



Definitions for Week 10

ALL 8 SPIN THE TOP: Starting formation – wrong way thar, right and left grand circle, or thar star. If started from a thar, the handholds forming the center star are released as each center dancer and the adjacent outside dancer arm turn one half (180°). The new centers now star three quarters (walking forward), while the new outsides move forward one quarter around the perimeter of the circle to join hands with the same person again in a thar star formation. If started from a right and left grand circle, facing dancers step forward to join right hands and then complete the call as above.

EXPLODE AND (ANYTHING): Starting formation – any four-dancer ocean wave. Everyone releases handholds, steps forward and turns one quarter (90°) in to face the adjacent dancer, and does the (Anything) call (e.g., right and left thru, star thru, etc.).

EXPLODE THE WAVE: Starting formation – any four-dancer ocean wave. Explode and right pull by.

LINEAR CYCLE: Starting formation – four-dancer ocean wave. The ends and adjacent centers hinge. Those facing out fold behind those facing in and all dancers move forward in a double pass thru action. (If the original wave was left-handed, pass left shoulders.) Peel right to end as facing couples (peel left if the original wave was left-handed).

PEEL OFF: Starting formation – one couple following another, box circulate or Z formation. Each lead dancer turns away from the center of the starting formation, walks in a semi-circle and steps forward to become an end dancer of the new line. Meanwhile, each trailing dancer steps forward and does a U turn back, turning away from the center of the starting formation to become the center dancer of the new line.

RELAY THE DEUCEY: Starting formation – parallel ocean waves. Each end and the adjacent center dancer turn one-half (180°). The new centers of each ocean wave turn three-quarters (270°), while the others half circulate, forming a six-person wave and two lonesome dancers. The wave of six, working as 3 pairs, turns $1/2$, while the others half circulate. In the wave, the center 4 turn $1/2$, while the other four dancers half circulate. The wave of 6, again working as 3 pairs, turns $1/2$, while the others half circulate. Finally, the center 4 of the wave turn $3/4$ (becoming the centers of the new waves), while the outside 4 half circulate to become the ends of the final waves.