



Coastal Rowing

Appendix R18



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2 types of Coastal Rowing



open sea

R18

beach sprints

R19



Safety is the first priority of the Jury duties.



App R18 art. 19 c)

- While the organising committee of a regatta shall take all reasonable steps to provide safe rowing conditions, *the ultimate responsibility for competing safely lies with each individual rower* and where applicable their team officials.

App R18 art. 19 d)-g)

- Any member of the Jury may prohibit any crew from going on the water if
 - He considers the crew constitutes a danger to themselves or to other crews on the water.
 - > Final decision up to the President of the Jury
- Capsizing drill to be done regularly by the crews



Coastal Rowing

A coastal rowing regatta is held on open water like:

- Sea, Oceans
- Lakes offering “coastal” conditions

An endurance coastal race distance is, in principle between **6km** and **8km** long, and can be shortened for different reasons.

A coastal race has no protected lanes and crews are free to navigate, if they remain in safe conditions and not interfering with others.

App R18 art. 14), 15).

In principle:

- There should be a maximum of 18 crews in a race.
- Progressions should be based on placing rather than times.

World Rowing is developing a progression system for Coastal events.

App R18 art. 20)

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World Rowing Coastal Championships

2007 - FRA
2008 - ITA
2009 - GBR
2010 - TUR



World Rowing Coastal Championships:

Men:

C1x, C2x, C4x+

Women:

C1x, C2x, C4x+

Mixed:

C2X

Other recognized boat class, not on WRCC: C4+

Seniors
Under 19

App R18 art.6)-11)

Captain's meeting



Captains' Meeting

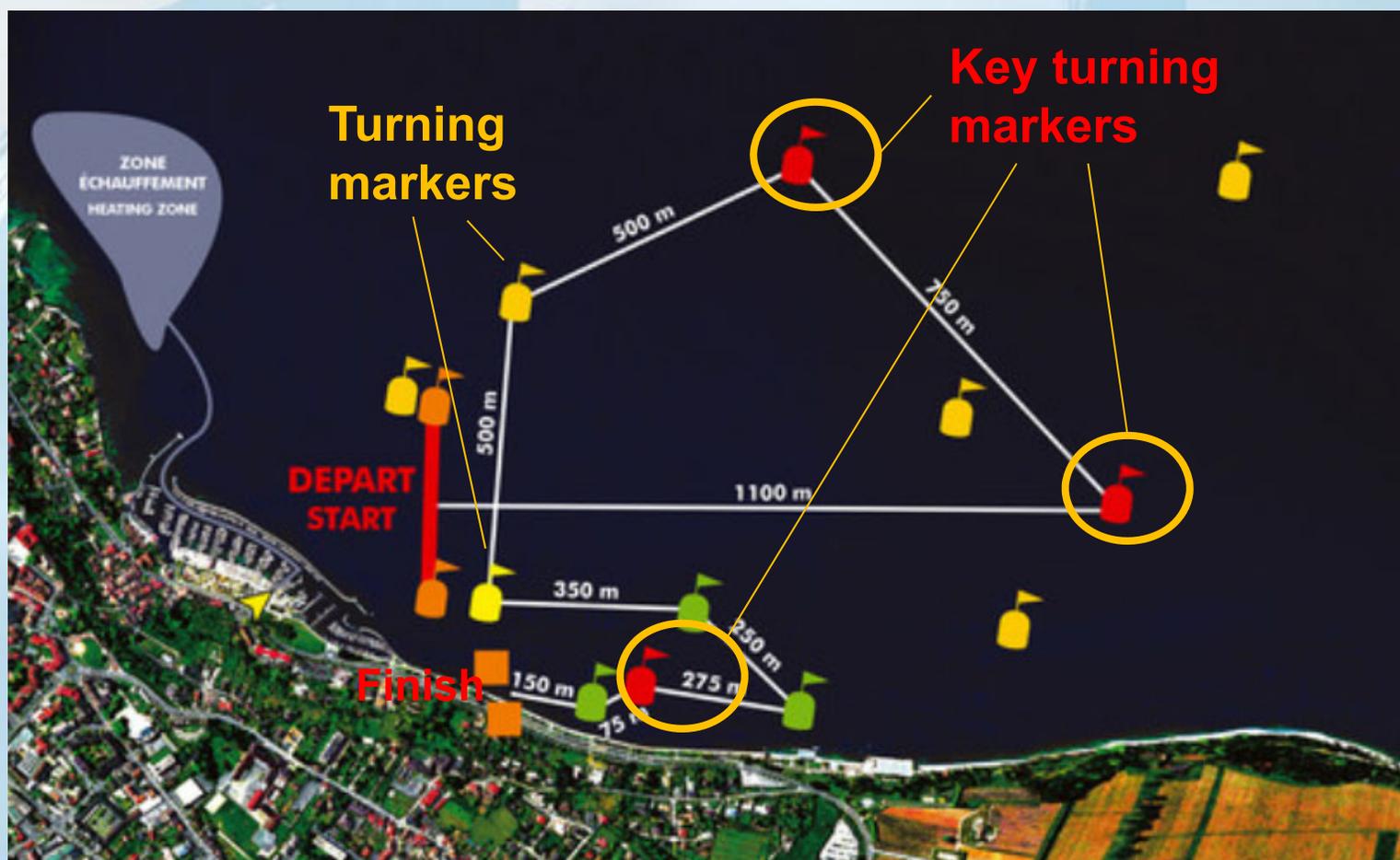
mandatory for:

