

GLOSSARY

- ANGLING**—Sliding across the face of a wave, either right or left.
- BACKWASH**—The rush of water down the slope of the beach after a wave has run up the beach.
- BAGGIES**—Much too large swim trunks, worn as a fad by younger surfers.
- BAILING OUT**—A planned escape from the surfboard, just before the surfer would be wiped out.
- BALSA WOOD**—A soft, light, porous wood from South America, used for surfboards before foam and fiberglass.
- BELLYBOARD**—A short surfboard propelled mainly by swimfins. Called a **PIAPO** in Hawaii.
- BIG GUN**—An eleven-foot or longer surfboard specially designed for large waves.
- BLOWN OUT**—A surfing word with two meanings: (1) surf that has been wind-whipped sufficiently to make it unridable, (2) what happens when offshore winds blow a surfer off the top of a wave and down the back side.
- BOMBOARA**—An Australian word that refers to a big wave that breaks outside the normal surf line.
- BOTTOM TURN**—A swinging turn made at the bottom or well below the crest of a wave.
- BOWL**—The rising of a wave caused by rolling over a shallow portion of the bottom. The rising of the bottom causes the wave to break somewhat harder and faster.
- CATALYST**—The agent which causes the resin used in surfboard building to harden.
- CHANNEL**—A spot of deep water where the surf doesn't usually form; a good place to paddle out.
- CHOPPY**—A ruffled water surface caused by winds. A sea state prior to the formation of whitecaps.
- CLIMBING**—Angling up the face of a wave toward the crest.
- CLOSE-OUT**—A wave or series of waves that curls over all at once and can't be ridden, or when the waves become too big to ride.

- HUMPING**—Waves rising up suddenly just before breaking, used sometimes to refer to big waves.
- INSHORE**—The place in the water just off the beach and inside the break.
- ✓ **INSIDE**—The surfing area nearest the beach.
- KELP**—Seaweed that floats on the surface though the roots are anchored to the bottom.
- KICK OUT**—Pushing down on the tail of the board to lift and turn the nose over the top of the wave.
- LEFT SLIDE**—Riding a wave to the surfer's left.
- LOCKED IN**—Firmly set in the curling portion of the wave with water holding down the tail of the board.
- LINES**—A series of waves rolling in with some consistency.
- ✓ **OUTSIDE**—The area beyond where the surf is breaking. Also the yell or warning which means a wave is coming.
- OVER THE FALLS**—Driven down with the breaking part of the wave, toward the bottom, with force.
- PADDLEBOARD**—A hollow wooden (or very light foam) elongated surfboard used primarily to travel across the water. Most paddleboards are awkward in the surf.
- PAIPO BOARD**—The Hawaiian term for bellyboard, a short surfboard.
- PEAK**—The highest part of the wave.
- PEARL**—A surfboard "pearls" when the nose drops enough to dig in and slow or stop the board.
- PIER BREAK**—Waves that break next to or under a pier, sometimes used when a pier actually starts a wave breaking.
- PIC BOARD**—A surfboard with a pointed nose and a broad tail.
- PIN TAIL**—A surfboard with a long tapering stern which comes almost to a point.
- POLYURETHANE**—The most common type of foam used in surfboard construction.
- POP-OUTS**—Mass-produced surfboards of low quality.
- POUNDERS**—Crashing, unridable waves.
- PULL OUT**—Ending the ride and getting off the wave by steering the board over, or through, the face of the wave.
- QUASIMODO**—Riding forward in a hunched-over position; named after the Hunchback of Notre Dame.