

A

Aerobic: Longer distance energy system (see **Energy**).

Aerobic energy: Aerobic means 'with air'. The aerobic system produces energy by the complete breakdown of glucose. Energy production is slower, but more continual than the **anaerobic** systems. The aerobic system is the major energy provider for the 200 m and longer distance events.

Age for competitors: Generally age-determined events rely either on the age of the swimmer on the date of the competition, or on the age of the swimmer on 31st December in the year of the competition.

Age group: Swimmers are referred to as age group swimmers before the ages of 14, after that they are referred to as Youth.

Amateur Swimming Association (ASA): The Amateur Swimming Association is the English national governing body for swimming, diving, water polo, open water and synchronised swimming. It organises competition throughout England, establishes the laws of the sport and operates comprehensive certification and education programmes for teachers, coaches and officials as well as its Learn to Swim awards scheme. The ASA supports 1,600 affiliated swimming clubs through a **National / Regional / County** structure.

Anaerobic: Sprint energy system (see **Energy**). The anaerobic system is the major energy provider for 25 m and 50 m sprints.

Anaerobic energy: Anaerobic means 'without air'. **Anchor:** The final swimmer in a relay. The final leg is the anchor leg.

Arena League: Competition otherwise known as the *National Arena League*. This is a series of team galas running annually within a league framework. Three initial rounds held in October-December and the top division of each region going on to a National final. Team selection is by coaches.

ASA National Rankings: Every licensed meet that a swimmer attends in the swimming year will have sent its results to the **ASA** for ranking purposes. These rankings are either **long course** (50 m pools) or **short course** (25 m pools) and cover every event in every age group.

ASA number: A unique reference number for each swimmer issued by the **ASA**.

AT: Anaerobic threshold. A training intensity that pushes the swimmer to the highest pace they can hold without suffering from increased lactic acid production.

B

Blocks: The starting blocks from which freestyle, butterfly and breaststroke races begin.

C

Club Championships: HAC Club Champs at least once a year and they provide a great opportunity for swimmers to measure their progress. The club keeps records for club champs.

Cool down: Used by the swimmer to rid the body of excess lactic acid generated during a race or training.

County Championships: The Championships will be held over three weekends in late January/early February for age group swimmers (10-13) and in March for youth swimmers (14-18). Qualifying times must be achieved at licensed meets during the qualifying period (usually since the last day of the previous year's competition). The qualifying age is the swimmer's age as of 31st December in that year (i.e. on 31st December 2017 for Counties in January 2017).

D

Dehydration: A swimmer who has not consumed enough water during training/competition will become dehydrated. If a swimmer feels thirsty, it is an indication that they are approximately 2%

dehydrated. At 2% dehydration a swimmer's resting heart rate can be up to 10 beats per minute higher than normal. This uses extra energy.

Designated gala: A gala designated by the ASA for **National** and **Regional** qualifying times.

D N C: Did not compete - Disqualification code used in competitive swimming events where the swimmer did not start the race.

D N F: Did not finish - Disqualification code used in competitive swimming events where the swimmer did not finish the race.

DQ: Disqualified. Swimmers may be disqualified for several reasons (e.g. false start, incorrect stroke, incorrect turn, starting before the starting signal, arms not simultaneous, etc.). The reason for disqualification will sometimes be published on the meet results.

E

Event: A race or stroke over a set distance, e.g. 100 m freestyle or 200 m breaststroke.

F

False start: When a swimmer leaves the block before the starting signal has sounded.

False start - one start rule: ASA law (SW4.4) defines a false start as "Any swimmer starting before the starting signal has been given shall be disqualified". If a swimmer starts before the gun/whistle/beeper sounds, he or she is disqualified. This means that if they get it wrong on the first start, they are disqualified; there is no second chance.

FINA: Fédération Internationale de Natation. The international rule-making and governing body of competitive swimming, diving, water polo and synchronized swimming.

Fixture list: Fixtures in the swimming year (September-July) are aimed at best possible dates for achieving qualifying times for

competitions, and will also include any other Open Meets or Leagues such as the **Arena League**, as well as **Club Championships**. Our competition calendar can be found on the Club Website.

Flags: Also known as **backstroke flags**. These are suspended five metres from either end of the pool to indicate to the swimmer that the end of the pool is near and to assist with backstroke turns. With practice, the swimmer will be able to work out how many more strokes are required and so eliminate the need to turn around to look.