- Team managers
- Coxswains
- Crew captains

All information for
the safe running of
the regatta

App R18 art. 19)b)

Coastal racing course:



What is a key turning point?

- A key turning point is defined as the location of possible increased risk of interference due to the angle of the turn, or start line / finish line proximity
- It is a point where presence of a Jury member is mandatory

Who is designating a "key turning point"?

- The President of the Jury and the Race Director agreed on the Key turning points

When it is designated?

- Prior to the Crew's captain meeting

Jury at the Control Commission (CC)



Jury members: Which position and where?

- **Responsible of the Control Commission (RCC)**
 - Moving to the different CC locations (at the point of need)
- CC member at the **registration table**
 - Close to the pontoon or beach (outgoing and incoming)
- CC member **checking safety / Identity**
 - At the pontoon / beach (outgoing and incoming)
- CC member responsible for **coxswain weigh-in and boat weighing**
 - At the scales

CC member at the registration table

- Organize and check that the **crew captain** registered outgoing & incoming



Control commission

CC member at the pontoon / Beach

- Check safety
- Check bow numbers
- Check rowers' uniform

Control commission

CC member at the pontoon / Beach

➤ Check safety

✓ Buoyant line of **15 meters** attached to a towing eye (reachable by rowers)

✓ Life jacket in the boat for each rower. Coxswain must wear it when on the water

✓ App R18 art. 12)c)



CC member at the pontoon / Beach

- Check bow numbers



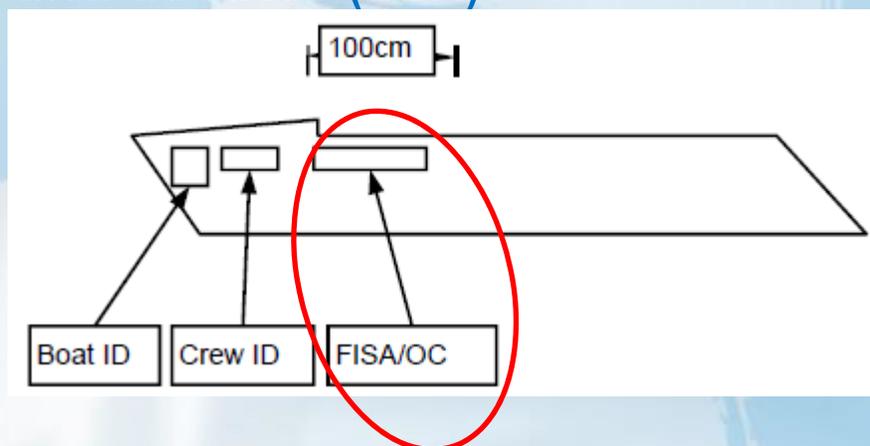
Boat ID
408

Crew ID
FRA03

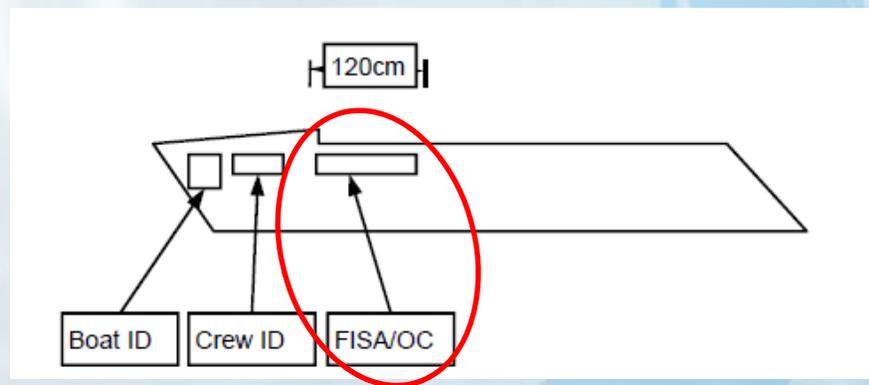
App R18 art. 12)
d),e)

□ Registration number

- Solo (C1X) and doubles (C2X)



- C4X+ and C4+



App R18 art.18)b)

Control commission

CC member at the pontoon / Beach and scales

Solo (C1X)



Double (C2X)



*Coxed Quadruple
sculls (C4X+)*



For WRCC – Men & Women

Length and weight App R18 art. 12)a)

