

Avalanche Beacon Parks: Skill Development and Team Coordination in a Technological Training Ground

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THE MESSAGE

Technological training grounds are specially crafted physical settings augmented with technology



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They simulate particular contexts and emergency situations



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Technological training grounds can stimulate amateur practice in context



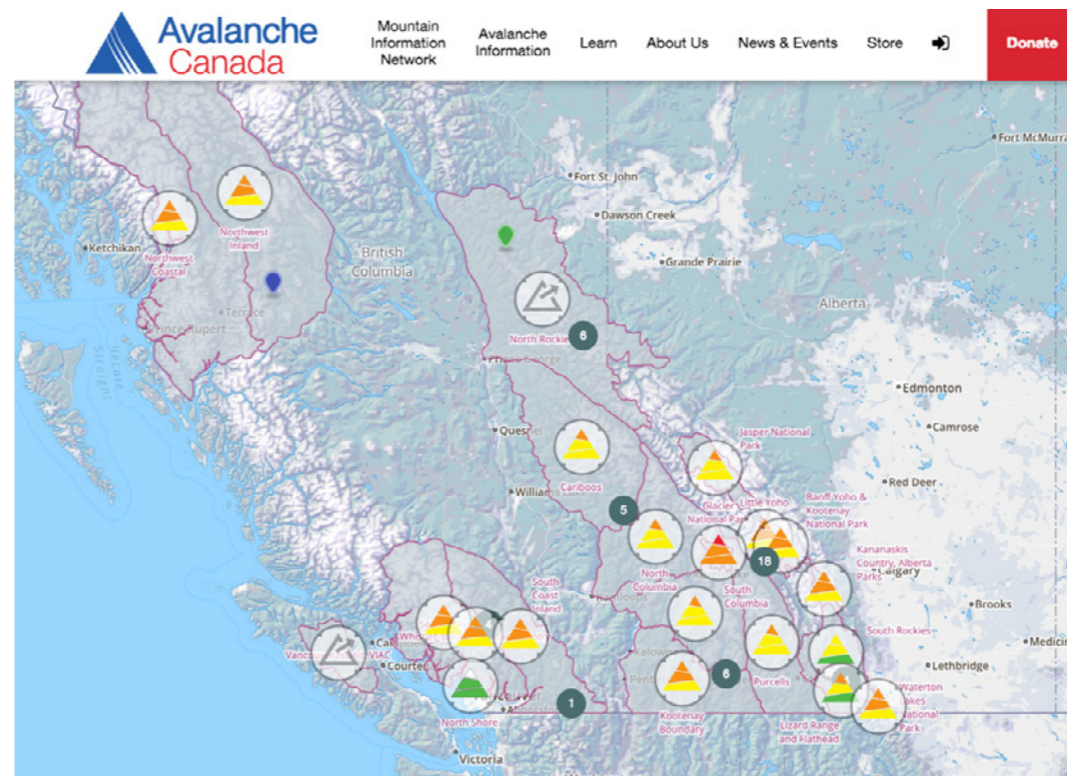
Extreme sports

Balance between risk-taking and knowledge of dangers



Extreme sports

Start to include technological devices



Motivation

Growing need for practice and simulations
for amateurs



Team training

Team training through simulations
(air traffic control, health care,
firefighting, real world emergencies)

(e.g. Conversy et al., 2011; Beaubien & Baker, 2004; Toups et al. 2011; Linehan et al. 2009)

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**Non-experts and
ad hoc teams**

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Disaster communities and
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**Non-experts and
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**On site and
extremely fast**

