



WORLD
CURLING



MEDIA GUIDE

MILANO CORTINA 2026 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

CORTINA CURLING OLYMPIC STADIUM, CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, ITALY

4-22 FEBRUARY 2026

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CONTENTS

[**3. Curling at the Olympics**](#)

[**4. The Spirit of Curling**](#)

[**5. World Curling Contacts**](#)

[**6. International Technical Officials**](#)

[**7. Digital and Venue Information**](#)

[**8. Timeline**](#)

[**9. Olympic Qualification**](#)

[**10. Mixed Doubles Curling**](#)

[**11. Team Curling**](#)

[**12. Rules and System of Play**](#)

[**14. Qualified Teams**](#)

[**16. Playing Schedules**](#)

[**18. Teams**](#)

[**21. Curling Olympians**](#)

[**24. Past Olympic Medallists**](#)

[**26. Member Associations**](#)

[**31. Appendices**](#)

CURLING AT THE OLYMPICS

Curling made its debut as an Olympic Winter Sport at the first winter games in Chamonix, France, in 1924. At this event, Great Britain defeated Sweden and France in what was retroactively accepted in 2006 by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and medals were awarded.

In 1932 at the Lake Placid Olympic Winter Games, curling again was listed but this time as a demonstration sport. Canada was the winner over United States in a two-country competition in which each country entered four men's teams. Curling was a demonstration sport for a second and third time at the Olympic Winter Games of 1988 (Calgary, Canada) and 1992 (Albertville, France) for teams of women and men.

On 21 July 1992, at its session in Barcelona, Spain, the International Olympic Committee granted official medal status to women's and men's curling, to take effect no later than the Olympic Winter Games of 2002, with an option for 1998 at Nagano, Japan.

During the meeting of the IOC Executive Board held 22-23 June 1993, in Lausanne, the organising committee of the Nagano Olympic Winter Games officially agreed to include curling in the programme of the XVIII Olympic Winter Games in 1998. Some eight teams for women and men participated in Nagano, this was increased to ten teams from the Olympic Winter Games Salt Lake City 2002 onwards.

Mixed doubles was accepted as a third curling medal discipline, by the IOC in 2015. Eight teams competed for Olympic medals for the first time in mixed doubles at the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018, in the Republic of Korea. For the Beijing 2022 Games, the Mixed Doubles field was expanded to ten teams. PyeongChang 2018 was the first time that the women's curling final took place on the final day of the Games, as opposed to the men's final, which had traditionally been the case. This was again the case at the Beijing 2022 Games and now at Milano Cortina 2026.



THE SPIRIT OF CURLING

The Spirit of Curling is a commonly used term in the sport. It refers to the respect curlers show, not only to one another, but also to the sport itself.

Curling is a game of skill and of tradition. A shot well executed is a delight to see and it is also a fine thing to observe the time-honoured traditions of curling being applied in the true spirit of the game. Curlers play to win, but never to humble their opponents. A true curler never attempts to distract opponents, nor to prevent them from playing their best, and would prefer to lose rather than to win unfairly.

Curlers never knowingly break a rule of the game, nor disrespect any of its traditions. Should they become aware that this has been done inadvertently, they will be the first to divulge the breach.

While the main object of the game of curling is to determine the relative skill of the players, The Spirit of Curling demands good sportsmanship, kindly feeling and honourable conduct.

This spirit should influence both the interpretation and the application of the rules of the game and also the conduct of all participants on and off the ice.

WORLD CURLING CONTACTS

WORLD CURLING MEDIA

For all media enquiries, please contact: media@worldcurling.org

Head of Communications & Marketing

Content Manager
Content Producer
Media Officer
Photo Manager
Photographer
Senior Journalist

Christopher HAMILTON
p: +44 7342 053507
Emily DWYER
Amy GIBSON
Shona IRONSIDE
Stephen FISHER
Celine STUCKI
Mike HAGGERTY

WORLD CURLING OFFICIALS

President
Vice President
Vice President
Director
Director
Director
Director
Director
Athlete Commission Chair
Independent Director
Independent Director
Secretary General
Technical Delegate
Technical Delegate

Beau WELLING
Kim FORGE
Morten SOEGAARD
Jill OFFICER
Sergio MITSUO VILELA
Rob NIVEN
Helena LINGHAM
David SIK
Tyler GEORGE
Andrew RYAN
Zhang HONG
Colin GRAHAMSLAW
Eva ROETHLISBERGER
Jiri SNITIL



TIMELINE

MIXED DOUBLES

Friday 4 – Tuesday 10 February 2026

Semi-finals: Monday 9 February 2026 – 18.05

Bronze medal game: Tuesday 10 February 2026 – 14.05

Gold medal game: Tuesday 10 February 2026 – 18.05

WOMEN'S AND MEN'S

Wednesday 11 – Sunday 22 February 2026

Men's semi-finals: Thursday 19 February 2026 – 19.05

Women's semi-finals: Friday 20 February 2026 – 14.05

Men's bronze medal game: Friday 20 February 2026 – 19.05

Women's bronze medal game: Saturday 21 February 2026 – 14.05

Men's gold medal game: Saturday 21 February 2026 – 19.05

Women's gold medal game: Sunday 11 February 2026 – 11.05

OLYMPIC QUALIFICATION

Direct Qualification

Italy qualify automatically as hosts for each competition.

The next **seven highest ranked National Olympic Committees** (NOCs) from a list generated by Olympic Qualification Points earned at the 2024 and 2025 women's, men's and mixed doubles world championships qualify for the Olympic Winter Games.

Olympic Qualification Event (OQE)

The **final two places** in each event were decided at the **OQE**, held in December 2025 in Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada.

In the women's and men's event, the National Olympic Committees ranked 9-13 from the ranking list created from the results at the 2024 and 2025 world championships were eligible to take part in the OQE, plus the top three National Olympic Committees from the Pre-Qualification Event which was held in October 2025 in Aberdeen, Scotland.

In the mixed doubles event, any National Olympic Committee's mixed doubles team that qualified for the 2024 and 2025 world championship, but did not yet qualify for the Olympic Winter Games through points earned at these championships or by hosting the Olympic Winter Games were eligible to take part.

Pre-Olympic Qualification Event (Pre-OQE)

In the women's and men's field, any National Olympic Committee was eligible to enter this event that qualified for the 2024 or 2025 world championship, but didn't qualify for the Olympic Winter Games or the OQE. There is no Pre-Qualification Event for mixed doubles curling.

Also, any National Olympic Committee that qualified for the A-Division of the Le Gruyère AOP European Curling Championships 2024 or 2025 or the A-Division of the Pan Continental Curling Championships 2024 or 2025, but hadn't qualified for the Olympic Winter Games or the OQE yet was eligible to enter.

The top three National Olympic Committees qualify from the Pre-Qualification Event for the OQE.

[The full Olympic Winter Games Milano Cortina 2026 qualification procedure is available here.](#)

MIXED DOUBLES CURLING

MIXED DOUBLES CURLING IS FOR TWO PEOPLE – ONE FEMALE AND ONE MALE PLAYER. THERE IS NO ALTERNATE PLAYER IN MIXED DOUBLES.

- The game is played on the same sheets of ice as traditional curling.
- Teams have only six stones each (instead of eight) and one of those stones, from each team, is prepositioned on the centre line – or in a Power Play position – before each end of play starts.
- Player one delivers the first and last stones and player two plays the second, third and fourth stones. If they choose to, the two players may swap positions from one end to the next.
- Sweeping can be done by both team members.
- Each team receives 22 minutes of thinking time.
- Games are scheduled for eight ends and can be decided in six ends. Tied games are decided by extra ends.

For more information on mixed doubles see Appendix II.

The first World Mixed Doubles Curling Championship was held in Vierumaaki, Finland in 2008, where Swiss pair Toni Mueller and Irene Schori won gold.

Switzerland have won the most World Championship gold medals (7) in this discipline.

