

Ski / Sled tracks as an expression of avalanche risk

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www.montana.edu/snowscience/tracks



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Majestic HeliSki, Alaska
(Hank de Vre Photography, 2014)

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Decision making

- We take a geo-spatial approach to understand avalanche risk.
- Travel in backcountry avalanche terrain is a classic example of decision making in a **high risk / low probability settings**.
- Here is another example:
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=baVPKqBydro>



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“Top of the cliff”

- Most accident analysis looks at the result.
 - i.e. When the risk margin was exceeded
- Our approach is trying to understand the reasons and the patterns of risk behavior
- Result in targeted education



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Overview

- Risk is a function of:
 - Probability
 - Consequence
 - Exposure
 - Vulnerability
 - Decision making
 - Function of terrain and snow conditions
 - Function of terrain
 - Function of terrain
 - Not terrain (transceivers, airbags etc)
 - Function of group / gender / etc / ???
- ***If the snowpack is your problem = terrain is the solution***
- **Ski / sled tracks as geographic expression of risk**

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Overview

- Safe winter backcountry travel is the effective reduction of risk, and is a combination of:
 - **Education, experience, judgment & technology**
- Trip information that documents all of this is largely anecdotal or nonexistent.
- In many cases, despite reasonable knowledge of the snowpack, people are still having accidents due to poor decisions / poor risk management.

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Crowdsourcing tracks in 2013/14 (and 14/15 → 15/16)

- Crowd-sourced data collection campaign:
 - Use a smartphone application called **SkiTracks** to track people more easily and enable rapid sharing of data.
 - Smartphone optimized survey tool to allow for easy and rapid completion of the daily post trip survey.
 - Expand pilot study and more heterogeneous group
- We collected hundreds of tracks and survey responses from all around the World:
 - **USA, Canada, Norway, France, Slovakia, New Zealand**

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Information For

Future Students
Current Students
Alumni, Friends & Visitors
Faculty & Staff

About the Department

Department Statistics
People
Courses
Facilities
Awards

Department News/Information
Department Announcements
Departmental Newsletters
Seminar Schedule
Earth Sciences Colloquium
Map Sales

Degrees Offered

B.S. in Earth Sciences
Minors in Earth Sciences
M.S. in Earth Sciences
Ph.D. in Earth Sciences

Summer Field Courses

Geology
Paleontology

Links

Department Announcements
New Program Codes for
Application for a B.S. Degree
Mount St. Helens Geologic Trail
Guide
NOAA Magnetic Declination Site
Paleontology Web Page
Snow & Avalanche Lab
Calendar of Events

Departmental Flyers

Undergraduate Program
Graduate Program

Department of Earth Sciences
Montana State University
P.O. Box 173480

Understanding Travel A Crowd Sourced App

Contact Information:

Email: tracks@montana.edu
Website: <http://www.montana.edu/snowsci>

Overview:

This project aims to collect GPS location information to help us make terrain decision we make. Our focus is on how to participate in this research.

Participation:

If you are interested in taking part in this project, please follow the easy steps below (or download this [PDF](#)):

1. Sign-up to participate

www.surveymonkey.com/s/PreseasonParticipantSurvey

2. Download "SkiTracks" by CoreCoders

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Step 1 and 2 only need
to be completed once

More information:

If you want to learn more about our project aims, research questions and approaches, please visit our web pages:

www.montana.edu/snowscience/tracks



Or scan our QR code:

If you are interested in taking part in this project, then follow the easy steps below:

- Step 1 and 2 only need to be completed once.
- Steps 3-5 need to be completed for every trip you want to submit to us.

3. Track your trips

Send your GPX file to:
tracks@montana.edu

4. Automatic reply

Autoreply from
tracks@montana.edu
with link to post-trip survey

5. Complete a short, post-trip survey

www.surveymonkey.com/s/daytripsurvey

Steps 3-5 need to be completed for every trip you want to submit to us.

Ski Tracks



- Smart phone based application to track you trips
- Easy tracking (Cell or GPS)
- Optimized battery usage
- **Easy sharing!**
- Accepted **GPX** files from other sources
- Emailed to tracks@montana.edu

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7. Location and of names

* 5. Please provide the following for each member of your party including yourself.

Novice

Skier One (You)

☐

Skier Two

☐

Skier Three

☐

Skier Four

☐

Skier Five

☐

If more than five record the data here:

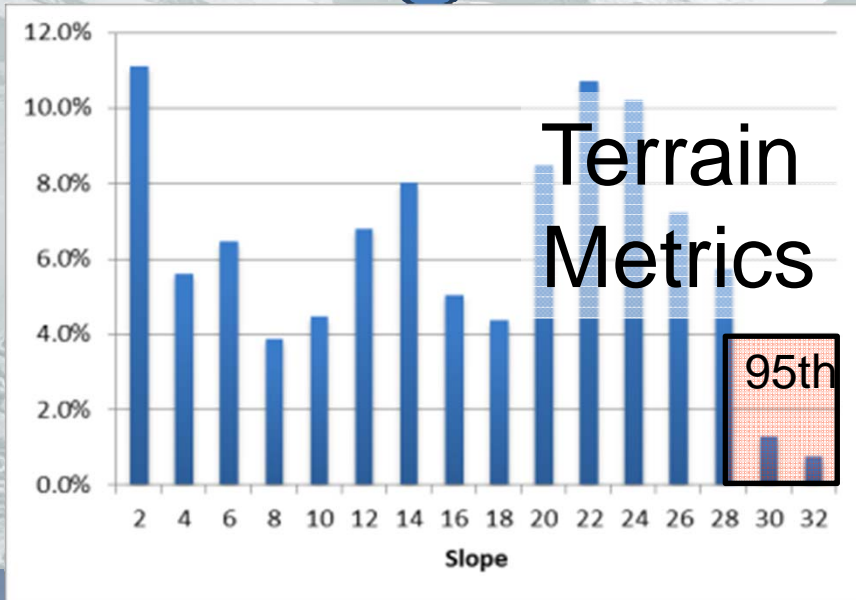
Pre-Season & Post-trip survey

* 6. Please record the gender for each member of your party including yourself.

Male

Skier One (You)

