

PACHI

EYES

Pachi, like other porcupines, has a visual impairment and difficulty seeing objects that are far away.

PAN AM WRISTBAND

This wristband represents the TORONTO 2015 Pan Am Games taking place July 10-26, 2015.

QUILLS

Porcupines have more than 30,000 quills. Pachi has just 41—one for each of the Pan American countries participating in the Games.



TORONTO 2015 HAT

Pachi is excited for the TORONTO 2015 Games and wants everyone to come and celebrate with him.

Did you know the 2015 Games will be the largest multi-sport Games ever held in Canada?

PARAPAN AM WRISTBAND

This wristband represents the TORONTO 2015 Parapan Am Games taking place August 7-14, 2015.



Thank you to all Athletes, Photographers, and Skating Federations who have kindly authorized the use of their images to promote the TO2015 Pan American Games.

Games Results:

www.rollersports.ca
www.Toronto2015.org

More Info on Roller Sports:

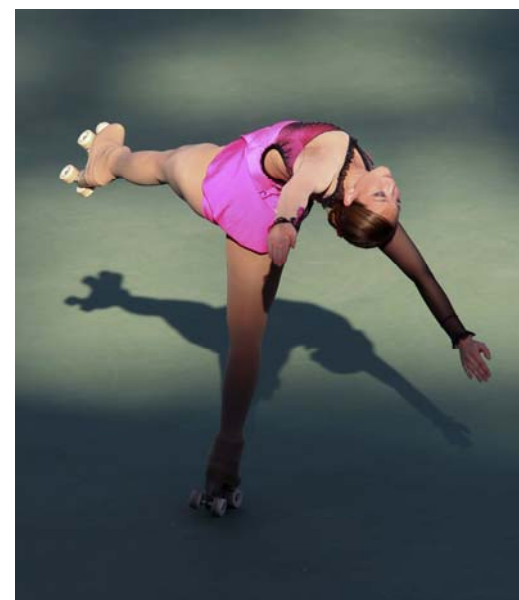
www.rollersports.org



Roller Figure Skating



at the 2015 Pan American Games



Direct Energy Center, Hall B
Toronto Exhibition Place
100 Princes Boulevard,
Toronto, ON M6K 3C3

- Roller Figure Skating Demystified
- Training & Competition Schedule
- Athlete Lineup
- History and Facts



Roller Sports Canada

July 7 -12, 2015

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Front cover: Canadian Kailah Macri doing an inverted camel spin at the 2011 Pan American Games in Guadalajara, Mexico.
Photo courtesy of Canadian Press Images



Did you Know ???



**Marcel Sturmer
Brasil**

Three -Time Pan Am
Games Men's Free
Skating Champion

WOW !!!

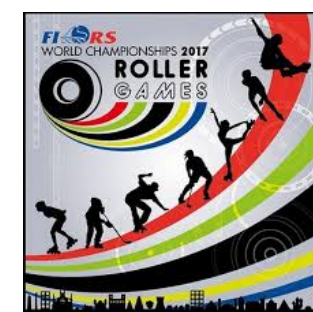


2017 World Roller Games

For the first time ever, FIRS will be holding World Championships for all 10 roller sport disciplines at one time, in one location.

Roller Figure Skating, Inline Speed, Inline Hockey, Rink Hockey, Roller Derby, Roller Freestyle, Skate Boarding, Inline Freestyle, Inline Downhill, and Inline Alpine

**Barcelona, Spain
July, 2017**



Inline Speed Skating

July 8—13, 2015

CIBC Pan Am/Para Pan Am
Aquatics Centre & Field House
875 Morningside Avenue,
Toronto, ON



Cheer on our **Canadian Inline Speed** skaters.

Men: **Christopher Fiola & Jordan Belchos**
Women: **Valerais Maltais & Morgane Echardour**

GO CANADA GO !!!

Glossary of Skating Terms

The following are perhaps the most common basic terms used in roller free skating. There are also many additional nuances and varieties of each element described, as you will see when watching the different athletes perform.