Current world champions are Italy, consisting of Stefania Constantini and Amos Mosaner. This duo are also current mixed doubles Olympic champions and are playing at Milano Cortina 2026.

Mixed doubles was accepted as an Olympic discipline in June 2015 and made its Olympic Winter Games debut at the PyeongChang 2018 Games, in the Republic of Korea.

TEAM CURLING

TEAM CURLING HAS BEEN IN THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES SINCE 1998 AND WAS IN THE VERY FIRST WINTER GAMES IN CHAMONIX, FRANCE IN 1924.

A team is composed of five athletes. The athlete throwing the first two stones is called the lead, the athlete throwing the third and fourth stones is called the second, the athlete throwing the fifth and sixth stones is called the third and the athlete throwing the seventh and eighth stones is called the fourth. The replacement athlete (or substitute) is called the alternate.

- The skip (team captain) directs play and is supported by a vice-skip (who directs play when the skip is delivering).
- Traditionally the skip plays fourth position, delivering the last two stones. However, the skip can be found playing in any of the four positions:
- Each team has eight stones. Each player delivers two stones, in consecutive order in each end, while alternating with an opponent:
- For example, Team A player 1 delivers first stone then Team B play 1 delivers their first stone, then Team A player 1 delivers their second stone followed by Team B player 1 delivering their second stone. This continues throughout the positions in the team.
- Each team receives 38 minutes of thinking time.
- Games are scheduled for ten ends. A minimum of six ends must be completed in the round-robin and tie-breaker games. A minimum of eight ends must be completed for the semi-finals and medal games. Tied games are decided by extra ends.
- At the completion of an end (when all stones have been played), a team scores one point for each of its stones located in or touching the house that are closer to the tee (centre of the house) than any stone of the opposition.
- If neither team can decide which stone is closer to the centre to determine a counting stone then an umpire can determine it using a measure.

For more information on curling see Appendix I.

The World Curling Championships are for 13 women's or men's teams from the World Curling Federation's Americas, European and Pacific-Asia Zones. The host Association qualifies automatically. The other teams qualify through the Le Gruyere AOP European Curling Championships or the Pan Continental Curling Championship.

The current men's World Champions are Scotland and the current women's World Champions are Canada.

The very first World Curling Championship was held in 1959 – called the Scotch Cup – in Scotland and was contested between Canada and Scotland. The first World Women's Curling Championship didn't come until 1979 and was held in Perth, Scotland.

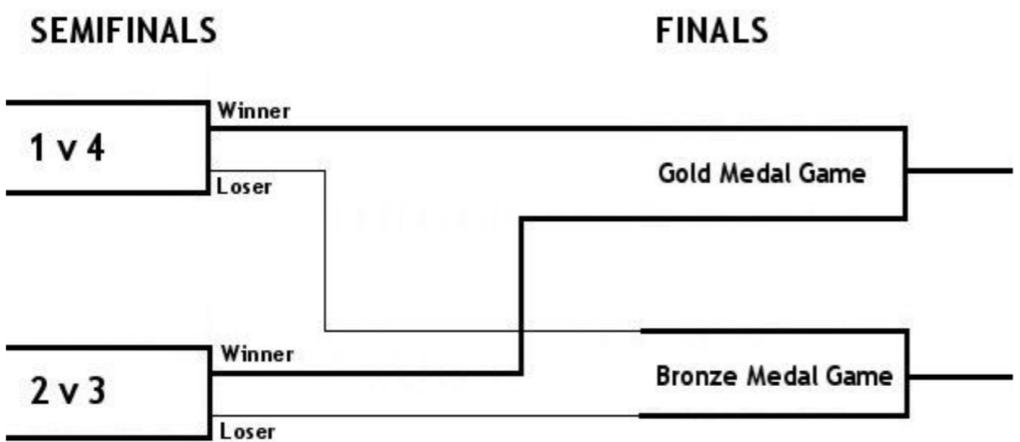
RULES AND SYSTEM OF PLAY

The competition will be played under the World Curling Federation rules, as published in the Rules of Curling (2025) and the Competition Policy & Procedure Manual (August 2025).

The documents are available to download at <https://worldcurling.org/competitions/rules>

The mixed doubles and team competitions will be played in the following stages:

- Round-robin games
- Semi-final games: 1v4 and 2v3
- Bronze medal games: loser of 1v4 and loser of 2v3
- Gold medal games: winner of 1v4 and winner of 2v3



RULES AND SYSTEM OF PLAY CONT.

Games

Ten ends are scheduled for team games and mixed doubles games are eight ends and can be decided in six ends. Tied games are decided by extra ends in mixed doubles and team curling.

Team ranking procedure

At the end of the round-robin the teams will be ranked in accordance with World Curling Rule C9. The top four teams will qualify for the semi-finals with the team ranked first playing fourth and second playing third.

Last Stone Draw (LSD) and placement of first end stone:

For all round-robin games, at the conclusion of the pre-game practice, two players, in each team, will deliver one stone each to the tee at the home end. The first stone must be delivered with a clockwise rotation, the second stone with a counter-clockwise rotation. Only the two players can be on the ice surface during the LSD. The two LSDs are added together and the team with the lesser LSD total distance will have the choice of the placement of the stones for the first end.

If the LSD totals for both teams are the same, the individual LSD stones are compared and the best non-equal LSD has choice of stone placement. When both teams have the exact same individual LSD stone distances a coin toss will be used to determine that choice. It is assumed that any team that wins the LSD will choose to deliver the second stone in the first end. If this is not the case for any game, the team must tell the umpire before the start of their pre-game practice. Teams are given a maximum of 60 seconds to deliver each LSD stone. If the stone has not reached the tee line at the delivering end within 60 seconds (observed by an Umpire) it will be recorded as 199.6 cm.

Draw Shot Challenge (DSC)

The DSC is the average of all the LSD stones which were played by a team during the round-robin (18 stones for teams and 14 for mixed doubles pairs). The two least favourable results will be eliminated before calculating this average distance.

Stones

The curling stones used at this event belong to the Milano Cortina 2026 Organising Committee. They were purchased from Kays of Scotland. All games during the round robin will be played with the stones on the sheet allocated. At the post-round robin meeting it will be announced if stones can be used from other sheets.

Colour of Stone

First named teams in each draw play the stones with the dark-coloured handles. Second named teams in each draw play the stones with the light-coloured handles.

QUALIFIED MIXED DOUBLES TEAMS

Seven teams qualified for the Milano Cortina 2026 Olympic Winter Games Mixed Doubles Event based on their points earned at the 2024 and 2025 editions of the World Mixed Doubles Curling Championship.

Czechia and Republic of Korea qualified from the Olympic Qualification Event 2025 in Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada and Italy qualified as host.

Rank	National Olympic Committee	2024	2025	Olympic Qualification Points
1	Italy**	13	27	40 - Qualified as hosts
2	Estonia	23	18	41
3	Sweden	27	14	41
4	Great Britain (Scotland)*	15	23	38
5	Norway	20	13	33
6	Canada	16	15	31
7	Switzerland	18	10	28
8	United States of America	11	16	27
9	Republic of Korea	14	9	23 - Qualified from OQE 2025
10	Czechia	5	5	10 - Qualified from OQE 2025

* Qualification for Great Britain was gained by Scotland at the World Mixed Doubles Curling Championship.

** Italy automatically qualify as host of the Milano Cortina 2026 Olympic Winter Games

Find the full mixed doubles Olympic Qualification Points list [here](#).

QUALIFIED WOMEN'S & MEN'S TEAMS

Seven women's and seven men's teams qualified for the Milano Cortina 2026 Olympic Winter Games Mixed Doubles Event based on their points earned at the 2024 and 2025 editions of the World Women's and World Men's Curling Championship.

Italy qualified for both events automatically as hosts. In the women's event, United States of America and Japan qualified at the Olympic Qualification Event 2025, while United States of America and China qualified at the Olympic Qualification Event 2025 in the men's competition.

