

FINA / USA DIVING JUDGING SCALE AND NOTES

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>RANGE OF SCORES</u>
EXCELLENT	10 Points
VERY GOOD	8 1/2 - 9 1/2 Points
GOOD	7 - 8 Points
SATISFACTORY	5 - 6 1/2 Points
DEFICIENT	2 1/2 - 4 1/2 Points
UNSATISFACTORY	1/2 - 2 Points
COMPLETELY FAILED	0 Points

NOTES

- 1) The safety of the diver is of the highest importance.
- 2) All diving judges should know and be able to identify the FIVE categories of dives: Forward Dives, Back Dives, Reverse Dives, Inward Dives and Twisting Dives.
- 3) All diving judges should know and be able to identify the FOUR positions used in diving: Tuck, Pike, Straight (sometimes called Layout) and Free (used only in twisting dives).
- 4) The OVERALL IMPRESSION of the dive is the most important element to consider when scoring.
- 5) Vertical Entry with Good Form (legs straight, feet together and toes pointed) and Good Entry (little or no splash) are directly related to a good overall impression of a dive.
- 6) The judges are a "team" and the goal of the team is get the THREE correct scores for each dive.
- 7) When the diver performs the dive, first try to place it into a CATEGORY (above) and then it is easier to arrive at a numeric score for the dive.
- 8) The judges and the coaches should meet briefly before the start of the meet to choose a referee and to go over the rules and scoring. The referee can be one of the judges if necessary.
- 9) Whenever possible, it is best to seat judges on both sides of the diving board.
- 10) All judges should show their scores simultaneously on the command of the announcer.
- 11) If ever you as a judge have a question about the dive announced or the dive performed -- always ask the announcer to repeat the dive number and letter; written description and the position.