- Program** Series of footwork, jumps, and spins skated to music of the skater's choice, and choreographed to be in keeping with the tempo and mood of the music.
- Short Program** Skating program of 2:15 minutes with set elements that must be performed by each competitor. Acts as the first phase of the competition, and is worth 25% of each judge's total score.
- Long Program** Skating program of 4:00 minutes that completes the competition and is worth 75% of each judge's total score.

Jumps:

Skating maneuvers done with speed and precision in which the skater jumps up off the skating floor on one foot, turns from one to three times in the air, and lands on the opposite foot. The jump can be done right off an edge while skating either forward or backward, or off the toe stop; all jumps should land backwards on a solid rolling edge. Typical jumps you will see include the **Axel**, **Toe Loop** (**Mapes**), **Salchow**, **Flip**, and **Lutz**.

Spins:

A skating maneuver done on one spot, on one foot, and using any one of a variety of body positions, skating edges, and/or changes of foot. Spins are performed with all or most of the body weight on just one or two of the four skating wheels. There must be a minimum of three revolutions in each position or on each edge for the skater to receive maximum credit.

- Camel Spin** The body position is a continuous line from head through the free foot, while remaining parallel to the skating surface (similar to an arabesque).
- Heel Camel** Camel spin done on the heel wheels of one skate.
- Broken Ankle Camel** Spin performed with the weight on the inside wheels, with the skating foot on a severe angle.
- Inverted Camel** Also called a Layover Camel, and with the hips and shoulders facing upwards
- Sit Spin** Hips are at same or lower height as the skating knee.
- Jump Sit Spin** A sit spin that begins with a "jump" onto the spinning edge, rather than simply a step onto the spinning edge.
- Change Spin** Spin that includes one or more changes of feet.
- Combination Spin** Spin where either the body position or the spinning edge is changed, or both, without involving a change of feet.

Welcome to Roller Figure Skating



You are about to see some fantastic Championship Skating - some of the best in the World! Please respect the skaters' need for total concentration and do not take flash photographs. Even when taken from far away, a flash can temporarily blind a skater and can be a serious safety hazard.

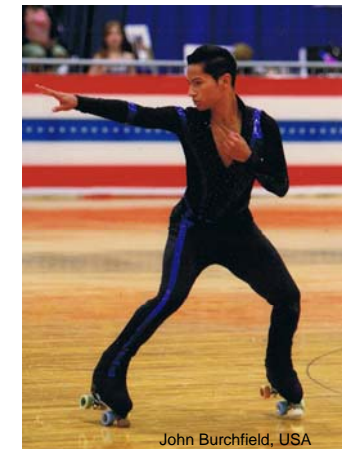
Thank you !



The Pan Am Games are the only Regional Games that have been consistently organized and competed under the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Roller Figure Skating has been part of the Pan American Games since 1979, and FIRS, the international federation responsible for all roller sports, has held World Figure Skating Championships each year since 1947.

Never heard of us ??? Take a minute and review the following pages - learn some technical terms (some of which you will recognize from ice figure skating!), learn where the competitors are from, and be sure to cheer on Canada's own, **Kailah Macri** from **Whitby, Ontario**.



A Spectacle on Wheels



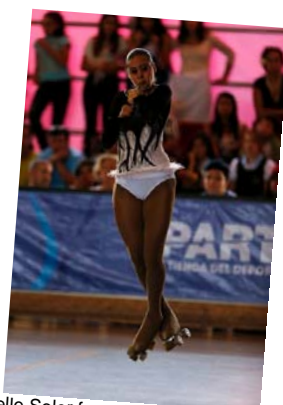
Delicately balanced on her heel, she spins like a top.



Talitha Haas, BRA



Marcel Sturmer, BRA



Giselle Soler from Argentina captured mid-air in a spectacular triple jump.



Kailah Macri, CAN

The Road to the Games



World Class athletes train very hard, both on and off the skating floor, to prepare themselves for the Pan Am Games. They work with skilled skating coaches, choreographers, and personal trainers to be the best that they can be. They hone their carefully crafted programs at local, national, and international competitions, right up to the annual World Championships.

Participating countries qualified entries for the 2015 Games in January, 2014 at the Pan Am Championships held in Kissimmee, Florida. Thank you to the management and staff at Skate Reflections for hosting this important and prestigious event.

Of those countries that qualified for Games participation, separate internal qualifications took place to determine which athletes would earn the honour of representing their country in Toronto.

