

## How are the fliers judged?

The judges you see on the field have prescribed criteria by which they judge competitors' ballet and precision performances. In the United States, competitors' scores from each competition count toward an overall season standing that may qualify them for national competition (by invitation only) at the American Kitefliers Association annual convention, which takes place each year in late September/early October.

## What is "Unlimited"?

There is only one outdoor Unlimited sport kite discipline: **Open Individual Outdoor Unlimited (OIOU)**. Competitors of all levels may participate in OIOU. Unlike other forms of sport kite competition, Unlimited allows competitors to use multiple kites and props during their performance, and audience appeal is one of the criteria by which Unlimited competitors are judged.

## Is there really such a thing as indoor kiteflying?

Yes, believe it or not, kites can be flown indoors. In fact, indoor kiteflying and competition are becoming more and more popular all the time. Many people think that flying indoors requires big fans to make wind for the kites, but in fact, indoor kitefliers want there to be absolutely no wind. Because indoor kites are very lightweight compared to their outdoor counterparts, the fliers can generate enough lift simply by moving –slowly!–backward. Indoor competition follows rules similar to those for outdoor competition, with some modifications. The officially recognized competitive discipline for indoor competition is called **Open Individual Indoor Unlimited (OIIU)**.

**To find out more** about kiteflying, two good internet resources are the Eastern League Sport Kite Association ([easternleague.net](http://easternleague.net)) and the American Kitefliers Association ([aka.kite.org](http://aka.kite.org))

## Are there different skill levels?

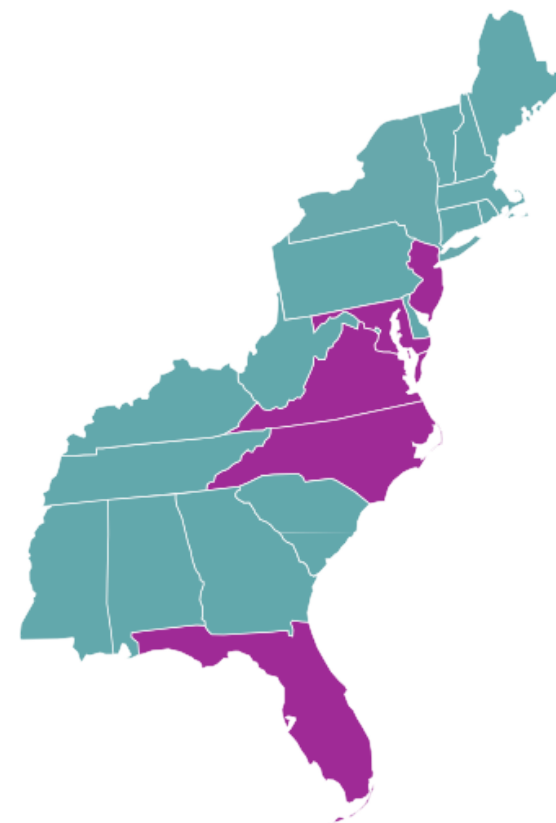
Sport kite fliers compete in three different types of events—**individual**, **pair**, or **team**—and in three different classes: **Novice**, **Experienced**, and **Master**. In the United States, anyone who is a member of the American Kitefliers Association can compete at a sport kite competition; there are no other qualifiers or prerequisites.

Each particular event at a sport kite competition, such as Experienced Individual Ballet, is called a **discipline**. There are about 20 recognized disciplines, covering ballet and precision in each competition class and type. To keep things short, disciplines are usually abbreviated with three-letter designations when printed in programs. For example, the discipline just mentioned—Experienced Individual Ballet—is abbreviated EIB. The general scheme for abbreviations works like this:

First Letter	Second Letter	Third Letter
E = Experienced	I = Individual	B = Ballet
M = Master	M = Multiline	OU = Outdoor Unlimited
N = Novice	P = Pair	P = Precision
O = Open*	T = Team	T = Train
Examples: <b>NIB</b> = Novice Individual Ballet, <b>EPP</b> = Experienced Pairs Precision, <b>MMP</b> = Master Multiline Precision, <b>OTT</b> = Open Team Train		

\* Disciplines designated as Open are not divided by competition class, so competitors in these disciplines can range the gamut from Novice to Master.