Boat Class	Maximum length	Minimum weight
C1X	6.00 m	35 kg
C2X	7.50 m	60kg
C4X+, C4+	10.70 m	130 kg



Minimum permitted width (measured at 2 points)

Boat Class	Secondary beam measurement point		
	Width Overall	Height of Measurement Point above deepest point of boat	Width at Measurement Point
C1X	0.75m	0.19m	0.55m
C2X	1.0m	0.23m	0.70m
C4X+, C4+	1.3m	0.30m	0.90m

□ Identification on the racing shirt

- Each crew member shall display on their racing shirt the three letter country name and their family name

- **Front:**

- Family name
- Country code

- **Back:**

- Country code
- App R18 art. 18)a)



Jury at the start



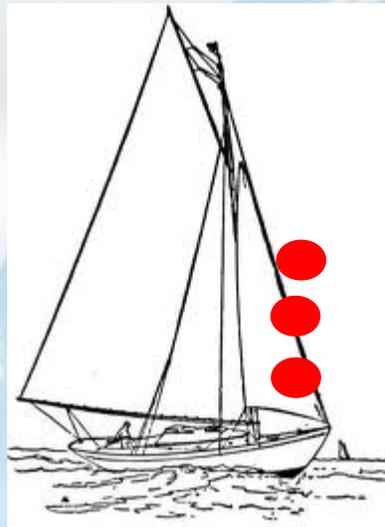
Jury members: who is where?

- The **starter and assistant starter** (assistants may be NTOs)
 - In the starter boat or on the bank
 - behind the start line

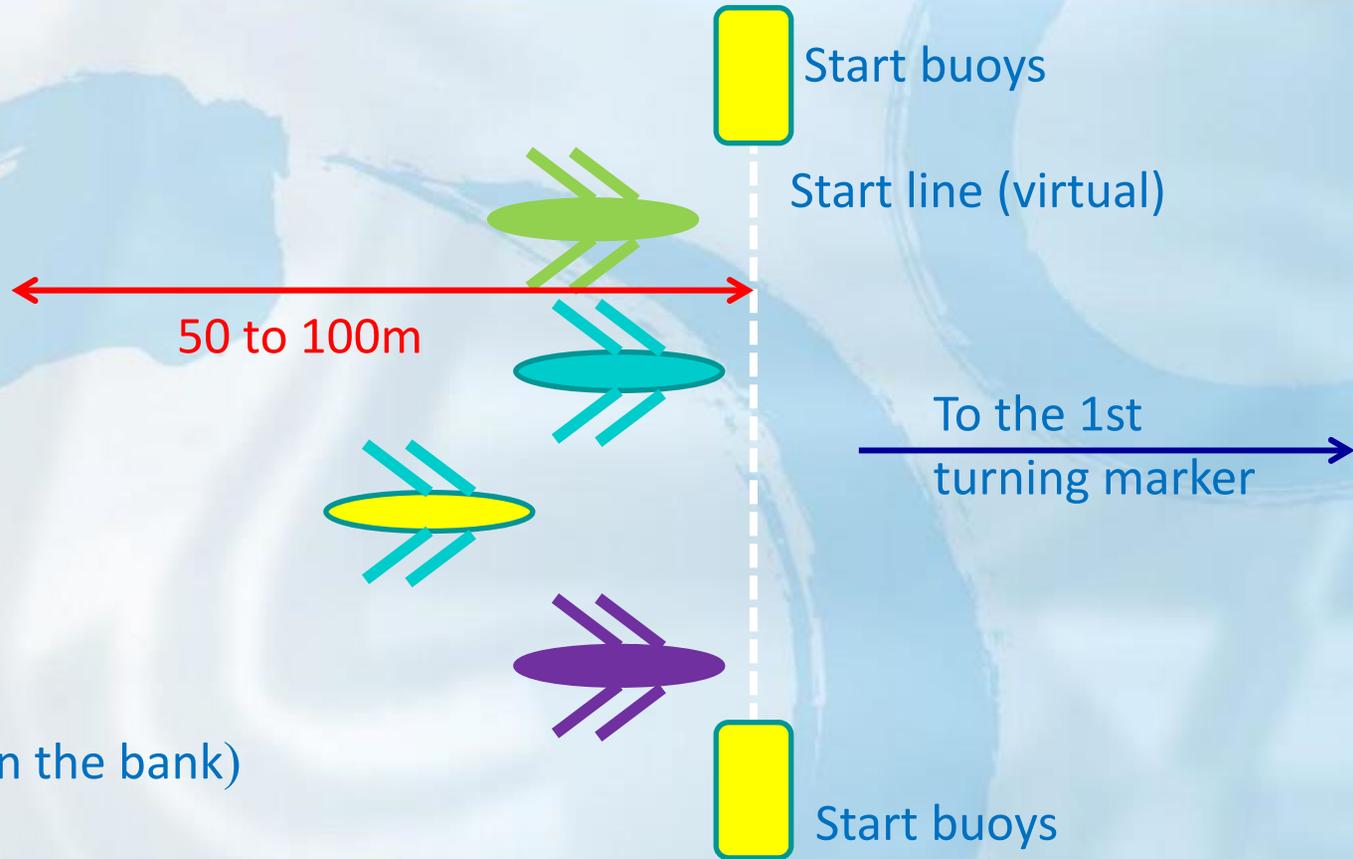
- The **Judge at the start**
 - All along the start line before the start time
 - Beside the start line during the start procedure