Flyer: In relays, when a swimmer performs a takeover before the incoming swimmer has touched the wall.

Form stroke: Any stroke other than front crawl (freestyle).

H

HDW: Heat declared winner. Term used in gala events where only heats are swum, not heats and finals. Swimmers are graded by entry time. The swimmer with the fastest heat time in the relevant age group wins the event, regardless of which swimmer wins each heat. Once all the heats have been completed, the placings for each age group are calculated from the times recorded. Thus it is possible for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd places for an age group to go to swimmers who competed in different heats and for a swimmer who placed 6th in his heat to be 1st overall in his age group. Heat declared events are extremely difficult for spectators wanting to know the results, because you have to identify all the swimmers in a particular age group and note all their times before you know how well your swimmer has done.

I

IM: Individual medley. All four strokes swum in the following order: butterfly, backstroke, breaststroke, freestyle. IMs are raced over 100, 200 or 400 metres. When swum in a relay, the order is back, breast, fly, freestyle so as to avoid a takeover to backstroke.

J

Judges: There are three types of judges in a competition. Stroke judges ensure that each swimmer uses the correct stroke for each race. Turning judges observe all turns and relay take-overs. Placing judges decide the order of finishing and act as turning judges at the finishing end. Judges report infringements of the rules to the **Referee**, who then decides whether to disqualify a swimmer.

K

Kick: A legs-only set in training.

Kick board: A foam board used during training to support the upper body for some legs-only drills. Sometimes called a float.

L

Lane order: In finals the lane order is decided from times swum in the heats or semis. The fastest qualifier goes in lane 4, the second fastest in lane 5, third fastest in lane 3, fourth fastest in lane 6, fifth fastest in lane 2, sixth fastest in lane 7, seventh fastest in lane 1, with the slowest qualifier in lane 8. In theory this should produce a **spearheaded** race when viewed from above. Sometimes later heats in **HDW** events will be spearheaded too.

Licensed meet: Different galas are aimed at different levels of swimmer. Competitions are often licensed by the **ASA** and described as being at one of four levels:

- **Level 1** galas are aimed at the elite swimmers and usually have very tough qualifying times (times that the swimmer must have swum faster than in order to enter). These galas are held in a 50 m pool.
- **Level 2** galas usually have slightly easier times and can be held in a 25 m pool.
- **Level 3** galas are aimed at swimmers who are trying to achieve qualifying times for **County** or higher level galas. They

will usually have upper qualifying time limits (times that the swimmer must NOT have swum faster than) and may also have a lower qualifying time (times that the swimmer must have swum faster than) to be able to enter the event.

- **Level 4** galas can be either single club events, such as club champs, or a meet where one club invites others to participate, such as a local derby. These can be held in any length pool from 25 m and above.

Long course: Competitions held in a 50 m pool. Times achieved are usually slower than those achieved in a 25 m pool.

M

Marshalling area: The area where swimmers report to the race marshals prior to their heat and await instructions to go to the area behind the starting blocks.

Masters: Swimmers 25 or over

Medley relay: A relay of four swimmers, where each swimmer swims a different stroke in the order back, breast, fly, freestyle.

N

Nationals: The ASA National Summer Championships are held at Ponds Forge International Sports Centre, Sheffield, in late July/early August and see swimmers from five age groups and in multi-classification para-swimming races battling it out to be crowned ASA champions. The Championships will form part of a new swimming structure in Great Britain whereby the top-ranked swimmers in each event (18 for 800 m/1500 m Free, 24 for all other individual events) will be invited to compete at the British Swimming Summer Championships. The next ranked swimmers (15 for 800 m/1500 m Free, 20 for all other individual events) at ASA affiliated clubs will be invited to compete at the ASA Nationals. The rankings will be based on swimmers' performances at level 1 meets, as well as certain designated ASA **Regional** Championships.

Negative split: A race strategy in which a swimmer covers the second half of the race faster than the first half.

NFT: No faster than. Qualifying times for events at an open meet/gala which must not be exceeded.

NT: No time. Used to designate swimmers who have not previously swum an event competitively and have therefore not obtained a time for it.

NQT: No qualifying time. Sometimes we cannot enter swimmers into meets because of NQT. This is generally because the swimmer has **no time**, or is too slow or too fast for the event entered.

NQT: National qualifying time for the British Nationals. Qualifying time for the National Age Group or Youth or Open Championships swum in July/August each year. NQTs must be obtained at ASA designated meets.