WOMEN

Rank	National Olympic Committee	2024	2025	Olympic Qualification Points
1	Italy**	10	4	14 - Qualified as hosts
2	Canada	15	15	30
3	Switzerland	13	13	26
4	Republic of Korea	11	10	21
5	Sweden	9	9	18
6	Denmark	8	7	15
7	Great Britain (Scotland)*	6	8	14
8	People's Republic of China	0	11	11
9	United States of America	7	2	9 - Qualified from OQE 2025
10	Japan	3	5	8 - Qualified from OQE 2025

* Qualification for Great Britain was gained by Scotland at the World Women's Curling Championship.

** Italy automatically qualify as host of the Milano Cortina 2026 Olympic Winter Games

MEN

Rank	National Olympic Committee	2024	2025	Olympic Qualification Points
1	Italy**	11	4	15 - Qualified as hosts
2	Great Britain (Scotland)*	10	15	25
3	Canada	13	11	24
4	Sweden	15	9	24
5	Switzerland	7	13	20
6	Germany	9	6	15
7	Norway	4	8	12
8	Czechia	5	7	12
9	United States of America	8	3	11 - Qualified from OQE 2025
10	People's Republic of China	0	10	10 - Qualified from OQE 2025

* Qualification for Great Britain was gained by Scotland at the World Men's Curling Championship.

** Italy automatically qualify as host of the Milano Cortina 2026 Olympic Winter Games

Find the full team Olympic Qualification Points lists [here](#).

MIXED DOUBLES PLAYING SCHEDULE

PLAYING SCHEDULE							
Date	Draw	Time	Sheet A	Sheet B	Sheet C	Sheet D	
03-Feb		20:00	Team Meeting (closed meeting)				
04-Feb	1	19:05	SWE v KOR	GBR v NOR	CAN v CZE	EST v SUI	
05-Feb	2	10:05	GBR v EST	SWE v CZE	NOR v USA	KOR v ITA	
	3	14:35	USA v SUI	NOR v CAN			
06-Feb	4	19:05	CAN v ITA	SUI v KOR	EST v SWE	CZE v GBR	
	5	10:05		SWE v GBR	ITA v SUI	USA v CAN	
07-Feb	6	14:35	CZE v USA	EST v ITA	KOR v GBR	SWE v NOR	
			Opening Ceremony				
07-Feb	7	10:05		GBR v CAN	SUI v SWE		
	8	14:35	EST v NOR	CZE v KOR	SWE v ITA	GBR v USA	
	9	19:05	KOR v USA	CAN v EST	CZE v SUI	NOR v ITA	
08-Feb	10	10:05	NOR v CZE	KOR v EST			
	11	14:35	CAN v SWE	GBR v SUI	USA v EST	ITA v CZE	
	12	19:05	ITA v GBR	USA v SWE	SUI v NOR	CAN v KOR	
09-Feb	13	10:05	SUI v CAN	ITA v USA	NOR v KOR	CZE v EST	
	SF	18:05		#1 v #4		#2 v #3	
10-Feb	Bronze	14:05		Bronze Medal			
	Gold	18:05		Gold Medal			
Medal Ceremony (immediately after end of game)							
Note:	v	coin-toss required					

TEAMS PLAYING SCHEDULE

PLAYING SCHEDULE							
Date	Draw	Time	Sheet A	Sheet B	Sheet C	Sheet D	
10-Feb	M & W	11:00-12:00	Team Meeting (closed meeting)				
11-Feb	M1	19:05	SWE v ITA	CAN v GER	CZE v USA	CHN v GBR	
12-Feb	W1	09:05	kor v usa	jpn v swe	ita v sui	can v den	
	M2	14:05	NOR v GER	USA v SUI	GBR v SWE		
13-Feb	W2	19:05	chn v gbr	ita v kor	den v jpn	swe v usa	
	M3	09:05	CAN v USA	GBR v ITA	CHN v NOR	SUI v CZE	
14-Feb	W3	14:05	den v swe	chn v sui	usa v can	gbr v kor	
	M4	19:05	SUI v CHN	CZE v NOR	GER v ITA	CAN v SWE	
15-Feb	W4	09:05	ita v chn	gbr v can		sui v jpn	
	M5	14:05	CZE v GBR	SWE v CHN	SUI v CAN	GER v USA	
16-Feb	W5	19:05	can v sui	jpn v usa	kor v den	ita v swe	
	M6	09:05	USA v SWE	GER v GBR		NOR v ITA	
17-Feb	W6	14:05	jpn v kor	den v ita	gbr v swe	usa v chn	
	M7	19:05	CHN v CAN	NOR v USA	ITA v CZE	GBR v SUI	
18-Feb	W7	09:05		swe v sui	chn v can	den v gbr	
	M8	14:05	GBR v NOR	CZE v CAN	SWE v GER	ITA v CHN	
19-Feb	W8	19:05	usa v ita	kor v chn	sui v gbr	jpn v can	
	M9	09:05		SUI v SWE	USA v CHN	CZE v GER	
20-Feb	W9	14:05	swe v can	ita v jpn	den v usa	kor v sui	
	M10	19:05	GER v SUI	USA v ITA	CAN v GBR	SWE v NOR	
21-Feb	W10	09:05	chn v den	usa v gbr	swe v kor		
	M11	14:05	ITA v CAN	CHN v CZE	NOR v SUI	USA v GBR	
22-Feb	W11	19:05	gbr v jpn	sui v den	can v ita	chn v swe	
	M12	09:05	SWE v CZE	ITA v SUI	CHN v GER	NOR v CAN	
20-Feb	W12	14:05	sui v usa	can v kor	jpn v chn	gbr v ita	
	M SF	19:05		#1 v #4		#2 v #3	
21-Feb	WSF	14:05		#1 v #4		#2 v #3	
	M BRONZE	19:05			Bronze Men		
22-Feb	W BRONZE	14:05			Bronze Women		
	M GOLD	19:05			Gold Men		
Medal Ceremony Men (immediately after end of game)							
22-Feb	W GOLD	11:05			Gold Women		
					Medal Ceremony Women (immediately after end of game)		
Note:	v	coin-toss required					

