



Regler i taktiska moment

Team racing clinic
2026



Foto: Egil Eskilsson



Fokus på olika taktiska moment eller situationer

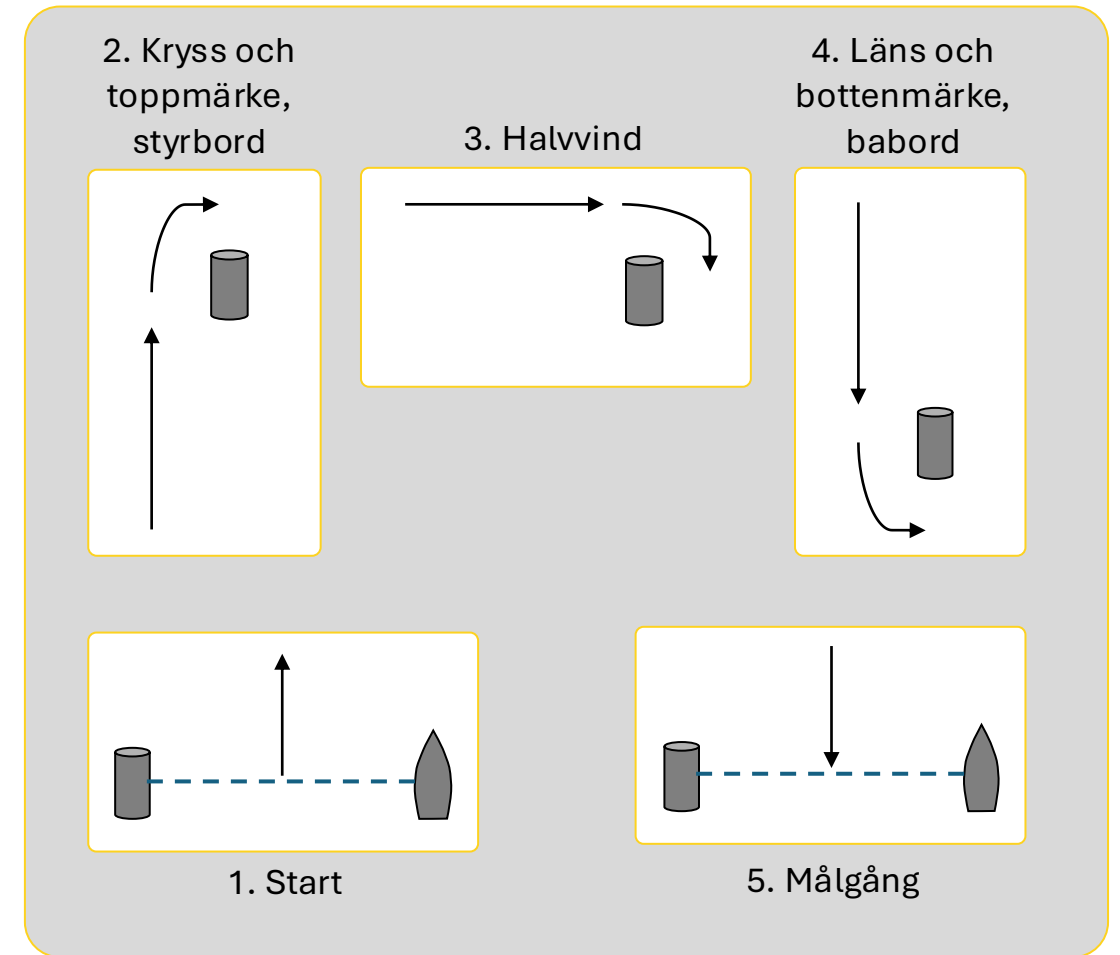
- Vilka moment är viktiga och hur kan de teoretiskt genomföras
- Två perspektiv – **anfallarens** och **försvararens**
- Vilka regler är inbladade och hur ska de tolkas

Begränsat fokus på lagets taktik, dvs. momenten är oberoende av 2- eller 3-båts team racing

Regel 17 är av

Agenda

- Introduktion
- Regler i taktiska moment runt banan
 1. Start
 2. Kryss och toppmärke, styrbord
 3. Halvvind
 4. Läns och bottenmärke, babord
 5. Målgång



Hur blir vi bättre

Känn till
reglerna

En god förståelse för kappseglingsreglerna ger dig självförtroendet att hantera pressade situationer och hävda dina rättigheter

Var
uppmärksam
och medveten

Var uppmärksam på din motståndare och vindförhållandena och var beredd att reagera på eventuella förändringar

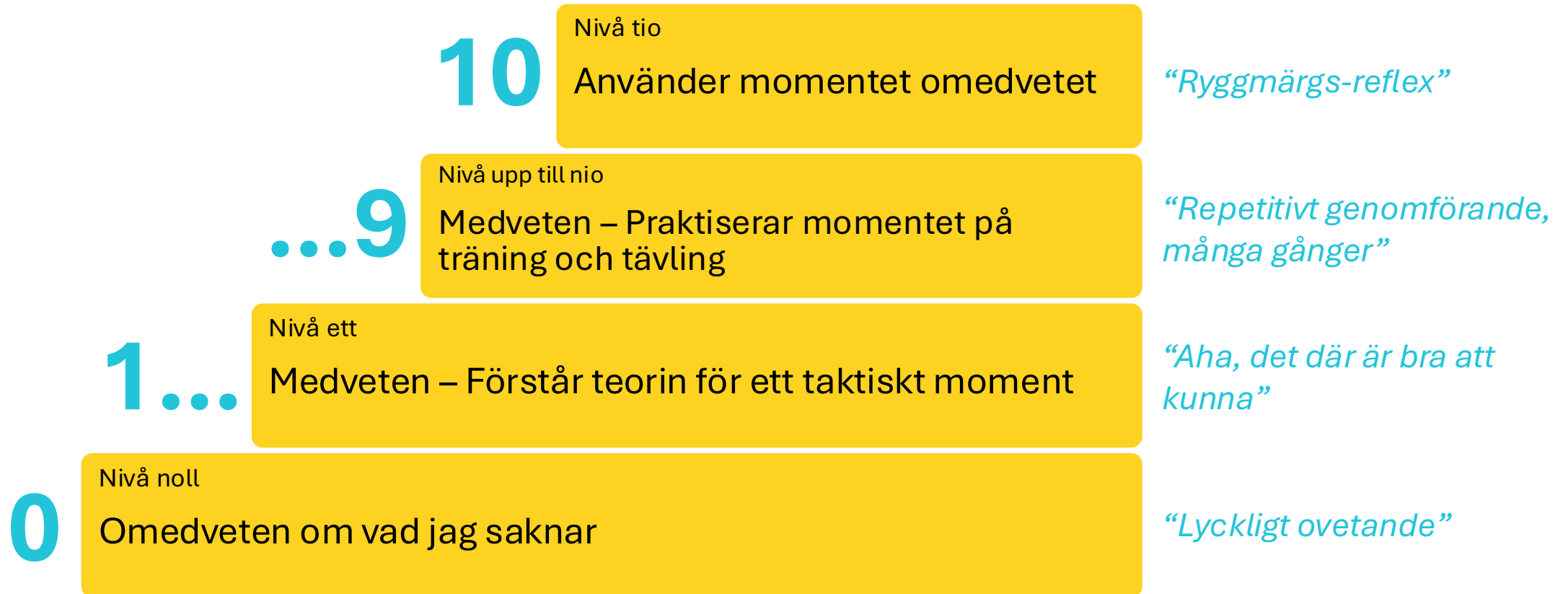
Agera
men,
överreagera
inte

Att reagera på din motståndare kan försätta dig i en reaktiv position. Försök istället att initiera dina egna drag och behåll kontrollen



Hur blir vi bättre

Förstå var jag är i utvecklingstrappan



Det fundamentala i team racing

Att segla mot motståndarna – inte snabbast runt banan

En växling mellan att

- **Försvara** en ledande position och kombination
- **Anfalla** för att bryta motståndarnas fördel eller ledning, attackera på två nivåer
 1. Födröja “compression”, för att skapa ett nytt läge: LÅG RISK
 2. Avancerat anfall, när läget är svårt: HÖG RISK

Den mentala grunden

- **Tålamod:** Vinnande lägen byggs, de forceras inte
- **Acceptans:** Ibland är det kaos – kontrollera det du kan
- **Förtroende:** Lita på att dina lagkamrater gör sitt jobb

De mest grundläggande principerna

1. Laget går alltid före individen

- Din placering är bara viktig i relation till **lagets totala resultat**
- Uppoffring är ett tecken på starkt lagarbete

2. Kontroll är viktigare än fart

- Att ligga **mellan motståndare och dit de vill** är ofta bättre än att segla fort
- “Slow is fast” är ett grundmantra

3. Kommunikation och medvetenhet

- Ständig kommunikation inom laget: positioner, hot, möjligheter
- Alla seglare måste ha **helikopterperspektiv** – inte bara fokus på sin egen båt
- Snabba, enkla beslut vinner race

4. Reglerna är ett taktiskt verktyg

- Team racing kräver **djup regelkunskap**
- Regler används aktivt för att:
 - Stoppa motståndare
 - Tvinga fram straff
 - Skapa tid och utrymme för lagkamrater

5. Formation före perfektion

- Det är bättre att ha en **stabil vinnande formation** än perfekta individuella race
- Skydda lagkamrater i bra position

Agenda

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 - Regler i taktiska moment runt banan
- ➡ 1. Start
2. Kryss och toppmärke
 3. Halvvind
 4. Läns och bottenmärke
 5. Målgång



Grundläggande taktik i starten

Tävlingen vinns eller förloras ofta i starten

- **Undvik överlappningar:** Kom inte för nära din motståndare, eftersom detta kan leda till farliga situationer och gör dig sårbar för deras taktik
- **Var självsäker:** Var inte passiv. Var proaktiv i din positionering och var redo att möta din motståndares drag med din egen taktik
- **Kommunicera:** Använd höga rop för att tydligt kommunicera dina rättigheter till din motståndare, vilket kan förhindra att de inkräktar på ditt utrymme

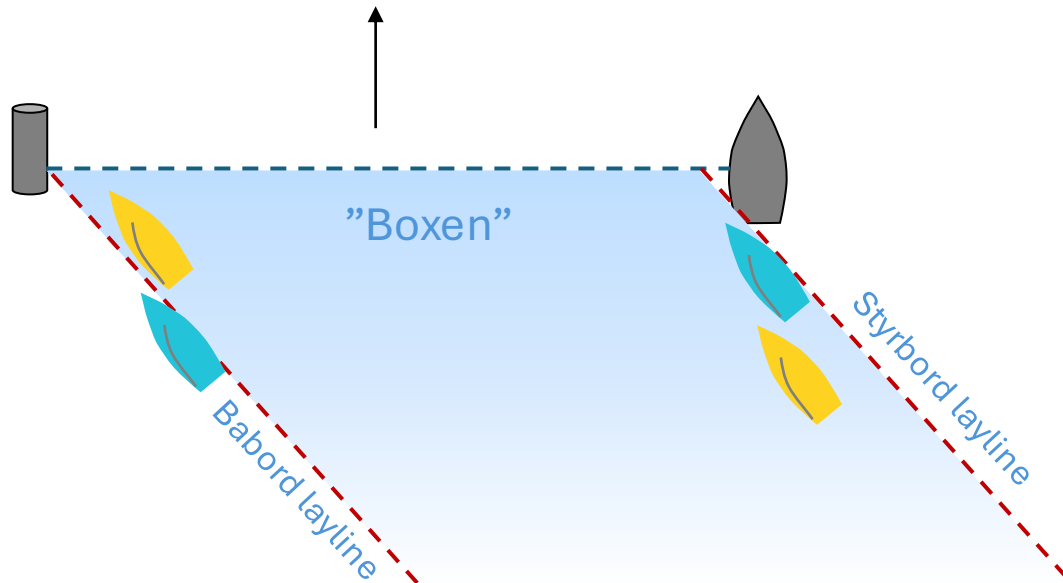
Var kreativ

- Använd vindskugga
- Dubbelslag, snabba ompositineringar
- Pusch eller pull

Moment och taktik indelade i sju faser i starten

1. **Förberedelser** – 1-2 minuter före startskekvansen
2. **Första möte** – 30 sekunder före startskekvansen
3. **Boxkontroll och positionering** – 3:00-1:00
4. **"Engagementfönstret"** – 1:00-0:20
5. **Acceleration** – 0:20-0:00
6. **Startskottet** – 0:00
7. **De första 30 sekunderna efter starten**

Taktik i starten – Pre-start

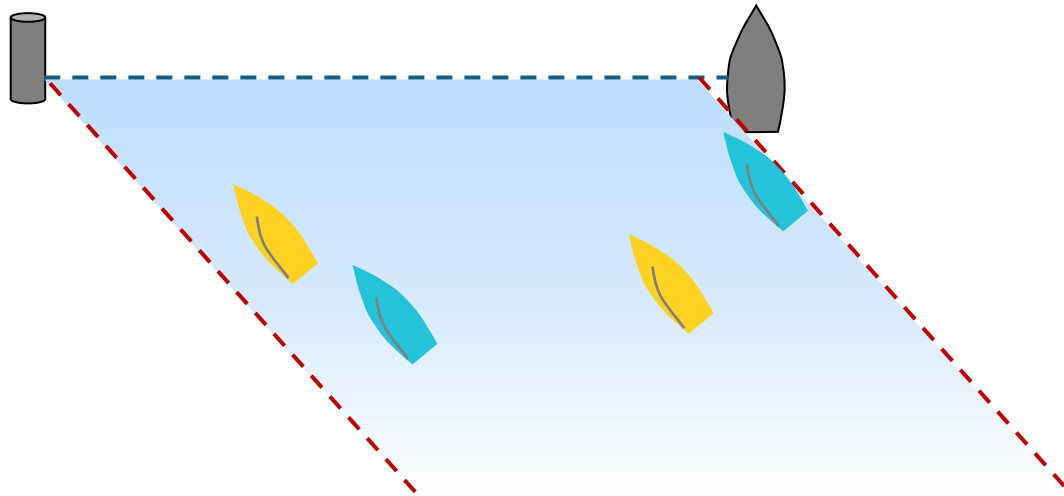


1. Förberedelser – 1-2 minuter före startskekvensen

- Identifiera "boxen"
- Notera vindskift, byar och trycklinjer
- Testa acceleration, tid till linjen
- Besluta om planen, taktiska prioriteringar, hur samarbeta, vem startar var, etc.