Case study: Backcountry Skiing

Out of bounds - No avalanche control - No ski patrol



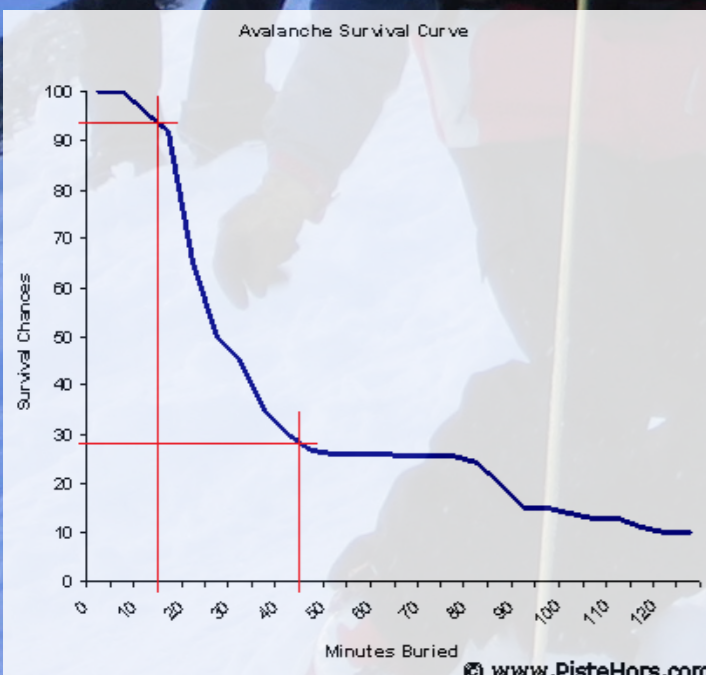
Avalanche

A rapid flow of snow down a slope that can catch and bury skiers



Companion rescue

If a skier is caught, his companions need to rescue him **IN 10 MINUTES**



Beacons



Beacons

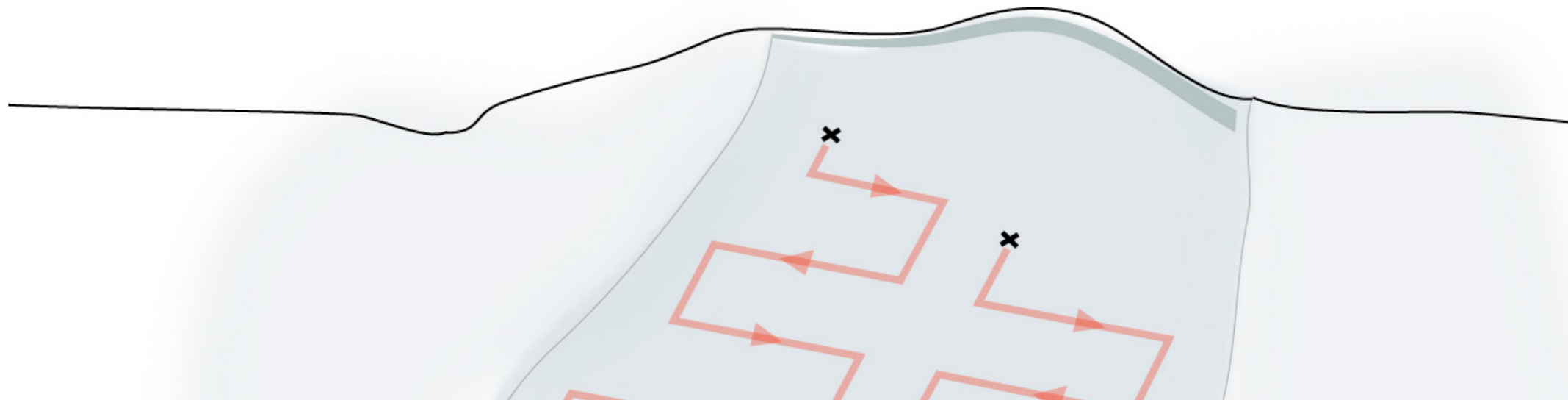


Beacons



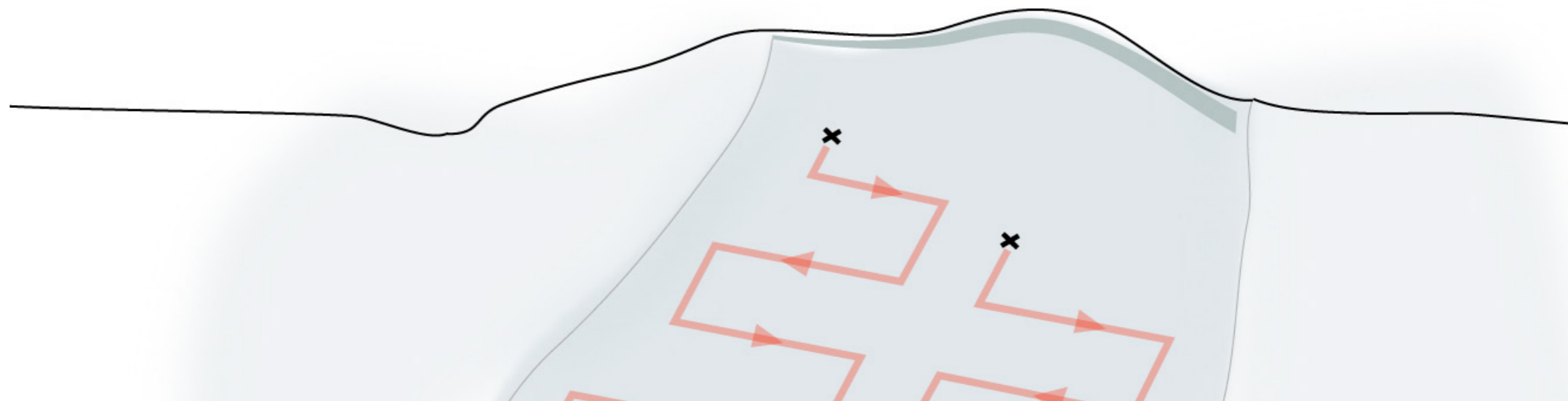
