Telemark Certification Skiing Standards 2011

	● Level I –Beginner Zone	Level II –Intermediate Zone	♦ Level III –Advanced Zone
	The candidate is able to	and the candidate is able to	and the candidate is able to
Balance & Stance	 Maintain lateral and fore-aft balance with hips between feet throughout the entire turn 	■ Maintain lateral and fore-aft balance with hips between the feet throughout the turn and turn transitions	◆ Maintain lateral and fore-aft balance with hips between the feet through turn transitions in all terrain and snow conditions
	• Weight the whole front foot and ball of the back foot (Tele) and over both feet (alpine)	Regain balance in minor situations in which balance is compromised	◆ Utilize fine motor adjustments to anticipate ski reaction and create balance adjustments, minimizing the interruption of
	• Round the lower back slightly, keep elbows in front of the spine and look ahead	Adjust visual focus further ahead with increasing speed	rhythm and flow ◆ Employ any skill with either leg at any point during the turn
Lead Change	• Blend lead change movements with edge release movements	Perform a lead change with edge change at the same time	◆ Blend simultaneous lead change and edge change with rotary and pressuring movements
	• Perform a lead change that allows the skier to edge, turn and pressure both feet effectively	■ Perform a lead change with continuous motion from one telemark stance to another	◆ Vary lead change and timing to adapt to changing terrain and conditions
Edging Movements	• Show tipping of the skis starting from the feet to match edge angles in the finish phase of the turn	 Continue tipping of the skis starting from the feet while engaging the new edges simultaneously, with matching edge angles during the shaping phase Utilize the ski design as a component of 	◆ Demonstrate progressive tipping of the skis from the feet up while simultaneously engaging both edges in the initiation phase
	• Demonstrate the use of ski design		◆ Utilize ski design as the major component controlling turn shape in most conditions in most situations
		turn shape and speed controlMove the center of mass inside the turn in the shaping phase	◆ Move the center of mass inside the turn in the initiation phase
Rotary	• Turn both feet to assist in turn initiation and shaping	■ Make rotational movements of the lower body complement edging and pressuring relationships to assist edge engagement and direction change	◆ Use rotational movements of the lower body in conjunction with edging and pressure control movements through the
	• Maintain a parallel relationship with the skis in the finish phase of		turn unless required by terrain or task
	the turn	 Maintain a parallel relationship with the skis throughout the shaping and finish phases of the turn 	◆ Maintain a parallel relationship with the skis and consistent width track throughout the turn and turn transitions
Pressure Control	• Demonstrate flexion and extension movements during the finishing phase of the turn	 Manage pressure via flexion and extension to enhance turn shaping through minor terrain variations with minimal 	◆ Actively manage pressure and turn forces throughout the turn and through turn transitions while maintaining turn shape and accuracy
	• Maintain pressure on both feet through the shaping phase	 Pressure both feet throughout the turn in order to maintain ski-snow contact with both skis in intermediate terrain 	 Regulate pressure distribution between both feet throughout the turn in all conditions Maintain ski-snow contact unless tactics/conditions demand otherwise
Refer to the Nordic Technical Manual (2005) under Visual Cues for Effective Telemark Skiing for further detail on technique			

Refer to the Nordic Technical Manual (2005) under Visual Cues for Effective Telemark Skiing for further detail on technique

Telemark Certification Teaching Standards 2011

■ Level I –Beginner Zone

Level II – Intermediate Zone
and the candidate is able to...

◆ Level III –Advanced Zone

The candidate is able to...

and the candidate is able to...

