



**FIS Alpine Ski World Cup**  
**Dec 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup>, 2009**  
**GARDENA-GRÖDEN**

**THE JUMPS ON THE SASLONG**

No	Jump	Description	Length
1	<b>Spinel</b>	Spinel is set immediately after the start following the first left turn and second gate set right on the edge. What makes this jump difficult is that athletes have to leap into the steepest section of the course – a 56% grade – and they have to change direction virtually mid-air to the right leading into a compression.	<b>10m</b>
		There is a further jump in the compression where athletes are expected once again to change direction. The course leads a little uphill before the athletes veer to the left towards the fourth gate.	
2	<b>Moro</b>	Next is the „Saut dl Moro“, a 40-meter-long jump which takes skiers into the second compression ending at the Looping.	<b>40m</b>
3	<b>Looping</b>	This jump has led to several falls in the past. Athletes jumped high and long landing on a flat section. Over the last few years the edge on the Looping has been ablated. A long, twisting and rippling flat section leads to Sochers.	
4	<b>Sochers</b>	The Sochers jump has skiers 15 to 20 meters in the air. It is followed by a flat yet intense left-right-left gate combination ending at the 1 <sup>st</sup> Mauer (“Wall”).	<b>15-20 m</b>
5	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Mauer</b>	Skiers jump approximately 35 meters directly to the 1 <sup>st</sup> Mauer and have to sway to the right to the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Mauer.	<b>35m</b>
6	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Mauer</b>	The jump on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Mauer contemporaneously serves as the entry into the flat section leading to the 1 <sup>st</sup> Camel Hump. Athletes reach a top speed of 130 km/h.	<b>30m</b>
7	<b>Camel Humps (1-2-3)</b>	The Camel Humps were named by the late and former Austrian FIS TD Sepp Sulzberger. They represent the most spectacular section of the Saslong. Uli Spiess was the first athlete to attempt and succeed in jumping all three Humps at the same time instead of taking each jump separately. Since Spiess’ premiere skiers nowadays mostly absorb the first jump (a.k.a. “Girardelli Line”) and leap from the second over the third. The record jump belongs to	<b>50-60m</b>

		Austrian skier Michael Walchhofer who leaped 88 meters reaching a height of 4-5 meters in 2003. (Source: Hujara, H.Demetz, R.Senoner)	
8	<b>Nucia</b>	Skiers will take the Nucia jump into the final schuss following the exit from Ciaslat through the narrow canal.	<b>20m</b>
9	<b>Tunnel</b>	The recently introduced Tunnel jump formerly known as Finish jump and locally called Saint Ottilia Street after the nearby chapel at the Fischburg castle has been refurbished by FIS because of the many falls. The skiers are now taking a safer albeit longer and higher jump towards the Finish. The jump owes its new name to the new tunnel that runs below the Final schuss and is part of the new street by-passing St.Christina.	<b>25m</b>
		<b>Total jumps</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>CIASLAT</b>			
	<b>CIASLAT</b>	<b>Die dreaded CIASLAT ripples and bumps</b>	<b>Total</b>
		Ciaslat with its corrugated ripples and bumps is where the race is often decided. Spectacular time intervals have been undone in a mere few seconds in this technically very demanding section of the course ("I could literally see the grass through the ice" said Herbert Plank, 1977 gold medalist on Saslong)	
1	Jagerhaus	A flat section follows the Camel Hump and marks the entry into Ciaslat. Two natural bumps shape the middle part. These are often viewed as part of Ciaslat and its entry.	2
2	Ciaslat Entry	There is a significant natural bump immediately following the entry of Ciaslat coming from the left (in the skier's direction).	1
		This is followed by a right turn with three higher and one lower bump.	3+1
		Then a left turn with two bumps.	2
3	Ciaslat Exit	Right turn: exit Ciaslat with three big and two small ripples	3+2
4	Canal	One ripple	1
		Street and path	2
		<b>Total ripples</b>	<b>17</b>