2. Första möte – 30 sekunder före startskekvensen

- Markera motståndare
- Etablera kontrollpositioner, inte båthastighet
- Rollfördelning – anfallare eller försvarare



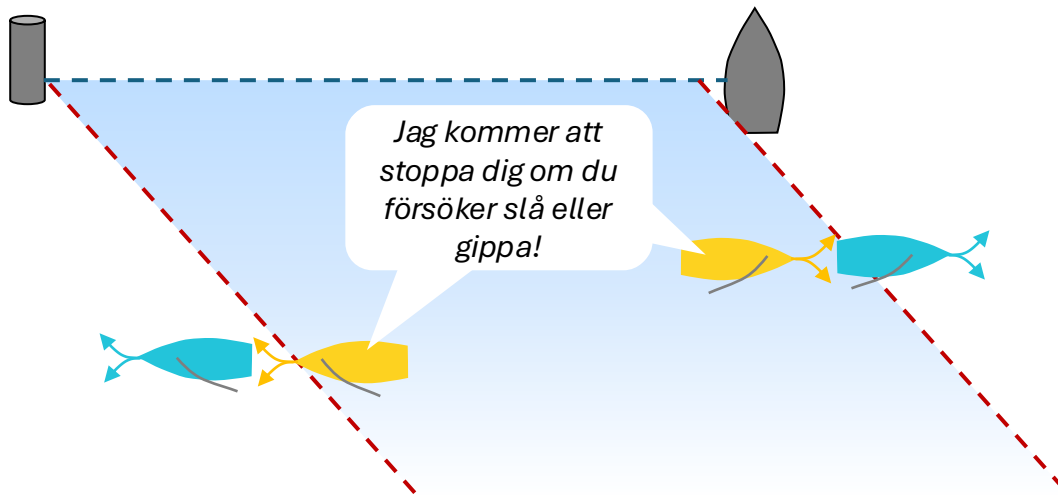
3. Boxkontroll och positionering – 3:00-1:00

- Manövrera för att säkra antingen
 - En position i lä och framför en motståndare (kontrollposition), eller
 - Utrymme för att accelerera

Positionering – Jaga ut från boxen

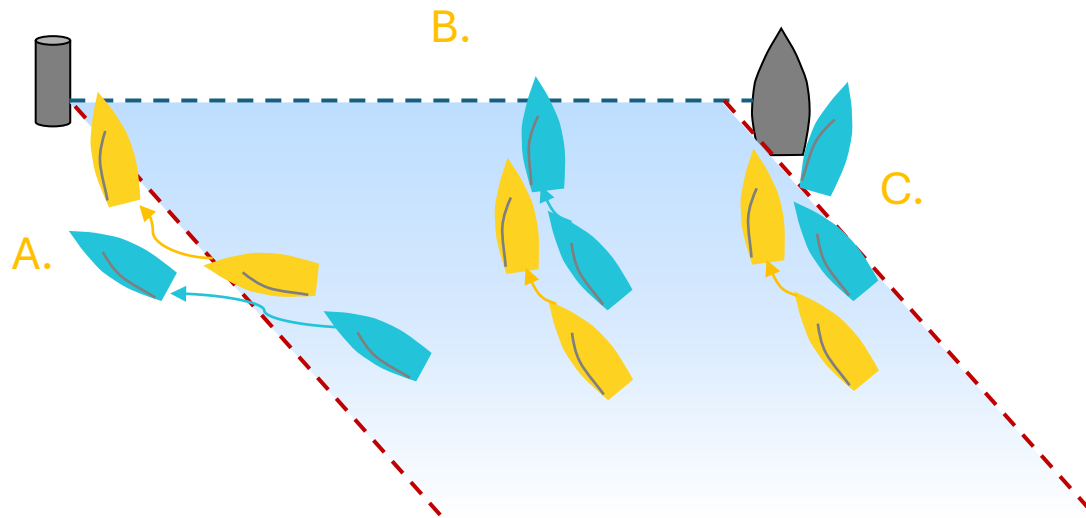
Moment

- A seglar nära bakom F för att kontrollera dess manövrer
- Taktik för att få undan motståndaren från en bra position i boxen



Rekommendation

Anfallare	Försvarare
• Ligg mycket nära, justera farten • Svara på alla kursförändringar	• För att undvika situationen – Positionera tidigt ut från styrbord, håll fart på båten • Försök att skapa ofas, zig-zag, med A • Accelerera ut från situationen, vid maxfart lova upp och slå om möjligt – annars upp till vindögat • Gippa ur situation är sällan möjligt
• Tänk på regel 13 stagvända och 15 få rätt till väg	



3. Boxkontroll och positionering – 3:00-1:00

- Manövrera för att säkra antingen
 - En position i lä och framför en motståndare (kontrollposition), eller
 - Utrymme för att accelerera

4. "Engagementfönstret" – 1:00-0:20

- Intensiv fas
- Döda hastighet, segla högt eller långsamt
- Försvara eller attackera
- Kommunikation med lagkamrater

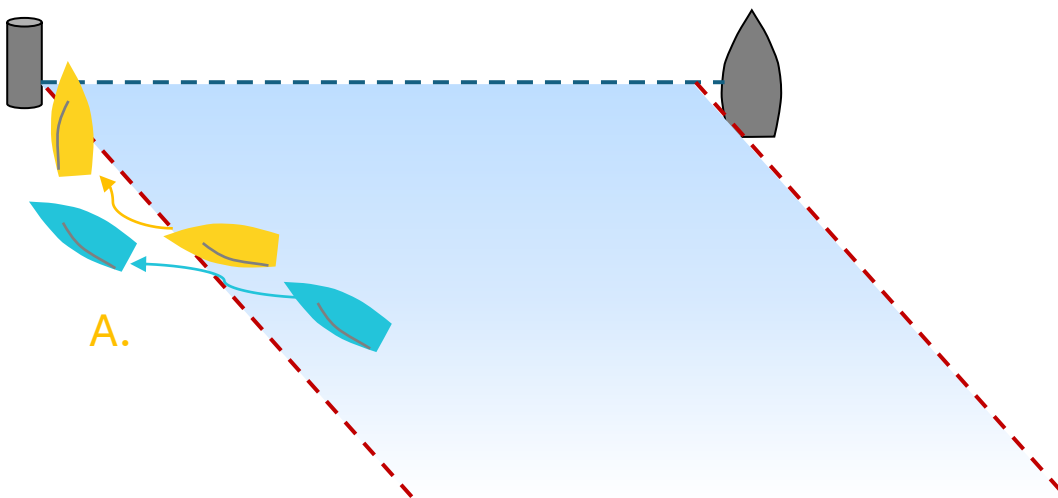
Möjliga "traps"

- A. Pusha under lämärke
- B. Pusha över startlinjen
- C. Pusha över starfartyg

A. Pusha under lämärke

Moment

- A försöker lura F att hamna under layline så att det inte går att nå märket
- A seglar lågt för att undvika överlapp och fortsätter till ett läge där det precis är möjligt att lova upp och klara linjen



Rekommendation

Anfallare	Försvarare
• Håll fart i båten • Undvik överlapp • Rätt timing	• Hög fart för att etablera överlapp • Gör snabbt dubbelslag för att komma ur situationen

I detta call gäller tillbörlig kurs efter starten – med ”regel 17 av” som i vår clinic, så finns ingen tillbörlig kurs varken före eller efter starten

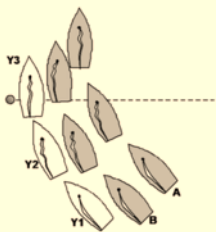
Case

TR CALL C1

Rule 11 Same Tack, Overlapped
Rule 16.1 Changing Course
Rule 17 On the Same Tack; Proper Course
Part 2 Section C, Preamble, When Rules do not Apply
Rule 43.1 Exoneration

Question

Before the starting signal Y establishes an overlap from clear astern to leeward of B and A. After the start Y luffs above close-hauled to pass the leeward starting mark. B immediately luffs to try to keep clear, but makes contact with team-mate A who is also trying to keep clear. A protests. What should the call be?



Answer

Rule 18 does not apply at a starting mark when boats are approaching it to start (Part 2 Section C Preamble). Because Y establishes the overlap from clear astern within two of her hull lengths, she may not sail above her proper course after the starting signal. (A boat has no proper course before the starting signal.) In this case Y's proper course is to luff to pass the mark. Provided Y complies with rule 16.1 when she luffs, Y does not break a rule.

Rule 16.1 requires that, when Y changes course, she must give B and A room to keep clear. If A was keeping clear of B, but is now unable to do so because of B's luff to keep clear of Y, then Y's alteration of course breaks rule 16.1. Penalize Y.

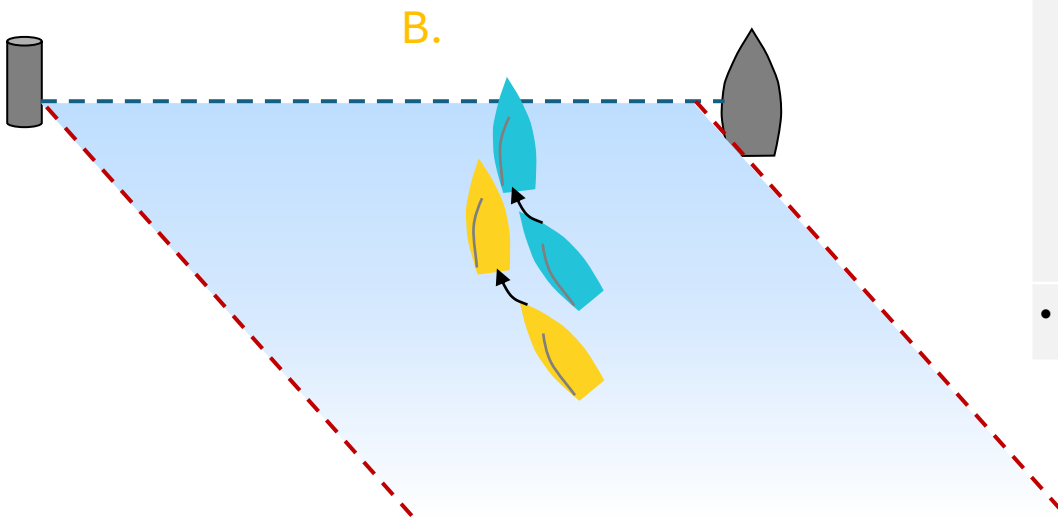
However if A is so close to B that she is not keeping clear when Y starts to luff, or if A responds late or not enough when B changes course to keep clear of Y, then A fails to keep clear and breaks rule 11. Penalize A.

When a right-of-way boat subject to rule 16.1 changes course, she must give any other boat affected by this change of course room to keep clear.

B. Pusha över startlinjen

Moment

- F seglar långsamt och A etablerar en överlappning från klar akter om
- När överlappningen etableras måste F gör vad den kan för att hålla undan
- A måste ge F möjlighet att håll undan



Rekommendation

Anfallare	Försvarare
• Försök pressa F över linjen • Tydlig men försiktig luffning • Säkra god fart så att det går att glida fram till fri vind	• Fall av för att undvika överlapp • Visa väjningen tydligt, allt som går • Ställ upp kraftigt för att distansera från A, för att senare kunna falla av och accelerera till start
• Tänk på regel 15	

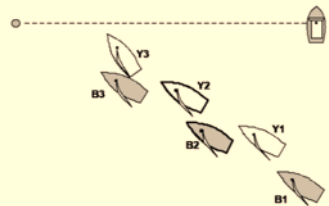
Case

TR CALL B1

Rule 11 On the Same Tack, Overlapped
Rule 15 Acquiring Right of Way
Rule 43.1 Exoneration

Question

Before the start, Y is sailing slowly and B establishes an overlap from clear astern. At the time the overlap is established Y can keep clear by maintaining her course and accelerating. Instead Y delays her response and then luffs, and her stern hits B. There is a protest. What should the call be?



Answer

Penalize Y. When B gains her overlap she must initially give Y room to keep clear. B fulfils her obligations under rule 15, because, when the overlap is established, Y can keep clear by maintaining her course and accelerating, or by luffing. However, when Y delays her response, and then elects to luff and there is contact, she fails to keep clear. Y breaks rule 11.

When a keep-clear boat reacts appropriately and in a timely manner, but is unable to keep clear, the right-of-way boat fails to give room and will be penalized for breaking rule 15. The other boat will be exonerated under rule 43.1(b).

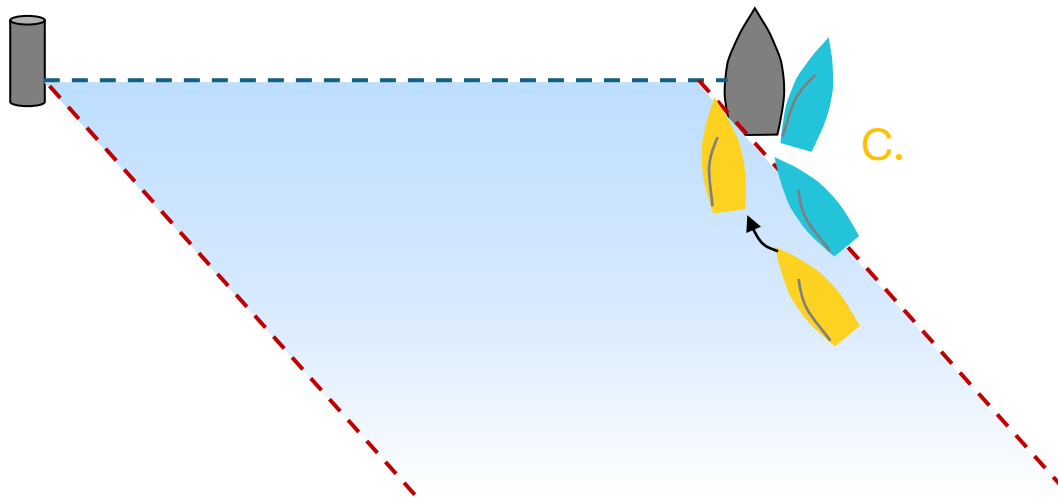
When a keep clear boat reacts slowly, or in an inappropriate manner, and then fails to keep clear, the keep clear boat will be penalized for failing to keep clear.

When one boat acquires right of way, the other boat must promptly take appropriate action to try to keep clear. Depending on the circumstances, this action may include accelerating or tacking.

C. Pusha över startfartyget

Moment

- A luffar F utanför startfartyget



Rekommendation

Anfallare	Försvarare
Säkerställ att luffningen görs före F fått in nosen vid startfartyget	- Omöjligt läge - Snabbt beslut – stagvändning och gipp för att hitta ny position

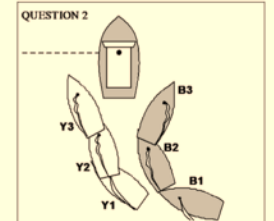
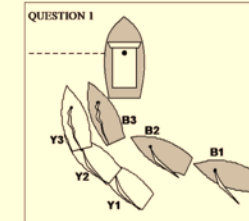
Case

TR CALL C2

Rule 11 On the Same Tack, Overlapped
Rule 16.1 Changing Course
Rule 31 Touching a Mark
Part 2 Section C, Preamble
Rule 43.1 Exoneration

Question 1

Y and B are approaching the starting line to start with Y clear ahead and to leeward of B. B establishes an overlap to windward between Y and the committee vessel. At position 3 Y luffs, hailing 'No room'. B responds to the luff, and in so doing makes contact with the committee vessel. B protests. What should the call be?



Answer 1

The Part 2 Section C Preamble states that neither rule 18 nor rule 19 applies when boats are approaching a starting mark to start. Y is therefore not required to give B room to pass the committee vessel. However, rule 16.1 requires Y to give B room to keep clear when she changes course. When Y changes course after position 2 she fails to give B room to keep clear. Penalize Y.

Question 2

If Y's alteration of course occurs after position 1, and as a result B passes the wrong side of the committee vessel, what should the call be?

Answer 2

Provided she reacts promptly, B can still keep clear by passing the wrong side of the committee vessel. Y therefore does not break rule 16.1. No penalty.

If B does not respond promptly to the luff and then fails to keep clear, she breaks rule 11. Penalize B.