The Pan Am Flame



The TORONTO 2015 Pan Am Games Torch Relay is a 41-day journey that shares the Pan Am spirit in more than 130 communities in Canada.

The Pan Am flame represents the history and spirit of the Games; it is a symbol that unites the 41 Pan American Sports Organization (PASO) member nations.

The flame for the Pan Am Games is traditionally lit outside Mexico City in Teotihuacan at the Pyramid of the Sun, in a ceremony led by native Aztecs. Following the lighting, the flame was handed over to a Toronto 2015 representative.

The flame was then flown back to Canada to begin its nationwide journey before arriving in Toronto to light the cauldron at Opening Ceremony, which signifies the start of the TORONTO 2015 Pan Am Games.

Previous Pan American Games

Roller Figure Skating was first invited into the Pan Am Games family of sports in 1979, and has participated in every Games since then, except 1983. However the specific figure skating events at each Games depends on the specific number of athletes pre-approved for that Games by the Pan American Sports Organization (PASO), in concert with the local organizing committee and our own Pan American Roller Sports Confederation (CPRS).

In some Games, we were fortunate to have Figures, Dance, and Pairs events contested, in addition to the Free Skating events that you will see at the Toronto 2015 Games. Here are some of Canada's most successful athletes at previous Pan Am Games.



Team Canada 1995 Mar Del Plata, ARG



Canadian Pan Am Medal Winners

1999 Pan American Games, Winnipeg, Canada

Bronze Dance - Sherri Bint & Ron Woods

1995 Pan American Games, Mar Del Plata, Argentina

Silver Dance - Sally Geen & Keith Hickman

Bronze Mens Figures - Jason Moreton

1991 Pan American Games, Havana, Cuba

Silver Dance - Jaime Crouch & Heather Paterson

Silver Women Figures - Alison Keagan

Silver Women Free Skating - Alison Keagan

Silver Mens Figures - Shayne Bayford

Bronze Mens Free Skating - Shayne Bayford

1987 Pan American Games, Indianapolis, USA

Bronze Dance - Jaime Crouch & Heather Paterson

1979 Pan American Games, San Juan, Puerto Rico

Bronze Mens Free Skating - Guy Aubin

Bronze Women Free Skating - Sylvie Gingras

Bronze Pairs - Guy Aubin & Sylvie Gingras

Bronze Dance - Lori Beal & Rob Dalgleish

Event Composition and Scoring

Short Program Requirements: Time: 2:15 +/- 5 seconds

Axel Jump: Single, Double, or Triple

Toe Assisted Jump: Single, Double, or Triple

Jump Combination: 3 to 5 jumps, at least one of which must be two revolutions or more

Spin - Class A: Select from the following list:

Inverted Camel, Heel Camel, Broken Ankle, Jump Camel, Jump Sit Spin.

Entry, exit, spinning direction, and edge selection are optional.

Spin Combination: Must have two or three spinning positions, with or without change of foot, and must include a sit spin. *Entry, exit, and edge selection are optional.*

Advanced Footwork Sequence

Diagonal pattern, starting at one end corner of the skating floor and ending near the diagonal opposite corner of the skating floor.

Long Program Requirements: Time: 4:00 +/- 10 seconds

Must contain at least two different Step Sequence patterns, either diagonal, circular or serpentine.

Must contain at least two Spins, evenly distributed throughout the program, and one of which must be a combination spin,

Scoring:

Each judge assigns two marks for each skating performance – one for Technical Merit, and one for Artistic Impression. When all athletes have performed, the total scores are used to rank the skaters from first to last place for each judge. The scores are then converted to "ordinals", with the highest score for each judge being assigned an ordinal of "1".

The international CIPA system of scoring is used to tabulate athlete placements for the preliminary Short Program, and then for the final competition result (Short plus Long Programs).

Technical Merit:

The first mark assigned by each judge for each program. Judges look for a well-balanced program with a variety and difficulty of the content items (i.e., spins, jumps, and connecting footwork).

Artistic Impression:

The second mark assigned by each judge for each program. Judges look for smoothness and ease of performance, speed and height of the jumps, control and velocity of the spins, and sureness of the footwork. Choreography should be arranged so as to highlight the athlete's interpretation of the rhythm, tempo, and mood of their chosen music.