Awareness, Understanding and Knowledge

- Understand the coach/student relationship and how to develop trust between them
- Consider and address safety concerns as students move beyond the Beginner/Novice zone learning environment
- Understand and identify the components of the learning process, and relate these concepts to individual learning styles and preferences
- Understand the importance of options in lesson plans based upon the mental, emotional, and physical needs (development) of individual students
- Illustrate the components of effective feedback in the learning environment
- the learning environment and discuss how to incorporate them into lessons that will create memorable experiences

• Recall the components of

- Identify the components of good teaching
- Categorize teaching, skiing, and guest service principles of ATS, relative to Beginner/Novice zone students
- Understand student needs of specific groups (i.e., adults, children, women, seniors, beginners, etc.)
- List considerations for managing the learning environment for children at different stages of development

- Accurately distinguish "What is happening?" with regard to movement analysis
- Formulate lesson plan options for a variety of student needs

- ◆ Consider safety concerns as students move beyond the intermediate zone learning environment
- ◆ Make specific lesson plan decisions based upon accurate interpretation of student behavior and performance
- ◆ Adjust the depth and pacing of information and feedback to address the needs, motivation, and interest level of the students
- ◆ Address a variety of learning styles and utilize various feedback systems to facilitate an experiential learning environment
- ◆ Identify the elements of multiple intelligence theory and relate these concepts to sensory preferences in communication and information exchange
- ♦ Describe, in depth, the skier services and activities available at one's home area as well as within the ski industry
- ♦ Display a strong ability to answer the "How do I get there?" question regarding movement analysis
- ◆ Display an in-depth understanding of cause-and-effect relationships relative to skill references and specific movement issues
- ◆ Create unique lesson plans through a strong understanding of people and ski technique

■ Level I –Beginner Zone

The candidate is able to...

Level II –Intermediate Zone

and the candidate is able to...

◆ Level III –Advanced Zone

and the candidate is able to...

Application

- Teach the public through the beginner/novice zone
- Demonstrate an ability to develop a relationship of trust between teacher and students
- Identify learning styles and preferences and cite examples of how to use them in a lesson

- Recognize the *stepping stones* concept and identify a pathway to learning based on the needs of students specific to the instructors home area
- Handle a class based on group energy level, conditions, safety, and lesson content
- Predict and meet the needs of specific groups (i.e., children, seniors, men)

■ Teach the skiing public through the intermediate zone

- Identify the personality traits and learning preferences of students, and make broad adjustments in lesson plans and delivery to accommodate those traits/preferences
- Work with ranges of student performance and personalities within a group; maintain group cohesiveness and a personal, emotional attachment with students and the learning environment
- Make technical lesson content decisions based upon both movement analysis observations and student desires and needs; applying the *stepping stones* concept beyond the beginner/novice zone
- Demonstrate an effective balance between the amount of information and the amount of practice time; display an effective use of teaching activities
- Develop accurate lesson plan options that tailor lesson situations to individual needs and goals

◆ Teach the skiing public through the advanced zone

- ◆ Account for the mental, emotional, social, and physical cues encountered with students in most lesson situations
- ◆ Creatively utilize the conditions of the day to ensure safety and create unique experiences for students

- ◆ Make technical lesson content decisions based upon specific movement analysis observations, as well as nonmovement factors (mental, emotional, physical)
- ◆ Demonstrate an ability to encourage students to become responsible for their own learning
- ◆ Lessons are characterized by a continuously developing lesson plan based on observations and the development and adjustment of guest goals; rather than a preconceived lesson plan based upon initial perceptions

Telemark Certification Professional Knowledge Standards 2011

■ Level I –Beginner Zone

Level II – Intermediate Zone

♦ Level III –Advanced Zone

The candidate is able to...

and the candidate is able to...

and the candidate is able to...

