## Rules and Regulations

## Snowboard

Organizer:

Competition management:

Age categories:

## Remark:

Disciplines:

Equipment:

Gate error:

Courses:

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Junior 2007-2005 (male/female)
Open 2004-1988 (male/female)
Master 1987 - earlier (male/female)
Further subdivision of the competition class Master will be made in case of a number of at least 8 starters per decade.

Parallel slalom
Giant slalom
The athletes use their own or rented equipment. Helmets are compulsory, the wearing of a back protector is recommended.

A gate error is when a competitor does not drive properly through the competition course, for example, if they miss a gate or drive past the wrong side of the gate. If a competitor makes a gate error in a qualifying run, that run is invalid. If the goal error occurs in a final run, this run is considered lost.

When setting the course, special attention will be paid to the safety and level of all athletes. This is achieved by the number of gates, their distance to each other, the radius of the curves, the built-in elements and jumps.

If an athlete does not appear in time at the start, this will lead to defeat or this run will not be included in the scoring.

The judging panel takes the national rules of the German Ski Federation (DSV) as a basis for the execution and decision-making in case of protest.

Note: In the EU, the import, production and use of highly fluorinated ski waxes has been banned since 2019. EU Regulation 2019/1021 (POPs) and EC Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH).

## Competition guide

## Parallel slalom

The course consists of a straight slope section with homogeneous not too steep gradient. On it the gates of the red and blue course are set parallel to each other. The start is through a start gate, which can open the course for up to two athletes at the same time. The race ends with the timing at the finish line.

Qualification:

* Two athletes start at the same time from the start gate
* Two qualification runs, one on the right and one on the left course
* The fastest time is taken into account for the ranking
* Ranking based on running time for final runs

Final runs:

* Depending on the number of participants
- Final rounds of 16 (Fig. 1.) with one run each on the red and blue courses; the winners from each pairing advance to the next round
- or round robin finals (everyone against everyone) (fig. 2.) with followed by small and grand finals


## Parallel Giant Slalom

The Parallel Giant Slalom has a longer course that must be completed by the athletes. The athletes have to pass through the alternating red and blue gates. The gates are further apart than in the slalom.

Qualification:

* Two athletes start at the same time from the start gate
* Two qualification runs, one on the right and one on the left course
* The fastest time is taken into account for the ranking
* Ranking based on running time for final runs

Final runs:

* $1^{\text {st }}$ Round
- Starting order according to fastest qualification run
* $2^{\text {nd }}$ round in reverse order
* The times of the two rounds will be summed up
- The fastest overall time wins


Fig. 1. example of the tournament tree for final 16 runs

| $\mathbf{x}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1}$ |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | 2 |  | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | $\mathbf{3}$ |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | 3 | 4 |  | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | $\mathbf{5}$ |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | 4 | 5 | 6 |  | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | $\mathbf{7}$ |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $\mathbf{9}$ |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 |  | 3 | 4 | 5 | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 |  | 5 | 6 | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  | 7 | $\mathbf{6}$ |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |  | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |  |

Fig. 2: Example of a round robin final with ten athletes. The numbers in the table indicate the round in which the starters meet. The best four athletes then compete in a small and large final.