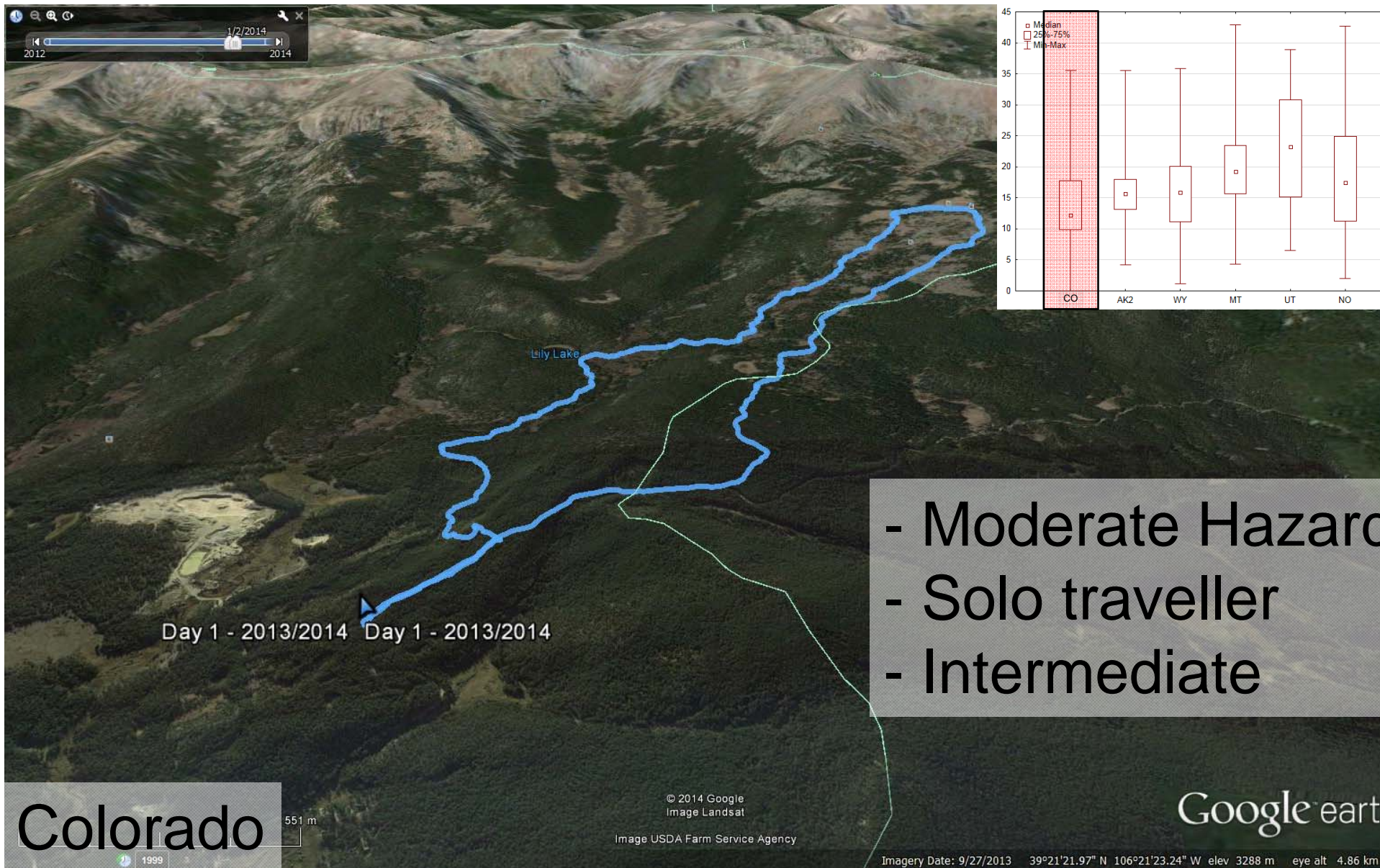
Skier Two



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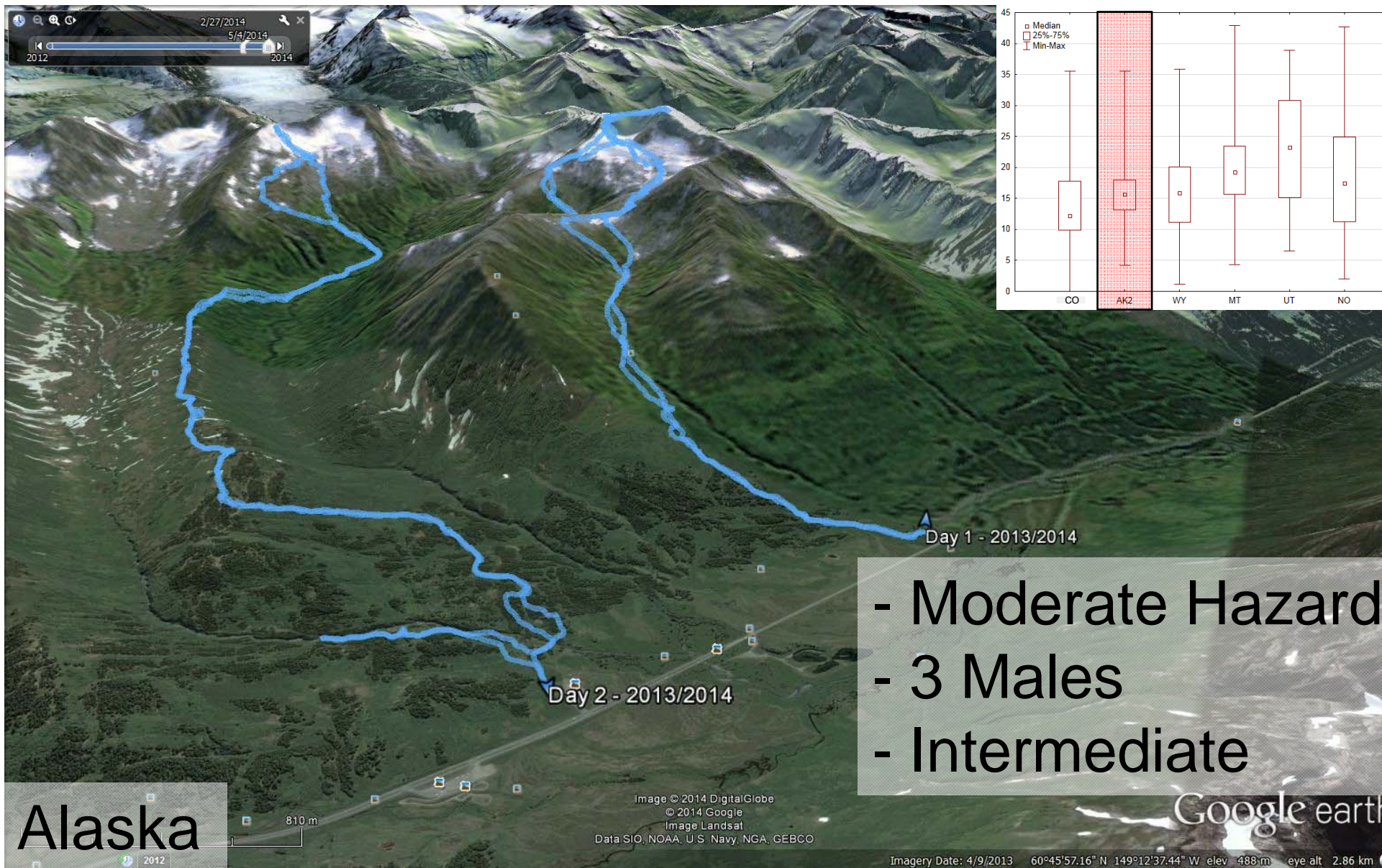
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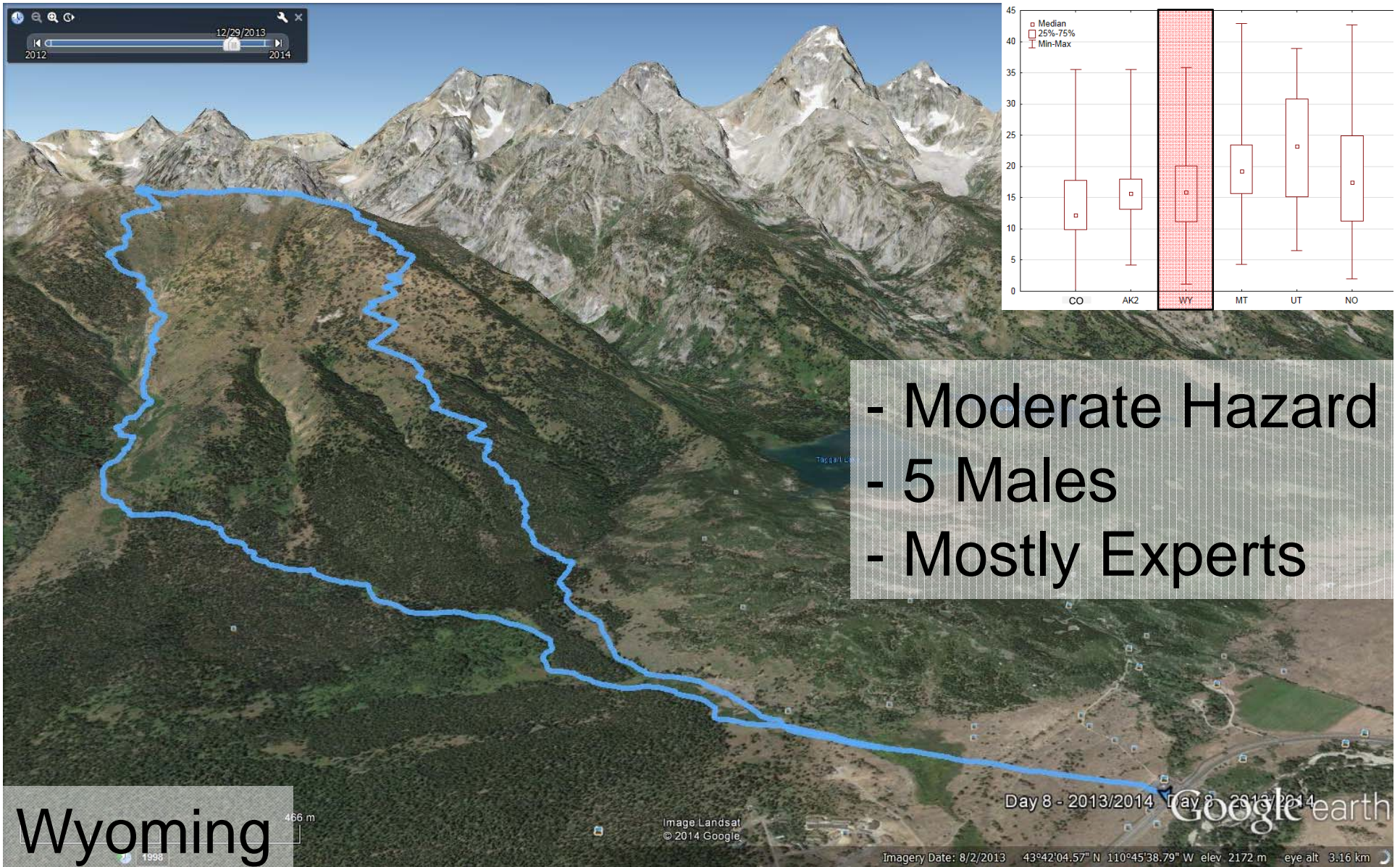