Companion Rescue Challenges

1 - Understanding the beacon



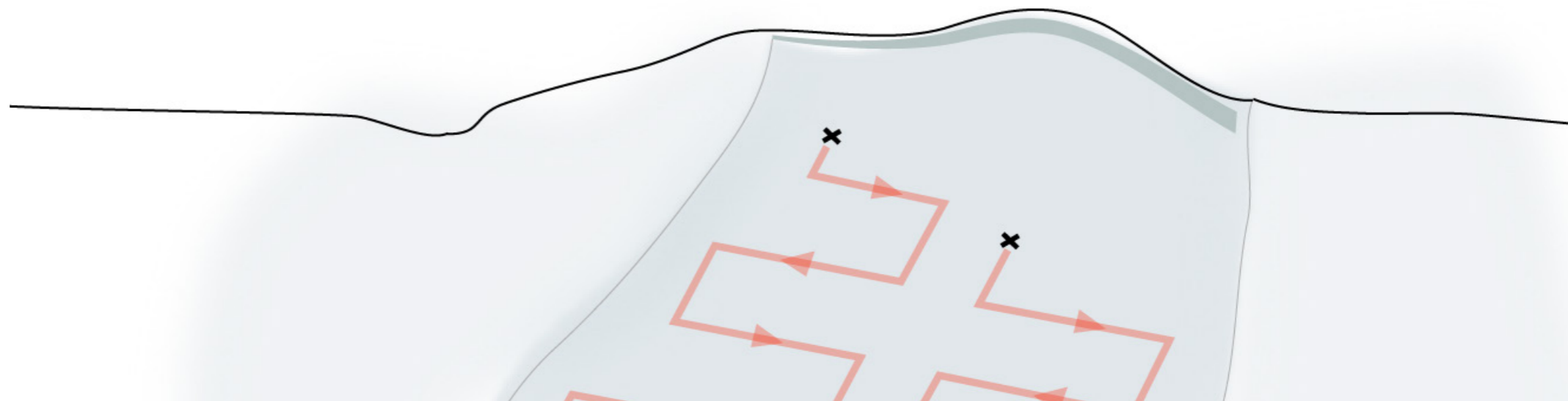
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- 1 - Understanding the beacon
- 2 - Working as a team (distributed cognition and situational awareness)



Companion Rescue Challenges

- 1 - Understanding the beacon
- 2 - Working as a team (distributed cognition and situational awareness)
- 3 - Gaining relevant practice