MIXED DOUBLES TEAMS

CAN CANADA

F	Jocelyn PETERMAN
M	Brett GALLANT

EST ESTONIA

F	Marie KALDVEE
M	Harri LILL

ITA ITALY

F	Stefania CONSTANTINI
M	Amos MOSANER

NOR NORWAY

F	Kristin SKASLIEN
M	Magnus NEDREGOTTEN

SUI SWITZERLAND

F	Briar SCHWALLER HUERLIMANN
M	Yannick SCHWALLER

CZE CZECHIA

F	Julie ZELINGROVA
M	Vit CHABICOVSKY

GBR GREAT BRITAIN

F	Jennifer DODDS
M	Bruce MOUAT

KOR REPUBLIC OF KOREA

F	KIM Seonyeong
M	JEONG Yeongseok

SWE SWEDEN

F	Isabella WRANAA
M	Rasmus WRANAA

USA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

F	Cory THIESSE
M	Korey DROPKIN

WOMEN'S TEAMS

CAN CANADA

4	S	Rachel HOMAN
3	V	Tracy FLEURY
2		Emma MISKEW
1		Sarah WILKES
A		Rachelle BROWN

CHN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

4	S	WANG Rui
3	V	HAN Yu
2		DONG Ziqi
1		JIANG Jiayi
A		SU Tingyu

DEN DENMARK

4	S	Madeleine DUPONT
3	V	Mathilde HALSE
2		Jasmin HOLTERMANN
1		Denise DUPONT
A		My HOLLINGER LARSEN

GBR GREAT BRITAIN

4	V	Rebecca MORRISON
3		Jennifer DODDS
2		Sophie SINCLAIR
1	S	Sophie JACKSON
A		Fay HENDERSON

ITA ITALY

4	S	Stefania CONSTANTINI
3		Elena MATHIS
2		Marta LO DESERTO
1	V	Giulia ZARDINI LACEDELLI
A		Rebecca Mariani

JPN JAPAN

4	S	YOSHIMURA Sayaka
3		ONODERA Kaho
2	V	KOTANI Yuna
1		OHMIYA Anna
A		KOBAYASHI Mina

KOR KOREA

4	S	GIM Eunji
3	V	KIM Minji
2		KIM Suji
1		SEOL Yeeun
A		SEOL Yeji

SUI SWITZERLAND

4	V	Alina PAETZ
3	S	Silvana TIRINZONI
2		Carole HOWALD
1		Selina WITSCHONKE
A		Stefanie BERSET

SWE SWEDEN

4	S	Anna HASSELBORG
3	V	Sara MCMANUS
2		Agnes KNOCHENHAUER
1		Sofia SCHARBACK
A		Johanna HELDIN

USA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

4	S	Tabitha PETERSON
3	V	Cory THIESSE
2		Tara PETERSON
1		Taylor ANDERSON
A		Aileen GEVING



MEN'S TEAMS

CAN CANADA

4	S	Brad JACOBS
3	V	Marc KENNEDY
2		Brett GALLANT
1		Ben HEBERT
A		Tyler TARDI

CHN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

4	S	XU Xiaoming
3	V	FEI Xueqing
2		LI Zhichao
1		XU Jingtao
A		WANG Zhenhao

CZE CZECHIA

4	S	Lukas KLIMA
3	V	Marek CERNOVSKY
2		Martin JURIK
1		Lukas KLIPA
A		Radek BOHAC

GER GERMANY

4	S	Marc MUSKATEWITZ
3	V	Benjamin KAPP
2		Felix MESSENZEHL
1		Johannes SCHEUERL
A		Mario TREVISIOL

GBR GREAT BRITAIN

4	S	Bruce MOUAT
3	V	Grant HARDIE
2		Bobby LAMMIE
1		Hammy McMILLAN
A		Kyle WADDELL

ITA ITALY

4	S	Joel RETORNAZ
3	V	Amos MOSANER
2		Sebastiano ARMAN
1		Mattia GIOVANELLA
A		Alberto PIMPINI

NOR NORWAY

4	S	Magnus RAMSFJELL
3	V	Martin SESAKER
2		Bendik RAMSFJELL
1		Gaute NEPSTAD
A		Wilhelm NAESS

SUI SWITZERLAND

4	V	Benoît SCHWARZ VAN BERKEL
3	S	Yannick SCHWALLER
2		Sven MICHEL
1		Pablo LACHAT-COUCHEPIN
A		Kim SCHWALLER

SWE SWEDEN

4	S	Niklas EDIN
3	V	Oskar ERIKSSON
2		Rasmus WRANAA
1		Christoffer Sundgren
A		Simon OLOFSSON

USA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

4	S	Daniel CASPER
3	V	Luc VIOLETTE
2		Ben RICHARDSON
1		Aidan OLDENBURG
A		Rich RUOHONEN

CURLING OLYMPIANS

THE FOLLOWING ATHLETES HAVE COMPETED AT THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES PRIOR TO MILANO CORTINA 2026.

Competed at four (4) Olympic Winter Games

Denise Dupont (DEN) - Team: 2006 (ninth), 2010 (fifth), 2018 (tenth), 2022 (ninth)
Niklas Edin (SWE) - Team: 2010 (fourth), 2014 (Bronze), 2018 (Silver), 2022 (Gold)
Oskar Eriksson (SWE) - Team: 2010 (fourth), 2014 (Bronze), 2018 (Silver), 2022 (Gold), Mixed Doubles: 2022 (Bronze)

Competed at three (3) Olympic Winter Games

Marc Kennedy (CAN) - Team: 2010 (Gold), 2018 (fourth), 2022 (Bronze)
Madeleine Dupont (DEN) - Team: 2010 (fifth), 2018 (10th), 2022 (ninth)
Joel Retornaz (ITA) - Team: 2006 (seventh), 2018 (ninth), 2022 (ninth)
Agnes Knochenhauer (SWE) - Team: 2014 (Silver), 2018 (Gold), 2022 (Bronze)
Benoit Schwarz van Berkel (SUI) - Team: 2014 (eighth), 2018 (Bronze), 2022 (seventh)

Competed at two (2) Olympic Winter Games

Rachel Homan (CAN) - Team: 2018 (sixth), Mixed Doubles: 2022 (fifth)
Ben Hebert (CAN) - Team: 2010 (Gold), 2018 (fourth)
Wang Rui (CHN) - Team: 2018 (fifth), 2022 (seventh), Mixed Doubles: 2018 (fifth)
Xu Xiaoming (CHN) - Team: 2010 (eighth), 2014 (fourth)
Mathilde Halse (DEN) - Team: 2018 (tenth), 2022 (ninth)
Amos Mosaner (ITA) - Team: 2018 (ninth), 2022 (ninth), Mixed Doubles: 2022 (Gold)
Kim Seonyeong (KOR) - Team: 2018 (Silver), 2022 (eighth)
Magnus Nedregotten (NOR) - Mixed Doubles: 2018 (Bronze), 2022 (Silver)
Kristin Skaslien (NOR) - Mixed Doubles: 2018 (Bronze), 2022 (Silver)
Alina Paetz (SUI) - Team: 2014 (fourth), 2022 (fourth)
Silvana Tirinzoni (SUI) - Team: 2018 (seventh), 2022 (fourth)
Sven Michel (SUI) - Team: 2014 (eighth), 2022 (seventh)
Anna Hasselborg (SWE) - Team: 2018 (Gold), 2022 (Bronze)
Sara McManus (SWE) - Team: 2018 (Gold), 2022 (Bronze)
Sofia Scharback (SWE) - Team: 2018 (Gold), 2022 (Bronze)
Rasmus Wranaa (SWE) - Team: 2018 (Silver), 2022 (Gold)
Christoffer Sundgren (SWE) - Team: 2018 (Silver), 2022 (Gold)
Tabitha Peterson (USA) - Team: 2018 (eighth), 2022 (sixth)

CURLING OLYMPIANS CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE...

CURLING OLYMPIANS CONT.

THE FOLLOWING ATHLETES HAVE COMPETED AT THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES PRIOR TO MILANO CORTINA 2026.

Competed at one (1) Olympic Winter Games

Emma Miskew (CAN) - Team: 2018 (sixth)
Jocelyn Peterman (CAN) - Team: 2022 (fifth)
Brad Jacobs (CAN) - Team 2014 (Gold)
Brett Gallant (CAN) - Team: 2022 (Bronze)
Han Yu (CHN) - Team: 2022 (seventh)
Dong Ziqi (CHN) - Team: 2022 (seventh)
Xu Jingtao (CHN) - Team: 2022 (fifth)
Jasmin Holtermann (DEN) - Team: 2022 (ninth)
My Hollinger Larsen (DEN) - Team: 2022 (ninth)
Jennifer Dodds (GBR) - Team: 2022 (Gold), Mixed Doubles: 2022 (fourth)
Bruce Mouat (GBR) - Team: 2022 (Silver), Mixed Doubles: 2022 (fourth)
Grant Hardie (GBR) - Team: 2022 (Silver)
Bobby Lammie (GBR) - Team: 2022 (Silver)
Hammy McMillan (GBR) - Team: 2022 (Silver)
Kyle Waddell (GBR) - Team: 2018 (fifth)
Stefania Constintini (ITA) - Mixed Doubles: 2022 (Gold)
Sebastiano Arman (ITA) - Team: 2022 (ninth)
Mattia Giovanella (ITA) - Team: 2022 (ninth)
Onodera Kaho (JPN) - Team: 2014 (fifth)
Ohmiya Anna (JPN) - Team: 2010 (eighth)
Gim Eunji (KOR) - Team: 2014 (eighth)
Carole Howald (SUI) - Team: 2022 (fourth)
Pablo Lachat-Couchepin (SUI) - Team: 2022 (seventh)
Johanna Heldin (SWE) - Team: 2022 (Bronze)
Cory Thiesse (USA) - Team: 2018 (eighth)
Tara Peterson (USA) - Team: 2022 (sixth)
Aileen Geving (USA) - Team: 2018 (eighth)

OLYMPIC CURLING DEBUTS

THE FOLLOWING ATHLETES WILL MAKE THEIR OLYMPIC DEBUT AT THE MILANO CORTINA 2026 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES.

