

Daily report #1 – arrival of FAI officials (day x-2)

Wednesday 11th of March was the arrival day for the FAI Controller Guenter Berendt/GER, the Chief Judge Ulf Tingnert/ SWE and the Airshots Scoring System Operator Guenter Draxl.

They met at the competition office [Hotel Alpenland](#) and the Assistant Chief Judge, Gernot Rittenschober, who also represents the organizing NAC (Österreichischer Aeroclub), could report about the current status of the competition preparations.

All (including a better weather forecast than last year) is ready for the official arrival day on Thursday 12th March.

The registration will be closed on Thursday 6pm and the 1st official Teammanager Meeting will take place at 8pm. Some teams will use the arrival day for ski training and the technical staff will set up all necessary infrastructure for the start of the championship on Friday 13th morning.

The Meet Director Hans Huemer, who is also the chairman of the organizing club HSV Red Bull Salzburg, has decided to start with the accuracy landing, because the weather on Friday morning will allow accuracy jumps and it is planned to do as many rounds as possible on Friday. On Friday evening 6pm the opening ceremony will take place in the city center of St. Johann im Pongau.

Then on Saturday morning the two giant slalom runs will take place. The startlist for the first run is already determined based on previous skiing results. After skiing it will still be possible to jump in the afternoon and if the weather is with us, the championships could be concluded already on Saturday. But there is Sunday until 3pm as reserve time as well.

Plan for Thursday is to bring up all technical equipment and prepare the target area on [Gernkogel](#). In the afternoon the competition office is open for registration and in the evening the official meetings will take place

About:

The Parachute-Ski discipline

The Parachute-Ski discipline combines parachuting and alpine giant slalom. The aim is to be as fast as possible in an FIS-regulated ski race, held in two runs, and as precise as possible in six team accuracy jumps plus one individual final jump.

The total accuracy result is scored in penalty points, which are awarded based on the distance of the first surface contact made by any body part to the 2cm diameter target. Each centimeter off this dead center is counted as one point and the target is placed on a 30° slope.

The time in the giant slalom is also converted into points, based on the winning time: the winner of the giant slalom receives zero points, and the time of the competitors behind is converted with 0.5 seconds receiving one point. So 1 second equals 2 points (or 2 centimeters).

The competitive sport of Parachute-Ski originated with Mountain Rescue Service back in the early 1950th when no strong helicopters were available. Back then pilots and parachutists were trained for rescue missions in mountain accidents, avalanches or other disasters. During winter search and rescue operations in alpine terrain, equipment and skis were dropped from fixed-wing aircraft, and rescue teams then had to jump and land as close as possible to their ski equipment. Precision landing with the (back then round canopy) parachutes on a slope and skiing skills were basic requirements for the rescuers.

However, since real rescue missions were relatively rare, in addition to regular training sessions, cross-border friendly competitions soon emerged, leading to a World Cup and, from 1987, official FAI World Championships.