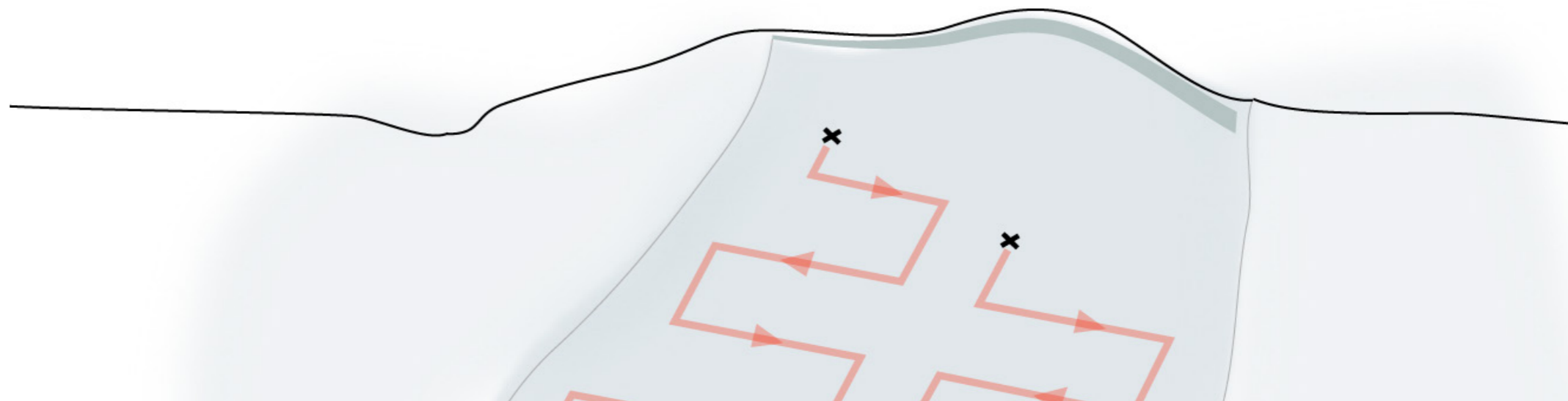


Companion Rescue Challenges

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*** Technology is only ONE facet**

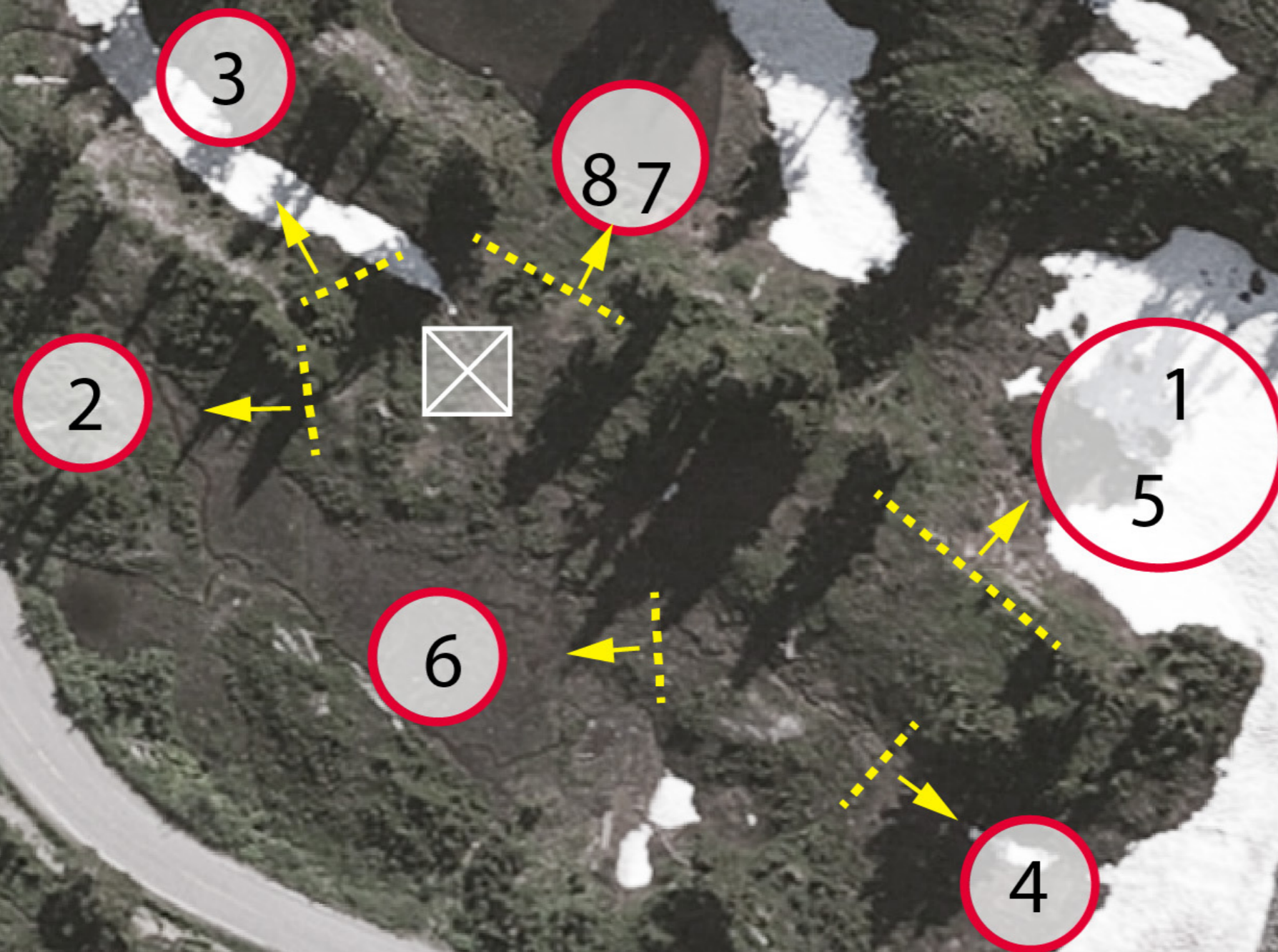
(Desjardins et al., 2014)