- **No aligner!**

The Jury – Start area



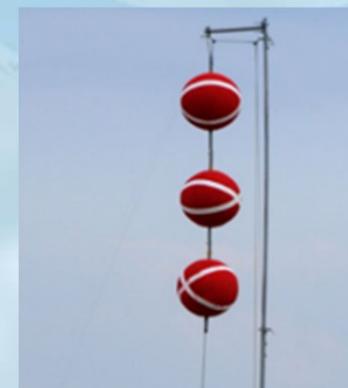
Starter boat (or on the bank)



Judge at the start boat

The starter and starter team

- The starter is responsible of the time and countdown.
 - He is holding a chronometer
- The start team
 - Under the responsibility of the starter
 - Share the duties :
 - Balls movement
 - Hooter/Horn
- (It is important for the starter team to test movement of balls before the first start)



Starter and starter team

- Start procedure lasts 3 minutes: The Starter starts the race at the exact time of the racing schedule and is not allowed to anticipate the start.
- The start procedure is in 4 phases:
 - 3 minutes before the start
 - 2 minutes before the start
 - 1 minutes before the start
 - START
- Ex: If the C1WX is starting at 10:00 on the program, the start procedure will begin at 09:57.

Starter and starter team **Start procedure**

3 minutes before the start:

- Starter team hoist the 3 balls – The 3 minutes start when first ball start to move
- 3 small blasts with hooter