Grundläggande taktik i starten – Starten

5. Acceleration – 0:20-0:00

- Växla till ren timing
- Håll luften ren för lagkamrater
- Snabba beslut om justeringar

6. Startskottet

- Hitta farten
- Om möjligt ge motståndare dålig luft, störda positioner eller fällor som tvingar dem att slå iväg
- Undvik onödiga dueller

7. De första 30 sekunderna efter starten

- Växla från offensiv taktik (före start) till formationstaktik (första kryssen)
- Säkra styrbordsfördelen



Agenda

- Introduktion
- Regler i taktiska moment runt banan

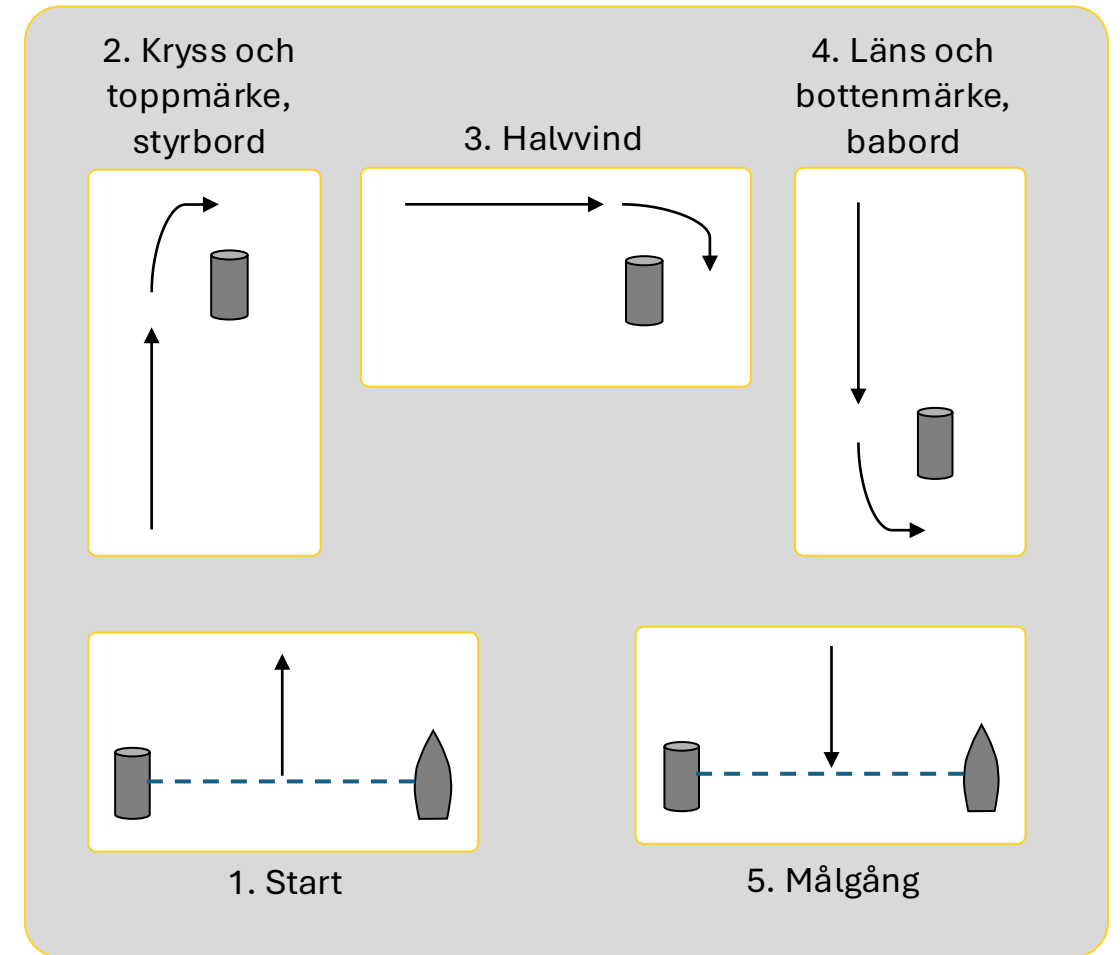
1. Start

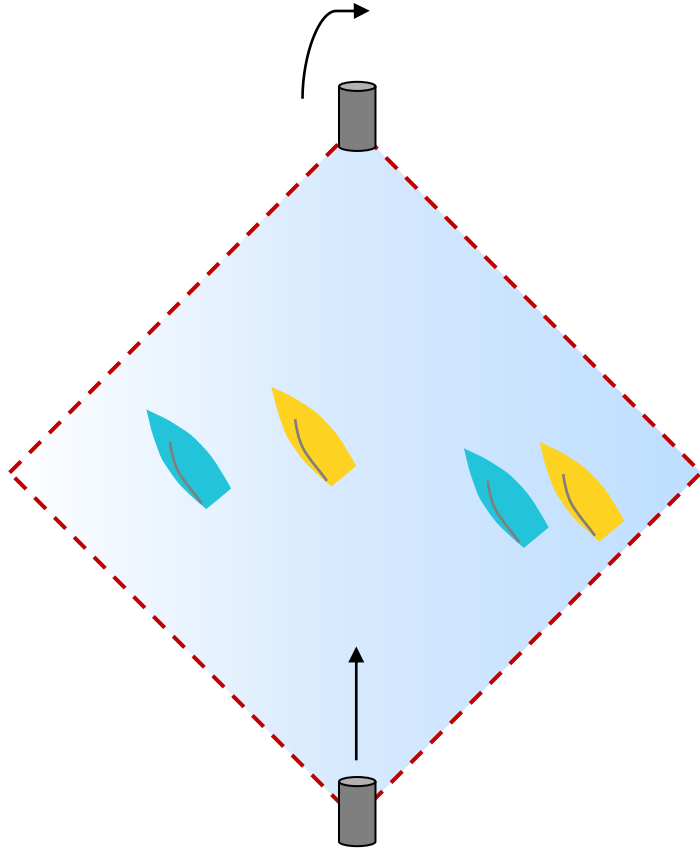
➡ 2. Kryss och toppmärke, styrbord

3. Halvvind

4. Läns och bottenmärke, babord

5. Målgång

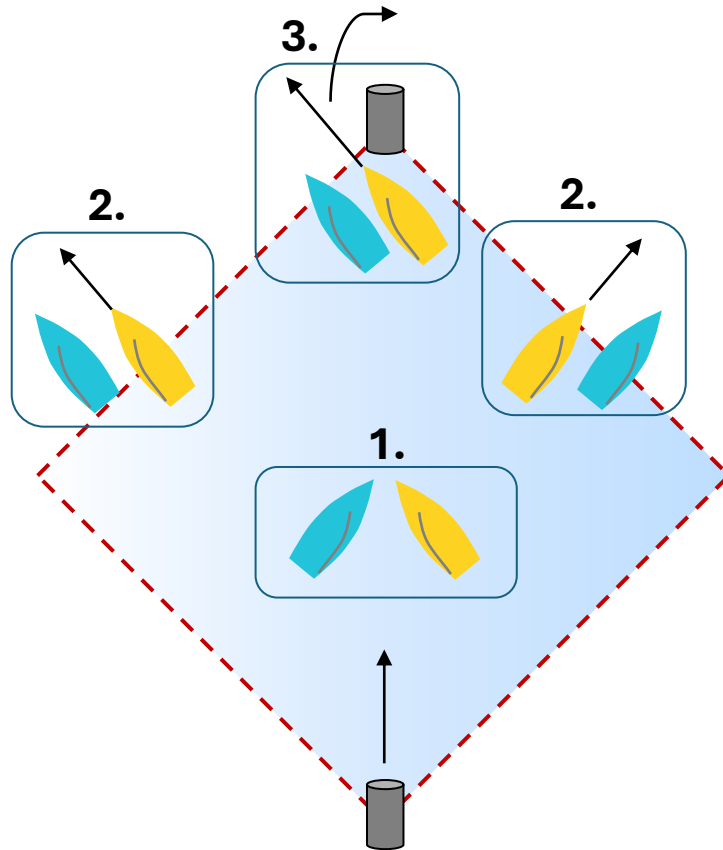




Grundläggande taktik

- Positionera för ett styrbordsövertag
- Oftast till styrbord i banan

Taktik och moment på kryssen



Grundläggande taktik

- Positionera för ett styrbordsövertag
- Oftast till styrbord i banan

Moment:

1. Möten

- Jaga, ducka och stagvända

2. Plocka bort motståndare

- Fördröja spelet på kanterna

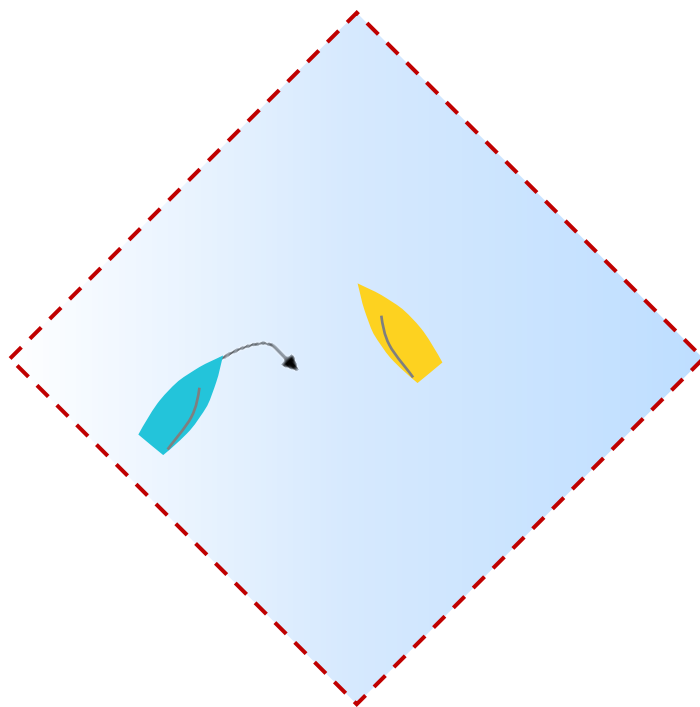
3. Block vid toppmärket

- Fördröja vid märket

1. Möten – Jaga och ducka

Moment

- En babordsbåt som möter en styrbordsbåt försöker oftast att gå bakom för att skapa en syrborsfördel i nästa möte. Vanligt att styrbordsbåten jagar



Rekommendation

Anfallare	Försvarare
Tydlig manöver och bara ett angrepp	- När attacken kommer, reagera tydligt - Om möjligt börja falla av tidigt och sikta bakom
Domarna följer noga hur manövern genomförs, regel 16.2	

16.2 Dessutom gäller att när en båt kryssar och en båt för *babords halsar håller undan* genom att segla för att passera i lä om en båt för *styrbord halsar*, får båten för *styrbord halsar* inte falla av om det innebär att båten för *babords halsar* genast måste ändra kurs för att fortsätta *hålla undan*.

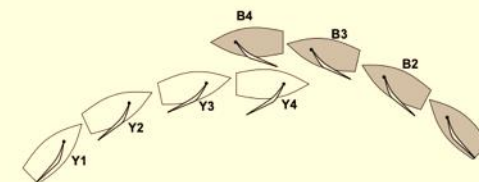
Case

TR CALL D2

Rule 10 On Opposite Tacks
Rule 16.2 Changing Course
Definitions Keep Clear

Question

On a windward leg in light winds, B on starboard and Y on port are on converging courses. At approximately three lengths from B, Y bears away to avoid B. B then bears away, so that the boats remain on a collision course. Both Y and B continue to bear away, until they finally pass one another with the wind approximately abeam. Y protests. What should the call be?



Answer

Penalize B. On a beat to windward, rule 16.2 prohibits a starboard tack boat from bearing away if that requires a port tack boat, that is keeping clear by sailing to pass to leeward of her, to have to change course immediately to continue keeping clear.

When Y starts bearing away she begins sailing to pass to leeward of B, even though her course is still above B's stern. When B alters course between position 1 and 2, Y does not have to make an immediate change of course, so no rule is broken.

When B alters course between positions 2 and 3, Y must immediately change course to continue keeping clear and B breaks rule 16.2.

The expression 'sailing to pass to leeward' in rule 16.2 refers to the overall actions of the port-tack boat clearly attempting to pass to leeward of the starboard-tack boat, and not necessarily to the course or heading she is sailing at any moment.

When the wind is stronger or the boats are moving faster, if B performs a similar manoeuvre she will break rule 16.2 when further from Y.

1. Möten – Jaga, ta straff och olika banben

Viktigt när man tar ett straff

1. Ta straffet direkt och tydligt

Om du vet att du brutit mot en regel, ta straffet så snart det är möjligt

2. Välj en säker plats

När du tar ett straff, se till att du inte stör andra båtar, fri yta runt dig

3. Väjningsskyldig under straffet

4. Gör rätt straff – för rätt situation

Följ alltid seglingsföreskrifterna

5. Fullfölj straffet korrekt

Du får inte segla iväg mellan manövrarna eller skjuta upp halva straffet

6. Kommunicera

Ropa direkt till laget "Taking penalty!" Så att dina lagkamrater kan anpassa sin taktik, t.ex. någon annan kan ta över block eller skydd

Får inte jaga båt som tar straff

Man får inte jaga och störa båt som:

- Tar ett straff
- Inte är på samma banben
- Är på väg tillbaka efter tjuvstart

Man får dock störa om man seglar och manövrerar enligt sitt taktiska vägval

23.2 En båt får inte störa en annan båt som tar ett straff, seglar på ett annat banben eller för vilken regel 21.2 (omstart) gäller, om det finns en rimlig möjlighet att undvika det. Efter startsignalen gäller inte den här regeln när båten seglar sin *tillbörliga kurs*.

Case

TR CALL L2

Rule 21.2 Taking Penalties
Rule 23.2 Interfering with Another Boat
Rule 44.2 One-Turn and Two-Turns Penalties

Question

On a beat to windward, B is on port tack and is well clear of other boats. She bears away to take a penalty. Y tacks to starboard onto a collision course with B. B luffs to keep clear of Y, then gybes and promptly completes her penalty. There is a protest. What should the call be?



Answer

No Penalty.

From position 2 B is taking a penalty. See Call L5 answer 3.

While B is taking her penalty she must keep clear of Y; she does so by luffing and complies with rule 21.2. Then she complies with rule 44.2 by promptly completing her penalty.

Y is sailing her proper course at all times. Therefore rule 23.2 does not apply to her and she breaks no rule. See also World Sailing Case 149.

When a boat that is well clear of other boats starts to take a penalty turn, and the actions of another boat cause her to interrupt her turn to comply with rule 21.2, she complies with rule 44.2 if she then promptly completes her penalty.

1. Möten – Viktiga regler vid slag nära en annan båt

Regel 13 – Under slag

Den absolut viktigaste regeln

- När du slår är du **väjningsskyldig mot alla andra båtar** från det att du passerar genom vindögat tills du seglar på en bidevindskurs igen

Det betyder:

- Du får inte slå så att en annan båt måste väja
- Du måste kunna **fullfölja slaget utan att störa**

I team racing är detta extra känsligt eftersom slagen ofta görs mycket nära

Regel 15 – Förvärva rätt till väg

Om du genom slaget får rätt till väg, t.ex. går från babord till styrbord

- Du måste initialt ge den andra båten **utrymme att hålla undan**

Detta gäller direkt efter att slaget är klart

Regel 16 – Ändra kurs

Om du efter slaget börjar luffa eller falla:

- Du måste ge motståndaren **utrymme att hålla undan**

Detta är typiskt när man:

- slår precis framför någon
- och direkt försöker kontrollera dem

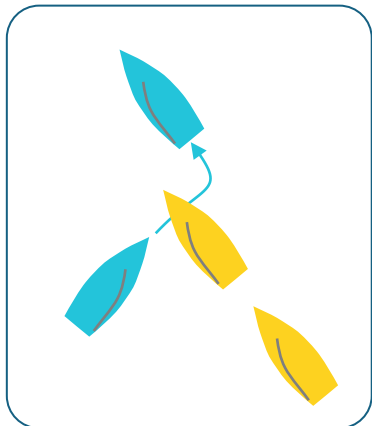
1. Möten – Stagvända

Moment

Babordsbåten kan stagvända till styrbord, om

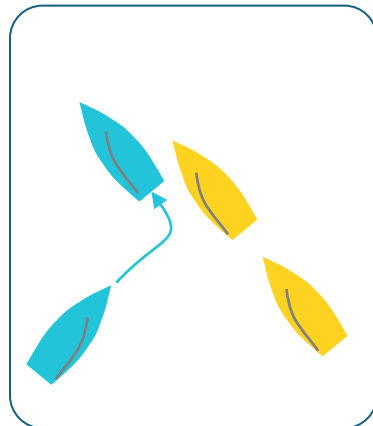
1. Den är före och vill lägga en block
2. Bedömer att den kan slå tight i lä och spegla bort motståndaren

1.