Tracy Fleury (CAN)
Sarah Wilkes (CAN)
Rachelle Brown (CAN)
Tyler Tardi (CAN)
Jiang Jiayi (CHN)
Su Tingyu (CHN)
Fei Xueqing (CHN)
Li Zhichao (CHN)
Wang Zhenhao (CHN)
Julie Zelingrova (CZE)
Vit Chabicovsky (CZE)
Lukas Kilma (CZE)
Marek Cernovsky (CZE)
Martin Jurik (CZE)
Lukas Klipa (CZE)
Radek Bohac (CZE)
Marie Kaldvee (EST)
Harri Lill (EST)
Rebecca Morrison (GBR)
Sophie Sinclair (GBR)
Sophie Jackson (GBR)
Fay Henderson (GBR)
Marc Muskatewitz (GER)
Benjamin Kapp (GER)
Felix Messenzechl (GER)
Johannes Scheuerl (GER)
Mario Trevisiol (GER)
Elena Mathias (ITA)
Marta Lo Deserto (ITA)
Giulia Zardini Lacedelli (ITA)
Rebecca Mariani (ITA)
Yoshimura Sayaka (JPN)
Kotani Yuna (JPN)
Kobayashi Mina (JPN)
Kim Minji (KOR)
Kim Suji (KOR)
Seol Yeeun (KOR)
Seol Yeji (KOR)
Jeong Yeongseok (KOR)
Magnus Ramsfjell (NOR)
Martin Sesaker (NOR)
Bendik Ramsfjell (NOR)
Gaute Nepstad (NOR)
Wilhelm Naess (NOR)
Yannick Schwaller (SUI)
Kim Schwaller (SUI)
Selina Witschonke (SUI)
Stefanie Berset (SUI)
Briar Schwaller-Huerlimann (SUI)
Yannick Schwaller (SUI)
Isabella Wranaa (SWE)
Simon Olofsson (SWE)
Taylor Anderson (USA)
Korey Dropkin (USA)
Daniel Caspar (USA)
Luc Violette (USA)
Ben Richardson (USA)
Aidan Oldenburg (USA)
Rich Ruohonen (USA)

PAST OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS

WOMEN

YEAR	HOST CITY	GOLD		SILVER		BRONZE	
		COUNTRY	TEAM	COUNTRY	TEAM	COUNTRY	TEAM
2022	BEIJING	GREAT BRITIAN	4. Eve MUIRHEAD (SKIP) 3. Vicky WRIGHT 2. Jennifer DODDS 1. Hailey DUFF A. Mili SMITH	JAPAN	4. FUJISAWA Satsuki (SKIP) 3. YOSHIDA Chinami 2. SUZUKI Yumi 1. YOSHIDA Yurika A. ISHIZAKI Kotomi	SWEDEN	4. Anna HASSELBORG (SKIP) 3. Sara McMANUS 2. Agnes KNOCHENHAUER 1. Sofia SCHARBACK A. Johanna HELDIN
2018	PYEONGCHANG	SWEDEN	4. Anna HASSELBORG (SKIP) 3. Sara McMANUS 2. Agnes KNOCHENHAUER 1. Sofia SCHARBACK (formerly Mabergs) A. Jennie WAHLIN	KOREA	4. KIM EunJung (SKIP) 3. KIM KyeongAe 2. KIM SeonYeong 1. KIM YeongMi A. KIM Chochi	JAPAN	4. FUJISAWA Satsuki (SKIP) 3. YOSHIDA Chinami 2. SUZUKI Yumi 1. YOSHIDA Yurika A. MOTOHASHI Mari
2014	SOCHI	CANADA	4. Jennifer Jones (SKIP) 3. Kaitlyn Lawes 2. Jill Officer 1. Dawn McEwen A. Kristin Wall	SWEDEN	4. Maria PRYTZ 3. Christina BERTRUP 2. Maria WENNERSTROEM 1. Margaret SIGFRIDSSON (SKIP) A. Agnes KNOCHENHAUER	GREAT BRITAIN	4. Eve MUIRHEAD (SKIP) 3. Anna SLOAN 2. Vicki ADAMS 1. Claire HAMILTON A. Lauren GRAY
2010	VANCOUVER	SWEDEN	4. Anette NORBERG (SKIP) 3. Eva LUND 2. Cathrine LINDAHL 1. Anna LE MOINE A. Kajsa Bergstrom	CANADA	4. Cheryl BERNARD (SKIP) 3. SUSAN O'CONNOR 2. Carolyn DARBYSHIRE 1. Cori BARTEL A. Kristie MOORE	CHINA	4. WANG Bingyu (SKIP) 3. LIU Yin 2. YUE Qingshuang 1. ZHOU Yan A. LIU Jinli
2006	TURIN	SWEDEN	4. Anette NORBERG (SKIP) 3. Eva LUND 2. Cathrine LINDAHL 1. Anna SVAARD A. Ulrika BERGMAN	SWITZERLAND	4. Mirjam OTT (SKIP) 3. Binia BEELI 2. Valeria SPALTY 1. Michele Moser A. Manuela KORMANN	CANADA	4. Shannon KLEIBRINK (SKIP) 3. Amy Nixon 2. Glenys BAKKER 1. Christine KESHEN A. Sandra JENKINS
2002	SALT LAKE	GREAT BRITIAN	4. Rhona MARTIN (SKIP) 3. Deborah KNOX 2. Fiona MACDONALD 1. Janice RANKIN A. Margaret MORTON	SWITZERLAND	4. Luzia EBNOTHER (SKIP) 3. Mirjam OTT 2. Tanya FEI 1. Laurence BIDAUD A. Nadia Roethlisberger	CANADA	4. Kelley LAW (SKIP) 3. Julie SKINNER 2. Georgina WHEATCROFT 1. Diane NELSON A. Cheryl NOBLE
1998	NAGANO	CANADA	4. Sandra SCHMIRLER (SKIP) 3. Jan BETKER 2. Joan MCCUSKER 1. Marcia GUDEREIT A. Atina FORD	DENMARK	4. Helena BLACH LAVRSEN (SKIP) 3. Margit PORTNER 2. Dorthe HOLME 1. Trine QVIST A. Jane BIDSTRUP	SWEDEN	4. Elisabet GUSTAFSON (SKIP) 3. Katarina NYBERG 2. Louise MARMONT 1. Elisabeth PERSSON A. Margaretha LINDAHL
*1992	ALBERTVILLE	GERMANY	Andrea SCHOPP	NORWAY	Dordi NORBY	CANADA	Julie SUTTON
*1988	CALGARY	CANADA	Linda MOORE	SWEDEN	Elisabeth HOGSTROM	NORWAY	Trine TRULSEN

*denotes demonstration sport

PAST OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS CONT.