2 minutes before the start

- Starter team drop one ball
- 2 small blasts with hooter

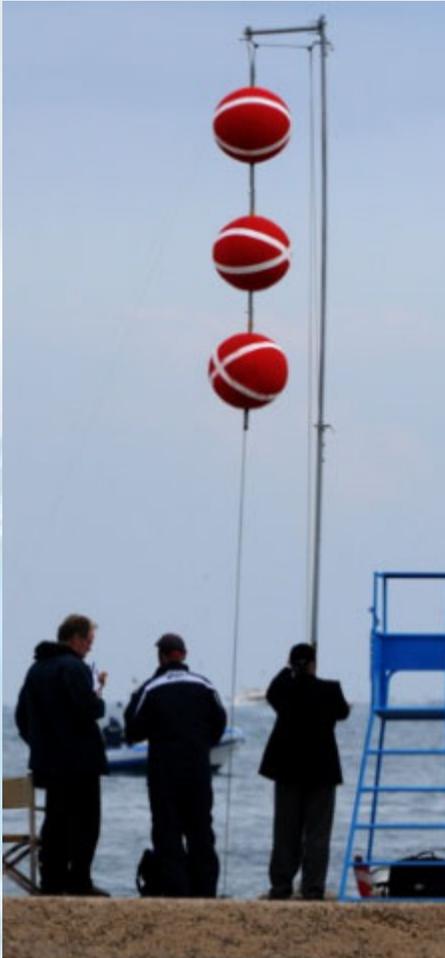
1 minute before the start

- Starter team drop another ball
- 1 small blast with hooter

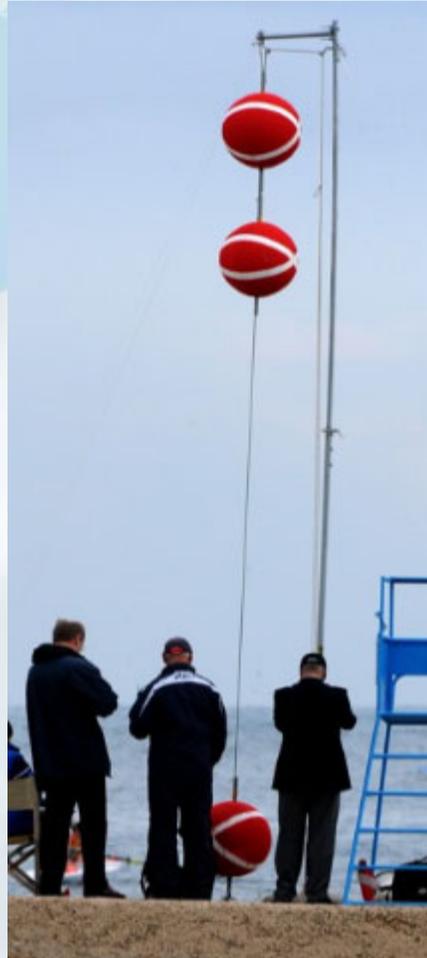
Start time

- Starter team drop the last ball
- 1 long blast with hooter

Start procedure in pictures



3 Minutes



2 Minutes



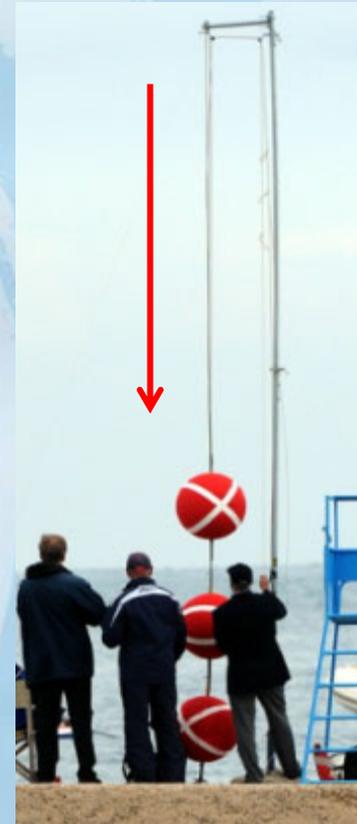
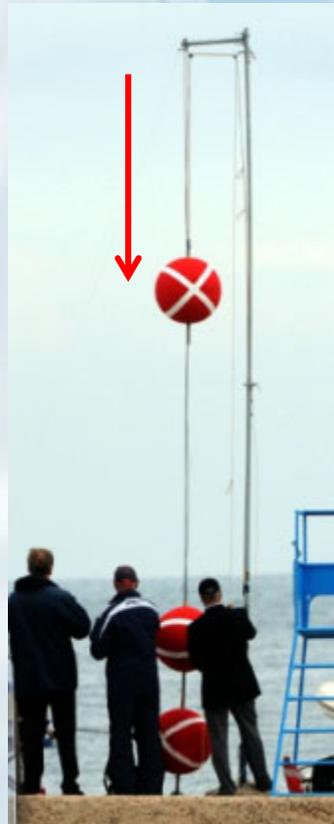
1 Minute



Start

Exact start time ?

- **When the last ball at the top of the mast starts to move**
- Sound signal is only as a secondary information!



Example of Start Installation



- Victoria, CAN, 2018

Rowers and boats at the start



Rowers can position their boats where they want. However, they must stay behind the start line.

Judge at the start **is not obliged** to instruct crews to go back behind the line.

App R18 art. 24)