“Slam dunk”

2.



Rekommendation #1

Anfallare	Försvarare
• F har inga rättigheter under slaget • Kan gå till attack	• Måste hålla undan, utmanade att hålla farten om det blir en luffduell direkt efter slaget • Det är kört om den andra båten måste: • falla kraftigt • slå omedelbart • eller bromsa

Rekommendation #2

Anfallare	Försvarare
• Initialt, sikta lågt enligt 16.2 • Lova för att undvika speglingen	• Måste vara säker på att komma framför, annars i svår situation

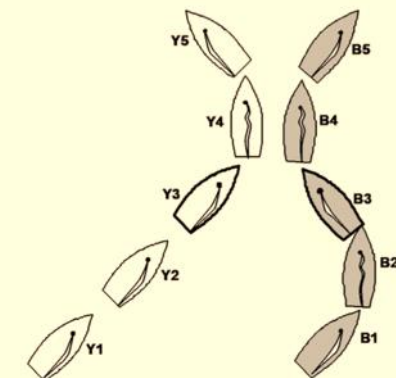
Case

TR CALL D3

Rule 10 On Opposite Tacks
Rule 13 While Tacking
Rule 15 Acquiring Right of Way

Question

Y and B are sailing on port tack on a windward leg. B tacks onto starboard close to Y. When B completes her tack onto starboard, both boats immediately have to luff and tack away to avoid contact. Y protests. What should the call be?



Answer

No penalty. Neither boat breaks a rule. At position 3 B acquires right of way through her own actions and must initially give Y room to keep clear. By tacking back onto port, she gives Y room to keep clear.

If Y has to take avoiding action before B completes her tack, B breaks rule 13.

When B completes her tack, if the boats are so close that Y is not able to keep clear or if Y has to tack in an unseamanlike way, then B breaks rule 15

A boat acquiring right of way may comply with rule 15 by altering course herself. This principle applies on any leg of the course.

1. Möten – Stagvända

Case

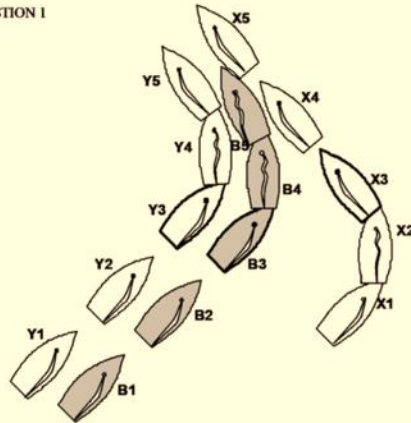
TR CALL D6

- Rule 10 On Opposite Tacks
- Rule 15 Acquiring Right of Way
- Rule 19 Room to Pass an Obstruction
- Rule 20 Room to Tack at an Obstruction
- Rule 43.1 Exoneration

Question 1

On a beat to windward X is on port tack, ahead and to leeward of opponent B and teammate Y. X tacks onto starboard. At position 3 her tack is complete and B hails 'Room to tack'. Y tacks as soon as possible, but there is not room for B to tack between X and Y. B protests. What should the call be?

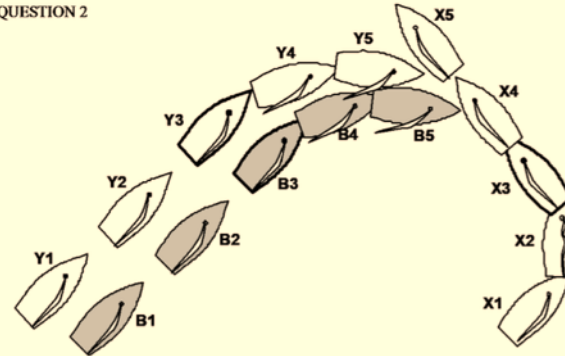
QUESTION 1



Question 2

The circumstances are the same, except that at position 3, B bears away to pass astern of X. Y also bears away to pass astern but there is insufficient room and she makes contact with both X and B. Y protests. What should the call be?

QUESTION 2



Answer to Questions 1 and 2

If X completes her tack so close to B and Y that they can neither both keep clear by tacking, nor both keep clear by bearing away to pass astern of X, then X breaks rule 15, Acquiring Right of Way. Penalize X.

If B and Y could have kept clear by tacking, but B chooses to bear away astern of X and there is insufficient room for Y, then B breaks rule 19.2(b), penalize B. Y is exonerated under rule 43.1(b) for breaking rules 10 and 11 because she was sailing within the room to which she was entitled under rule 19.

If B and Y could have kept clear by bearing away, but B chooses to hail for room to tack and Y responds as soon as possible to the hail but there is still contact between the boats, then B breaks rule 20.2(a) by not giving Y time to respond to her hail. Penalize B.

If, when a boat acquires right of way, she forces another boat to break a rule while keeping clear, she has not given that other boat room to keep clear and therefore breaks rule 15.

X kan inte slå för nära

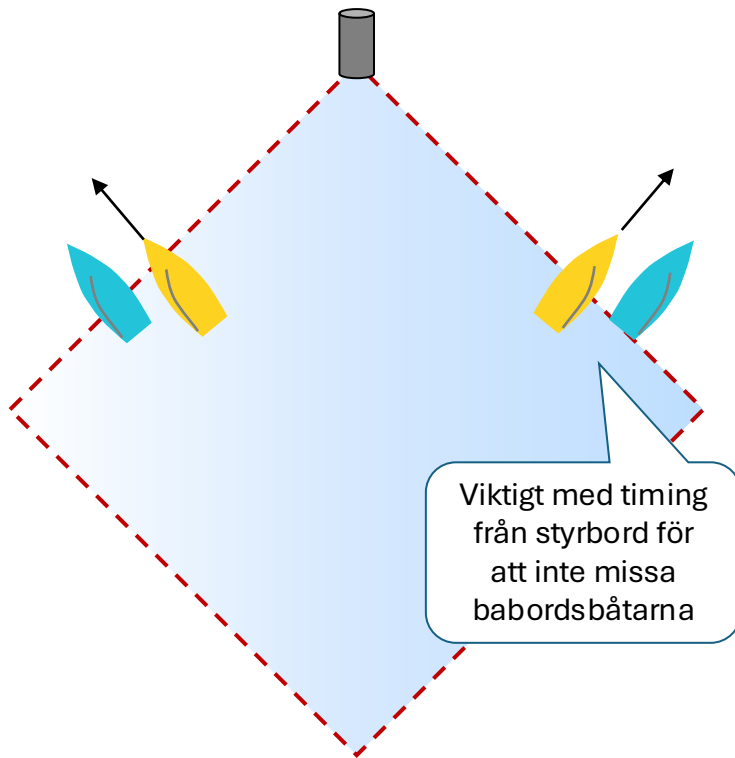
B kan inte ducka utan att också ge Y plats

B kan inte begära plats att slå om det inte är möjligt

2. Plocka bort – Kontrollera läbåt

Moment

- Låsa en läbåt och köra ut på kanterna, för att fördröja spelet och släppa fram lagkompis



Rekommendation

Anfallare	Försvarare
• Håll rätt avstånd, ca $\frac{1}{2}$ båtlängd • Var noga med att hålla avståndet, fart och sidled – styr helt efter läbåtens rörelser • När läbåten faller av kraftigt för att komma loss, välj att slå eller följa med ner för ett blocka en gipp	• Försök att öka avståndet i sidled för att kunna slå • Gippa ur situationen • Agera så snart som möjligt

2. Plocka bort – Kontrollera läbåt

Case

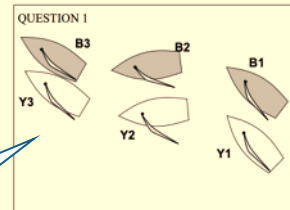
SECTION D – WINDWARD LEG

TR CALL D1

- Rule 10 On Opposite Tacks
- Rule 11 On the Same Tack, Overlapped
- Rule 15 Acquiring Right of Way
- Rule 16.1 Changing Course
- Rule 43.1 Exoneration
- Definitions Keep Clear

Question 1

Y and B are beating on starboard tack, overlapped with $\frac{1}{4}$ boat length between them. Y bears away to give herself space to tack behind B, but B bears away onto a parallel course to prevent Y from tacking. Y luffs; B responds promptly, but there is contact. Y protests. What should the call be?



Answer 1

At position 2 Y is right-of-way boat and B is keeping clear of her. Rule 16.1 requires Y to give B room to keep clear when she changes course. Y fails to give B room when she luffs. Penalize Y.

Question 2

Y and B are beating on starboard tack. Y bears away to gybe out, and B also bears away. At position 3 Y is clear ahead. When Y gybes onto port, B maintains her course and there is contact. B protests. What should the call be?

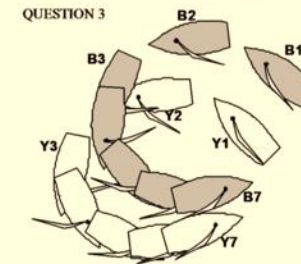
Answer 2

Y gives up right of way when she gybes, so B is not subject to rule 15. Y breaks rule 10. Penalize Y.

Question 3

Same situation as Question 2, except that Y is able to gybe and keep clear of B. B chooses to gybe and then luffs hard to turn inside Y. Because Y (now leeward boat on

port tack) also luffs, there is contact. B protests. What should the call be?



Answer 3

When B gybes, she becomes keep clear boat. Rule 15 does not apply as B gave up right of way. However, rule 16.1 now applies if Y changes course. By changing course without giving B room to keep clear, Y breaks rule 16.1. Penalize Y.

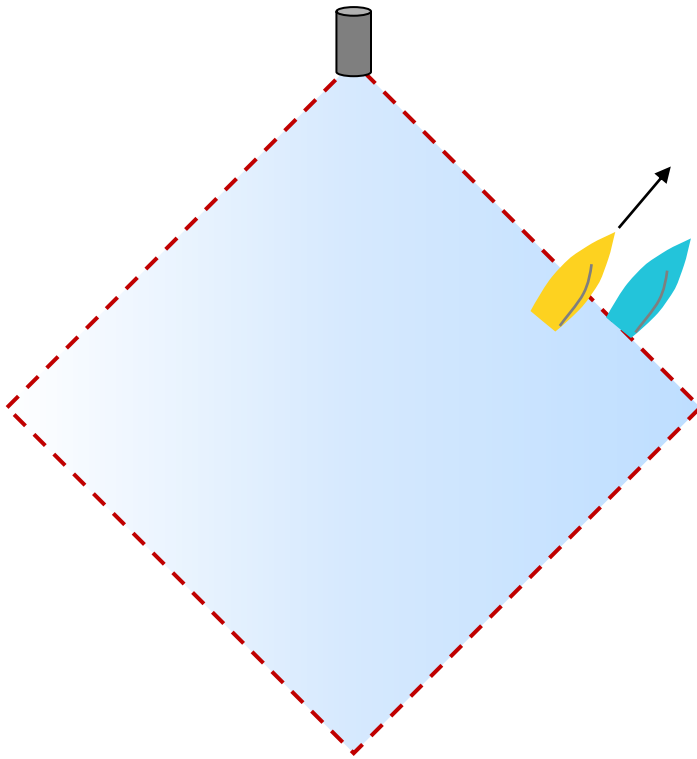
If Y were to stop changing course the moment B gybes and there were still contact (or if Y does change course but there clearly would have been contact even if she had not) then B breaks rule 11.

Regel 16.1 central
när läbåten ska
kontrolleras

2. Plocka bort – Hålla slaget

Moment

- A gör ett mycket långsamt slag för att öka fördröjningen av F



Rekommendation

Anfallare	Försvarare
- Kan göra slaget långsamt men kan inte stanna i vindögat, utan måste gå ner på kurs dikt bidevind - Regel 13	Stressa A om det går för långsamt

Case

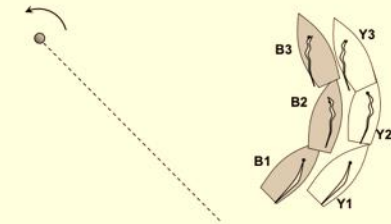
TR CALL D8

Rule 13 While Tacking

Question 1

B has sailed Y, both on port, beyond the layline to the windward mark to let teammates overtake. Eventually B starts to tack and Y does likewise, so that they are both between head to wind and close-hauled on starboard at the same time.

Before reaching close-hauled on starboard, B brings her rig upright and hits the rig of Y. B protests. What should the call be?



Answer 1

Penalize B. Because both boats are subject to rule 13, B has to keep clear of Y.

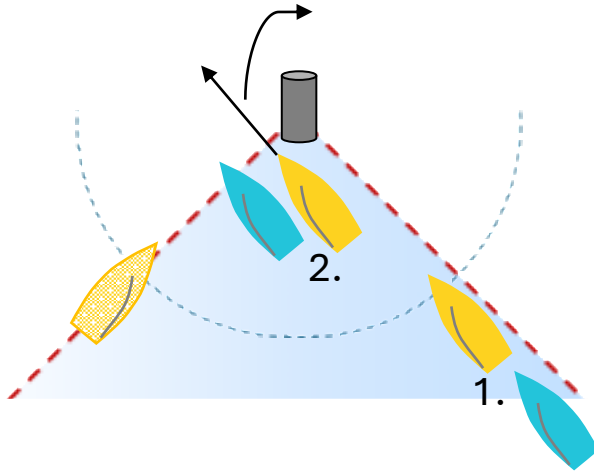
Question 2

Would the answer be the same if the boats were further away from the mark?

Answer 2

Yes.

