camera). Camera must be capable of reduced speed playback, and must be able to record numbers and names.
- 8.1.2. Additional video cameras may be used as an assisting tool for judging and/or course surveillance as determined by the CJ/EJ. If the CJ decides that the video setup at the course allows for video judging of all or parts of the course, the minimum evaluation principles (§ 7.1.4) apply for video judging.

9. DETERMINATION OF CHAMPIONS

9.1. Event Champions

In the Freestyle event, the winner is the competitor with the highest total number of points after the completed rounds in the event. The maximum number is 300 points for the event.

9.2. Tie-Breaks

In the freestyle event, if two or more competitors have the same cumulative total number of points in the first 3 places of an event the higher placing in the completed rounds in the event will have the higher standing (i.e. two first-place ranks and a third-place rank beat one first-place rank and two second-place ranks). If there is still a tie, the single best Freestyle score in a completed round, will have the higher standing.

9.3. Medals Awarded

Freestyle Champion: 1st Place, 2nd Place, 3rd Place.

ADDENDUM A: GENERAL COURSE SPECIFICATIONS

See Addendum A of the 2015 Competition Rules for Canopy Piloting.

- A.1. For the Freestyle event, all markers will be removed from the pond.
- A.2. Landing zone(s) will be declared for the landing part of the Freestyle jump. They must be suitable for landing and provide enough safety area as determined by the CJ/EJ (multiple landings zones, at different sides of the water section) may be declared.

ADDENDUM B: DESCRIPTION OF FREESTYLE MOVES

1. (DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY) DOD – 1 (VERY EASY)

9.4. Cross-Up

The pilot positions himself with both feet underneath the body (inline) and crossed while dragging the surface.

- The upper body should be vertical to the surface and straight.
- The legs and feet are inline with the body.
- The knees are slightly bent and legs should be crossed below the knees with both feet dragging the surface

9.5. Crane

The body is straight with one foot dragging and the other leg bent as much as possible above the surface.

- The body should be straight and rigid from the head to the dragging foot.
- The knee should be locked on the leg that is dragging the surface.
- The non-dragging leg should be bent at the knee as much as possible placing with the foot near the knee or thigh of dragging leg.
- The body should be leaning forward as much as possible

9.6. Can-Can

The pilot extends both legs to one side of the body (not underneath the body) with feet apart while dragging at least one foot on the surface.

- The upper body should remain square to the line of flight with chest and shoulders facing forward, not upward.
- The pilot should extend the legs and push feet out to one side as much as possible with the knees locked.
- The feet should be as far apart as possible.

9.7. Nac-Nac:

The pilot drags both feet inline with the body at the same time with the forward foot dragging heel side and the trailing foot dragging toe side.

- The upper torso should be vertical to the surface and facing forward.
- The body should be positioned close to the surface.
- Both feet should be dragging inline with the body, no wider than the shoulders.
- Feet can be dragging on their sides but the forward foot must be heel side and the trailing foot toe side.

9.8. “T”

The pilot's body is vertical with one foot dragging, and the other leg extended and horizontal to the surface.

- The upper body should be straight and vertical to the surface.
- The leg of the dragging foot should be extended and locked at the knee.
- The non-dragging leg should be extended straight out from the body, horizontal to the surface and locked at the knee.

2. DOD – 2 (EASY)

9.9. Walnut

The pilot's feet are behind the body and above the surface while dragging both knees.

- The upper body is leaning forward with Shoulders Square to the line of flight.
- The legs are inline with the body with both knees dragging the surface.
- The knees are bent as much as possible with the feet positioned near the buttocks.

9.10. Superman

The pilot's body is straight and horizontal with both feet dragging the surface while facing forward.

- The body should be straight and rigid from the head to the feet.
- The body should be horizontal and low to the surface.
- The legs and feet should be together and dragging the surface.

9.11. Flex Head

The Pilot positions the body and buttocks low to the surface with one leg extended out in front dragging a foot heel side while the other leg is bent at the knee dragging a foot on the surface near the buttocks.

- The upper body should be vertical with the buttocks close to the surface.
- One leg should be extended out in front with the knee locked while dragging the foot heel side.
- One leg should be bent at the knee with the foot dragging the surface near the buttocks.

3. DOD – 3 (MODERATE)

9.12. Boomerang

The pilot carves while keeping contact with the surface.

- The upper body should remain square to the line of flight with shoulders facing forward, not upward.
- The lower body should be positioned close to the surface.
- The pilot must drag at least one foot on the surface.

9.13. Method

The pilot twists the lower body at least 90 degrees from the upper torso with feet apart and dragging on the surface.

- The upper body should be vertical and remain forward with shoulder square to the direction of flight.
- The lower body can be twisted in either direction but must rotate at least 90 degrees from upper torso.
- The feet should be as far apart as possible.

9.14. Lazy Boy

The pilot's body is horizontal with the legs extended out in front with the body while dragging both feet on the surface.

- The body should be horizontal and facing upwards while low to the surface.
- The body should be straight and rigid from the head to the feet.
- The legs and feet should be together with the knees locked while dragging the surface.

4. DOD – 4 (DIFFICULT)

9.15. Switchblade

The pilot places both toggles in one hand and in front of the body.

- The upper body should face forward of the direction of flight.
- Both toggles must be in one hand only and in front of the body while dragging at least one foot on the surface.

9.16. Blind Man

The pilot twists the entire body 180 degrees in the harness from the direction of flight while dragging the surface with at least one foot.

- The body should rotate a full 180 degrees from the direction of flight.
- The body should be vertical with knees slightly bent.
- The pilot should rotate without losing contact with the surface.

5. DOD – 5 (VERY DIFFICULT)**9.17. Ghost Rider**

The pilot takes hands completely off the controls (toggle and risers) while facing forward with feet underneath the body and dragging at least one foot on the surface.

- The upper body should be vertical.
- The hands must be off the controls and extended out to the sides during the execution.

9.18. Wingover

The pilot executes a carving maneuver so that one end cell of the canopy makes contact with the surface.

- The body should be positioned low to the surface.
- A wingtip must make contact with the surface while simultaneously dragging a part of the body.

9.19. Cowboy

The pilot takes one hand off the controls and drags it on the surface while dragging at least one foot.

- The Body is vertical and low to the surface with the shoulders square to the direction of flight.
- The hand must drag the surface while dragging at least one foot.
- The hand dragging the surface must be completely off the controls with no toggle in hand.

9.20. Miracle Man

The pilot twists the entire body 360 degrees in the harness while dragging the surface with at least one foot.

- The body should rotate a full 360 degrees in the direction of flight.
- The body should be vertical with knees slightly bent.
- The pilot should rotate without losing contact with the surface.

9.21. Tick Jockey

The pilot places both toggles in one hand and in front of the body with a simultaneous foot-grab with the other hand

- Both toggles must be in one hand and in front of the body while dragging one foot on the water's surface.
- The other hand must perform a foot-grab behind the back at one moment in time
- The body should be arched to as much as possible.

ADDENDUM C:**DRAMA SHEET FOR THE FREESTYLE EVENT**

Competitor Number:	Competitor name:	Country:
<u>CANOPY PILOTING FREESTYLE EVENT</u>		
Free Round, Jump n° 1	Description:	
Move Name: (One move only)		
Free Round, Jump n° 2	Description:	
Move Name:		
Move Name:		
Move Name:		
Free Round, Jump n° 3	Description:	
Move Name:		
Move Name:		
Move Name:		