- Moderate Hazard
- 3 Males
- Intermediate

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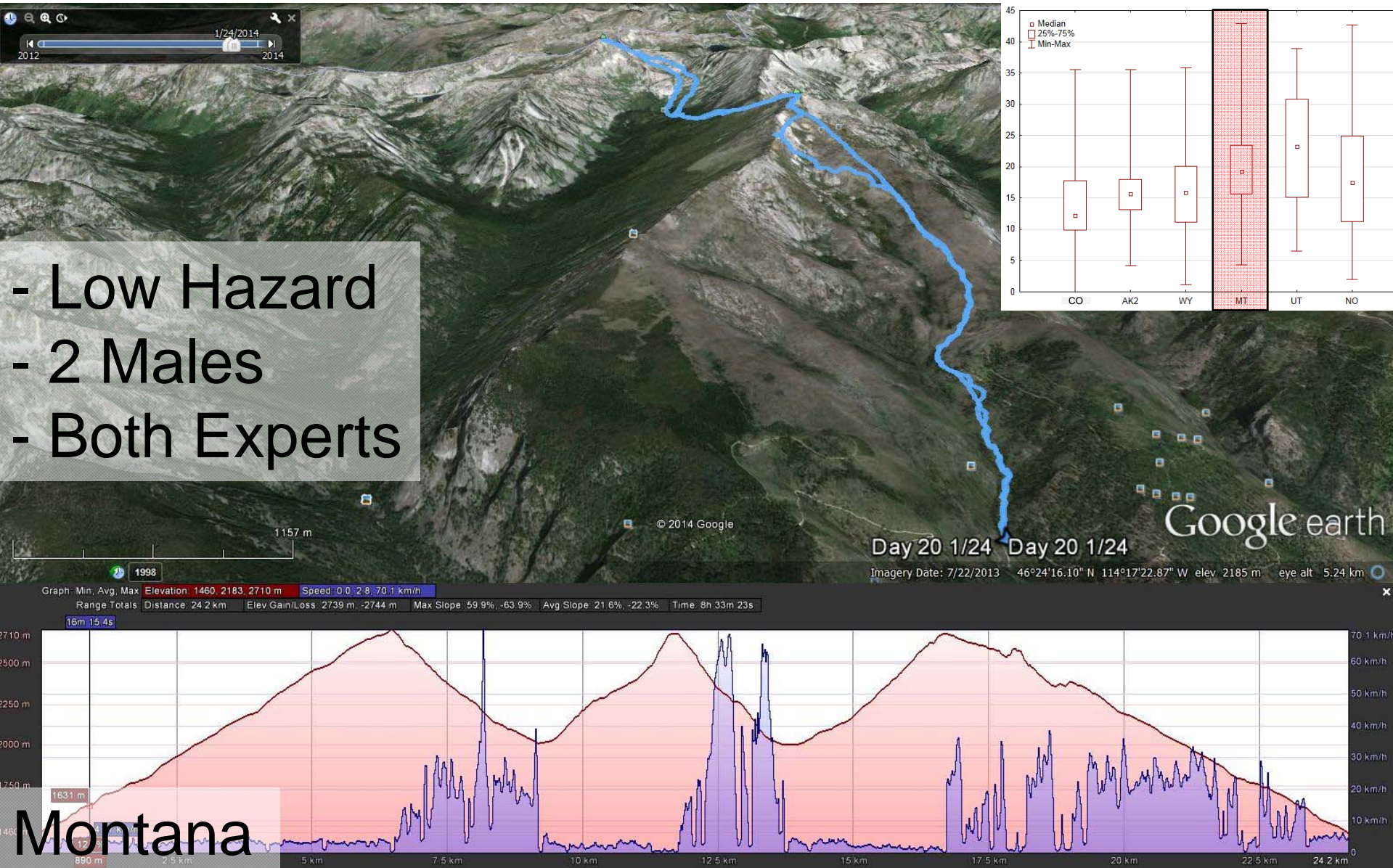
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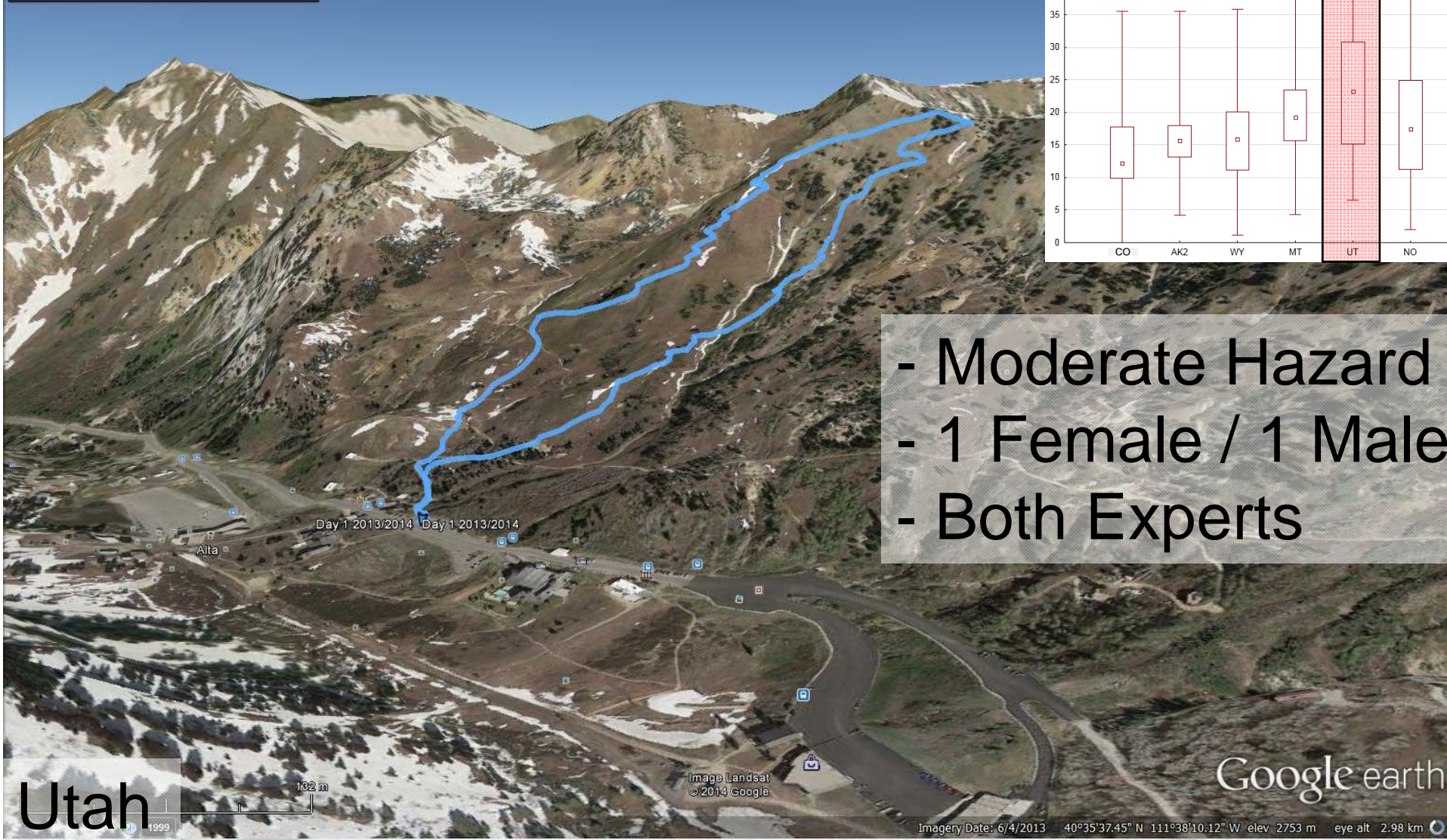
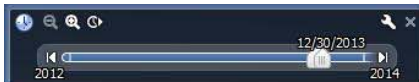
- Low Hazard
