

GLOSSARY

SURFING TERMS

- Backhand turn:** a left turn for a "natural" rider, a right turn for a goofy-footer (Chap. 3).
- Beach-break:** a surf breaking close in to a sandy beach.
- Belly board:** half-size surfboard which is most commonly ridden lying on your belly but can be ridden kneeling or standing.
- Bicycle:** riding stance with legs wide apart as though riding a bicycle.
- Blowhole surf:** a surf breaking over holes in a lava bottom, which creates a boiling surface.
- Body-surfing:** catching a wave with your body (Chap. 14).
- Bombora:** off-shore reef surf, usually big and powerful (Chap. 4).
- Bowl:** 1. the hollow, dish-shaped face of a wave such as is found at Makaha, Hawaii; 2. the convex bottom of the forward section of a "big gun" surfboard.
- Break:** 1. the action of a wave as the top spills forward down its face; 2. the area in a surf where the waves are breaking (Chap. 14).
- Catch (or crack) a wave:** to ride a wave, on a board or some other surf craft or with your body alone.
- Close out:** occurs when a heavy swell breaks along the entire length of a beach, making surfing impossible.
- Coffin ride:** occurs when a surfer lying on his back on a board is enveloped in the curl of the wave (Chap. 5).
- Corkscrew:** spinning action by a body-surfer when catching a wave (Chap. 14).
- Cornering:** travelling sideways across a wave (Chap. 14).
- Critical:** a wave reaches a critical stage when it is extremely upright and is about to break.
- Curl:** the part of the wave that loops over to form a curl as it breaks; usually the top section of a semi-hollow or hollow wave.
- Ding:** damage to surfboard.
- Double ski:** a ski designed to be used by two people (Chap. 16).
- Dumper:** a powerful wave that breaks in shallow water which, instead of breaking slowly from the top, falls suddenly in an arc (Chaps. 13, 14).
- Eskimo roll:** technique of getting out through a wave by capsizing surfboard and using body as anchor (Chap. 11).
- Face:** surface of a wave, usually the front part of an unbroken wave.
- Fin:** 1. the fin, or skeg, of a surfboard is the small stabilizing fin attached to the rear underside; 2. swimming aid worn on feet (Chap. 15).
- Flippers:** swimming aid worn on feet (Chap. 15).
- Foam block:** polyurethane block from which a surfboard is shaped.
- Forward roll pull-out:** technique of getting off a wave when body-surfing (Chap. 13).
- Goofy-footer:** surfer who rides a board with his right foot in front of his left.
- Ground swell:** swell which has travelled a long distance from where it was formed (Chap. 4).
- Gun:** large surfboard designed for big surf.
- Handboard:** small board used in hand while body-surfing (Chap. 15).
- Hang five:** to ride hanging five toes over the nose of the board.

- Hang ten:** to hang ten toes over the nose.
- Head dip:** to dip your head in the wave while riding it.
- Hot dog:** fast manoeuvring on a wave.
- Inside:** 1. riding close to the white water of a breaking wave. If two surfers catch the same wave, the man closest to the curl is inside; 2. surf or surfer close to shore.
- Jamming:** obstructing or blocking the ride of another surfer.
- Kick-off (or kick-out):** method of getting off a wave by kicking the board out of the wave (Chap. 3).
- Kook:** slang for a novice or beginner, especially someone who imitates others badly.
- Left, a:** the direction, when facing the shore, in which a wave breaks or a surfer travels.
- Lining surf:** a wave which stretches a long distance from end to end and often provides a lengthy ride.
- Malibu board:** short surfboard originally designed for use at Malibu Beach, California (Chap. 6).
- Mat:** rubber float or surf-o-plane (Chap. 15).
- Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation:** form of resuscitating someone who has apparently drowned (Chap. 13).
- Mushing wave:** one that breaks in the top and dies out quickly, leading to a very short ride.
- Natural rider:** a board-rider who stands with his left foot in front of his right.
- Nose ride:** to ride on the nose of the surfboard.
- Off-set:** a board of unsymmetrical shape (Chap. 6).
- One-way board:** a board which is designed mainly for travelling in one direction.
- Outside:** 1. a surfer riding outside another surfer who is closer to the curl of the wave; 2. seaward beyond the break.
- Out the back:** to be out to sea beyond where the waves are breaking (Chap. 14).
- Paddle, to:** method of propelling surfboard through water (Chap. 2).
- Peak surf:** a wave whose top forms a peak (Chap. 4).
- Pearl, to:** to allow the nose of a surfboard to dive under water.
- Peel, of a wave:** a wave peels when it breaks evenly across its face.
- Peipo:** form of belly board (Chap. 15).
- Pick-up:** first stage of riding a wave, or the area where the surfer first catches the wave.
- Pig board:** a special surfboard shape (Chap. 6).
- Plan shape:** the outline of a surfboard when viewed from above.
- Point surf:** surf breaking off a point of land.
- Portuguese man-o'-war:** a variety of stinging sea creature (Chap. 13).
- Pull-out:** to get off a wave (Chap. 3).
- Quasimodo:** a stance in stunt surfing (Chap. 5).
- Radical:** extreme.
- Rail:** side or edge of surfboard.
- Reef surf:** surf breaking on a reef (Chap. 4).
- Right, a:** the direction in which a wave breaks or a surfer travels, facing shoreward.
- Rip:** current of water returning to sea (Chap. 13).
- Rockers:** 1. curve, banana, or lift of a surfboard shape. For instance, a surfboard when viewed from the side is higher at both ends than in the centre; 2. member of motor-bike cult opposed to surfies.

Sausage board: special shape of surfboard which was rounded at both ends (Chap. 6).
Set: a series of waves following rapidly one after the other.
Shore-break: surf which breaks on the shore or close to it.
Skating: method of body-surfing using hands as a planing surface (Chap. 14).
Skeg: fin of surfboard.
Ski: see surf-ski.
Slide: to move down or across the face of a wave.
Sloppy surf: uneven, irregular surf.
Soup: broken or white water which has been caused by a broken wave.
Spinner: surfing stunt (Chap. 5).
Strauch crouch: form of crouch originated by Paul Strauch (Chap. 5).
Surfboat: boat for use in surf (Chap. 12).
Surf-o-plane: inflatable rubber mat (Chap. 15).
Surf-ski: ski which is ridden in surf, usually with rider sitting down (Chap. 12).
Tail-hook: metal hook attached to tail of old-style paddle board.
Take off: to begin to catch a wave (Chap. 3).
Tandem: two people riding the same board (Chap. 11).
Teardrop: special shape of surfboard (Chap. 6).
Thick: characteristic of some waves (Chap. 4).
Thin: characteristic of some waves (Chap. 4).
Trail arm: arm which a surfer extends behind him.
Trimming: positioning of surfboard on wave (Chap. 3).
Tube: the tube-like appearance of a hollow or semi-hollow wave.
Turning: changing direction on board (Chaps. 2 and 3).
Undertow: current of water travelling below the surface (Chap. 13).
Walking: moving about on a surfboard (Chap. 3).
Wall surf: a wave-face which seems to stand up vertically like a wall (Chap. 4).
Well-shaped wave: a wave which is suitable for board-riding.
Wet suit: neoprene rubber suit worn as protection against cold wind and water.
Wind swell: waves created by wind (Chap. 4).
Wipe-out: happens when wave makes rider lose control of his board.