Terminology

- Define and explain basic skiing terminology as described in the *Nordic Technical Manual*
- Define and explain basic terminology as described in the *Core Concepts* Manual
- Define and understand terminology as described in the *Nordic Technical Manual*
- Relate skiing terminology to students in simple language; communicating what, why, and how the terms and concepts apply to individual students
- ◆ Demonstrate a strong understanding of industry-wide terminology
- ◆ Display an ability to compare and contrast various types of information regarding skiing and ski teaching from a variety of resources
- ◆ Demonstrate the ability to describe translate most skiing without jargon

Equipment

- Identify equipment needs for skiers through the Beginner/Novice zone
- Categorize the basic options and benefits of modern ski designs
- Identify common equipment safety issues
- Describe changing equipment needs as students move through the beginner/novice zone and intermediate ability zones
- Understand the options, solutions, and benefits modern designs provide; provide general equipment selection guidance
- Understand and convey the intended benefits of equipment design
- ♦ Describe changing equipment needs as skiers move through the intermediate and advanced ability zones
- ◆ Tailor lesson plans to fit student equipment capabilities
- ◆ Serve as an industry ambassador, shop liaison, and general authority for equipment questions and advice

Skills Concept

- Discuss the role of balance relative to the other skill categories and movements
- Identify effective movements and skill development through the beginner/novice zone
- Understand the concept of skill blending, and identify how different skill blends create different outcomes regarding ski performance for a beginner/novice zone skier
- Teach a traditional skill blend for beginner/novice zone skiers (*wedge to telemark stepping stones*)
- Develop beginner/novice zone skiers along a track to telemark skiing that is not based on the foundation of a wedge (*parallel to telemark* or *direct to telemark stepping stones*)
- Create an activity list for each skill category

- Understand the connections between movements and skills, and how changes in movements affects the blending of skills
- Understand the application of the *skills concept* to ski performance and of movement patterns to ski-snow interaction
- Understand how various skill blends are applied to specific Intermediate zone skiing situations relative to terrain, conditions, and desired student outcome
- Utilize specific activities to target specific skill development

- ◆ Understand appropriate application of the skills concept (as a tool to communicate, organize and assist the teaching of movements)
- ◆ Understand and utilize the controlling elements of skiing movements (duration, intensity, rate, and timing) relative to skill blending
- ◆ Apply skill blending to tactical choices in a variety of conditions

Telemark Certification Professional Knowledge Standards 2011

■ Level I –Beginner Zone

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◆ Level III –Advanced Zone

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Movement Analysis

- Recognize general movement patterns relative to skill categories in beginner/novice zone skiers
- Identify desired skill and movement outcomes in various types of beginner/novice zone skiing including beginner telemark, parallel and wedge turn progressions
- List exercises and tasks that address a student's needs, the equipment being used, terrain options, etc.

- Describe the forces acting on a skier in a turn; relate how a skier uses muscular effort and movements to manage these forces
- Understand the visual cues of effective telemark skiing relative to Intermediate zone applications
- Understand cause-and-effect relationships between movements and resultant ski performance in intermediate zone skiing situations
- Consider non-performance factors such as age, past experience, conditioning etc., when analyzing the ability of students
- Communicate movement analysis information to students in simple, positive language

- ◆ Incorporate all aspects of studentteacher communication as a part of movement analysis, utilizing personality traits such as motivation and emotion in addition to actual skiing performance
- ◆ Understand the *visual cues of effective telemark skiing* relative to Advanced zone skiing applications
- ♦ Understand cause-and-effect relationships and resultant ski performance in advanced zone skiing situations
- ♦ Utilize informal movement analysis (in addition to formal situations) to constantly monitor all aspect of movement and movement patterns as an ongoing process throughout a lesson
- ◆ Evaluate the effectiveness and performance of practice activities, and continuously adjust lesson plans accordingly

Personal Mastery

- Identify and develop a vision for personal growth as a snowsports teacher
- Understand the pathways for personal and professional growth by identifying the resources available both inside and outside of PSIA-AASI
- Plan short- and long-range schedules for training and certification goals

- Include resort-wide interests in all lesson situations, addressing student needs beyond learning to ski
- Demonstrate an ability to handle internal and external conflict resolution
- Demonstrate an ability to interact in resort areas outside of the lesson environment
- ◆ Seek outside education options to promote a broad understanding of the sport
- ◆ Seek involvement in helping less experienced teachers