- 2 Males
- Both Experts

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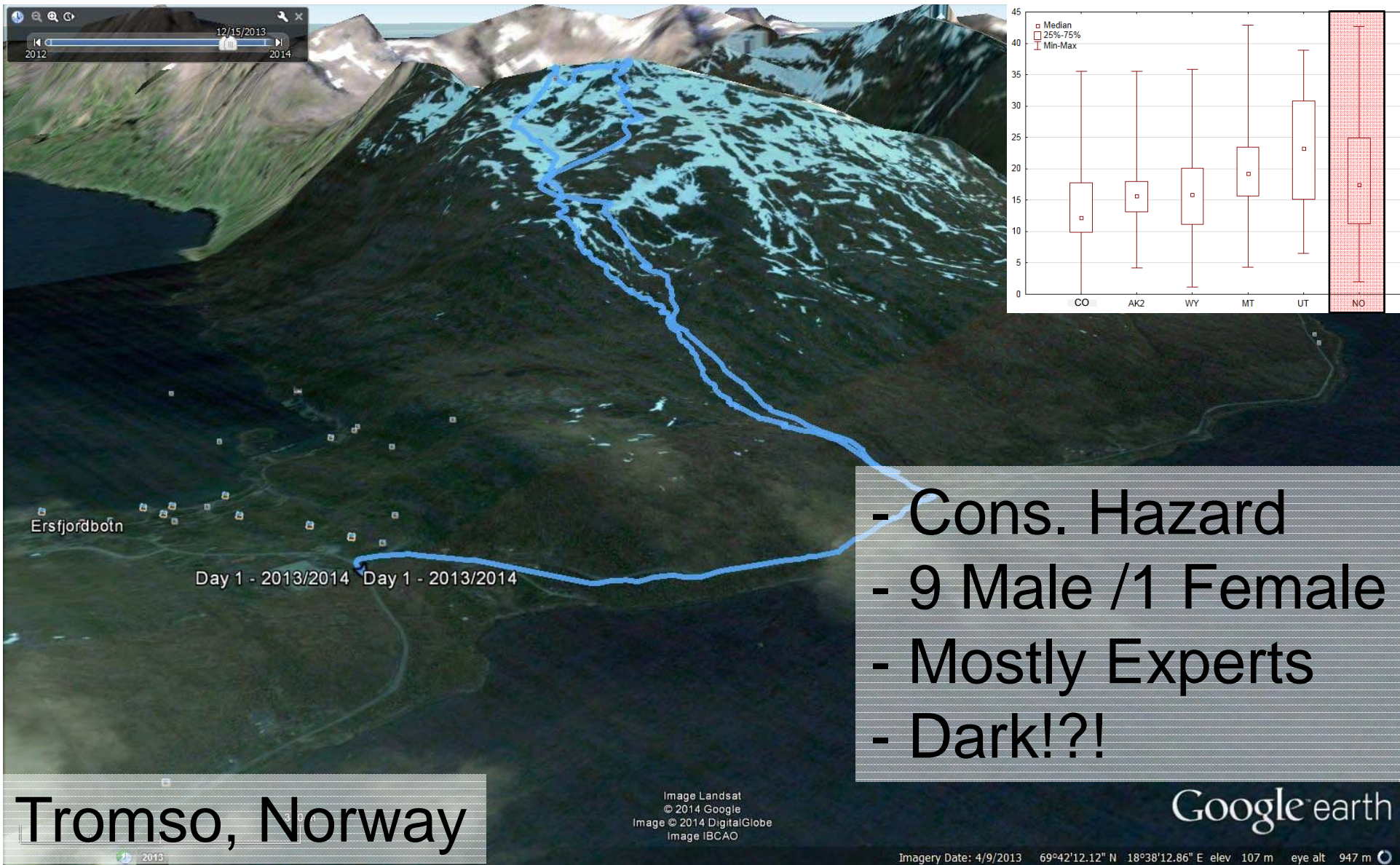


- Moderate Hazard
- 1 Female / 1 Male
- Both Experts

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Hundreds of people!!
That's why we live in AK and MT!!

