

## **KINDER KOMBI GUIDELINES**

### **Philosophy**

The Kinder Kombi is an internationally recognized event for Kinder racing, that consists of a mixture of standard turns and gates. The event meets developmental needs for this age group, creating a tactical awareness by blending sections of different gates in a flowing, rhythmical, constantly changing pattern.

### **Setting**

It is the responsibility of the Course Setter and Jury to provide an interesting but safe course. Use caution to control the speed when transitioning from one section to a different section. Use caution to allow skiers a smooth transition from jumps or waves back into the course.

**Kombi Design** : There can be 2 different forms of the Kombi:

#### **SL / GS Format (technical orientation)**

- Setting with stubbies, SL gates & GS gates or coloured ground indicators

#### **GS / SG Format (speed orientation)**

- Setting with GS & SG gates or coloured ground indicators

⇒ **The selected race style should be announced on the race notice prior to the race and again at the first team captains meeting.**

### **SL / GS Kombi: Technical Data**

#### **Terrain and Vertical drop.**

- Use Children's GS slope, vertical drop between 140 - 200 metres

#### **Gates**

- Gates consist of two poles. Outside gate must be the same as turning gate.
- Consecutive gates must alternate in red and blue.
- SL gates must have a minimum distance of 4m and max. 6m.
- GS gates must have a minimum distance of 4m and a max. 8m.
- SL Minimum distance between Turning gate to Turning gate .75m.
- SL Maximum distance Turning gate to turning gate 12m.
- GS Minimum distance Turning gate to Turning gate. No minimum restriction
- GS Maximum distance Turning gate to turning gate 20m.

#### **Course characteristics and recommendations**

- Minimum of 30 turns.
- Recommended to have a minimum of 5 different sections.
- Slalom skis recommended.
- The course should test the skier's ability to react and adapt to an ever changing rhythm and radius, but allow the competitors smooth transition between the various sections of gates.
- Building terrain is optional but not necessary as the course itself should apply enough demand. Use creativity with available terrain.
- Avoid gates that cause sudden braking and deceleration.
- Use the entire slope and natural terrain and skiing across the fall line as often as possible.
- It is recommended to use only a single pole for vertical combinations.
- The first and last gates should lead the skier comfortably.
- There should be at least one section of stubby gates.
- Forerunners or testers should be available for course setting.

## **Inspection**

A normal one run inspection and closure windows is suggested. The concept is to test reaction and adaptability from a standard amount of inspection time.

## **Number of runs.**

The ROC and Jury should decide on the number of runs by the first team captains meeting. If size of field is less than 140, two runs should be planned.

## **Rules**

ICR Slalom and Giant Slalom rules apply for running of the race.

## **Starting order**

By team seeding or National Slalom points if needed.

## **Gate keeping**

A sufficient number of gate keepers should be present. For the Stubby sections it is recommended to have one gate keeper for every two gates. It is also recommended to spray a blue line on the inside of the gate to help with identifying straddles.

## **GS / SG Kombi: Technical Data**

### **Terrain and Vertical drop.**

- Homologated GS course, 250 metres maximum

### **Gates**

- Gates consist of two poles. Outside gate must be the same as turning gate.
- Consecutive gates must alternate in red and blue.
- GS gates must have a minimum distance of 4m and a max. 8m.
- SG gates must have a minimum distance of 6m and a max of 8m.
- GS Turning gate to Turning gate minimum 10m maximum 20m
- SG Turning gate to Turning gate minimum 15m maximum 28m

### **Course characteristics and recommendations:**

- Number of Direction changes 20% of Vertical drop.
- Recommended to have 3-5 different sections.
- Giant Slalom skis recommended.
- The course should test the skier's ability to react and adapt to an ever changing rhythm and radius, but allow the competitors smooth transition between the various sections of gates.
- Building terrain is optional but must allow course to flow smoothly.
- Include a minimum of one jump
- Avoid gates that cause sudden braking and deceleration.
- The first and last gates should lead the skier comfortably.
- Forerunners or testers should be available for course setting.

## **Inspection**

Jury decides the method of inspection

## **Number of runs.**

ROC decides

**Rules**

ICR Giant Slalom and Super G rules apply for running of the race.

**Starting order**

By team seeding or National Slalom points if needed.