

# Numbering holds on LEAD competitions

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This article was discussed and accepted on the Judges Seminair 2006 with the following comment:

- The basic concepts of the proposal are adopted
  - That is point 1 through 8 ( of the original proposal);
  - That is including the basic concept: **higher distance/height = higher number**. And only 2 possible exceptions to reflect the sequence in the numbering:
    - i. A single hold must be taken with two hands => 2 numbers;
    - ii. Two holds must (together) taken with 2 hands => duohold =>together 2 numbers.
- The decision to renumber (point 10 of the original proposal), and if so how, shall be made by the jury president/UIAA judge, and does not happen automatically if one climber proves it wrong (as in the original proposal, point 9):
  - This actually means that the “must” condition stated in the original proposal (points 7 through 9) is relaxed a bit;
  - This still means that the renumbering can be done, therefore the route judges should still write down additional info for expected problem areas.

## Defining the holds

1. The Routejudge defines (with the help of the International Routesetter) the handholds wich the International Routesetter expects the competitors will use in a particular route.
2.  
*Remarks: only the useable parts of objects are the actual holds. A single object can have more than one hold. This could be a large feature but could also be a single climbing hold with two distinct places for holding on. Rule 4.7.2 l (last sentence) could be changed in: only the actual area's of an object useable for climbing shall be considered as a hold.*
3. When a competitor uses an hold (foothold, part of an object) for climbing with his hands which was not yet defined then this hold will be considered a hold as of that moment. Every hold that is clearly distinguishable from other holds is to be considered as a unique hold.
4. When it is impossible to clearly distinguish between these specific places then these place shall be considered as a single hold.

*Remark: this would be the case where you have a larger feature that is similar along it's entire length (e.g. colonette). However, external references could also be used to separate the holds (e.g. above or below the bolt on screw)*

### **Numbering of the holds**

5. Every hold is numbered based upon it's distance along the axis of the route, the sequence of the holds (presumed to be the best by the routesetter) is not taken into account except in those cases mentioned below. Thus how further the hold is along the axis of the route, how higher the number.

*Remark: this assumes that the axis of the route is determined on a coarse scale. Meaning the axis is determined straight out and certainly cannot contain any loops or small detours*

*The word "except" is very important. It means that only when the climbers "must" use a "duohold" or "double-hand-hold" will the numbering of the hold not directly be reflected by the distance (along the axis of the route).*

6. When two different holds are at the same distance from the ground along the axis of the route they can be given the same number.

*Remark: when two holds are at the same distance along the axis of the route and only one of them must be used, then this holds should be given the same number.*

7. When an object **must** be used for climbing with both hands (e.g. changing hands) a "duohold" is declared and then this object is given two numbers. The first number for the first hand on this hold, the second for the second hand on this hold.

8. In the case of two closely placed holds (either besides or above each other) where the climbers, to get beyond these two holds, **must** use these two holds with both hands in a sequence that normally would conflict the numbering of holds based upon the distance along the axis of the route (the further = higher number) a "duohold" can be declared.

In the case of a "duohold" the two holds concerned are given, together, two numbers. The first number for the first hand on any hold of the "duohold", the second number the second hand on any hold of this "duohold".

*Remark: the most important keywords here are must and conflicts (with the general rule more distance = higher number).*

*Example: hold A is an undercling and hold B (further away than hold A) is a positive hold. The routesetter presumes that it is best to take first hold B and then hold A (but the other way around is also possible). The table shows how the scoring needs to be applied when a "duohold" is given for holds A and B (31/32).*

Climber	Movements	Score
1	30 (right), A- (left)	31-
2	30 (R), B- (L)	31-
3	30 (R), A (L)	31
4	30 (R), B (L)	31
5	30 (R), A (L), B (L)	31
6	30 (R), A (L), B- (L)	31
7	30 (R), A (L), B (L), Making a useful climbing movement (e.g. moving R hand towards A or moving L hand towards 33)	31+
8	30 (R), B (L), A- (R)	32-
9	30 (R), A (L), B- (R)	32-
10	30 (R), B (L), A (R)	32
11	30 (R), A (L), B (R)	32
12	30 (R), B (L), A (R), making a useful climbing movement (e.g. moving R or L hand towards 33)	32+
13	30 (R), A (L), B (R), making a useful climbing movement (e.g. moving R or L hand towards 33)	32+
14	30 (R), B (L), A (R) + touch C (R or L)	33-
15	30 (R), A (L), B (R) + touch C (R or L)	33-

*A duohold can be indicated on the routedrawing by circling the two holds concerned and giving them together two numbers (e.g. 31/32).*

*To further clarify: a duohold can also be declared for two holds that are at the same distance and must both be taken with both hands but not by definition in any specific sequence.*

9. “Must” in the previous 2 articles is meant to mean that the routesetter believes that another sequence is not possible for the competitors. If a single competitor demonstrates that he can move beyond this section using a different sequence then the duohold can not be declared.
10. If during the competition it becomes apparent that (some of) the climbers use a different sequence than expected before the competition then the numbering of the holds might need to be reviewed.

*Remark: this actually means that (only for expected problem sequences), the route judges must be instructed to not only write down the distance attained (e.g. 32-) but must actually also write down what the climber actually did (e.g. hold A with left hand, minus on hold B with right hand). If the routejudges have not noted this and the hold numbering must be reviewed afterwards, the video must be checked.*