Google earth

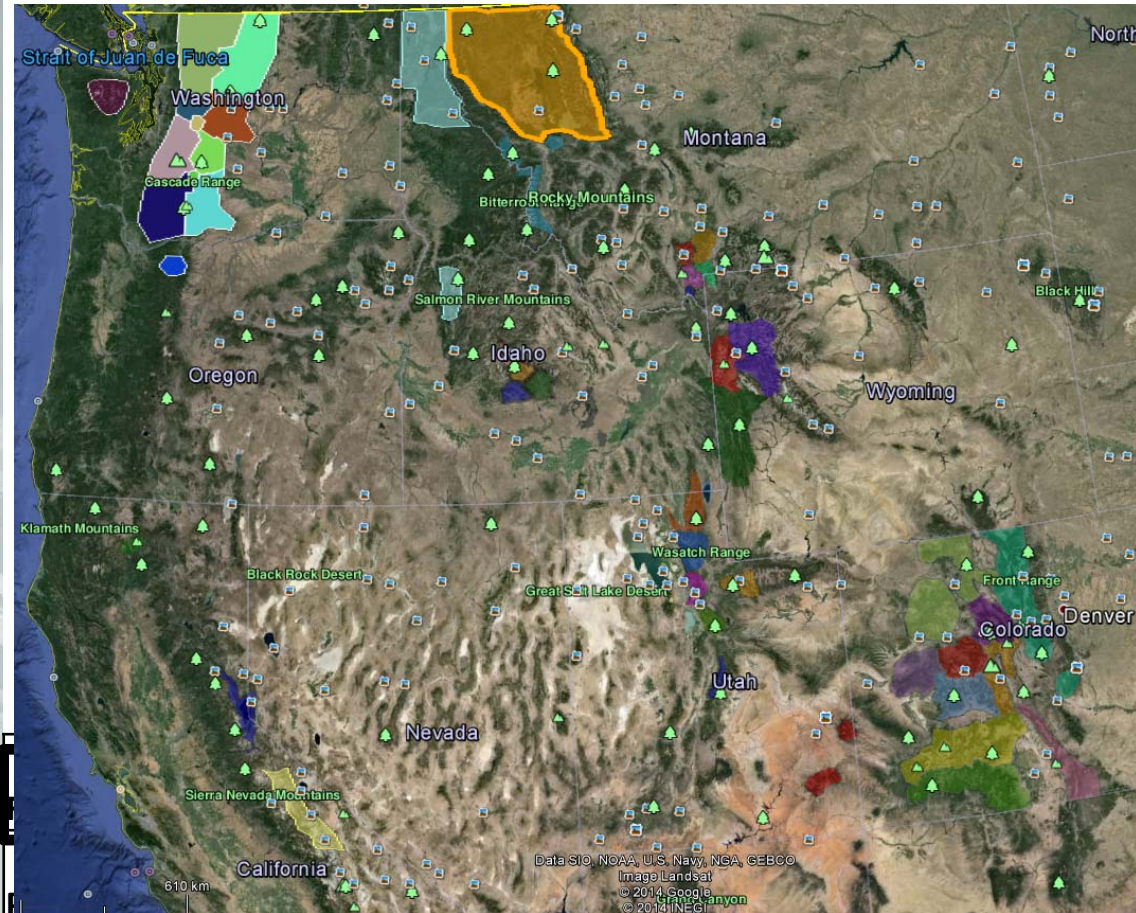


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STATE UNIVERSITY

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Data Analysis

- Data grouped by:
 - Group / Gender
 - Experience
 - Forecast
 - Problem
 - Region
- Compared to terrain metrics
 - Slope / aspect / ridge / curvature



Group	Solo	3 Males	5 Males	2 Males	Male / Female	9 Male / 1 Female
Experience	Int	Int	Expert	Expert	Expert	Expert
Max Slope	33.4	35.5	31.7	43.0	39.0	42.7

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Results - Who

- WHO:
 - Male (84%) aged 26-35 (40%)
 - Has a bachelor's degree+ (79%)
 - Employed full time working 40 or more hours per week
 - Has no children
 - Participated in other outdoor sports, e.g. hiking, downhill skiing, mountain biking, trail running and rock climbing.



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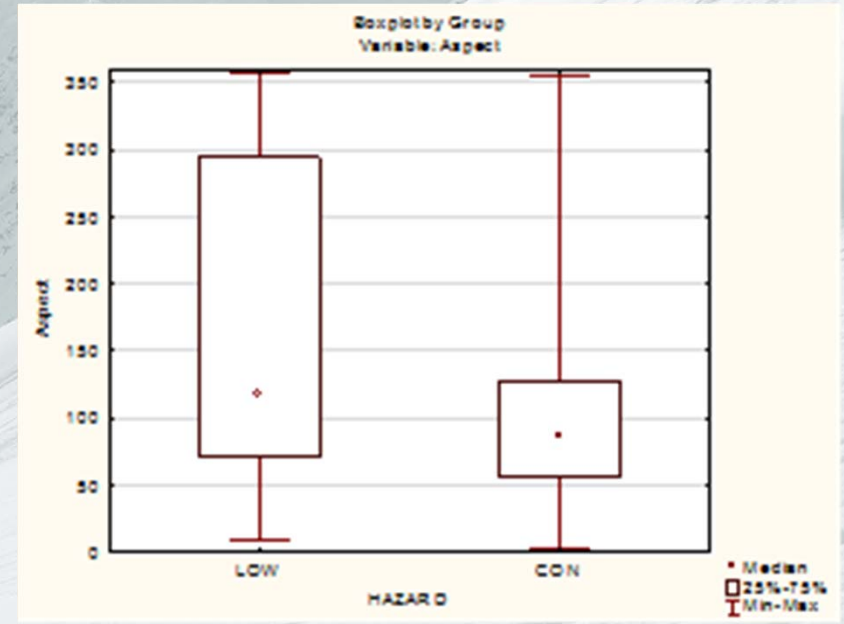
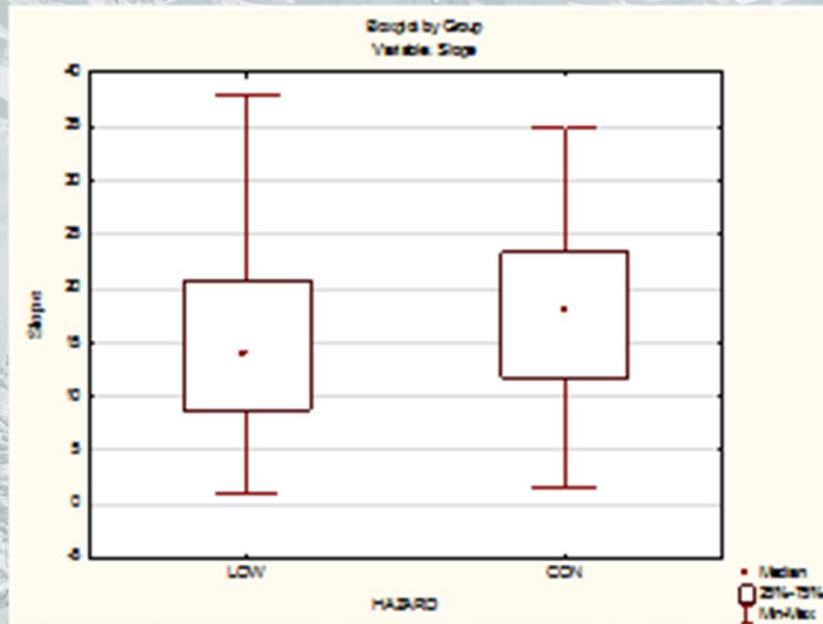
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Results – Group vs Terrain