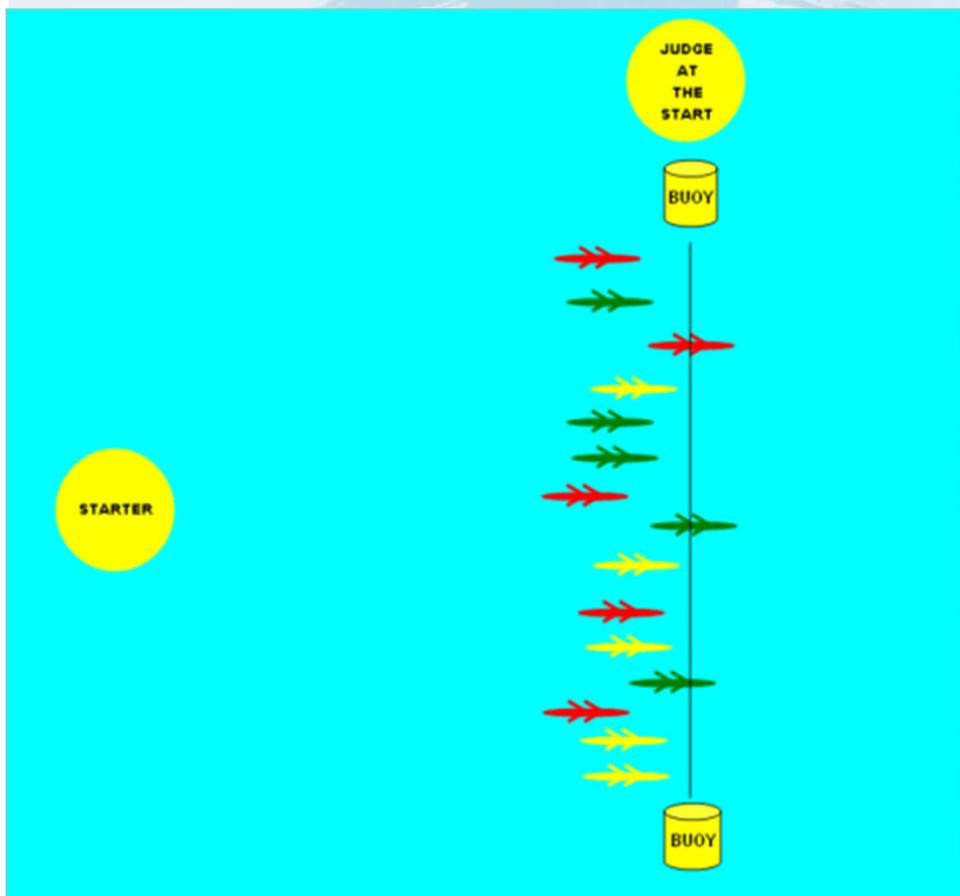
Judge at the start

- General principal for the duty of judge at the start is the same as olympic rowing: allow or not a race to start.
- Difference is:
 - No alignment needed
 - No instruction from the judge at the start to the stater (no white flag required)
- Consequences for duties
 1. Before the start: Judge at the start is allowed but not obliged to navigate on the start line and indicate to crews to avoid interference (nevertheless, boats are responsible for their own position).
 2. In the last minute before the start, Judge at the start positions him/herself on the side/buoy to observe the start line and boats that could commit offences.
 3. In case of false start, several scenarios are possible
 4. If the race needs to be stopped, Judge at the start show the red flag to starter



False start - general principle

Individual False Start



Multiple False Start



False start

App R18 art. 25)

- A false start is committed when a boat crosses the start line before the start command is given
- Individual false start:
 - ➔ If the Judge at Start can clearly identify the crews who committed the false start. Judge at the start let the race continue and inform the starter to raise 1 ball
Inform by radio the Penalty Umpire and Judge at the Finish of Crew ID(s) having a 2mn penalty
- Multiple false start
 - ➔ The Judge at Start cannot identify the crews committing the false start*
Judge at the start raises his/her red flag to the starter to stop the race
Ensure that the starter get information and that he/she begins the false start procedure with flag and repeated short blasts on the hooter.

*Exception: If the multiple false start is due to difficult weather conditions without creating unfair situation, judge at the start may let the race continue. App R18 art.25)d)ii)



False start

➤ Procedure

- In case of multiple false start requiring stopping the race according to the decision of the Judge at the start
 - Starter is waving with the red flag
 - Starter team member is repeating as long as needed short blast with the hooter.

Mass false start	 Waving	Starter waving red flag	 <i>repeated</i>	Repeated short blasts of hooter
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- To help, Umpire on the water may relay information with megaphones and red flag
- As soon as all boats are in the vicinity of the start area, starter may start again the 3 minutes start procedure, in accordance with the president of the Jury for the new start time.
- There is no red card (exclusion) due to second offense

New concept

- ◆ First test in Bari WRCC in 2011 during test event
- ◆ Regular beach starts in Victoria, CAN, 2018
- ◆ Main goal is to promote Coastal rowing, closer to spectators.



Beach start – Procedure



Boats ready on the beach for the race

Each crew may have up to two beach handlers who will help hold the boat in the water. (they can also help catch arriving boats)



Starter announces
« 2minutes »
« Put the boats in the water »

The crews place their boats in the water.

Crew members stand beside their boats but no part of their legs or torso can be in or on the boat



Beach start - Procedure



After the boats are in the water - Starter will give the start commands



Crew member at the start line can run to the boat



Crews allowed to jump-in and go

False start –Beach Start

App R18 art. 25)

- A crew commits a false start when any crew member starts to board their boat or if any part of any rower's torso or legs are in or on the boat before the start signal is given.
- Judge at the start let the race continue inform by radio the Penalty Umpire and Judge at the Finish of Crew ID(s) having a 2mn penalty





Please note that the Start Procedure was specifically modified for the conditions at Victoria

Jury on the water



Jury members: Which position and where?

- Race umpire
 - In a boat following the attributed race
 - At the key position / Around the key position of the race related to the progression system

- Key turning mark umpire
 - In a boat or on the bank if possible
 - At 1 or several attributed turning markers



Race umpire

- Race umpire equipment
 - Red flag (to relay a false start)
 - White flag (validation of the race)
 - Hooter
 - Megaphone
 - Binoculars (optional)
 - Communication system (radio)



Duties of the Race Umpire are to ensure:

- Safety of rowers
- Fairness
- Correct application of the rules in the specific part of « responsibility of rowers »
- In case of **severe** interferences, he can impose different penalties.



Responsibilities of crews racing

- Do not interfere with other crews to gain advantage
- Do not change course to prevent another from passing
- Complete the full course, including rounding the turning markers

Penalties

- In case of **severe** interference:
 - A crew may receive time penalties or penalty loop or turn
 - Disqualification (in case of deliberate cooperation to disadvantage a crew)
- In case of non completed course
 - A crew is mentioned DNF at the finish



Interferences

– Severe Collision

- There is damage to the boat
- Personal injury
- Forcing another boat off the racecourse or to miss a turning marker buoy
- A rower is struck by the blades of another boat



– Any member of the Jury who observes a severe collision can decide who is at fault and may impose

- A time penalty (60 seconds) which can be served by a penalty loop, a penalty turn, penalty box or added to race time
- Red Card for blatant disregard for the safety of other rowers