MEN

YEAR	HOST CITY	GOLD		SILVER		BRONZE	
		COUNTRY	TEAM	COUNTRY	TEAM	COUNTRY	TEAM
2022	BEIJING	GREAT BRITIAN	4. Eve MUIRHEAD (SKIP) 3. Vicky WRIGHT 2. Jennifer DODDS 1. Hailey DUFF A. Mili SMITH	JAPAN	4. FUJISAWA Satsuki (SKIP) 3. YOSHIDA Chinami 2. SUZUKI Yumi 1. YOSHIDA Yurika A. ISHIZAKI Kotomi	SWEDEN	4. Anna HASSELBORG (SKIP) 3. Sara McMANUS 2. Agnes KNOCHENHAUER 1. Sofia SCHARBACK A. Johanna HELDIN
2018	PYEONGCHANG	SWEDEN	4. Anna HASSELBORG (SKIP) 3. Sara McMANUS 2. Agnes KNOCHENHAUER 1. Sofia SCHARBACK (formerly Mabergs) A. Jennie WAHLIN	KOREA	4. KIM EunJung (SKIP) 3. KIM KyeongAe 2. KIM SeonYeong 1. KIM YeongMi A. KIM Chochi	JAPAN	4. FUJISAWA Satsuki (SKIP) 3. YOSHIDA Chinami 2. SUZUKI Yumi 1. YOSHIDA Yurika A. MOTOHASHI Mari
2014	SOCHI	CANADA	4. Jennifer Jones (SKIP) 3. Kaitlyn Lawes 2. Jill Officer 1. Dawn McEwen A. Kristin Wall	SWEDEN	4. Maria PRYTZ 3. Christina BERTRUP 2. Maria WENNERSTROEM 1. Margaret SIGFRIDSSON (SKIP) A. Agnes KNOCHENHAUER	GREAT BRITAIN	4. Eve MUIRHEAD (SKIP) 3. Anna SLOAN 2. Vicki ADAMS 1. Claire HAMILTON A. Lauren GRAY
2010	VANCOUVER	SWEDEN	4. Anette NORBERG (SKIP) 3. Eva LUND 2. Cathrine LINDAHL 1. Anna LE MOINE A. Kajsa Bergstrom	CANADA	4. Cheryl BERNARD (SKIP) 3. SUSAN O'CONNOR 2. Carolyn DARBYSHIRE 1. Cori BARTEL A. Kristie MOORE	CHINA	4. WANG Bingyu (SKIP) 3. LIU Yin 2. YUE Qingshuang 1. ZHOU Yan A. LIU Jinli
2006	TURIN	SWEDEN	4. Anette NORBERG (SKIP) 3. Eva LUND 2. Cathrine LINDAHL 1. Anna SVAARD A. Ulrika BERGMAN	SWITZERLAND	4. Mirjam OTT (SKIP) 3. Binia BEELI 2. Valeria SPALTY 1. Michele Moser A. Manuela KORMANN	CANADA	4. Shannon KLEIBRINK (SKIP) 3. Amy Nixon 2. Glenys BAKKER 1. Christine KESHEN A. Sandra JENKINS
2002	SALT LAKE	GREAT BRITIAN	4. Rhona MARTIN (SKIP) 3. Deborah KNOX 2. Fiona MACDONALD 1. Janice RANKIN A. Margaret MORTON	SWITZERLAND	4. Luzia EBNOTHER (SKIP) 3. Mirjam OTT 2. Tanya FEI 1. Laurence BIDAUD A. Nadia Roethlisberger	CANADA	4. Kelley LAW (SKIP) 3. Julie SKINNER 2. Georgina WHEATCROFT 1. Diane NELSON A. Cheryl NOBLE
1998	NAGANO	CANADA	4. Sandra SCHMIRLER (SKIP) 3. Jan BETKER 2. Joan MCCUSKER 1. Marcia GUDEREIT A. Atina FORD	DENMARK	4. Helena BLACH LAVRSEN (SKIP) 3. Margit PORTNER 2. Dorthe HOLME 1. Trine QVIST A. Jane BIDSTRUP	SWEDEN	4. Elisabet GUSTAFSON (SKIP) 3. Katarina NYBERG 2. Louise MARMONT 1. Elisabeth PERSSON A. Margaretha LINDAHL
*1992	ALBERTVILLE	GERMANY	Andrea SCHOPP	NORWAY	Dordi NORBY	CANADA	Julie SUTTON
*1988	CALGARY	CANADA	Linda MOORE	SWEDEN	Elisabeth HOGSTROM	NORWAY	Trine TRULSEN

MIXED DOUBLES

YEAR	HOST CITY	GOLD		SILVER		BRONZE	
		COUNTRY	TEAM	COUNTRY	TEAM	COUNTRY	TEAM
2022	BEIJING	ITALY	STEFANIA CONSTANTINI AMOS MOSANER	NORWAY	KRISTIN SKASLIEN MAGNUS NEDREGOTTEN	SWEDEN	ISABELLA WRAANA RASMUS WRAANA
2018	PYEONGCHANG	CANADA	KAITLYN LAWES JOHN MORRIS	SWITZERLAND	JENNY PERRET MARTIN RIOS	NORWAY	KRISTIN SKASLIEN MAGNUS NEDREGOTTEN

MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

CURLING CANADA

Curling Canada (formerly Canadian Curling Association) is the national sport governing body responsible for the development, promotion and organisation of curling in Canada.

Curling Canada oversees and provides the comprehensive management of the Season of Champions event portfolio; develops and administers the Canadian Team Ranking System (CTRS) for Olympic qualification; and organises and operates the championship system for juniors (under 20), seniors (over 50), mixed, women, men, university and wheelchair.

<http://curling.ca>

CHINESE CURLING ASSOCIATION

The Chinese Curling Association joined World Curling in 2002.

The Chinese Curling Association hosted its first World Curling Championship in 2014, the CPT World Men's Curling Championship 2014, in Beijing. Then, the CPT World Women's Curling Championship was held in China for the first time in 2017, also in Beijing.

World Curling and Chinese Curling Association signed a Memorandum of Understanding in December 2016, to develop the sport in Asia, ahead of the 2022 Olympic Winter Games in Beijing.

Hosting the 2022 Olympic Winter Games had a significant impact on accelerating the development of curling in China and surging public interest in the sport.

www.sport.gov.cn

MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS CONT.

CZECH CURLING ASSOCIATION

The Czech Curling Association was founded in 1990 and joined World Curling the same year.

Czechia has over 3500 curlers who curl in six ice facilities in the country. 500 of those curlers are registered.

Czechia made their Olympic curling debut at the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games.

<http://curling.cz/>

DANISH CURLING ASSOCIATION

In the late 1960s a group of Scottish curling players reached out to a group of Danes who wanted to introduce the game in Denmark. The first curlers in Denmark were actually famous for something else other than the sport – they were famous actors: Dirch Passer and Ove Sprogø.

In 1971, the first Danish curling club was founded in Hvidovre, outside Copenhagen and in the same year the Danish Curling Association was founded and it joined World Curling.

Up until 1998, the Danish Curling Association had around 500 members. But in 1998, when Helena Blach Lavrsen and her team took silver at the Olympic Winter Games in Nagano, Japan, membership numbers rose to 1,000. Since then, the number has increased.

www.curling.dk/

ESTONIAN CURLING ASSOCIATION

The Estonian Curling Association was founded in 2002 (as The Estonian Curling Union ECL) and joined World Curling in 2003.

The association oversees national championships in multiple categories and hosts international events – most notably at the Tondiraba Ice Hall, a key venue for Estonian curling.

Estonia will make its debut in Olympic curling at the Milano Cortina 2026 Olympic Winter Games.

www.kurling.ee

MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS CONT.

GERMAN CURLING ASSOCIATION

The German Curling Association was founded in 1966 and became a World Curling Member Association in 1967.

Germany's curling system includes 16-18 member clubs across the country, contributing roughly 700-750 active players.

They have a notable competitive history, with the men's team recently securing gold at the 2024 Le Gruyere AOP European Championships.

[www.curling-dcv.de/](http://curling-dcv.de/)

SCOTTISH CURLING (GREAT BRITAIN ATHLETES)

The Royal Caledonian Curling Club (RCCC) – trading as Scottish Curling from January 2018 – is the mother club of the sport of curling worldwide and is the national governing body for curling in Scotland. It was established in 1838.

With approximately 12,500 members in over 640 clubs it is one of the largest governing bodies of sport in Scotland. There are still 22 curling rinks in Scotland and it's believed there are 18-20,000 active curlers in Scotland – 12,500 of those who the RCCC represent.

<http://scottishcurling.org>

ITALIAN ICE SPORTS FEDERATION

Curling was first recognised by the Italian Ice Sports Federation in 1953 and Italy has been a member of the World Curling since 1972.

