

February 24, 2015	8 th Day on Snow
Objective: Ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skiers can perform the “Introductory” BKL skills (see pages 3-4 and III below) • Skiers are introduced to “Intermediate” BKL skills • Finalize a group name by the end of practice. 	Format: 6 groups, with 2-3 coaches/group
<p>I. Sign-in & warm-up</p> <p>II. Gather group and introduce practice goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce coaches and have students call out their names • Share objective and plan: <i>Review introductory concepts, ski with games...</i> <p>III. Skill Assessment (Practice 8 Introductory level skills in the following stations) Use checklist to assess introductory skills for each student (N=not attempted, P=practicing, A=accomplished). Where possible, perform as part of a game.)</p> <p>Introductory BKL Skills</p> <p>Flat terrain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ready position (“basic athletic position”) (<i>Remember the gorilla or soccer goalie</i>) 2. Falling and rising 3. Star turn, keeping (a) the tails of skis together, and (b) the tips of skis together 4. Diagonal stride <p>Gradual slope/small hill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Side stepping (up a hill) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>If difficulty, cue to build a staircase by creating little steps in the side of hill</i> 6. Herringbone (small hill) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>If difficulty, have skier look at the line that their skis make when they push into the hill, they should make thin pencil lines, not thick marker lines.</i> 7. Free glide (small hill) – <i>This should be done in the ready position, tucking is an intermediate level skill.</i> 8. Snowplow braking - <i>This refers to slowing down, not coming to a full stop. Stopping is an intermediate level skill.</i> <p>Games for Assessing Introductory Skills</p> <p>Simon Says: Kids stand in line, coach about 50 yards away and call for: ready position (<i>skill 1</i>), Fall down/get up (<i>skill 2</i>); 360 turn around (star turns from tails and tips) (<i>skill 4</i>); ski forward (<i>diagonal stride, skill 5</i>). Kids try to get to coach.</p> <p>Motor Vehicle Inspection Station: Place two ski poles wide apart midway down the hill. Descend to this point in a gliding wedge (snowplow braking – <i>skill 8</i>) and have the class yell “BRAKES!”. Do the shortest stopping distance you can. Practice returning to the top of the hill in a herringbone (<i>skill 6</i>) and in a side step (<i>skill 5</i>). Finish by having them do a free glide down the hill (<i>skill 7</i>).</p>	<p>Check-in</p> <p>10 minutes ~3:30-3:40</p> <p>20 minutes ~3:40-4:00</p> <p>Coach resource: <i>“Ford Sayre BKL 1-day Program Skills” document</i></p>
<p>IV. Relaxed ski, with stops for ski games</p> <p>Go on a relaxed ski to some new terrain. Stop occasionally to add a game – play as many or as few games as your skiers like.</p> <p>SKI GAMES: <i>A game to play in an area big enough to make a circle....</i></p> <p>Samurai Swordsman: 5 minutes No poles for this game. Form a large circle with all skis facing center and adequate space between each child/adult. The Samurai stands in the middle with a pole and pretends it is her sword. Game begins with all players bowing to Samurai. If the Samurai swings sword up high, the people in the circle must</p>	<p>40 minutes ~4:00-4:40</p>

jump in place, if the Samurai swings the sword down low, the players must tuck, if the Samurai jabs the sword forward, the players must side-step. The key to the game is to keep it moving. **Before you play, have group practice jumping, tucking, and side-stepping.

Games to play on a gradual slope...

1) Round the peg: This game is designed to teach quick turning ability and a quick transition to uphill skiing. Place a pole or peg in the snow in the middle of a gently sloping downhill. Line kids up at top of hill. Kids ski down, turn as quickly and tightly as possible around the peg, and quickly return to group. Try timing the group to see how long it takes for everyone to finish. Can they beat their first time? Note that they will want to go fast but they need to be in control enough to make the turn.

