SPI - New difficulty elements for the World Championships 2024

Foreword

The following list contains new spiral elements and moves that were submitted prior to the 2024 IRV World Championships. Please note that this is a preliminary categorisation of elements. As all the difficulty catalogues are currently being revised, changes to the descriptions and difficulty values of these elements and moves can be expected when the new difficulty catalogues are finalised. The new catalogues will not be published before the 2024 IRV World Championships.

International Wheel Gymnastics Federation, February 2024

Submitted by Austria B structure group(s): IX	Low side straddle stand on the lower rim, hands holding the lower rim https://youtu.be/XjoXD_zTF_Y	Body positioning: The gymnast is in side straddle stand on the lower rim, both hands holding the lower rim. The move can be performed anywhere in the wheel. The legs and arms remain straight throughout the move. Recognition: Bent knees can result in deductions for execution but will not affect recognition. This move will only be recognised once during the course of a routine.
C structure group(s): IX, X	Low one-armed side straddle stand on the lower rim, hands holding the lower rim https://youtu.be/1Y4DDpibUxl	Body positioning: The gymnast is in side straddle stand on the lower rim. One hand (in or against rolling direction) holds the lower rim midway between the feet. The free arm is elevated in front or side position. The move can be performed anywhere in the wheel. The legs and arms remain straight throughout the move. Recognition: Bent knees in this small spiral can result in deductions for execution but will not affect recognition. This move will only be recognised once during the course of a routine.

Submitted by Austria

Free change or free double change (no free tip change) without bindings followed by immediate 1/1 turn, a change of direction and free choice of move or element.

https://youtu.be/ymlUey5l P0

D

structure group(s):
VI (and V, if performed
between the 2 wheel
rotations of a move with
element combination)

The free change is performed either from a side rotation without bindings (feet together between the boards on the front rim) or from a side rotation in side stride position without bindings (standing on the front rim between the boards and on the rim between board and stride rung in rolling direction). When the double change is performed from standing with legs together, the gymnast is permitted to bend both legs. Immediately after the free change, the gymnast grabs the rung handle with an ulna grip and initiates a 1/1 turn. After the 1/1 turn, the foot against rolling direction is placed on the rim next to the boards to stop the momentum and initiate the change of direction.

The free change with immediate 1/1 turn and change of direction can be performed before a move or after the first rotation of an element combination.

<u>Recognition</u>: Both hands must be free during the free change, i.e. the change of direction is initiated with the release of the hands.

- No recognition if the wheel is (even briefly) on both rims during the free change, the 1/1 turn and the second change of direction. This is true regardless of when during the transition the wheel is on both rims. In this case, only the standard difficulty of the move will be counted.
- No recognition if one hand holds the wheel as the wheel changes direction. If this happens the element will be counted as A (NOT C9a, as this move does not include a change of direction!).

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Submitted by Germany	All moves with a free knee swing backwards	<u>Technique</u> : The starting point for the free knee swing is usually a side rotation without bindings. From this position the gymnast may place
	(free knee swing backwards)	the foot in rolling direction on the lower rim between the board and the stride rung before performing a ¼ turn and reaching to hold the
	Side rotation in straddle stand on the lower rim, hands holding the lower rim	rims between the stride rung and rung handle. The gymnast lifts his/her legs above the stride rung and from this position the free knee
E structure group(s):	or	swing is performed. Afterwards the feet are placed in stride position or straddle stand either side of the lower rim handle, the hands are
VII	ROT1: Side rotation without bindings	released and the gymnast reaches to hold the lower rim.
	(free knee swing backwards)	
	ROT2: Side rotation in straddle stand on the lower rim, hands holding the lower rim	
	https://youtu.be/1wel_NkwyQs	

Submitted by Germany	Free double change (no free tip change) without bindings followed by free choice of move or	This move is a variation of D5b and will not be listed as a new element. See D5b for recognition and technique and chapter 4.4.5.4 of the Code of Points 2023+ version 2.1 for further regulations regarding changes.
D (Variation of D5b)	Free double change (no free tip change) without bindings after the first rotation of an element combination https://youtu.be/IG_EXrloV0w	