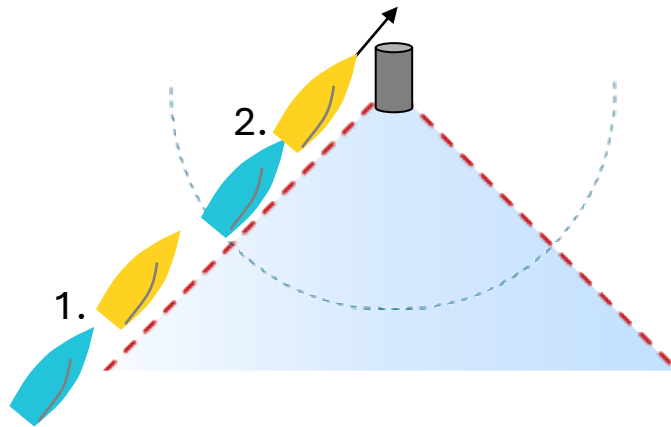
3. Block vid toppmärket



A. Styrbord block

- Etablera märkesplats och sedan bromsa

Anfallare	Försvarare
- Kontrollera farten för att komma in zonen utan risk för problem - I zonen, bromsa så mycket som möjligt, med fortsatt styrfart - Om F blir låst som i situation 2 är det möjligt att släppa in lagkompis som kommer för babord	- Undvik att bli låst i sida, ligg bakom - Acceptera att det går långsamt, för att undvika att hamna i ytterligare låsning



B. Babord block

- Etablera märkesplats och sedan bromsa

Anfallare	Försvarare
- Kontrollera farten för att komma in zonen utan risk för problem - I zonen, bromsa så mycket som möjligt, med fortsatt styrfart	- Undvik att bli låst i sida, ligg bakom - Acceptera att det går långsamt, för att undvika att hamna i ytterligare låsning

3A. Styrbord block

Case

TR CALL E12

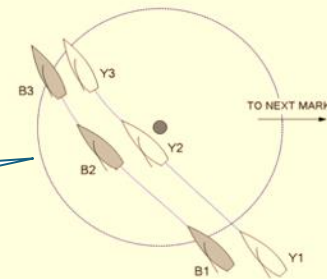
Rule 11 On the Same Tack, Overlapped

Rule 18.1 When Rule 18 Applies

Definitions Mark-Room

Question

B and Y are approaching a windward mark to be left to starboard. B is overlapped outside Y at the zone and must give Y mark-room. She does so, including giving room for Y to tack at the mark. At position 3 B has luffed slightly while giving Y room to keep clear. Y responds just enough to keep clear, but there is no longer enough room for her to tack. Y protests. What should the call be?



Y kan låsa och
fördröja B, men
förlorar rätten till
plats att slå

Answer

No penalty.

By position 3, Y has been given room to sail to the mark, round or pass the mark on the required side, and leave it astern. B has given mark-room and rule 18 no longer applies (rule 18.1(b)).

Y must keep clear under rule 11, and she has done so.

When mark-room for an inside overlapped boat has been given, and she leaves the mark astern, the outside boat is no longer required to give room to tack.

3A. Styrbord block – Bromsa, men håll tight vid märket

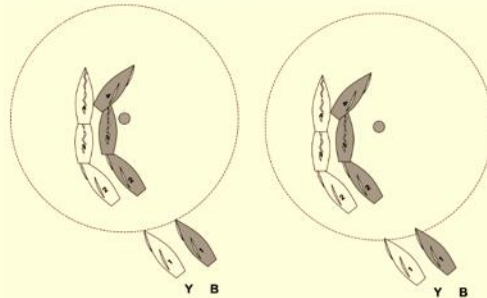
Case

TR CALL E2

Rule 13 While Tacking
Rule 18.2 Giving Mark-Room
Rule 43.1 Exoneration
Definitions Mark-Room

Question 1

Approaching a starboard-hand windward mark on starboard tack, B and Y are overlapped and level at the zone. Y gives B sufficient room to luff to head to wind, but no further. In position 3, B is keeping clear. When B begins to tack, her stern swings and hits Y. Y protests. What should the call be?



Answer 1

Penalize Y.

Y is outside boat when B reaches the zone, and therefore must give B mark-room. Mark-room includes room for B to round or pass the mark on the required side. In position 3, for B to round the mark in a seamanlike way she must tack. Y has not given B sufficient room to do so because she cannot tack without making contact with Y. Therefore, in position 3, Y fails to give B mark-room and breaks rule 18.2(a). B is exonerated under rule 43.1(b) for breaking rule 13.

Question 2

The situation is the same except at position 3, B has sufficient room to tack and round the mark on the required side. What should the call be?

Answer 2

Penalize B.

In position 3, Y has now given B sufficient room to tack and round the mark as there is space for B to tack without making contact with either Y or the mark. Y therefore complies with her obligations under rule 18.2(a). Therefore, when B tacks and makes contact with Y, she cannot be exonerated for her breach of rule 13.

Question 3

At the same mark Y and B are just overlapped on starboard tack at the zone with Y behind. Y quickly becomes clear astern, but then changes course to be directly behind B. As B's stern draws level with the mark, Y hails 'Don't tack' and prevents B from tacking round the mark. B protests. What should the call be?



Answer 3

No penalty.

Y is outside overlapped boat when B reaches the zone, and must give B mark-room. While rule 18 is applying, Y is giving B mark-room and keeps clear of her as required by rule 12.

When a boat is entitled to mark-room, room for her to round or pass the mark on the required side includes the space needed to perform a seamanlike manoeuvre to round or pass it, which may be to tack.

Y måste ge plats, men B får inte ta ut mer plats än nödvändigt

B måste gå tight runt märket

3A. Styrbord block – Utmanade att slå vid märket

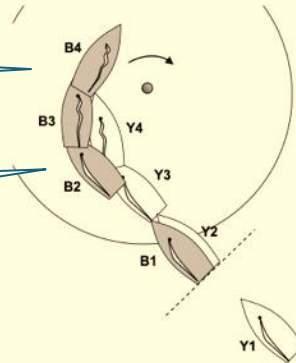
Case

TR CALL E3

Rule 13 While Tacking
Rule 16.1 Changing Course
Rule 18.1 When Rule 18 Applies
Rule 18.2 Giving Mark-Room

Question

B is on starboard tack at the zone of a starboard hand windward mark. She is half a length clear ahead and slightly to leeward of Y. At the mark B luffs and passes head to wind. Y then also luffs to round the mark, and as a result Y makes contact with B while Y is still on starboard tack. B protests. What should the call be?



Answer

Penalize Y.

Until position 3, B is entitled to mark-room under rule 18.2(a)(2). After B passes head to wind, rule 18 no longer applies because the boats are now on opposite tacks on a beat to windward (rule 18.1(a) and 18.1(b)). Y becomes right-of-way boat subject to rule 16. When she luffs, she fails to give B room to keep clear and breaks rule 16.1.

Den främre båten förlorar sina rättigheter när den slår vid märket

Den jagande båten måste dock ge B möjlighet att hålla undan 16.1!

3A. Styrbord block – Utrymme vid märkesplats

Case

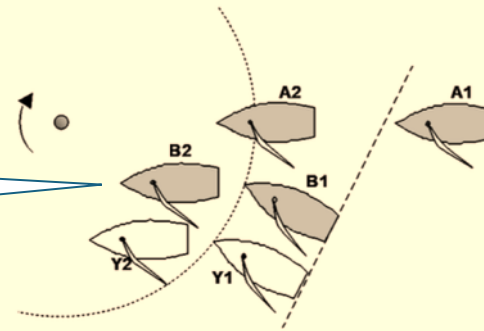
TR CALL M4

Rule 11 **On the Same Tack, Overlapped**
Rule 18.2 **Giving Mark-Room**

Question

At a starboard-hand leeward mark, Y and B are sailing on a close reach, overlapped on starboard tack, when they reach the zone. A is approaching the mark on a beam reach, sailing faster but just clear astern of Y and B when they reach the zone.

B bears away which gives A room to round the mark inside her. Y protests. What should the call be?



B kan inte släppa
in A

Answer

Penalize B.

B is keep-clear boat with respect to Y, but Y must give her mark-room. Because A is clear astern when Y and B reach the zone, she must give mark-room to both B and Y.

B breaks rule 11 and is not exonerated because she is not sailing to the mark, which is the mark-room to which she is entitled at position 2.

Möte vid toppmärket (1 av 2)

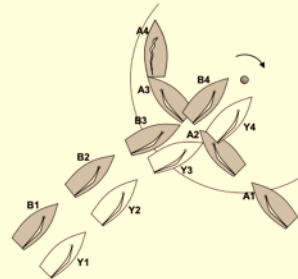
Case

TR CALL E4

Rule 11 On the Same Tack; Overlapped
Rule 19 Giving Room at an Obstruction
Rule 20 Room to Tack at an Obstruction
Definitions Obstruction

Question

Y and B are approaching a starboard-hand windward mark, overlapped and level, on port tack. Y, to leeward, is on the layline. B is on collision course with her team mate A who is on starboard tack. B hails Y for room to pass astern of A. Y gives her room, but as a result is forced to pass the wrong side of the mark. Y protests. What should the call be?



Answer

No penalty.

With respect to the windward mark, Y is inside boat and has right of way over B, so B must keep clear of Y and give her mark-room.

Y and B both have to keep clear of A, so A ranks as an obstruction to both. At position 2 Y and B are both about to pass the same side of A, so rule 19.2(b) applies. Y is outside boat and must give B room to pass astern of A.

Once Y has given B room to pass astern of A, B's obligation is to continue to keep clear of Y and to give her mark-room. Because Y is unable to pass the mark on the correct side, B's only obligation is to keep clear, which she does.

Y does not have to make a substantial alteration of course to avoid A. If she hails for room to tack, she will break rule 20.1(a).

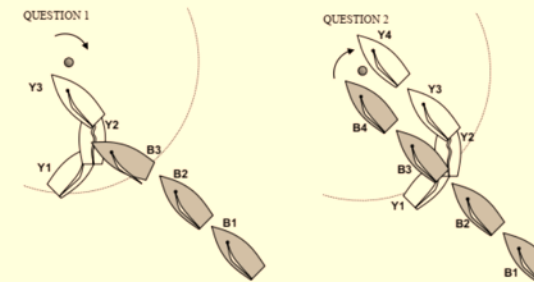
Case

TR CALL E6

Rule 11 On the Same Tack, Overlapped
Rule 12 On the Same Tack, Not Overlapped
Rule 18.2 Giving Mark-Room

Question 1

Y is approaching a starboard-hand windward mark on port tack, and completes a tack within the zone clear ahead of B. After Y is on a close-hauled course B bears away to avoid her. B protests. What should the call be?



Answer 1

No penalty.

Y completes her tack at position 3 without breaking rules 13 or 15. Y becomes clear ahead, and B is required by rule 12 to keep clear, which she does.

Question 2

Y is approaching a starboard-hand windward mark on port tack. Y passes head to wind in the zone, becomes clear ahead of B and then immediately overlapped to windward of her. B is on the layline and can bear away to give Y mark-room, but does not. Y is forced to pass the wrong side of the mark. Y protests. What should the call be?

Answer 2

Penalize B. B has right of way throughout but, when the boats become overlapped just after position 2, rule 18.2(d) requires B to give Y mark-room provided she is able to do so from the time the overlap began. See rule 18.2(c).

Möte vid toppmärket (2 av 2)

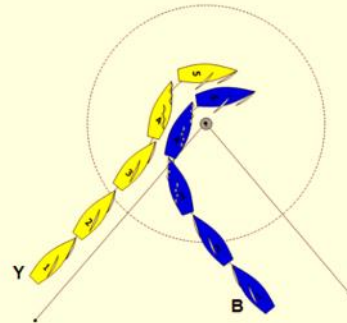
Case

TR CALL E8

Rule 13 While Tacking
Rule 18.2 Giving mark-room
Rule 43.1 Exoneration

Question

Y on port tack and B on starboard tack are approaching a windward mark to be left to starboard. B tacks to leeward of Y and before B reaches a close-hauled course on port tack, Y has to change course to avoid her. Both boats bear away and round the mark. Y protests. What should the call be?



Answer

No penalty. When B passes head to wind she becomes overlapped to leeward of Y on the same tack. Rule 18.2(c) applies and Y is required to give B mark-room, which she does by luffing. B is entitled to room to sail to the mark because her proper course is to sail close to it, and then room to round it and leave it astern. B breaks rule 13 at position 4 but is exonerated under rule 43.1(b) because she is sailing within the mark-room to which she is entitled.

However, if instead of bearing away to round the mark B continues to sail above close hauled and fails to keep clear of Y, penalize B. She breaks rule 13 and is not exonerated because she is no longer sailing within the mark-room to which she is entitled.

B får inte hålla
slaget enligt regel
13

3B. Babord block

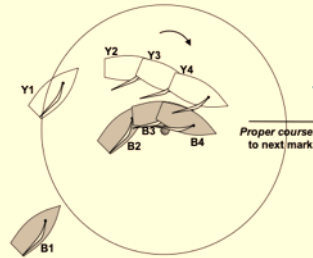
Case

TR CALL E5

Rule 11 On the Same Tack, Overlapped
Rule 18.2 Giving Mark-Room
Rule 43.1 Exoneration

Question

Y reaches the zone of a starboard-hand windward mark clear ahead of B and slightly above the layline. Both boats are on port tack. The next leg is a beam reach. Y stops with her bow $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths to windward of, and level with, the mark. From position 2 Y's proper course is to sail toward the next mark. B, on the port tack layline, tries to sail between Y and the mark. Y bears away below her course to the next mark and there is no longer space for B to pass between Y and the mark. B makes contact with Y and the mark and protests. What should the call be?



Y kan inte segla
lägre än tillbörlig
kurs för att
blockera B

Answer

Penalize Y. When Y enters the zone she is clear ahead of B and entitled to mark-room under rule 18.2(a)(2). Mark-room includes room for Y to sail to the mark when her proper course is to sail close to it. After position 2, this is no longer the case. Y is also entitled to room to round or pass the mark on the required side and leave the mark astern. B gives Y that room.

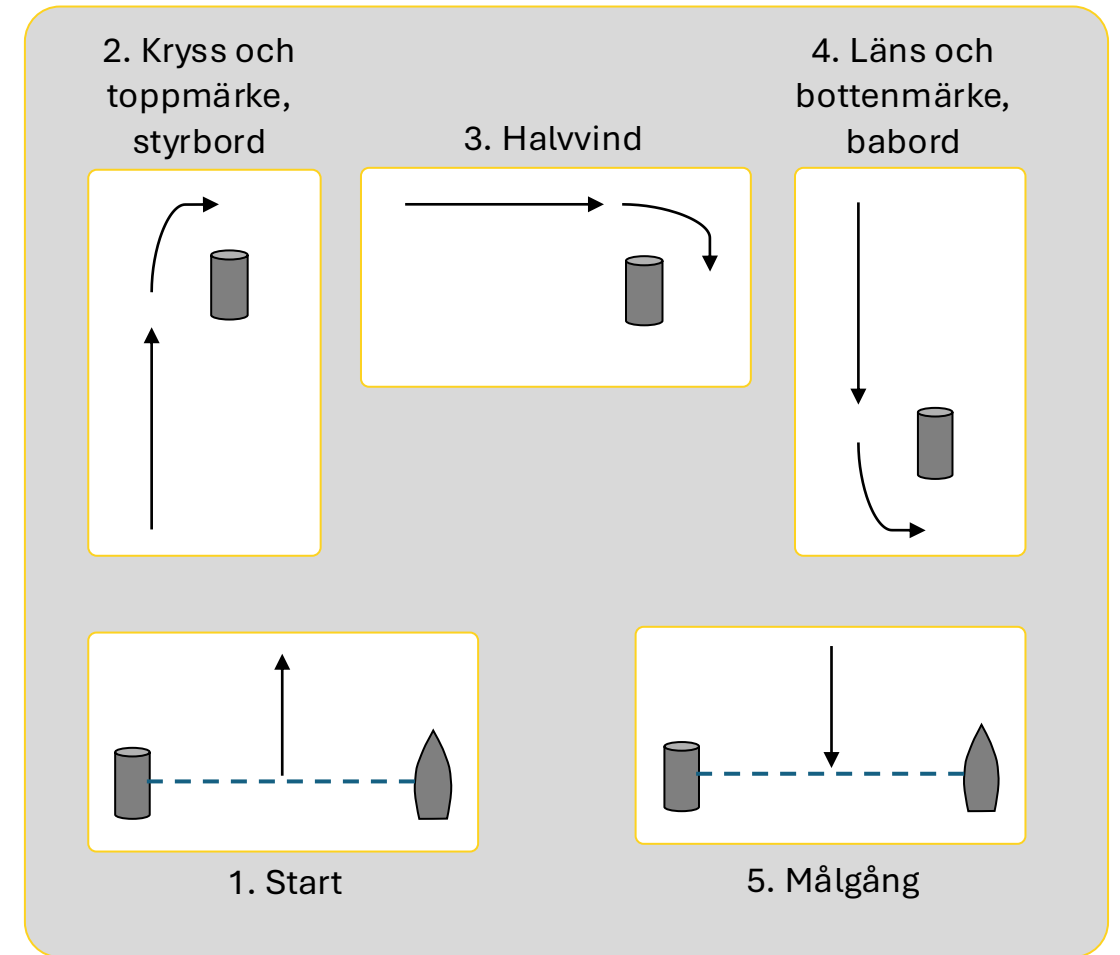
After Y becomes overlapped to windward of B, Y is required to keep clear. She fails to do so and breaks rule 11. She is not exonerated under rule 43.1(b) because she is not sailing within the mark-room to which she is entitled.