Avalanche Training Beacon Parks



Avalanche Training Beacon Parks



Research Questions

- 1- How do recreationists use beacon parks?
- 2- How can we design beacon parks to better fit the needs of the recreational community of backcountry skiers?

Methodology

Observations and Interviews

4 days at Mt Baker

Pre-activity questionnaire

Shadowing

Semi structured interviews

22 participants

10 general public

10 individuals

3 teams of 2

2 teams of 3

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Reflections

Written reports and photos

Desjardins: new recreationist

Hambelton: professional
avalanche education
specialist

Greenberg: experienced
recreationist

Results - Individual skill development

Familiarizing themselves with beacon

Working on multiple burial scenes



Discussion - Progressive scale

Value of having a pre-installed training ground

Breaking the false sense of confidence



Results - Team coordination training

Beyond the beacon



Discussion - Balancing skill development and coordination training

Beacon park emphasizes the beacon itself

Encourage team coordination activities




Results - Setting up the beacon park

Physical constraints of the terrain



Results - Setting up the beacon park

Physical constraints of the terrain

A wide-angle photograph of a snowy mountain landscape. In the foreground, a person wearing a red jacket and dark pants is standing on a flat, snow-covered slope. To their right, another person in a red jacket is visible further back. The background features a steep, snow-covered mountain with several evergreen trees. A large, semi-transparent white box with black text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

“The beacon park is generally in a flat area, on snow that is easy to access and walk on. In a real avalanche, the terrain would be much steeper and walking in avalanche debris is more like walking on boulders. So this is not really realistic.” (P3c)

Discussion - Levels of fidelity

Use technological and psychological fidelity when environmental fidelity is hard to reach (Beaubien and Baker, 2004)



Results - Role of the facilitator

Orientation, feedback, debrief sessions



Results - Role of the facilitator

Orientation, feedback, debrief sessions

“Having [the beacon park] staffed also really helped, because when you have someone teach you, this makes a large difference.”
(P10c)



Discussion - Supporting a community of practice

Presence of facilitator or mentors and Meet & Greet (structured clubs)



Conclusions - Technological training grounds

Non-experts and ad hoc situations

Other extreme sports and disaster relief

Less extreme situations, e.g. citizen science





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