- Gender:
 - Some evidence to suggest that gender is important
 - All male groups used much steeper terrain (i.e. greater exposure) than all female groups.
- Avalanche Forecast:
 - Steeper terrain used under LOW hazard.
 - *No difference* in terrain used between Moderate, Considerable and High hazard

Results - Terrain

- Terrain use in detail (2 days by Expert):
 - Same slope angles on LOW and CONSIDERABLE
 - Mitigated by Aspect



Results – Group vs Terrain

- Experience:
 - Majority identified as Experts (53%) & Intermediate (43%)
 - Statistically significant difference between Experts and Intermediates:
 - 30 years of skiing (Experts) / 20 years (Intermediate)
 - Terrain management skills
 - Level of avalanche education
- Group:
 - Weak evidence to show that group size is important.
 - Bigger groups on steeper terrain
 - 26% of all data from solo travelers – ALL EXPERTS

Results – Experience vs Terrain

- Terrain Usage:
 - Statistical differences between Experts and Intermediates:
 - Steepest terrain used
 - Length of trip
 - Duration of trip
 - Expert BC travelers expose themselves to more severe terrain.
 - Also have higher levels of avalanche education, experience, better decision making, and self assessed levels of avalanche terrain management ability.
 - Evidence of risk homeostasis?

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Skiers compared to sledders

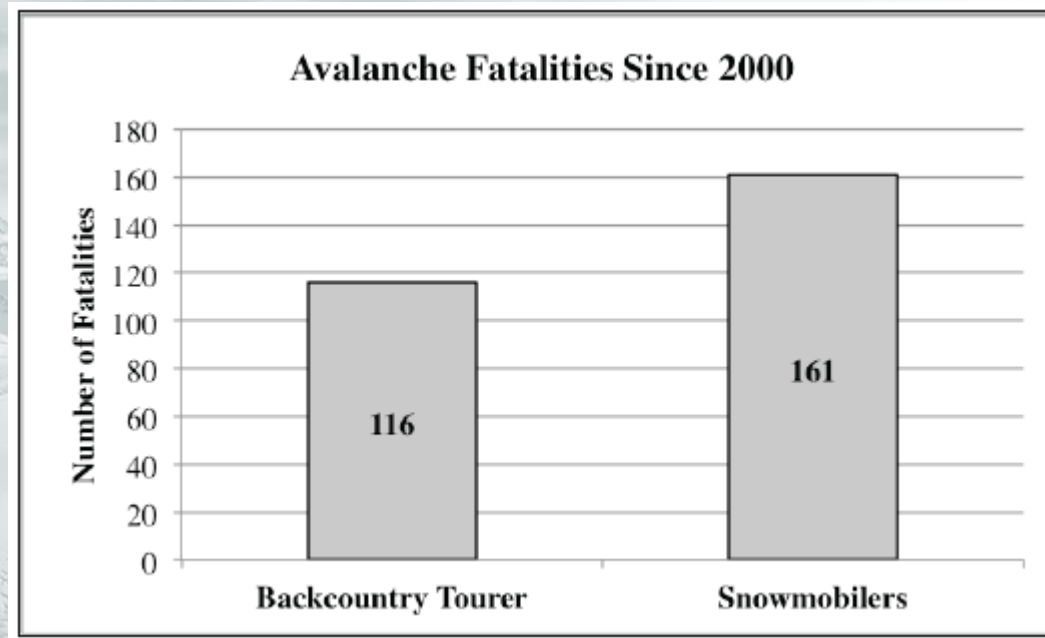


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Skiers compared to sledders



- **Number of avalanche fatalities in the US by activity (CAIC, 2015)**

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Skiers compared to sledders

- Sledgers cover way more terrain than skiers!
- Sledgers are in much more avalanche terrain than skiers!
- But do they?
 - Depends on how you think about this.
 - Certainly more terrain
 - But more avalanche terrain?? Maybe not...