B breaks rule 31 but is exonerated under rule 43.1(a) because she was compelled to touch the mark by Y's breach of rule 11.

When a boat rounds a mark wide, her proper course may cease to be to sail close to the mark before she has left it on the required side. In such a case rule 18.2(a) still applies but the mark-room to which she is entitled no longer includes room to sail to the mark.

Agenda

- Introduktion
- Regler i taktiska moment runt banan
 1. Start
 2. Kryss och toppmärke, styrbord
 - ➔ 3. Halvvind
 4. Läns och bottenmärke, babord
 5. Målgång



Halvvind – Mycket intressant banben i team racing

Halvvinden ger goda möjligheter till att bromsa spelet – inte så lätt för försvararen att komma undan

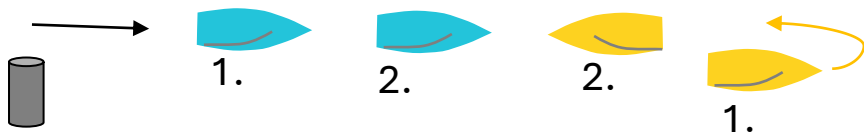
Olika moment

- Anfall genom att vända tillbaka till styrbord
- Bromsa under hela halvvinden och gör ett stopp vid märket



Halvvind – Två moment

Vända tillbaka till styrbord

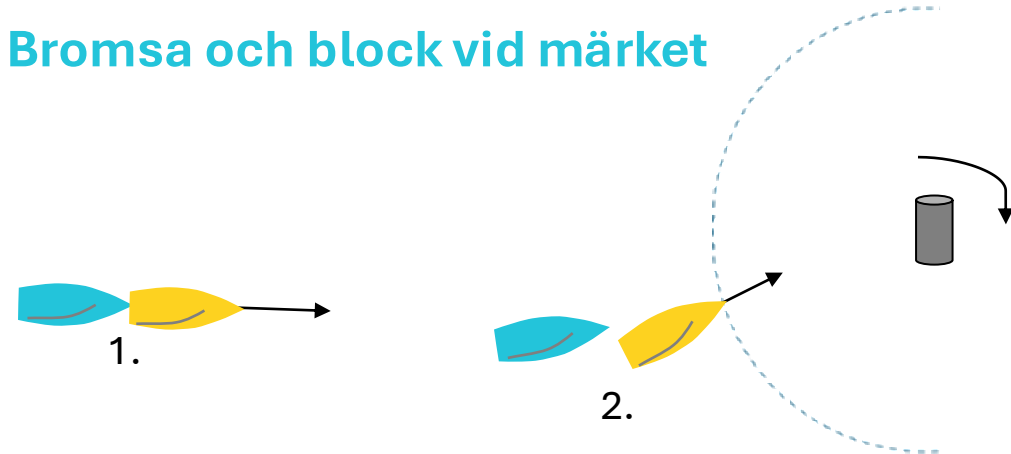


Moment

- En båt är relativt långt före men behöver bromsa bakomvarande konkurrent. Stanna och vänta till båten är ikapp och därefter bromsa är ett alternativ. Ibland behövs en mer radikal manöver – vända tillbaka och attackera för styrbord

Anfallare	Försvarare
• Tydliga manövrer, F måste kunna väja enligt 16.1 – tillåtet att jaga, dvs. 16.2 gäller inte • Små avstånd och ofta svår tolkning • Mycket hög risk, lätt att misslyckas eller straffas	• När attacken kommer, reagera tydligt • Fall av tidigt, lättare att justera kursen om man siktar lågt

Bromsa och block vid märket



Moment

- Bromsa bakomvarande konkurrent. Utnyttja märket för att blockera

Anfallare	Försvarare
• Segla långsamt fram till zonen, kom in lågt så att motståndaren inte kan få överlapp i lä • I zonen, bromsa så mycket som möjligt	• Ligg bakom, försök att få överlapp i lä • Om ni är två båtar som blir bromsade på halvvinden, gör en split – någon kan då passera

Halvvind – Märkesrundning (1 av 2)

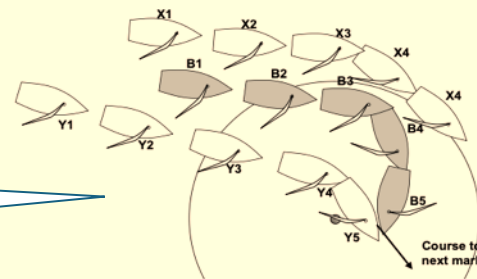
Case

TR CALL H2

Rule 15 **Acquiring Right of Way**
Rule 18.2 **Giving Mark-Room**
Rule 31 **Touching a Mark**
Rule 43.1 **Exoneration**

Question

Three boats B, X, and Y are approaching an off-wind mark to be left to starboard. The course to the next mark is a broad reach on port tack. Rule 17 does not apply to B. When B reaches the zone, Y is clear astern. When Y is alongside the mark, B bears away and gybes to prevent Y from passing between her and the mark. Y touches B and the mark and protests. What should the call be?



B kan inte stänga
luckan

Answer

Penalize B.

When B reaches the zone she is clear ahead of Y who is required thereafter to give B mark-room. When Y establishes an inside overlap, she must continue to give B room to sail to the mark, and to round or pass it. Y does so and complies with rule 18.2(a).

When B gybes she must initially give Y room to keep clear, which includes room to comply with rule 31; she fails to do so and breaks rule 15. After position 4, B is not entitled to exoneration under rule 43.1(b) because she is not sailing her within the mark-room to which she is entitled. Y is exonerated under rule 43.1(b) for breaking rules 10 and 31.

Halvvind – Sandwich vid märkesrundning

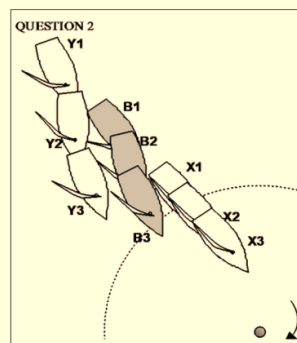
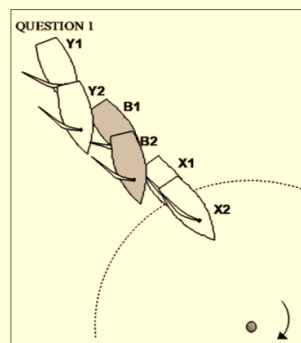
Case

TR CALL H1

Rule 12	On the Same Tack, Not Overlapped
Rule 18.2	Giving Mark-Room
Rule 19	Room to Pass an Obstruction
Definitions	Mark-Room
Definitions	Room

Question 1

Three boats B, X and Y, all on port tack, are approaching a gybe mark directly astern of each other. X enters the zone clear ahead of B, and then stops just inside the zone. Y bears away onto a course to pass to leeward of B. B then bears away to pass to leeward of X, and Y and B become overlapped. When Y and B become overlapped, B is no longer able to pass to windward of X. Y bears away to avoid B and protests. What should the call be?



Answer 1

No penalty.

X is initially an obstruction to B and Y because they are both required to keep clear of her under rule 12. Also B and Y must each give X mark-room under rule 18.2(a)(2). At position 1, B has right of way over Y and rule 19.2(a) allows her to pass the obstruction X on either side. When B and Y become overlapped, Y must give room to B under rule 19.2(b) including space for B to give mark-room to X.

Once the boats become overlapped to leeward of X, right of way changes and X is no longer an obstruction to B and Y. However, because B and Y are required to give X mark-room and have now become overlapped inside X, rule 18.2(a) requires B and Y to continue to give mark-room.

See also call F2.

Question 2

If B and Y are overlapped when B reaches the zone of the mark, how does this limit the boats' actions?

Answer 2

B and Y are required to give X mark-room under rule 18.2(a). Y must also give B room to pass between her and X because X is an obstruction until B becomes overlapped to leeward of X (see answer 1 above).

When B enters the zone, she is overlapped outside Y and rule 18.2(a) requires her to give Y mark-room, whether or not the overlap between them is subsequently broken. If B has been unable to give mark-room from the time the overlap began, she is not required to give mark-room, see rule 18.2(d). However, if B is able to give Y mark-room by slowing and then luffing astern of X, rule 18.2(d) will not apply and, if B fails to do so, she will break rule 18.2(a).

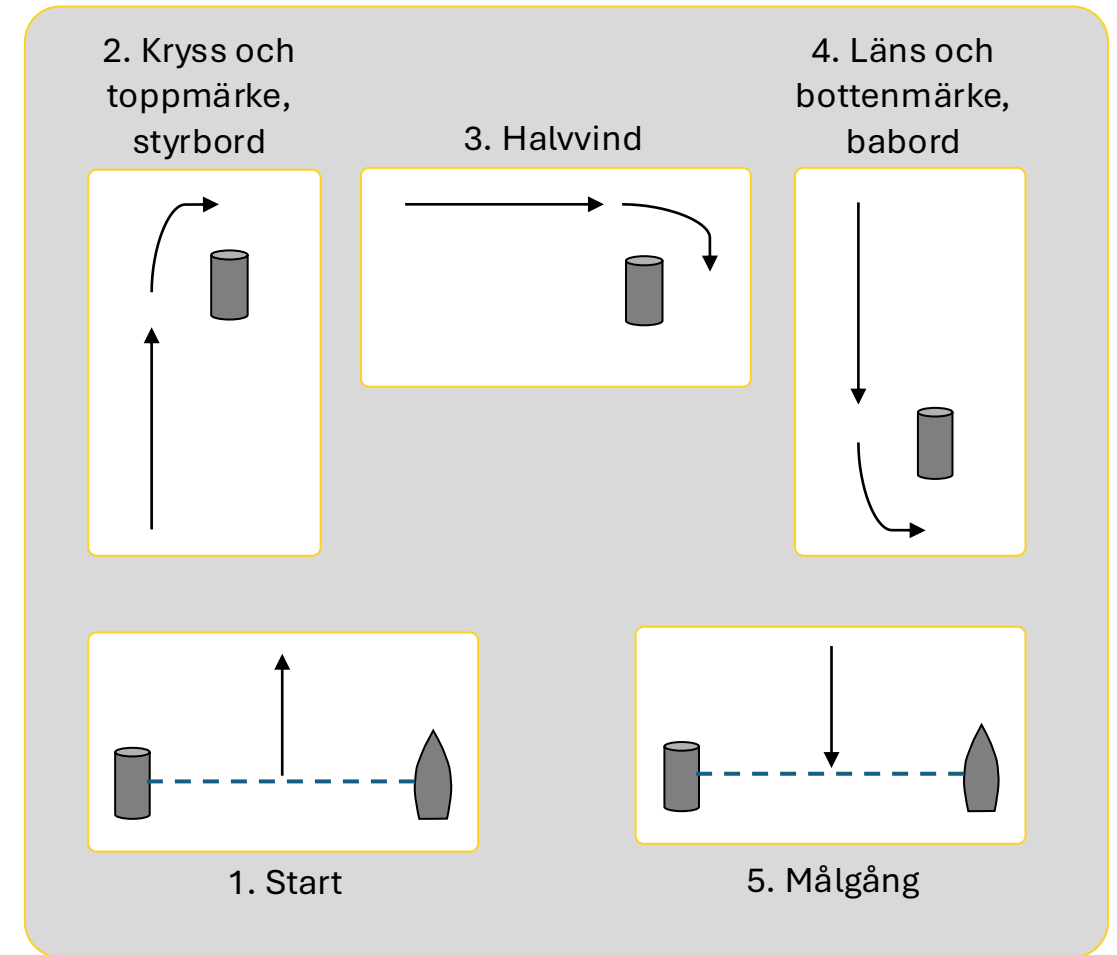
The presence of X may mean both B and Y have to pass the wrong side of the mark.

A boat racing is an obstruction for other boats if and only if they are required to keep clear of her.

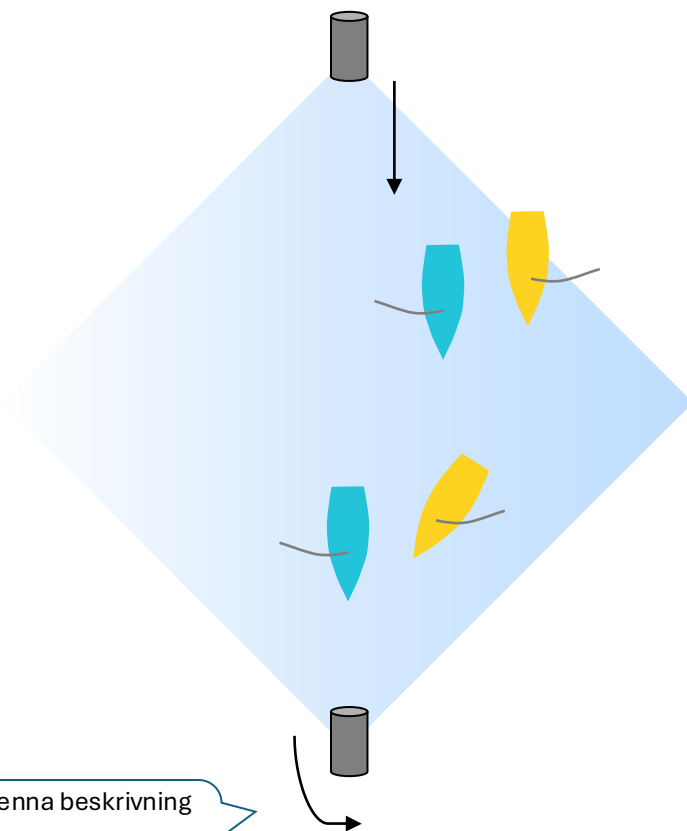
Svår situation för B

Agenda

- Introduktion
- Regler i taktiska moment runt banan
 1. Start
 2. Kryss och toppmärke, styrbord
 3. Halvvind
 - ➔ 4. Läns och bottenmärke
 5. Målgång