App R 18 art. 30, RoR art. 65

- Usual and new types of sanctions:
 - Reprimand
 - Time penalty
 - Yellow Card 2 Yellow Cards → Red Card
 - Relegation REL
 - Disqualification DSQ

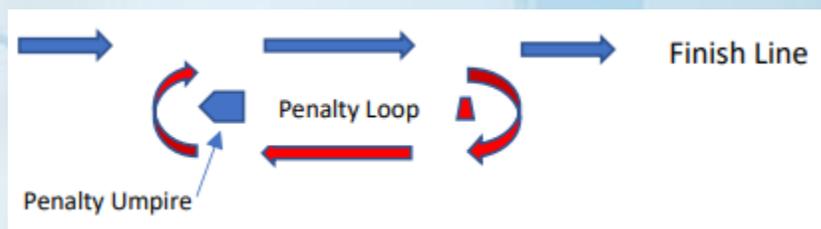
Sanctions Time Penalties

App R 18 art. 31

- The goal is to have the order the crews cross the finish line is their ranking for the race
- Therefore, in principle the crew should work off their time penalty during the race.
- If this is not possible: the time has to be added to the finish time.

Time Penalties

- Water finish
 - Penalty Loops



- Penalty Turn

what means



a 720 ° turn = 2 times around

- Beach finish
 - Penalty Box



- **Tasks, Function and Position** App R18 art. 31)
 - To monitor the progress of the race and gather all the information about penalties from
 - Starter
 - Race Umpire(s)
 - Key turning Mark Umpires
 - To announce the penalties to the crew
 - To take note of the time crews need to do the penalty loop or the 720° turn*
 - If a Penalty box → To send the runner after penalty has been served to finish the race

*if the sanction is later overturned, the time can be adjusted to the crew's finish time

- Equipment of penalty Umpire
 - The penalty and/or time has to be shown to the crews by a board
- Tasks of the crew
 - Fulfill the penalty otherwise they will be EXC
 - Leaving and returning to the course for reason of penalty (turn or penalty loop) does not give the right of way

Interference

Objections and protests regarding the judgement of the Jury as to whether there was or was not an interference and which crew caused an interference and any sanctions imposed on the crew for interference will not be accepted.

Objections concerning the conduct of the race must be notified immediately after the finish of the race, before the crew leaves the finish area and before the umpire raises the white flag.

App R18 art. 32 – RoR art. 27

Attitude of the Umpire on the water

- Mainly observing movement of boats
- Giving instruction to crews if required in case of obstruction during overtaking

Overtaking

- It is the responsibility of the overtaking crew to avoid a severe collision with the crew being overtaken.
- If a crew being overtaken obstructs or causes a severe collision with the overtaking crew by changing its course or in any other manner, the umpire may give instruction and may penalize the crew at fault.

Communication with rowers

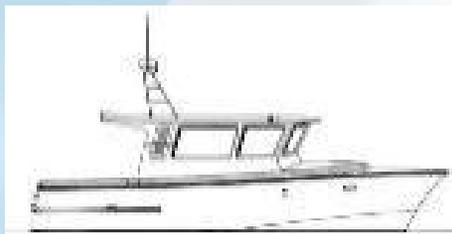
- Race Umpire shall use only a megaphone to give information or penalty to the crews.
- The penalties are
 - with water finish: either penalty turn or penalty loop
 - With beach finish: penalty box

Communication with Penalty Umpire

- In case of penalty, communication needs to be done as soon as possible with the Penalty Umpire and Responsible at Finish
- Communication is done by radio
- At the end of the race and after the last boat reached the finish line, Umpire show his/her white flag if satisfied of the race.

Key turning mark Umpire

- Shall position his/her boat in a manner he/she has the best view of the boat turning around the marker, without obstructing crews visibility of the marker



- A crew's oars can touch a bouy but the hull of the boat must pass on the correct side of the bouy

Key turning mark Umpire

➤ Responsibility

- Observe the proper rounding over the marker of all crews
- Observe respect of interference and overtaking rules at the marker

➤ Interference and overtaking rules

- Umpire could instruct crews that are about to make an interference and, if needed, could give time penalty of 60 seconds.
- A crew that missed a turning marker is allowed to come back by the inside part of the race, at its sole responsibility.

➤ Communication

Umpire at the key turning marker

- Information to communicate
 - As soon as a race has completed the turn at a marker, the related Umpire at the mark shall say to other colleagues by radio:

“Turning point X - Race number X completed”

or

“Turning point X – Race number X – missing boat / boat stopping: Crew IDs”

- In case of penalties given:
 - Inform the crew by megaphone of 60 seconds penalty
 - Inform the Penalty Umpire and Responsible at the Finish by radio

Turning mark Umpire

- Be attentive, mainly with rough waters!



Number
???

Jury at the Finish



Jury members: Which position and where?