2) Race Cars: No poles for this. Kids kneel on skis and “ski” downhill steering with hands on ski tips. Give them different ways to come back up the hill – herringbone (duck walk, & running duck walk), side step...

3) The Squeeze: Set two poles side by side to create a gate so the skiers can ski straight between them. Have the kids ski down the hill and squeeze through the pole gate. The kids will have to ski, pizza wedge (snowplow brake) to slow down enough to get through the gate, straighten their skis enough to go through and then wedge enough to slow down again. The poles for the gate should be close enough to challenge the kids to control their speed through the gate. Consider making two gates, or putting a pole at the bottom where they have to stop.

Games to play on a straight, flat stretch...

1) Furthest on one ski: No poles for this. This is designed to work on balance. Pick a tracked flat section (or SLIGHT downhill slope). You can decide whether or not to have the group take off one ski or balance on one ski with the other still on. Line up skiers and have them ski as fast as possible to a mark and then try to glide on one ski as far as they can. This is similar to ski scootering with the additional challenge of trying to extend a glide. Mark the spot of the furthest glide. Can anyone beat it?

2) Rabbit's Tail: One skier wears a long tail tucked into the back of her pants (we will bring a few) Give the rabbit a reasonable head start and then have the others try to capture the rabbit's tail.

V. Full Group Game *Let's bring all K/1s together to play a big game of sharks and minnows. (We may need to break into 2 groups)*

- **Sharks and minnows:** Minnows line up on the “beach” and one shark is in the “ocean”. When the shark yells “minnows!” all the minnows have to ski across the sea to the beach on the other side. The beaches are safety zones. If a minnow is tagged he becomes a shark, too. Continue the game as more and more minnows turn into sharks until only one minnow is left.

15 minutes
~4:40-4:55








VI. Hot Chocolate & Sign-out

- At check-out area, have children remove their skis and stick them in the snow. Bring them to the hot chocolate table to get a cup of hot chocolate, then return to their skis. Keep skiers with you until guardian arrives. Remind guardian to sign-out at the K/1 sign.

4:55-5:00
Sign-out

Ford Sayre BKL One-Day Program Skills (*DRAFT*)

Introductory			
			
Ready position	Falling & rising	Side stepping up hill	Star turn
			
Diagonal stride <i>Shuffle</i>	Herringbone <i>Small hill</i>	Free glide <i>Small hill</i>	Snowplow braking
Put skis on & Take them off	Put poles on & Take them off		

Intermediate			
			
Diagonal stride <i>Glide</i>	Double poling	Herringbone <i>Large hill</i>	Free glide <i>Large hill</i>
			
Snowplow stop	Snowplow turn	Downhill tuck	

Advanced skills: Advanced skills may be taught to skiers who demonstrate competency on the above skills, and may include: One-step double-poling, step-turns, transitioning between techniques, etc.

Introductory Skills Definitions (Learned without poles)

Ready Position: The skier stands on flat terrain with arms slightly forward and to the side for balance. Skis are kept parallel. The body is upright, but relaxed. Knees and ankles are relaxed & slightly bent.

Falling and Rising: The skier glides down the hill without poles, and falls to the side and back in a sitting motion. Skis and legs are kept together. Skis are brought together, side by side and under the body, on the downhill side of the body and perpendicular to the fall line (the path a ball would take if it rolled down the hill). The skier moves on to his/her hands and knees, edges the skis and stands up with minimal or no assistance.

Side Stepping: Skier stands on the flat of a packed, gentle slope with skis perpendicular to the fall line. Arms and hands are forward and to the side for balance. The skier places his/her weight on the downhill ski and then lifts the uphill ski placing it 10-20 cm uphill from original position. The downhill ski is then placed beside the uphill ski. Skis are kept parallel.