Training & Competition Schedule



July 7th	0900—1100	Women Short Program Training by Country
	1100—1300	Men Short Program Training by Country
	1630—1830	Women Long Program Training by Country
	1830—2030	Men Long Program Training by Country
July 8th	1230—1430	Women Long Program Training by Country
	1430—1630	Men Long Program Training by Country
	1630—1830	Women Short Program Training by Country
	1830—2030	Men Short Program Training by Country
July 9th	1230—1430	Women Short Program Training by Country
	1430—1630	Men Short Program Training by Country
	1630—1830	Women Long Program Training by Country
	1830—2030	Men Long Program Training by Country
<i>Draw for Short Program Skating Order</i>		
July 10th	0830—0945	Women Short Program Training, Skaters #1 - #8
	0945—1100	Men Short Program Training, Skaters #1 - #8
	1100—1215	Women Long Program Training by Country
	1215—1330	Men Long Program Training by Country
TO2015 OPENING CEREMONIES		
July 11th	1000—1045	Women Short Program Training, Skaters #1 - #4
	1045—1130	Women Short Program Training, Skaters #5 - #8
	1130—1215	Men Short Program Training, Skaters #1 - #4
	1215—1300	Men Short Program Training, Skaters #5 - #8
1815		
COMPETITION — Women's Short Program		
COMPETITION — Men's Short Program		
<i>Draw for Long Program Skating Order</i>		
July 12th	0800—0900	Women Long Program Training, Skaters #1 - #4
	0900—1000	Women Long Program Training, Skaters #5 - #8
	1000—1100	Men Long Program Training, Skaters #1 - #4
	1100—1200	Men Long Program Training, Skaters #5 - #8
1800		
COMPETITION — Women's Long Program		
COMPETITION — Men's Long Program		
MEDAL PRESENTATIONS		



Roller Figure Skating History



Roller skates have come a long way from the wooden wheels that the Dutch put on their ice skates in the early 1800's. These "inline" skates only went in a straight line, couldn't turn, and had no breaking mechanism.



From roughly 1850 to 1950, major innovations to the skate evolved, including rocking actions with rubber cushions that allowed the skater to steer and guide the skates by shifting their weight to the inside or outside of their feet.

Around the same time, adjustable "clamp-on" skates were invented, which meant that children and adults alike could skate on the streets using their every-day shoes. The "shoe skate" came next, with professional roller skaters soon attaching them to skating "boots", and the rest is history. The roller boot used today is nearly identical to the ice figure skating boot.

Modern technology has progressed the composition, style, and fabrication of all skate components over the years, and we now have a much slicker and lighter skate that allows skaters to create deep and precise edges. The toe stops on the front perform similar functions to the picks on ice skates, allowing skaters to jump off their toe, and to perform a variety of intricate fancy moves.

Today's top-level competitors have many options to customize their boots, plates, wheels, bearings, and toe stops to suit their budgets and preferences. Advancements in equipment and costuming have popularized competitive skating around the world, especially in warmer weather countries where athletes are able to skate outdoors much of the year, and where multi-purpose and readily available facilities are prevalent.



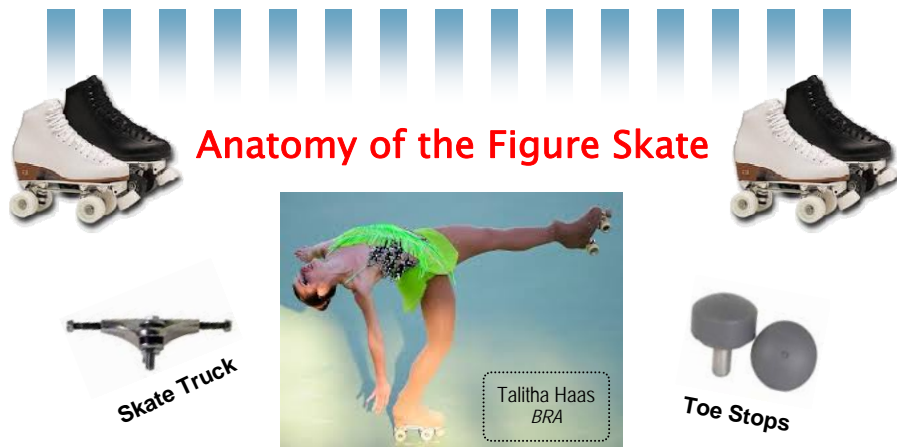


Plate - the flat aluminum or composite frame that is screwed to the bottom of the skating boot, and which holds and supports the trucks, toe stop, etc. in place.