- Responsible at the Finish
 - On the land, close to the finish technical team and timekeepers
 - Judge at the Finish
 - On the land, between wire and markers or near the buttons the athletes must push (if used)
- Or
- On a boat at the level of the finish line if conditions do not offer other alternative

Responsibility of rowers

- Crews have finished their race when they have:
 - Crossed the finish line by
 - Crossing the line in between the 2 buoys or markers (allowed to come back)



Responsible at the finish

- Apart from the usual check and validation of result sheets
 - Responsible at the finish is collecting all time penalties received by radio from Starter, Race Umpires or Umpire at turning marker and verifying with the Penalty Umpire that the penalties have been “served”

Judge at the finish

- Judge at the finish on the bank
 - Recording numbers of crews reaching the finish line.
 - A sound signal informs crews that they have reached the finish line.
- Judge at the Finish on the boat
 - When the distance between finish line and finish tower do not allow a clear view of crew numbers, the Judge at the Finish may be on a boat level with the finish line and records crew numbers in the order of appearance.
 - On regular basis, Judge at the Finish transmits the order of crew numbers collected to the responsible at the finish.

Dead-heat

- In case of dead-heat during preliminary round at the key progressing ranking, all crews involved should progress to next stage.
- If advancing both is not possible because of number of boats is insufficient: Random draw.
- If the situation occurred in Final: Same ranking for all crews involved.

Beach finish

Beach finish



Finish line to cross prepared



Wide enough for several finishers

New development is a button that rowers must push to stop timing

Beach finish



Jump out of the boat (1 member)

And cross the finish line

In principle normal procedure

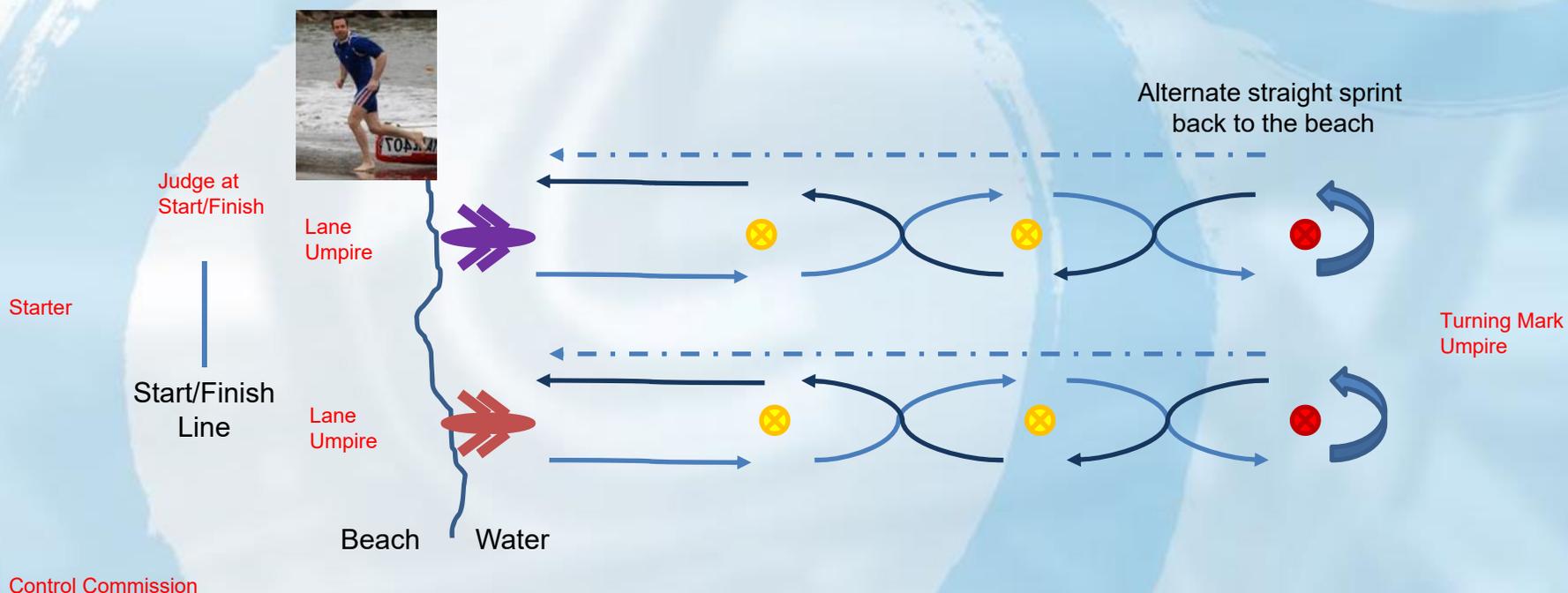
However:

Result is only known after finish of all crews (normal)

Protest can be launched later than in 'Olympic' rowing

Crews race head to head over a slalom style course

- The course is between 250 and 300 meters to the furthest buoy
- Three buoys are in each lane
- A beach start and finish are used



Questions?