Taktik och moment på länsen

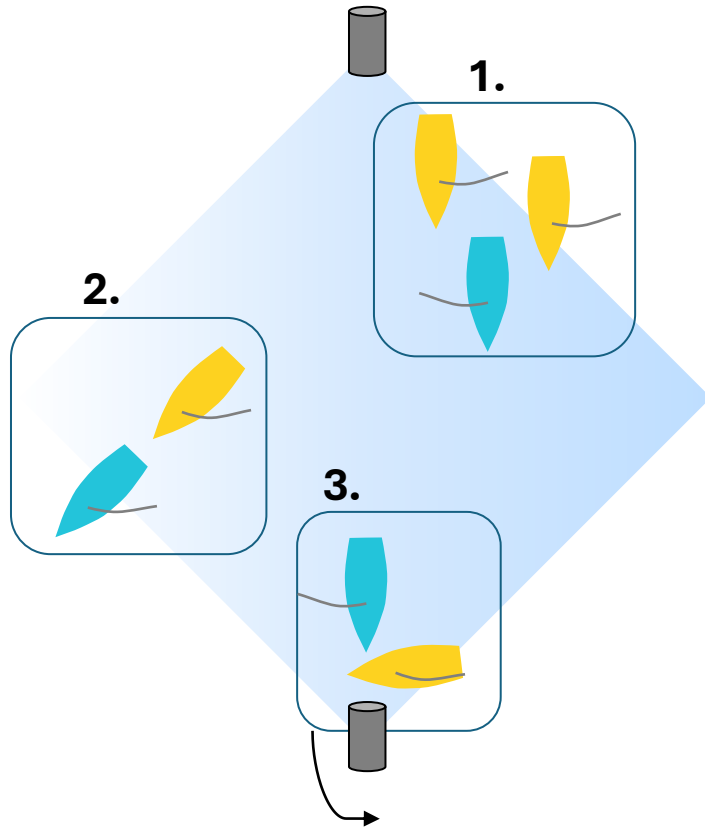


Babordsrundning i denna beskrivning
–
Moment vid styrbordsrundning enligt
lämärket i nästa kapitel

Grundläggande taktik

- Positionera för ett styrbordsövertag
- Oftast i högerkanten av banan





Grundläggande taktik

- Positionera för ett styrbordsövertag
- Oftast i högerkanten av banan

Moment:

1. Samarbete

- Stora möjligheter att bromsa framförvarande båt

2. Plocka bort motståndare

- Låsa ut på kanterna

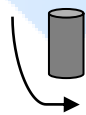
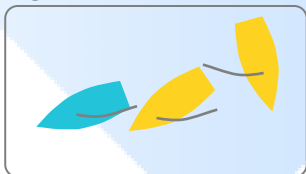
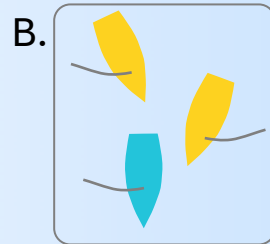
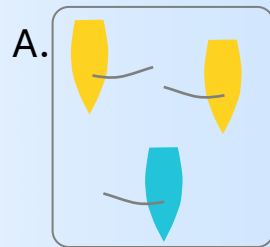
3. Block vid bottenmärket

- Fördroja vid märket

1. Samarbete på länsen

Moment

- Två båtar stör vinden för framförvarande. Båten med styrbordsfördel försöker få överlapp och köra bort båten



Rekommendation

	Anfallare	Försvarare
A.	• Försök att störa vinden så mycket som möjligt, segla nära varandra • En båt säkrar styrbordsfördelen	• Undvik störningen • Håll styrbordskanten
B.	• Etablera överlapp och börja försiktigt luffa framförvarande båt • Båt nummer två håller sig bakom och fortsätter störa	• När det blir överlapp så är man i fällan • Gippa till styrbord och försök gasa ur situationen
C.	• Luffa bort motståndaren • Båt två går bakom och passerar märk först	• Vänta eller gör ett snabbt slag

Olika halsar på länsen

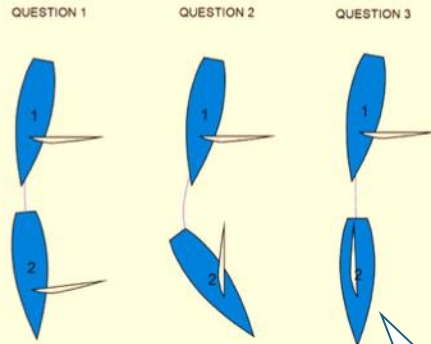
Case

TR CALL G1

Definitions Leeward and Windward
Definitions Tack, Starboard or Port

Question 1

A boat sailing downwind on starboard tack bears away until she is sailing by the lee, with the wind continuing to fill her mainsail. Which tack is she on?



Fortfarande
styrbord halsar om
man seglar
negativt...

... men inte om
man tvingar
bommen i lovart...

... eller om vinden i
seglet kommer in
från babord

Answer 1

Starboard tack. The definition states that 'when (a boat is) sailing by the lee or directly downwind, her leeward side is the side on which her mainsail lies'. Since her mainsail remains filled on her port side, the port side is her leeward side. She is on the tack 'corresponding to her windward side', i.e. starboard tack.

Question 2

The boat now bears away further, with her boom still out over her port side, because now her crew is holding it there while the wind is backing her mainsail. Which tack is she now on?

Answer 2

Port tack. She is now neither running directly downwind nor sailing by the lee. A boat is on the tack corresponding to her windward side, that is the side towards the wind. There can be no doubt that this side is her port side and therefore she is on port tack.

Question 3

A boat on starboard tack bears away until she heads directly downwind. To slow her speed, her crew holds the boom along the centreline. The wind is hitting the port side of her mainsail, although only her leech moving towards her starboard side indicates this. Which tack is she on?

Answer 3

Port tack. As she is sailing directly downwind her leeward side is defined as the side on which her mainsail lies. This is her starboard side. She is therefore on port tack.

Kontroll på gippen

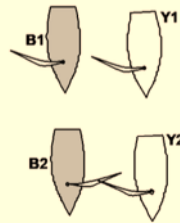
Case

TR CALL G2

Rule 10 On Opposite Tacks
Rule 11 On the Same Tack, Overlapped

Question

Two boats B and Y are running directly downwind, both on port tack. B, the leeward boat, gybes onto starboard without changing course, and her boom hits Y's boom. Y protests. What should the call be?



Segla inte för nära

Answer

Penalize Y. Y breaks rule 10.

At position 1 Y is required by rule 11 to keep clear. After B gybes, Y is required by rule 10 to keep clear. B cannot have broken rule 16.1, because she does not change her course. As Y is keep clear boat throughout, rule 15 does not apply to B.

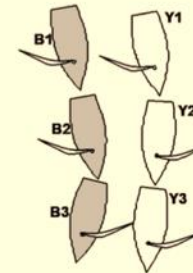
Case

TR CALL G5

Rule 10 On Opposite Tacks
Rule 15 Acquiring Right of Way

Question

Boats B and Y are running on port tack, overlapped and level, with their hulls between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 length apart. Y, the windward boat, gybes onto starboard tack and then holds her course. B responds promptly by gybing but her boom hits Y's hull. Y protests. What should the call be?



Bedömning!

Answer

When Y gybes onto starboard, she acquires right of way, and must initially give B room to keep clear.

If B reacts promptly, and in a seamanlike way, and contact occurs, then Y breaks rule 15. Penalize Y.

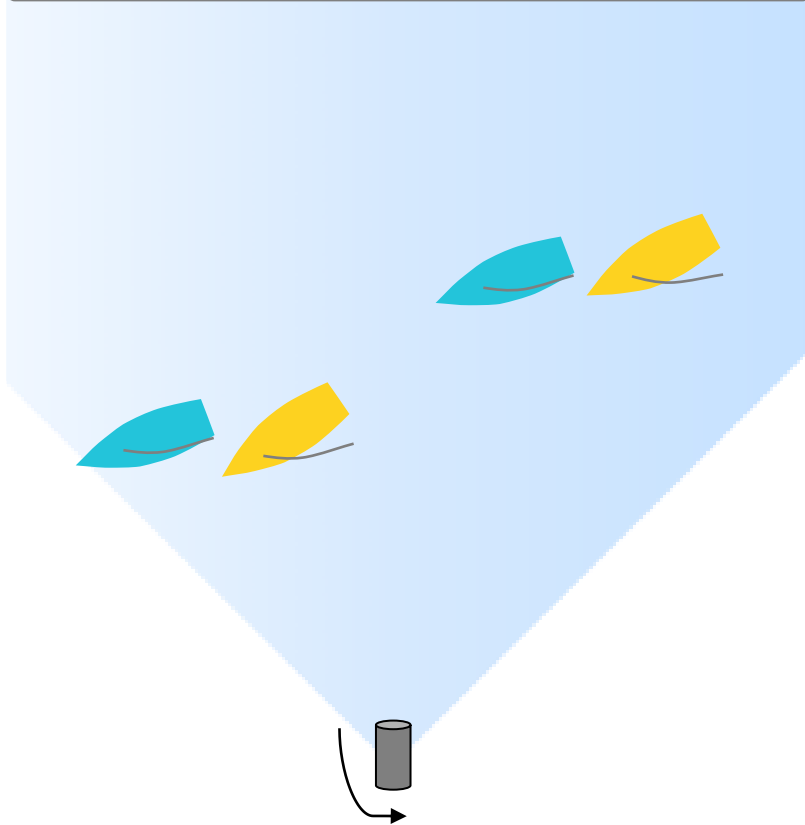
If B either delays her response, or gybes in an unseamanlike way, and as a result contact occurs, then B breaks rule 10. Penalize B.

When a boat gains right of way and another boat must take action to keep clear, the keep-clear boat must begin to take that action immediately and the right-of-way boat must give her room to do so. A seamanlike gybe includes letting the boom go out at the end of the gybe, but not necessarily fully. It also includes rolling the boat, but only to the extent required to facilitate steering. See also General Principle 4.

2. Plocka bort motståndare på länsen

Moment

- Utnyttja en styrbordsfördel för att köra bort motståndare



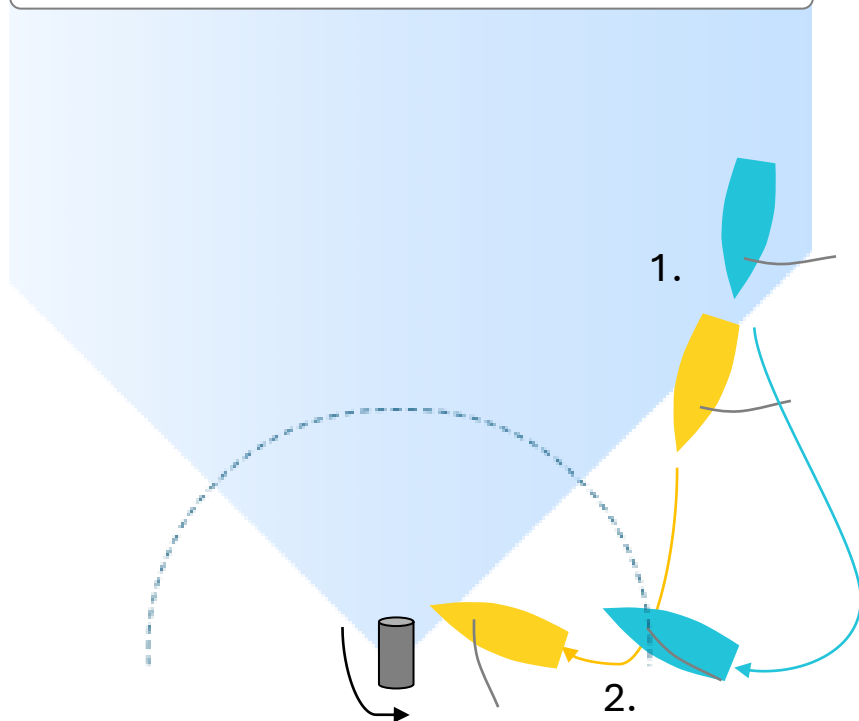
Rekommendation

Anfallare	Försvarare
• Vänta inte med ditt anfall, bromsa eller vänd tillbaka tidigt under länsen för att komma i rätt position • Håll dig bakom eller med lite överlapp i lä • Ligg mycket nära, justera farten • Svara på alla kursförändringar	• För att undvika situationen, styrbordkant tidigt på länsen • Försök att skapa ofas, zig-zag • Accelerera ut från situationen, vid maxfart lova upp och slå om möjligt – annars upp till vindögat • Gippa ur situation är sällan möjligt
Jämför: Jaga ut från boxen i pre-starten	

3. Block vid bottenmärket

Moment

- Bromsa bakomvarande båt vid bottenmärket. Fördröj spelet, potentiellt kan din lagkompis runda situationen och komma in före



Rekommendation

Anfallare	Försvarare
• Bevaka din ledning • Kontrollera styrbordsfördelen och märkesplatsen • Motståndaren försöker segla lågt för att om möjligt få märkesplats – håll ner så lågt och länge som behövs • Kan hamna under märket, säkerställ att det är bidevind tillbaka • Stanna upp så mycket som möjligt i zonen	• Viktigt att hålla positionen bakom • Försök, men det är mycket svårt att få in näsan till märkesplats • Segla hellre långsamt mot märket än att hamna långt under – ger större möjligheter mot andra båtar och går normalt snabbare att komma runt märket

Bottenmärket (1 av 3)

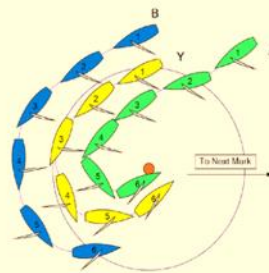
Case

TR CALL J7

Rule 11 On the Same Tack, Overlapped
Rule 16.1 Changing Course
Rule 18.2 Giving Mark-Room
Rule 43.1 Exoneration

Question

When Y reaches the zone of a downwind mark to be left to port, she is clear ahead of A, and overlapped with B to windward. Rule 17 does not apply between Y and B. Y luffs B away from the mark without breaking rule 16. Y remains inside the zone, and then gybes and returns to prevent A from rounding the mark inside her. After the gybe, Y luffs quickly, clearly above the proper course to the next mark, without giving A room to keep clear. There is contact between Y and A. There is a protest. What should the call be?



Tänk på kursen till
nästa märke

Answer

Penalize Y.

A is not overlapped with Y when Y reaches the zone first, therefore rule 18.2(a) requires her to give Y mark-room. When A becomes overlapped inside of Y, she must continue to give Y mark-room.

When Y luffs and fails to give A room to avoid the mark, she breaks rule 16.1. At position 4, her proper course to the next mark is no longer close to the current mark, so she is not entitled to room to sail to the current mark. Y's course is not consistent with rounding the mark and leaving it astern, so she is not sailing within the mark-room to which she is entitled. She is therefore not exonerated by 43.1(b) for breaking 16.1.

A boat entitled to mark-room is exonerated under rule 43 for breaking rule 16.1 when her change of course is consistent with sailing within the mark-room to which she is entitled.

Bottenmärket (2 av 3)

Case

TR CALL J1

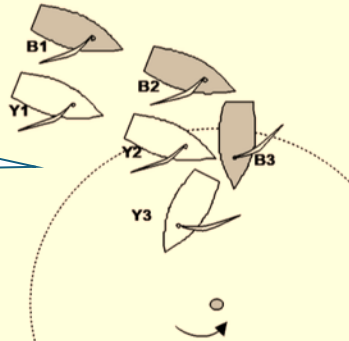
Rule 18.1 When Rule 18 Applies

Rule 18.2 Giving Mark-Room

Question

B and Y are overlapped, broad reaching on port tack towards a leeward mark, which is to be left to port. Y has no proper course restriction, and is steering a course approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths to windward of the mark. Y maintains her course until she is $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths from the mark, then gybes to give B mark-room. B protests. What should the call be?

Måste ge
märkesplats direkt
när i zonen



Answer

Penalize Y.

Rule 18 starts to apply when one of the boats enters the zone. From that moment Y must sail a course to give B mark-room. By maintaining her course to position 2, Y breaks rule 18.2(a).

It is not significant whether or not B hails for room.

A boat required to give mark-room is required to do so from the time rule 18 starts to apply.