According to the Italian Ice Sports Federation (FISG), which is the governing body responsible for curling in Italy, there are approximately 440 (260 men, 120 women, 60 wheelchair) in the country who curl in around ten ice sports facilities. Six of the facilities are dedicated to curling.

Curling's popularity in Italy has risen significantly in recent years thanks to the mixed doubles duo Stefania Constantini and Amos Mosaner who won Italy's ever Olympic curling medal (gold) at the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games.

www.fisg.it

MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS CONT.

JAPAN CURLING ASSOCIATION

The Japan Curling Association (JCA) was founded in 1984 and became a member of the World Curling Federation in 1985.

At present, there are over 10,000 curlers in Japan with 2,500 registered and more than 11 dedicated curling facilities where curling is played.

Interest in the sport grew following the participation of Japanese teams in the Olympic Winter Games Nagano 1998.

<http://curling.or.jp/>

KOREAN CURLING FEDERATION

The Korean Curling Federation joined the World Curling Federation in 1994.

Today, there are approximately 3,000 curlers in Korea. A third are junior curlers. At present, there are five curling facilities in Korea.

Curling is experiencing a surge of interest in the South Korea, particularly since the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games in PyeongChang.

<http://koreacurling.co.kr/>

NORWEGIAN CURLING ASSOCIATION

There are over 30 curling clubs in Norway and the Norwegian Curling Association counts almost 4,000 members. There is no doubt that the gold medal success of Pål Trulsen and his team at the Olympic Winter Games Salt Lake City 2002 has had an impact on the growth of the sport in the country.

In 2000, there were ten dedicated sheets of curling ice in Norway. Today, the country counts over 50 sheets of dedicated curling ice and curling is happening in other ice facilities across the country.

<http://curling.no/>

MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS CONT.

APPENDICES

SWISS CURLING ASSOCIATION

The Swiss Curling Association (SWISSCURLING) was established in 1942 and became a member of World Curling in 1966.

Today, SWISSCURLING counts over 150 clubs and over 10,000 registered curlers who curl at over 43 dedicated curling facilities and 20 open-air curling rinks as well as ice rinks across Switzerland.

In Switzerland there are about 11,000 curlers in about 43 curling halls. There is about 200 rinks – including open air rinks – throughout Switzerland.

<http://curling.ch>

SWEDISH CURLING ASSOCIATION

The Swedish Curling Association was formed in 1916 and joined the International Curling Federation in 1966. It was one of the founding members of the ICF that was to change its name to the World Curling Federation in 1990, and then to World Curling in 2024.

There are approximately 5,000 curlers in Sweden and they curl in 35 ice facilities throughout the country.

<http://curling.se>

UNITED STATES CURLING ASSOCIATION

The United States Curling Association (USCA) is the national governing body of the sport of curling in the United States.

As the national governing body for the sport of curling, the USCA is committed to sustained growth of the sport through competitive excellence. The USCA is a member of World Curling and the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Prior to reinstatement as an Olympic sport in 1998, curling had been a niche sport in the United States.

www.usacurl.org

APPENDIX I

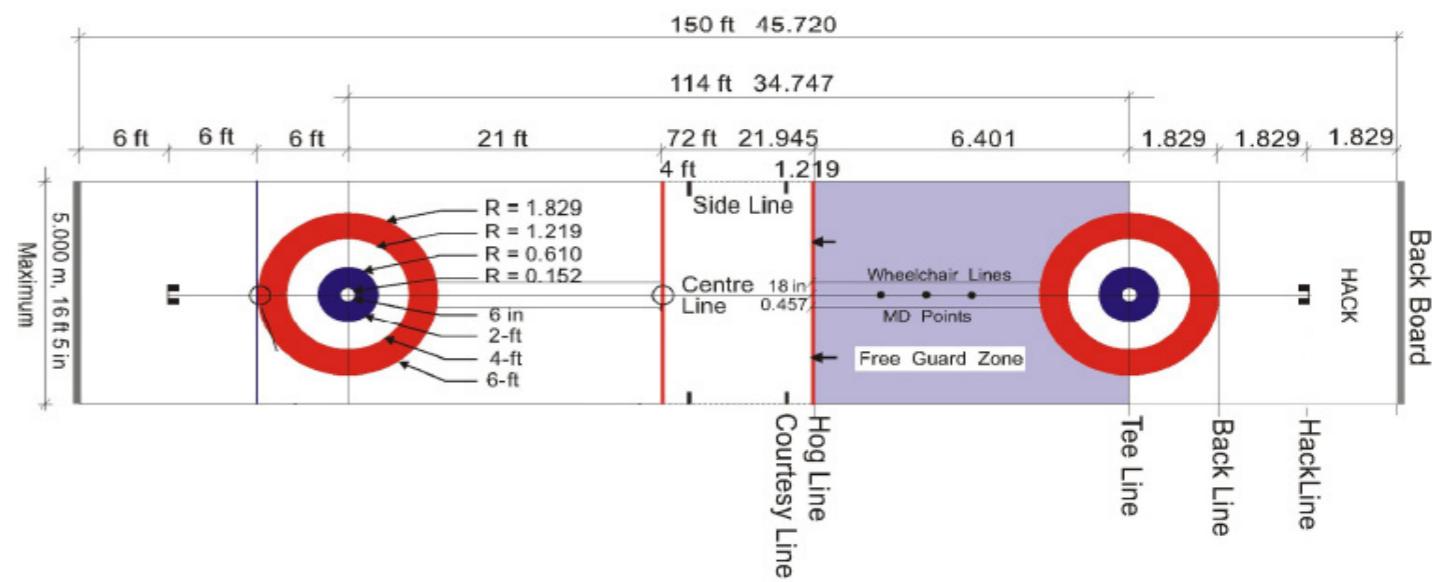
WHAT IS CURLING?

Curling is a team sport, played on ice where two teams take it in turns to slide stones made of granite towards a target. A team scores one point for each of its own stones located in or touching the target and that are closer to the centre than any stone of the opposite team.

ICE

Curling is played on a very long strip of specially prepared ice or a 'sheet' – as the curling playing surface/Field of Play is known.

A sheet of curling ice is over 45 metres long and a maximum of five metres wide. At each end of the sheet there are two circles that look like targets – known as the 'house'. Each house consists of four rings which help define which curling stones are closest to the centre or 'tee' (also known as the button) and how many points a team will score.



APPENDICES CONT.

EQUIPMENT

To play curling, you need curling stones. They are made of a special type of granite and weigh almost 20 kilos each. Curlers do not have their own stones – they are normally owned by a curling club or provided for a championship.

Each curler has their own brush (or broom) and a pair of special curling shoes with one sole that grips the ice and one slippery sole (slider) to be able to slide with a stone during delivery. A gripper is a removable rubber sole to protect the slider, keep it clean and allow the curler to grip with both feet on the ice.

GAME

Each team has eight stones to play – all with the same colour of handle. In a game of curling, the two teams take it in turn to deliver 16 stones from the 'hack' at one end of the sheet to the 'house' at the opposite end. Players must release the stone from their hand by the Hog Line for the stone to be considered 'in play'. When an 'end' (like an inning) is complete, the next end is played in the opposite direction. There are between eight and ten 'ends' in a game of curling. Points are awarded after each end for stones closest to the centre of the house. Only one team can score.

TEAM

A traditional curling team consists of four people: a Lead, Second, Third and Fourth. The Skip is the captain of the team and is usually the Fourth player. The Skip defines strategy and directs each player in the team on where to deliver a stone, how it should curl and how much weight (strength) to put behind the delivery. The Skip is positioned in the house and directs play until it is his/her turn to deliver their stones.

The Lead is the player who delivers the first two stones. The Second plays the third and fourth stones. The Third plays the fifth and sixth stones and the Skip usually plays the last two stones. At this point, one of the players designated as 'Vice-skip' directs the Skip's shots from the house after consultation with the Skip.

APPENDICES CONT.