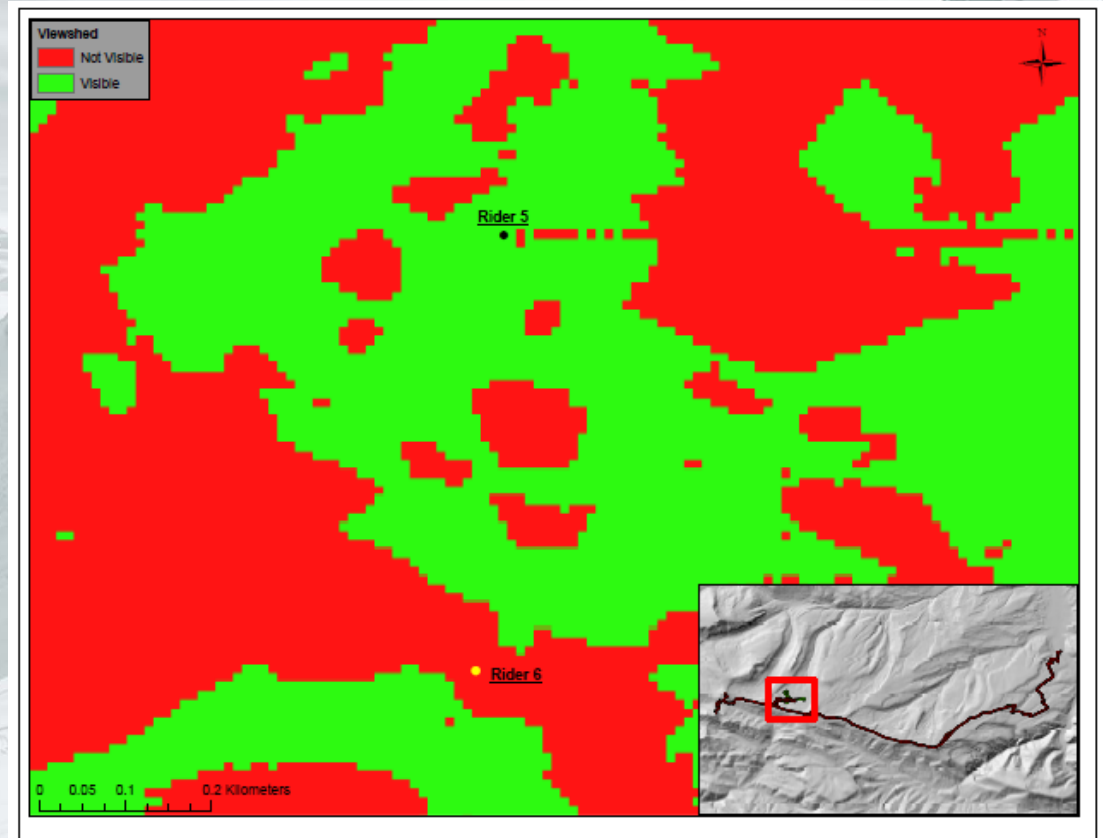
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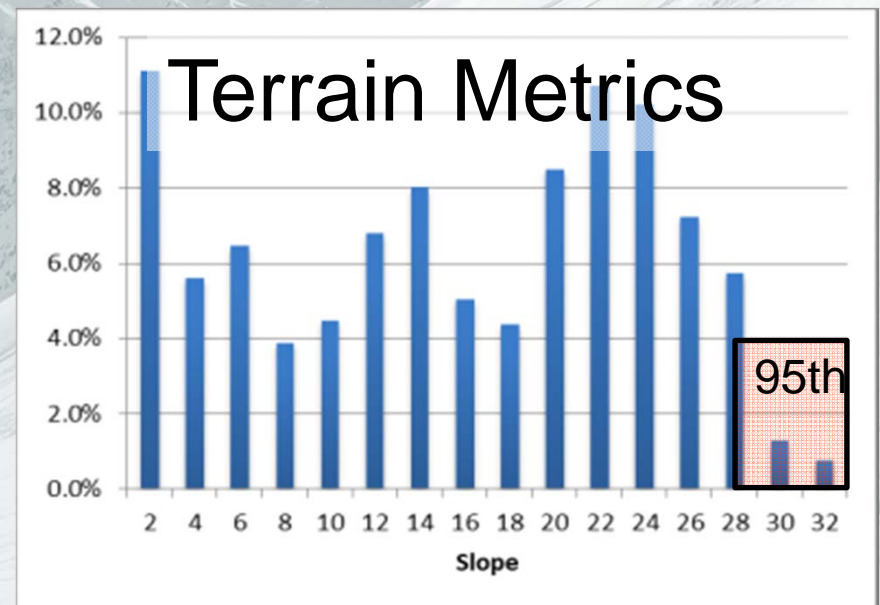
Skiers compared to sledders

- Red = Not visible
- Green = visible
- Large periods of time riders were not visible to one another.
 - Vulnerability
 - Consequence



Skiers vs Sleds

- Sled tracks – x10 to x40+ longer
- Generally on lower slopes
- Generally less % of track in avalanche terrain
- But on **more features** than skiers.
- Exposure a function of the # of “chances” on individual features
- Consequence & vulnerability a function of visibility



Heli-skiing

- Heli-ski guiding = prime example of high stress, high consequence decision making in avalanche terrain.
- Heli-skiing is an exciting experience
 - But also results in a high pressure scenario that demands consistently high quality decisions by guides and operators to mitigate avalanche risk
- Terrain is key to mitigation!

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Heli-skiing

- We used GPS tracking of heli-ski guides to enable quantification of terrain use. Four questions:
 - Use of lower(or higher) slope angles or different aspects, under higher avalanche hazard conditions or specific avalanche problems?
 - Variation in terrain use (i.e. slope and aspect) between different lead guides when working with similar groups under the same conditions?
 - Do guides who ski with the same group over time shift terrain use (i.e. familiarity)
 - Can these changes in terrain preferences, if evident, be seen at differing scales of terrain usage?

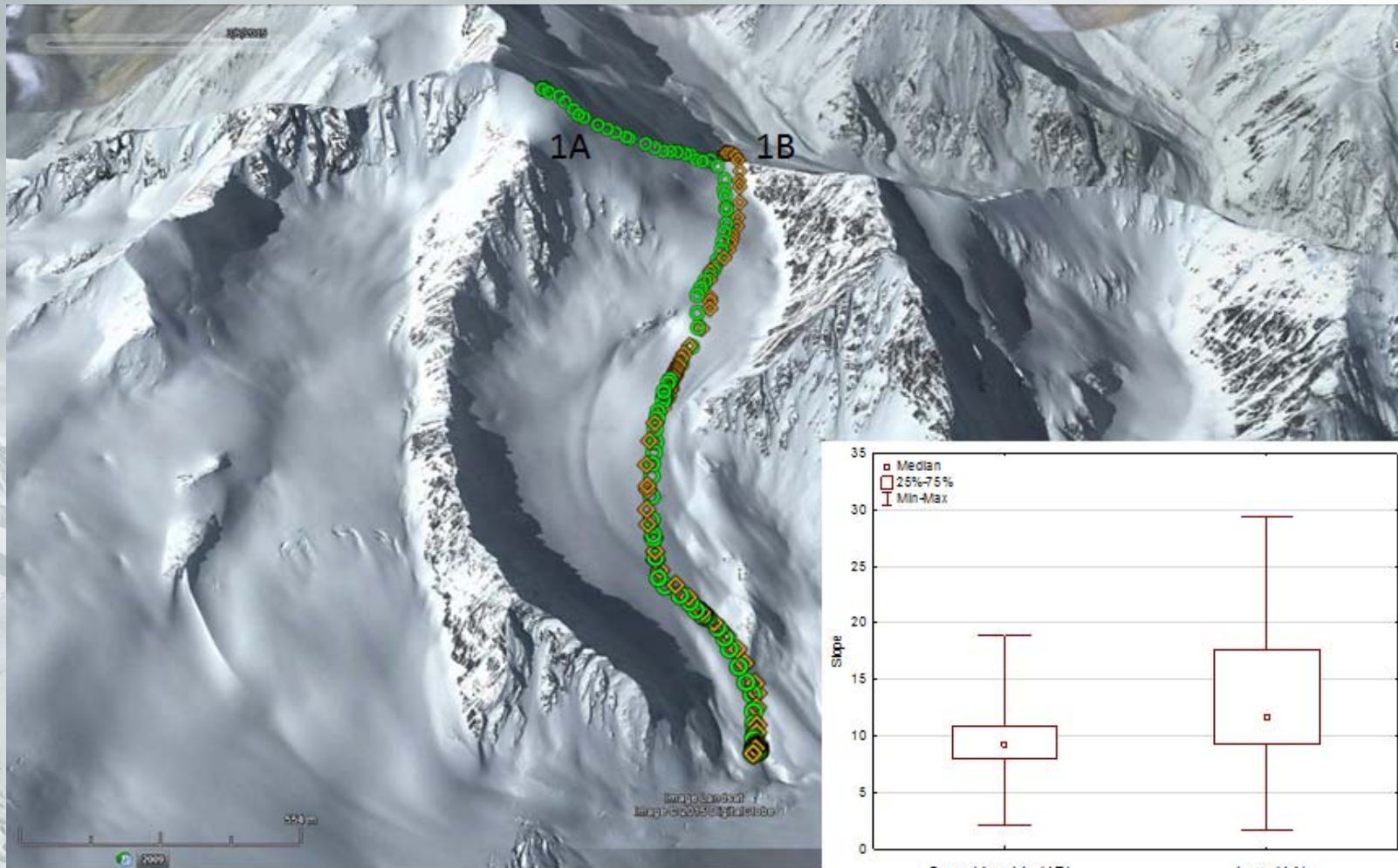
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Heli-skiing