O

Official time: The time officially recorded for a swimmer after comparing it with the placings.

Open meet: Gala open to swimmers from any club, within specific age groups. Usually swimmers have to be faster than set qualifying times (lower limits). Some meets will have cut-off times (upper limits), which means swimmers have to be **no faster than** the set time.

Over the top start: Phrase used during competitions where swimmers stay in the water, by the lane ropes, at the end of their race until the next race has started. This approach is used to reduce time between events.

P

PB: Personal best. The best time a swimmer has ever done over a specific distance and stroke. Swimmers may have times for short course (25 m) and long course (50 m) pools.

Pull: An arms-only set.

Pull buoy: A keyhole-shaped float gripped between the legs to keep them afloat during an arms-only set.

Q

QT: Qualifying time. An upper or lower time limit, based on gender and age, specified for events in a competition, with which the swimmer must comply in order to enter. Swimmers either have to be faster than the time specified, or slower than an upper limit time, also known as an **NFT**, or **no faster than**, time.

R

Referee: The referee has overall control of a competition, ensuring that the rules are obeyed, inspecting the course and also has the authority to receive protests from competitors and/or coaches and decide on them.

Regional Championships: For HAC, this is the London Region. There are Short-Course Championships in November, and Long-Course Championships in May. These are the next step up from **County Championships**. Times must be achieved at a **Level 1, 2, or 3 licensed meet**.

RQT: Regional qualifying times.

S

Scratched: To be refused entry to a competition, either because a swimmer does not meet the qualifying times or, most commonly, because a meet is oversubscribed. Swimmers with the slowest qualifying times in an event are likely to be scratched first.

Seeding: The method of arranging swimmers who have entered in an event according to their submitted time. Most competitions are swum starting with the slowest entries and working up to the faster entries. The final heat is often swum in "**spearhead**" formation, with

the fastest swimmers occupying the middle lanes.

Senior: Swimmer aged 18 years and over (25+ year-olds are also Masters).

Set: A series of training routines.

Short course: Races swum in a 25 m pool. Because there are more turns, times are usually faster than those achieved in **long course** pools (50 m) for the same event distance.

Skins: This is an event at a gala, whereby the fastest 50 m freestyle swimmers across the age groups are involved in a knockout-style race. Usually this would involve 8 swimmers depending on the size of the pool. The swimmers repeat the 50 m swim, each time eliminating one swimmer, until only two remain, the winner being the faster of the two in the head-to-head race. This can be a very exciting and demanding race.

Spearhead: The lane order for finals is decided from times in the heats or semi- finals. The fastest qualifier will swim in lane 4, second fastest in lane 5, third in lane 3, fourth in lane 6, fifth in lane 2, sixth in lane 7, seventh in lane 1 and eighth in lane 8. Theoretically, this creates spearhead format in the race.

Speeding ticket: Swimmers who exceed the fastest permissible time for an event are given a speeding ticket. This means that their time stands but not the place.

Split: A swimmer's intermediate times in a race. The times from each race are broken down into 25 m or 50 m segments which enable swimmers to see how they have paced their race. A **negative split** is used to describe a situation where a segment time is quicker than the previous segment (i.e. the swimmer got faster).

Squadron: A freestyle relay, usually of 10 swimmers in each team, arranged boy/girl in each age group, oldest last.

Streamlining: Reducing the cross sectional area of the body to the minimum, to make faster progress through the water as a result of

less drag.

Swim-off: In a heat/semi-finals/finals-type competition, a race after the scheduled event to break a tie.

T

Takeover: The point in which one swimmer replaces another swimmer in a relay.

Time trial: Swim made to secure a recognised time for a particular event. Open gala organisers sometimes permit swimmers to make late entries on the day of competition, the results of which may not be included in the overall medals, but will be recorded as official times.

Touch pad: The removable pad (on the end of pools) that is connected to an automatic timing system.

W

Withdrawals: When a swimmer withdraws from an event after having declared an intention to participate. Withdrawals have to be notified to the meet organisers on the day at a specified time before the competition starts. This practice, unless for good reason (e.g. medical) that may have to be confirmed by providing evidence, should be avoided; it does not reflect well on either the swimmer or the Club and may result in a fine for the club which will be passed on to the swimmer.

Y

Youth: Swimmers aged between 14 and 18. After 18 a swimmer is regarded as a **Senior**.