Trucks – aluminum or composite housings that hold the front and rear axles, to which are attached the wheels, and which host the pivot pin that sits into the plate in a ball-and-socket type format.

King Pins – large bolts through which are threaded a series of rubber cushions, washers, etc., and which control the tightness of the trucks. Skaters can adjust their trucks to personalize the flexibility of their wheel assemblies, depending on the difficulty of the movements they are capable of performing.

Pivot Pins – connect the trucks to the plates, and allow the trucks to rotate by pivoting in place on the plate.

Axles – just like axles connect the wheels on a car, the axles pass through the trucks and hold a wheel assembly at each end.

Wheels & Bearings – tiny ball bearings are contained in specially designed casings, and fit tightly into the centre of each wheel. The unit is held onto the axle by a lock nut, which can also be tightened according to the skater's desired degree of movement.



Women's Boots



Sample Free Style Wheels



Skate Plate with trucks and axles attached - note the hole in front that holds the TOE STOP.



Many thanks to all **TO2015 volunteers** who gave of their time and their expertise to make this competition a success for our athletes and coaches.

Thank you to all **Direct Energy Centre staff** who provided much behind-the-scenes help to all participants and volunteers.



Sport Organizing Chair
Maxine McKenzie

Competition Director
Mary Anne Themann

Chief Steward
Yvonne Szubert

Music Director
Keith Hickman

Technical Officials

Technical Director:	James Pollard	USA
Referees:	Edith Figueiredo	BRA
	Danny Brown	USA
Judges:	Alicia Tagliabue	ARG
	Marina Marques	BRA
	Miles Johnston	CAN
	Maria Alvarez	COL
	Sofia Perez	ECU
	Lisane Brandt	PAR
	Nellie Lillie	USA
Calculator:	Scott Clifford	USA

Respect

Knowledge



Integrity

Fairness



Athlete Participants – Women

A R G		Name: Giselle Soler Coach: Skating Club:
B R A		Name: Talitha Haas Coach: Janaína Espíndola Skating Club: Sociedade Ginástica Novo Hamburgo
C A N		Name: Kailah Macri Coach: Eduardo Gravina Skating Club: Scooters Roller Figure Skating Club, Mississauga, ON
C H I		Name: Marisol Villarroel Coach: Jorge Henrique Jimenez Skating Club: Club Sol de Ñuñoa
C O L		Name: Nataly Otalora Coach: Billy Trujillo Skating Club: Bogotá Skate Club
E C U		Name: Maria Fuentes Choez Coach: Diana Portalanza Skating Club: Club Guayaco Skating
M E X		Name: Alejandra Hernández Coach: Lourdes Navarro Suástegui Skating Club: Club Morelos
U S A		Name: Courtney Donovan Coach: Gail Collier Skating Club: Holiday Artistic Skating Club Orange, CA

Athlete Participants – Men

A R G		Name: Anibal Frare Coach: Skating Club:
B R A		Name: Marcel Sturmer Coach: Léo Bengochea Skating Club: Patinart Adademia de Patinação
C H I		Name: José Diaz Coach: Rafael Suarez Varrionuevo Skating Club: Club San Miguel
C O L		Name: Diego Duque Coach: Leonard Lienhard Skating Club: Sun & Moon Skate Club
D O M		Name: Anthony Payamps Gutierrez Coach: Skating Club: Santo Domingo
M E X		Name: Luis Felipe Reyna Coach: Ricardo Hidalgo Skating Club: Estado de Mexico
P A R		Name: Victor Lopez Coach: Marta Arias Skating Club: Academia Patinaje Artístico Marta Arias
U S A		Name: John Burchfield Coach: Vickie Bateman & Missy Moore-Longo Skating Club: Orlando Skating Club, FL