Case

TR CALL J5

Rule 10 On Opposite Tacks

Rule 11 On the Same Tack, Overlapped

Rule 17 On the Same Tack; Proper Course

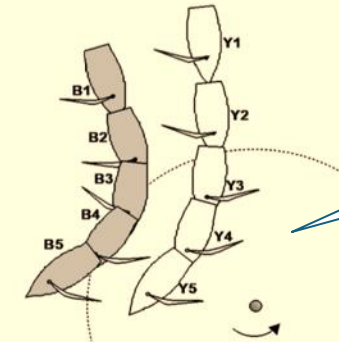
Rule 18.2 Giving Mark-Room

Rule D1.1(c) Deletion of Rule 18.4

Definitions Clear Astern and Clear Ahead; Overlap

Question

Y and B are overlapped, running on port tack towards a leeward mark to be left to port. When inside the zone, Y gybes onto starboard and changes course towards B. B is forced to gybe, and Y then luffs B away from the mark. B protests. What should the call be?



Kan köra ut ur
zonen med rätt till
väg

Answer

No penalty.

From position 2, B is required to give Y mark-room under rule 18.2(a)(1).

When Y gybes she acquires right of way and B must now also keep clear. Rule 18.4 is deleted by rule D1.1(c), so Y is under no obligation to gybe. Rule 17 does not apply and Y may sail above her proper course.

Y is entitled to luff from position 3 provided she gives B room to keep clear.

Bottenmärket (3 av 3)

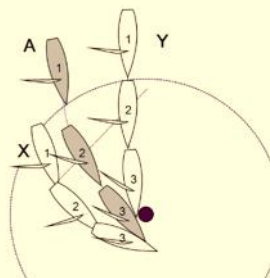
Case

TR CALL J9

- Rule 11 On the Same Tack, Overlapped
Rule 18.2 Giving Mark-Room
Rule 19 Room to Pass an Obstruction
Rule 43.1 Exoneration

Question 1

X enters the zone at a leeward mark to be left to port clear ahead of A and Y. X slows down to leeward of the mark in an attempt to trap A outside of her and let teammate Y pass A. There is contact between all three boats and Y hits the mark. Y protests. What should the call be?



Answer 1

Penalize A and Y.

A breaks rules 11 and 18.2(a) with respect to X and rule 18.2(b) with respect to both X and Y. In no case is she entitled to exoneration.

Y breaks rule 11 with respect to A, but is exonerated for that breach because she is sailing within the mark-room to which she is entitled from A. However, Y also breaks 18.2(a) with respect to X, and she is not exonerated under rule 43.1(a) as she could have complied with rule 18 by passing the other side of the mark.

Although X is an obstruction to A and Y, rule 19 does not apply (see rule 19.1(b)).

Question 2

If Y sails the wrong side of the mark, would the call be the same?

Answer 2

No. Penalize A only. Y breaks no rule.

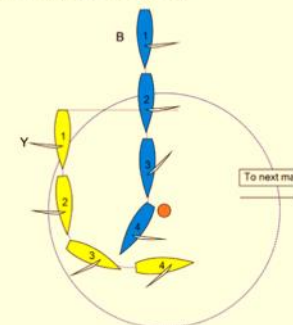
Case

TR CALL J11

- Rule 18.1 When Mark-Room Applies
Rule 18.2 Giving Mark-Room
Rule 43.1 Exoneration
Definition Mark-Room

Question

Y on port tack is clear ahead of B on starboard tack when Y enters the zone of a port hand leeward mark. Y sails to leeward of the mark and turns onto her course to the next mark before position 3. B holds her course until, just before position 4, she luffs to avoid Y. B protests. What should the call be?



Answer

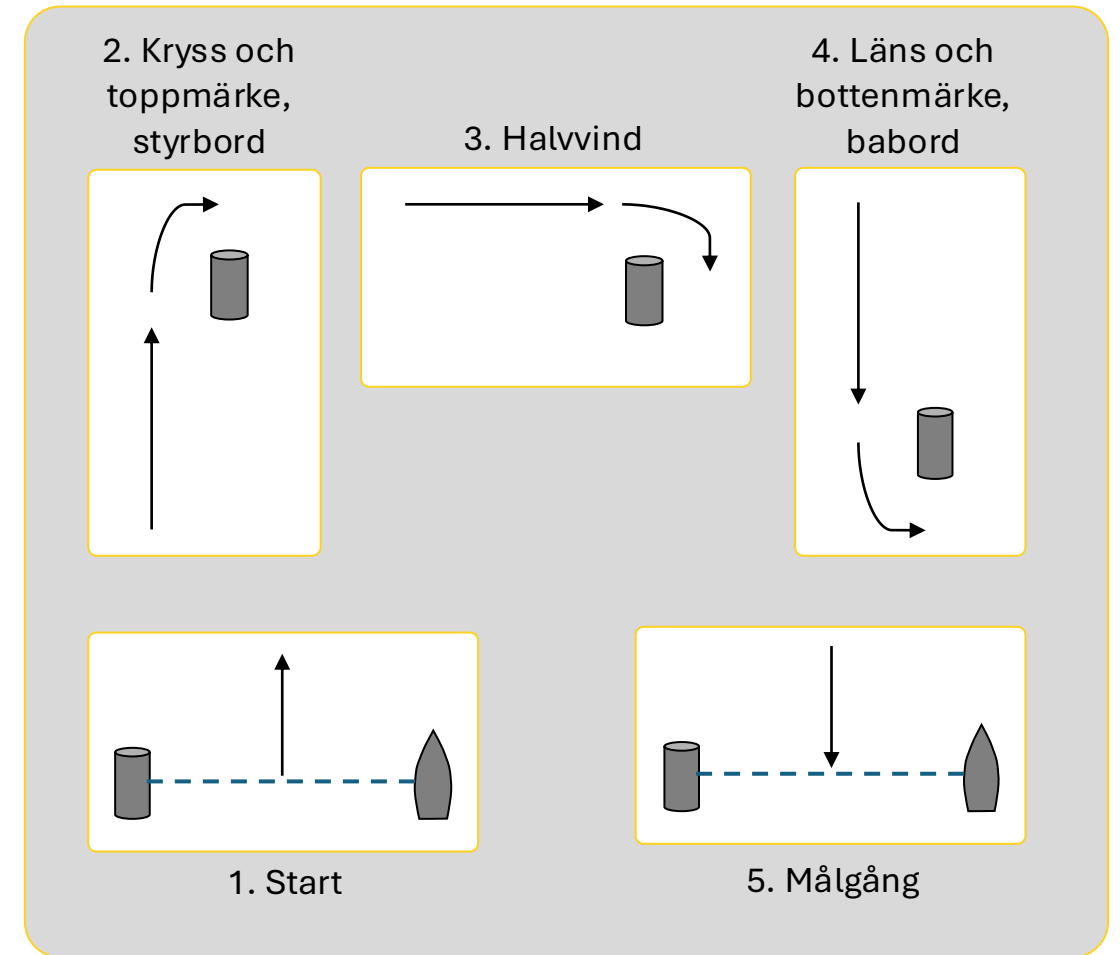
No penalty. Mark-room includes room to round or pass the mark on the required side and leave the mark astern. If a boat is still approaching a mark or is passing a mark and has not yet left it astern, she is still entitled to mark-room.

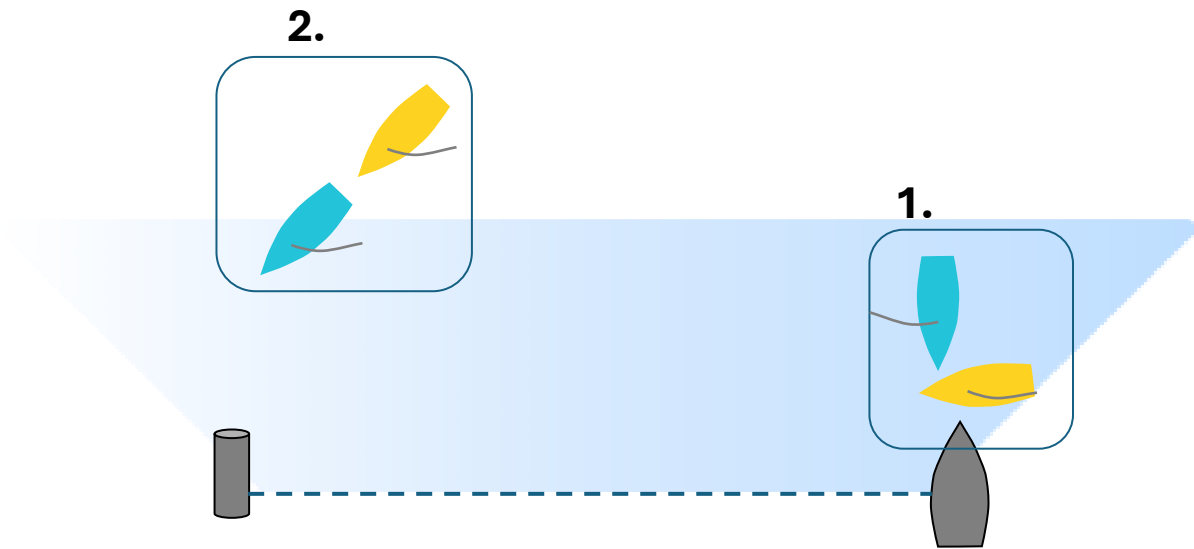
Y is not overlapped with B when she enters the zone before B, and so rule 18.2(a) requires B to give Y mark-room. When Y is at position 4, she is still rounding the mark and has not yet left it astern, so rule 18.2(a) still applies. B gives Y mark-room and breaks no rule.

Y is exonerated under rule 43.1(b) for breaking rule 10.

Agenda

- Introduktion
- Regler i taktiska moment runt banan
 1. Start
 2. Kryss och toppmärke, styrbord
 3. Halvvind
 4. Läns och bottenmärke, babord
 - ➔ 5. Målgång





Grundläggande taktik

- Säkra styrbordsövertag
- Håll dig utanför zonerna tills ditt lag har vinsten

Moment:

1. Block vid målfartyget

- Fördröja eller kör bort

Momentet är helt i linje med "Block vid bottenmärket" i föregående kapitel

2. Attack vid lämärket

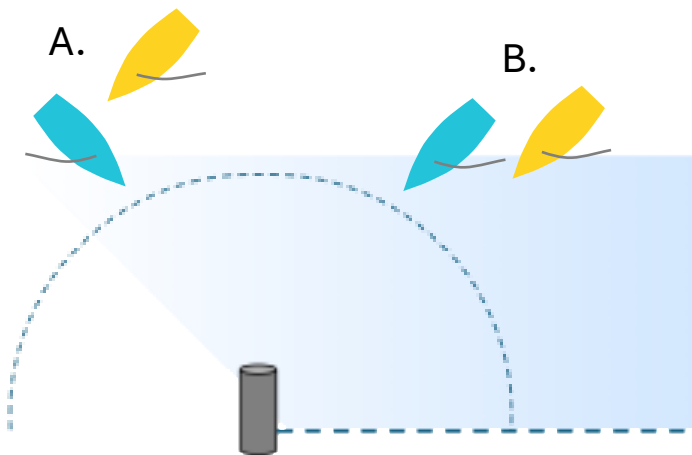
- Fördröja eller kör bort

2. Attack vid lämärket

Moment

Försök att komma före och bromsa vid målgång

- A.**
- Attack mot babordsbåten måste ske utanför zonen
- B.**
- Anfallaren kan luffa utanför märket, men det måste ske utanför zonen



Rekommendation

	Anfallare	Försvarare
A.	• Anpassa fart för att fånga konkurrenten	• Styra lågt så att styrbordsbåten inte hinner fram före zonen
B.	• Luffa bort konkurrenten ur banan, när situationen är säker för ditt lag, vänd snabbt tillbaka	• Svår situation, försök att undvika tidigt på länsen • Lova kraftigt och gippa ur situationen

Innerbåten måste segla till märket –
Låst position för
båda båtarna

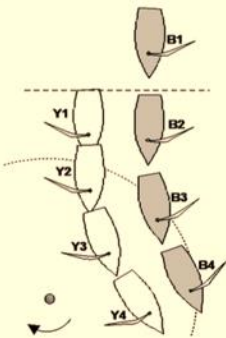
Case

TR CALL J4

Rule 10 On Opposite Tacks
Rule 18.2 Giving Mark-Room

Question

Boats Y on port tack and B on starboard are sailing parallel courses on a run and are approaching a starboard-hand leeward mark. Y is clear ahead when she reaches the zone. Y slows and B becomes overlapped outside her. Y now sails past the mark and luffs slightly. B has to change course and protests. What should the call be?



Answer

Penalize Y.

When Y reaches the zone, she is on port tack and is required to keep clear of B. B is required to give Y mark-room under rule 18.2(a).

At position 2, mark-room includes room to sail to the mark, so Y is sailing within the mark-room to which she is entitled.

After position 3, Y is no longer sailing to the mark, nor is she rounding it, so she is not sailing within the mark-room to which she is entitled. Y fails to keep clear of B, breaks rule 10, and is not entitled to exoneration under 43.1(b).

Lämärke eller styrbord bottenmärke

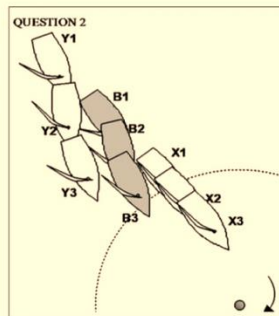
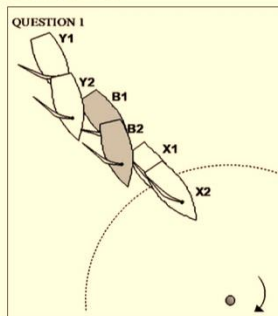
Case

TR CALL H1

Rule 12	On the Same Tack, Not Overlapped
Rule 18.2	Giving Mark-Room
Rule 19	Room to Pass an Obstruction
Definitions	Mark-Room
Definitions	Room

Question 1

Three boats B, X and Y, all on port tack, are approaching a gybe mark directly astern of each other. X enters the zone clear ahead of B, and then stops just inside the zone. Y bears away onto a course to pass to leeward of B. B then bears away to pass to leeward of X, and Y and B become overlapped. When Y and B become overlapped, B is no longer able to pass to windward of X. Y bears away to avoid B and protests. What should the call be?



Answer 1

No penalty.

X is initially an obstruction to B and Y because they are both required to keep clear of her under rule 12. Also B and Y must each give X mark-room under rule 18.2(a)(2). At position 1, B has right of way over Y and rule 19.2(a) allows her to pass the obstruction X on either side. When B and Y become overlapped, Y must give room to B under rule 19.2(b) including space for B to give mark-room to X.

Once the boats become overlapped to leeward of X, right of way changes and X is no longer an obstruction to B and Y. However, because B and Y are required to give X mark-room and have now become overlapped inside X, rule 18.2(a) requires B and Y to continue to give mark-room.

Question 2

If B and Y are overlapped when B reaches the zone of the mark, how does this limit the boats' actions?

Answer 2

B and Y are required to give X mark-room under rule 18.2(a). Y must also give B room to pass between her and X because X is an obstruction until B becomes overlapped to leeward of X (see answer 1 above).

When B enters the zone, she is overlapped outside Y and rule 18.2(a) requires her to give Y mark-room, whether or not the overlap between them is subsequently broken. If B has been unable to give mark-room from the time the overlap began, she is not required to give mark-room, see rule 18.2(d). However, if B is able to give Y mark-room by slowing and then luffing astern of X, rule 18.2(d) will not apply and, if B fails to do so, she will break rule 18.2(a).

The presence of X may mean both B and Y have to pass the wrong side of the mark.

A boat racing is an obstruction for other boats if and only if they are required to keep clear of her.



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