Star Turn: This technique should be practiced and assessed on packed, flat terrain. The skier stands relaxed in the Ready Position, with skis parallel and arms away from the body for balance. The skier places his/her weight on the left ski. The skier then lifts up the right knee and places the right ski back down with the tips about 20-30 cm apart, keeping the tails together. The skis form a "pizza slice." The left ski is then moved parallel to the right ski. This is repeated until a full circle is completed. Repeat in the opposite direction. On flat terrain, and packed snow, the skier can repeat the above points, but keeping the tips together and positioning the tails 20-30 cm apart.

Diagonal Stride: In the progression of the Diagonal Stride, this step is called the "running step." It is practiced and assessed on flat terrain with set tracks. The skier slides his/her skis down the track, "walking" down the track on the balls of the feet with some ankle and knee bend. There is some glide onto the forward ski as the skier pushes off. There is a "jogging-like" action on the balls of the feet, with glide onto the forward ski. After the skier's weight is shifted to the gliding ski, the pushing ski momentarily comes off the snow at the end of the push. Arms swing comfortably.

Herringbone: The skier steps up a gentle slope, alternating arms and legs. Tips are kept quite wide apart (in a "V" shape). Arms swing comfortably.

Free Glide: This technique should be practiced on a gentle downhill slope that is packed but not too hard or icy. The skier starts at the top of the hill in the Ready Position; the body is generally upright, knees and ankles are relaxed and slightly bent. Hands are kept forward. Skis are kept parallel.

Snowplow Braking: The skier makes a wedge by spreading the tails of the skis apart (the tips come together). The skier controls speed by adjusting the size of the wedge and edging the skis. The pressure (braking) on each ski is fairly equal with minimal turning to one side. The skier maintains the upper body in the Ready Position.

Intermediate Skills Definitions (Typically learned with poles)

Diagonal Stride – Gliding Step: In the progression of the Diagonal Stride this step is called the "gliding step." Some glide occurs with each stride. The skier lifts the skis off the snow when kicking; there is a weight transfer about 50% of the time, and the recovery foot lands beside or in front of glide foot. Poles are not yet used for propulsion, but arms move in an alternating pendulum arm action. The body is mainly upright in the Ready Position.

Herringbone: Skier steps up a moderate slope, alternating arms and legs. Tips are kept quite wide apart (in a "V" shape). The inside edge of each ski is angled into the snow to eliminate slipping. Arms swing comfortably. Pole tips are planted behind and to the side of the feet, and hands are just below shoulder height. There is good weight transfer from ski to ski.

Double Poling: The skier pushes down the track using only the upper body. The skier reaches his/her hands forward to plant the poles. The pole tips do not come ahead of the pole handles when they are being planted. The upper body flexes at the waist just after the poles are planted to provide additional propulsion. The upper body movement is completed by extending the arms to the rear. The legs remain fairly straight, but not rigid, through all phases of the movement.

Free Glide: Follow the steps outlined above, but this time the pole handles should be down in front of the body with the tips angled behind, so that the pole shaft is generally angled down and backward without dragging on the snow.

Snowplow Stop: The skier moves down the hill showing a good wedge and keeping the ski tips together. By applying equal pressure on the inside edges of the skis (rolling inward with the ankles) the skier is able to safely reduce speed to a full stop. At this level the skier may require some assistance.

Snowplow Turn: The skier starts down the hill in a proper Snowplow position. Weight is applied unequally to the skis, so most of the body weight is placed on the right ski and the ankle is rolled inwards. This will cause the right ski to start to move perpendicular to the fall-line. The skier continues to face down the hill. After the skis turn to the left, the skier unweights the right ski and transfers the weight mainly to the left ski, while rolling the left ankle inward. The skier should be able to complete two successful turns.

Downhill tuck: In a low tuck the upper body is bent to a horizontal position, and knees and ankles are bent so the thighs are parallel to snow. In a "high" tuck the knees and ankles are only slightly bent. Poles are held under the arms and tightly against the body. The skier can safely descend a medium hill in a low or high tuck.