CURL/TRAJECTORY

Do you know why this game is called curling? The reason is because stones 'curl' across the sheet of curling ice when in motion. During delivery, players will give a turn to the stone handle. For a right-handed person, an 'in-turn' will cause the stone to turn or curl clockwise and 'out-turn' will cause the stone to turn or curl anti-clockwise.

If you do not rotate the stone, it will begin to rotate by itself, in any direction, when in motion. This makes its direction and speed very unpredictable. By making the stone curl (applying rotation), players have more control over where their stone will end up.

SWEEPING

It may seem simple, but sweeping is one of the most complex parts of the game of curling. The idea of sweeping is not to clean the ice, but to gently warm the surface of the ice where the stone will glide across. In order to do this, you have to sweep the ice very fast and very hard. Sweeping can extend the path of the stone.

Good sweeping can make a stone move twothree metres further. Sweeping can also 'kill the curl' and make the trajectory of the stone straighter..

CURLING SHOTS

Basically, there are three types of curling shots – a guard, a draw and a take-out, but there are many variations of these shots. Guards are thrown to the front of the house, to the Free Guard Zone to protect stones in the house. Draws are shots that are delivered to reach the house and keep the stone in play. Take-outs are shots that remove stones from play.

WHY ALL THE NOISE?

One of the strangest things for people who have never seen curling before is the shouting. Often, you may hear them shout "HURRY! HARD!" In curling, everyone seems to shout!

For example, Skips often shout at their teammates to sweep and Sweepers may shout that the stone is going too fast and there is no need to sweep and so on. Because of the length of the sheet of curling ice (over 45 metres), curlers often shout to communicate with other members of their team. But, there are teams that do not shout and use a series of hand signals that have been developed for the game instead.

APPENDICES CONT.

HOW DO YOU WORK OUT THE SCORE?

After all, 16 stones have been delivered to the opposite end of the sheet, the players themselves calculate the score. To find out who gets the points, players decide which stone is closest to the centre of the house. A team can win several points if they have multiple stones closer to the 'button' than their opponent's nearest stone.

SOME FINER DETAILS

Before a game of curling begins, teams decide who will have what is called the 'Hammer' or 'Last Stone Advantage'. (Shown by an * on the sample line score below). This can be done by a coin toss, but in championship curling this is decided by a 'draw to the tee/button' with each team delivering a stone as close as possible to the centre of the house and the distance from the stone to the centre being measured – this process is called the 'Last Stone Draw' or 'LSD'. If a team has the hammer/last stone advantage, it means they can deliver the final stone of an end and have an advantage to score at least one point and potentially win that end. When a team scores, they lose the hammer/last stone advantage and it passes to the opposing team for the next end.

Teams generally try to take more than a single point and will therefore sometimes 'blank' an end (ensure that no stones are lying in the house). They keep the hammer/last stone advantage for the next end if they do this.

END	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL
Team 1	2	0	3	1	0	0	1	X		*	7
Team 2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	X			3

In this sample eight-end game: Team 1 had hammer () to start and scored two points in the first end. Team 2 took a single point in the second end. T1 took three points in the third and 'stole' a single point from their opponents who had hammer in the fourth end. T2 'blanked' the fifth end and kept the hammer to take two points in the sixth end. T1 took one point in the seventh end. Either the teams 'shook hands' to conclude the game at the end of the seventh end or they may have continued into the eighth end until T2 had to concede the game because they did not have enough stones left to play to either tie-up the score or win. (This explains the Xs on eighth end score).*

APPENDICES CONT.

HOW LONG DOES A GAME LAST?

An average game of championship curling consists of ten ends and lasts about 2.5-3 hours. Teams are given 38 minutes of Thinking Time each. If, after ten ends, the game is tied then an 'extra-end' is played and four minutes and 30 seconds of Thinking Time is added.

IS CURLING REALLY A SPORT?

During a game of curling, players are constantly moving up and down the sheet of curling ice. The Lead and Second players can cover over five kilometres of distance in a ten-end game. It is even more difficult considering players must keep their balance on a very slippery ice surface. Sweeping requires a lot of physical energy as well. Studies have shown that curlers can burn between 800-1800 calories during a game. To understand just how physically demanding this sport can be, consider that during a World Curling Championship one team plays up to 12 games in the round-robin. For competing teams, it means two games of curling totalling up to seven hours on the ice per day.

APPENDICES CONT.

APPENDIX II

WHAT IS MIXED DOUBLES CURLING?

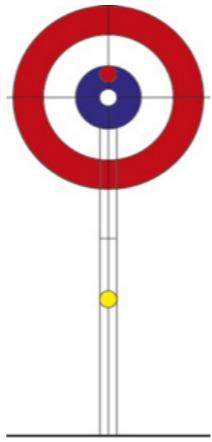
Mixed doubles is a dynamic form of curling, where it is all about stone positioning, a lot of play to the four-foot circle and a lot about angles. It is a faster version of curling that only requires two players on each team.

Mixed doubles curling made its debut on the Olympic Winter Games programme at the games in PyeongChang, Republic of Korea, in 2018.

RULES OF MIXED DOUBLES CURLING

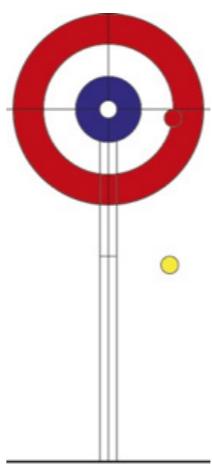
Mixed Doubles is played by two players. One male and one female on each team. Both teams play five stones each and start every end with one stone that has been pre-placed, so the maximum amount of points in each end is six.

In most ends, the pre-placed stones, will be positioned so that the team with last stone advantage (hammer) will start the end with one stone at the back of the four-foot circle. The team without the last stone advantage, will start with a centre guard.



There is also a 'Power Play'. This means that both teams have the right to use a 'Power Play' once in every game, in an end where they have last stone advantage.

When a 'Power Play' is being used, the pre-placed stones will be moved out to one of the sides, and placed as a corner guard and a stone behind it, with the back of the stone against the tee line.



APPENDICES CONT.

IMPORTANT RULES TO REMEMBER IN MIXED DOUBLES CURLING

- The first take-out is allowed with the fourth stone played in each end.
- Before that, teams are not allowed to hit either their opponents or their own stones out of play.
- If an end is blanked (neither team scores), the team that delivered the first stone in that end shall have the decision on placement in the next end.
- Teams have 22 minutes of thinking time each
- Games are eight ends long, with an extra end played to break ties.

PLAYING POSITIONS

There are two positions in mixed doubles:

- One player plays stones one and five
- The other player plays stones two, three and four.
- Both players are allowed to switch playing positions in-between ends.
- Both players can sweep
- Having a player holding the broom at the other end is optional.

APPENDICES CONT.

A NEW FORM OF CURLING WITH NEW CHALLENGES, POSSIBILITIES AND RULES

In June 2015, mixed doubles curling was approved by the International Olympic Committee as new medal discipline for the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018, with Canada's Kaitlyn Lawes and John Morris winning the inaugural gold medals.

At the World Curling Congress in Belgrade, Serbia, in September 2015, a new set of rules were voted on and accepted for mixed doubles curling.

They are:

1. The pre-placed stone, that used to be placed behind the centre of the button, is now moved to the back of the four-foot circle. It is placed so that the back of the stone is in line with the back of the four-foot circle.
2. The other big change is the possibility to use 'Power Play'. This means that each team, at one time during the game when they have last stone advantage, can chose to have the pre-placed stones moved out to the side. The stone in the house will be placed so the back of the stone is in line with the tee line and between the eight foot and the 12-foot circle. The guard is placed so the stone in the house is fully buried when viewed from the hack. The team with last stone advantage will choose if they want to have the 'Power Play' to the left or the right-hand side of the sheet. 'Power Play' cannot be used in extra ends.
3. Another new rule, is that the skip or player holding the broom, no longer needs to stand behind the hog line at the scoring end. Teams can now choose to have a sweeper instead of a "skip".