- When we consider the data from 18 days of heli-ski guiding and look at terrain metrics by groups as defined by;
 - (1) the avalanche hazard; (2) the avalanche problem (3) the lead guide; or (4) the number of days skiing with a group,
- Do not observe any strong statistically significant differences between the slopes or aspects used
 - **?? Is there really no difference in terrain usage by a lead guide on a low hazard day, compared with a considerable hazard day ??**

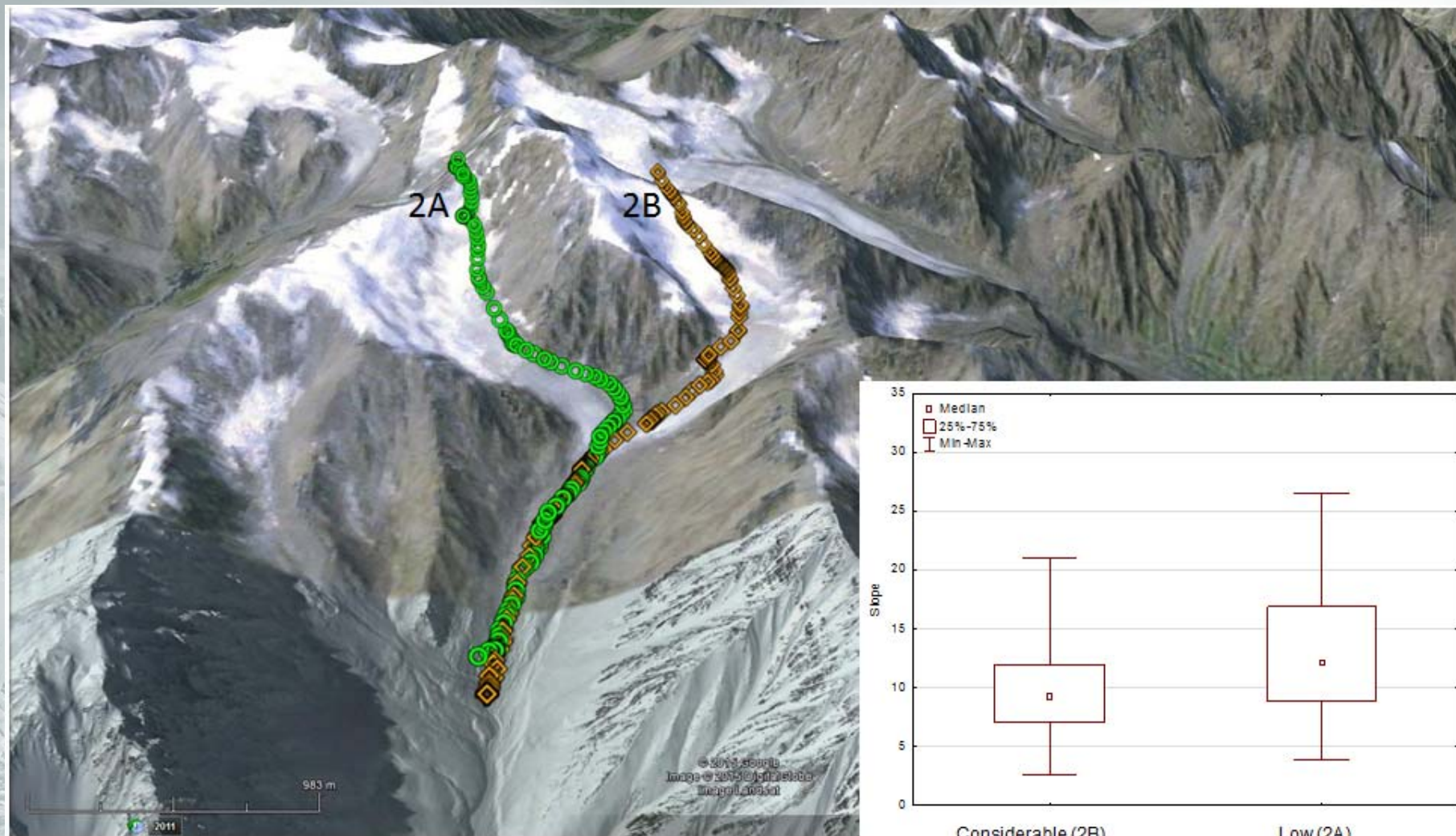


It all comes down to scale!

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Heli-skiing

- No difference in terrain metrics when considered for an entire day under varying circumstance
 - **BUT:** Differences when the SAME terrain was considered under varying conditions
 - Highlights the opportunity for heli-ski companies to move around within permit area to still ski steep lines!
 - Reminds us that safe travel in a winter backcountry setting is a game of small scale thinking about the immediate terrain.
 - Potential to use method for internal / external auditing

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Conclusions

- Risk is a function of:
 - Probability
 - Consequence
 - Exposure
 - Vulnerability
 - Group decision making
- Consider our ski / sled tracks as geographic expression of risk
 - *If the snowpack is your problem = terrain is the solution*
 - Tracks are often influenced by factors which include group size, gender, experience, and motivations rather than just snow stability and terrain.

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Conclusions

- Crowdsourcing data collection was fairly successful:
 - **Showed that methods can collect meaningful data**
 - **Terrain analysis relatively simplistic, but showed results based on a number of groupings.**
 - **Need resources and time to develop smarter terrain algorithms & mine our survey data more deeply.**
- We have also applied methods to other settings:
 - **E.g. Tracking Heli-Ski Guides – could provide a means of tracking / auditing (internal / external)?**
- **BUT - Overall we need more DATA!!**

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Global data collection 2015/16

- **WE NEED YOU!**

- We hope to collect hundreds, maybe thousands of tracks from all around the World for this season
- Sign-up and participate
- Let others know!

Sign up:

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Acknowledgments

- All of our **volunteers** that tirelessly tracked their ski tours and completed their surveys.
- We also want to thank **Mazamas** and **Montana State University** for research grants to support the pilot study.
- Montana State University **Undergraduate Scholar Program** for supporting Ellie Southworth & Kyla Sturm to help with the data analysis.
- **Black Diamond Equipment** for spot prize donations for the 13/14 and 14/15 season

YOU!



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MSU Snow Avalanche Workshop “MSUSAW”

- November 11, at MSU in Bozeman.
- **FREE to all**
- Topics include:
 - **Trip planning and communication** (Kirk Bachman); **Digging** (Doug Chabot); **Backcountry Panel**; **Snow-up close** (Prof Ed Adams); **BC Medicine and avalanche accidents** (Nadia Kimmel); **Industry Panel**.
- Please register:

www.montana.edu/snowscience/workshop/index.html

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Human Factor 2.0

- Multi-media production by Powder Magazine and Black Diamond:
 - Decision making
 - Consequences
 - Risk / Reward / loss
 - Case studies

<http://features.powder.com/human-factor-2.0/chapter-1>

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Questions?

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Sign up:

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