Culturalities of law Comments	From the above from the above from the	This was a is a variation of DEs and will not be listed as a second
Submitted by Germany	Free tip change, free tip change, free tip	This move is a variation of D5c and will not be listed as a new element.
	change, with choice of subsequent move or	See D5c for recognition and technique and chapter 4.4.5.4 of the Code
	element combination	of Points 2023+ version 2.1 for further regulations regarding changes.
	https://youtu.be/N5fKn0qmrjo	
_		
<mark>D</mark>		
(Variation of D5c)		
(Turnellon or 200)		

Submitted by Germany	Low side straddle stand on the upper rim	The wheel is brought from a low side straddle stand on the upper rim
	,	to an almost upright position. The hands grab the upper rim. One
	(½ turn)	hand is released from the rim and the gymnast performs a ½ turn
_		against rolling direction and then grabs the rim again with the free
l <mark>E</mark>	Side front support on the upper rim (all	hand. The foot opposite to the free hand is also released and placed
structure group(s):	variations)	on the rim again, so that the gymnast is in a side front support
VIII		position on the upper rim.
VIII	https://youtu.be/yzKACuCDA9k	
		After the ½ turn, the gymnast is permitted to use 2-3 wheel rotations
		in order to achieve the correct angle of inclination for the subsequent
		side front support on the upper rim.
		This move will only be recognised once during the course of a routine.
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Submitted by Germany	(tip over from low side straddle stand, ½ turn)	The tip over from the low side straddle stand and the ½ turn must be performed in one movement. The ½ turn is done with one hand free
		and the other one still on the upper rim, while the foot opposite to
	Low side straddle stand on the upper rim,	the rolling direction is moved and placed in the rolling direction. Both
	holding the upper rim	hands grab the upper rim so the position for the low side straddle stand is reached.
	https://youtu.be/YUs3PAixB 8	
E ()		Recognition: All variations of low side straddle stand on the upper rim will be recognised.
structure group(s):		
VIII, IX		No recognition: Not recognised if the wheel ends up briefly on both rims and the gymnast has to use his/her body weight to pull the wheel forwards onto one rim again. Counting difficulty in this case: Low side
		straddle stand = A, while the subsequent variation of low side straddle stand on the upper rim will be counted according to its standard
		difficulty.
		Counting difficulty: When recognised, the transition upgrades the
		subsequent move in small spiral to an E element.

Submitted by Japan	One-armed vertical spiral	Technique: In a vertical spiral the wheel rotates on one rim in an
		almost upright position. The circular path traced by the wheel rim on
	https://youtu.be/nFkHK3tBUXU	the floor is extremely small, while the rotational movement takes
		place solely around the longitudinal axis through the entire system
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		consisting of gymnast and wheel (i.e. there is no inverted position).
E E		The wheel moves at high speed whereby the gymnast holds the wheel
_		with one hand without the second wheel rim touching the floor.
		A move in vertical spiral comprises 3-5 rotations around the
		longitudinal axis.
		Recognition: Only one variation will be recognised during the course
		of a routine.
		of a routine.

Submitted by the Netherlands

Small spiral down to a stationary position on the floor in low side straddle on the upper rim

c structure group(s): Side straddle stand on the upper rim (with a change of rotational direction compared to the preceding move)

https://youtu.be/jHB-KcrVill

The move must always be performed from a variation of low side straddle stand on the upper rim in the original rotational direction of the spiral.

The spiral down to floor (including a one-armed variation) must take place in low straddle stand on the upper rim. The wheel must stop moving completely.

Immediately afterwards (= max. 1 second), the gymnast sets the wheel in motion again, but must change the rotational direction of the spiral compared to the preceding move.

