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<h4>Understanding Ski Jumping: An Overview</h4>
<p>Ski jumping is a thrilling winter sport where athletes descend a steep ramp at high speeds, leap into the air, and aim to land the longest jump possible before gliding to the finish line. But how are these impressive feats measured and scored?</p>
<h4>The Measurement of Ski Jumps: K-Point and Beyond</h4>
<p>In ski jumping competitions, judges measure jumps from the takeoff to a reference point called the "K-point," which indicates the assessment location for the distance covered by the athlete. The following table illustrates the relationship between jump distance (in meters), K-point, and maximum landing point:</p>
<table border="1">
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance (m)</th>
<th>K-Point</th>
<th>Max. Landing Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<h4>Scoring Ski Jumping: Judges' Criteria</h4>
<p>Judges evaluate ski jumps based on three primary factors:</p>

Distance: Generally, longer jumps are rewarded over shorter ones during the initial take-off and landing.
Style: Athletic posture and alignment throughout the jump are assessed for the overall style score.
Wind Conditions: Wind and weather impact