# Spectator's Guide to Sport Kite Competition



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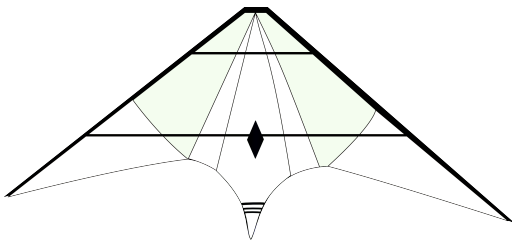
*Original guide written by Stephanie Hiebert for the Eastern League Sport Kite Association, Feb. 2004. Format and content updated Oct. 2011 by Jared Haworth*

## What's a sport kite?

A **sport kite**, also sometimes called a stunt kite, is a kite that has two or more lines and thus can be maneuvered in the sky. When you see sport kites flying low to the ground, spinning this way and that, even "flopping around" on the ground, chances are that most of what you're watching is intentional.

There are two primary kinds of sport kites: dual-line and multi-line.

**Dual-line** kites have two lines and can perform any number of maneuvers and tricks. The simplest maneuvers are circles and loops. Competitive dual-line fliers work hard to fly straight lines, turn sharp corners, and trace perfect shapes in the sky. They can also choose from a vast array of tricks with names like fade, stall, axel, and many more—complex tricks that are based on these fundamental trick skills, such as the cascade, flic-flac, lazy susan, 540 flat spin, and backspin. These skills and tricks take a lot of practice to master. Most modern dual-line kites are delta-shaped, like this:



**Multi-line** kites have three or more lines. Most multi-line kites have four lines and thus are called quad-line kites.

Quad-line kites are different from dual-line kites in that they can be flown both forward and backward and can be stopped suddenly and hover. Also unlike dual-line kites, which are generally flown on wrist or finger straps, quad-line kites are flown on rigid handles with two lines extending from each handle (one off the top and one off the bottom). Although quad-line kites

come in a variety of shapes and sizes, including some that look just like dual-line kites, the most common quad-line kites have a rather flat sail and look something like this:



Both dual-line and multi-line kites can be linked together into what are called **trains**. A single train consists of three or more kites that are flown on one set of lines. Trains cannot perform all the complex maneuvers that single kites can, but they are quite striking in the sky and often exciting to watch.

## Where should I go to watch?

The best place to position yourself to watch a sport kite event is behind the flier. You will notice that this is also where the judges position themselves on the field. You should follow the judges' example, but be sure to stay outside of the field's boundary!

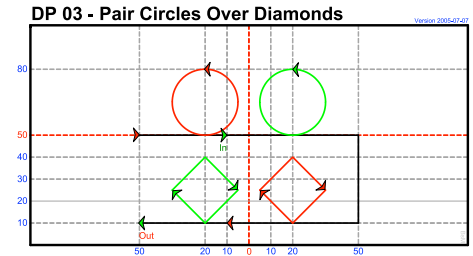
## Why is there music sometimes but not other times?

Sport kite competition is divided into two types—ballet and precision—which are somewhat analogous to the freestyle and compulsory divisions of figure skating.

**Ballet** is pretty much what it sounds like. Competitors choreograph kite routines to music of their choosing. These routines last anywhere from 2 to 5 minutes.

In **precision**, there is no music. Instead, competitors are required to fly three prescribed compulsory figures, followed by a technical routine of their own design.

There are 12 possible compulsory figures for each of four different classes of competition: dual-line individual, dual-line pair, dual-line team, and multi-line individual. Here's an example of a compulsory figure for two kites that is called Pair Circles Over Diamonds:



Beginning in the 2012 season, the American Kiteflyers Association and Eastern League are proud to offer a new style of precision competition: **Program Precision**. This new format requires the flyer to demonstrate the three compulsory figures as part of a choreographed, 1 to 4 minute technical routine. Each figure is judged individually, and as a part of the routine as a whole. Program precision has already proven to be an engaging and entertaining presentation for sport kite flyers and spectators alike.

## What's that tape for?

Sport kite competition fields are always roped off in some way. The main reason for the boundary line is to protect spectators from being hit by the kites, which have semi-rigid frames and can really hurt if they hit you! Competitors are required to stay within these lines, and spectators are required to stay outside of these lines. The safety rules are taken quite seriously: A competitor who crosses the boundary with kite or body at any time during a competition is automatically disqualified.