<u>Counting difficulty:</u> The low side straddle stand on the upper rim performed down into a stationary position on the floor will be counted as C. The low side straddle stand on the upper rim performed after the stationary position on the floor (with a change in rotational direction) will be counted as C.

<u>Recognition:</u> Too long in a stationary position on the floor (> 1 second) = minor deduction by the execution judge – difficulty is still recognised.

If the gymnast does not manage to get the wheel back into a small spiral = major deduction (fall) by the execution judge, difficulty is not recognised.

If the gymnast succeeds in achieving a small spiral on the second or third try attempt, the difficulty will be recognised.

If the preceding move is missing (variation of the low side straddle stand) before the stationary position on the floor, the subsequent move will not be recognised (in this case there is no obvious change of rotational direction).

Submitted by Switzerland

(Formerly D5g.2, for evaluation as E)

The move will remain as D5g and will not be listed as E.

Moves performed with a side roll (through the arms) as a transition out of a preceding decentralised move

[Preceding move: Side angled (tuck) hang]

(side roll backwards, change of grip)

Side rotation without bindings

https://youtu.be/iDdioaB4GR8

The decentralised transition must come directly after a decentralised move (2 rotations) and is performed directly **before** the move.

<u>Technique</u>: The starting point for a side roll is usually a side angled hang with the feet on the lower rim handle, holding the rung handles. Before reaching an upright position, the gymnast rolls backwards through the arms and places his/her feet on the low rim, whereby the arms are briefly in an L-grip position. By changing grip into an overarm grip, the gymnast gets back into position for a side rotation.

Recognition: No recognition if the wheel is briefly on both rims during the side roll. In this case, the standard difficulty of the move will be counted. If the gymnast incurs a fall when lowering the legs in the transition, only the difficulty of the preceding move will be recognised. The execution deductions for the preceding move will be made independently of the deduction for the fall (which occurs in the transition to the next move). The deduction for the fall is therefore made in addition to any other deductions applied to the preceding move.

<u>Counting difficulty:</u> The decentralised move (two rotations) will be counted as a C (see C10a). The side roll backwards is performed out of second rotation and will upgrade the subsequent move or element combination.

Submitted by Switzerland	Element combination with ½ turn behind,	All elements must be performed within one move, i.e. within two
Submitted by Switzerland		consecutive wheel rotations.
	change behind and ½ turn behind	Consecutive wheel rotations.
	ROT1: From spindle rotation backwards	Recognition: Not recognised if the wheel is briefly on both rims during
_	behind (1/2 turn) into spindle rotation	the change. This is true regardless of when during the change the
E	forwards behind	wheel is on both rims. In this case, the move will have C difficulty (see
structure group(s):		C3a).
II, V	(change behind)	This element combination can only be counted if it is performed in
.,, -	DOTA: France animally make tiens has been used a	bindings. Similar variations performed without bindings will <u>not</u> be
	ROT2: From spindle rotation backwards	counted.
	behind (1/2 turn) into spindle rotation forwards behind	
	Torwards benind	
	https://youtu.be/YtA0JN29c5w	
	nttps://youtu.be/ ftAoJN29c3w	

Submitted by Switzerland	Step tip change, double free step tip change,	This move is a variation of D5c and will not be listed as a new element.
	step tip change with choice of subsequent	See D5c for recognition and technique and chapter 4.4.5.4 of the Code
	move or element combination	of Points 2023+ version 2.1 for further regulations regarding changes.
D		
	https://youtu.be/SM7abEniXLI	
(Variation of D5c)		
(variation of DSC)		

Submitted by Switzerland Triple or quadruple step tip change with This move is a variation of B7b.2 and will not be listed as a new element. See B7b.2 for recognition and technique and chapter 4.4.5.4 choice of subsequent move or element В of the Code of Points 2023+ version 2.1 for further regulations combination regarding changes. (quadruple tip change) (Variation of B7b.2) Side rotation https://youtu.be/rPemH12fMBQ (triple tip change) Side rotation https://youtu.be/rKYU2GjV d8