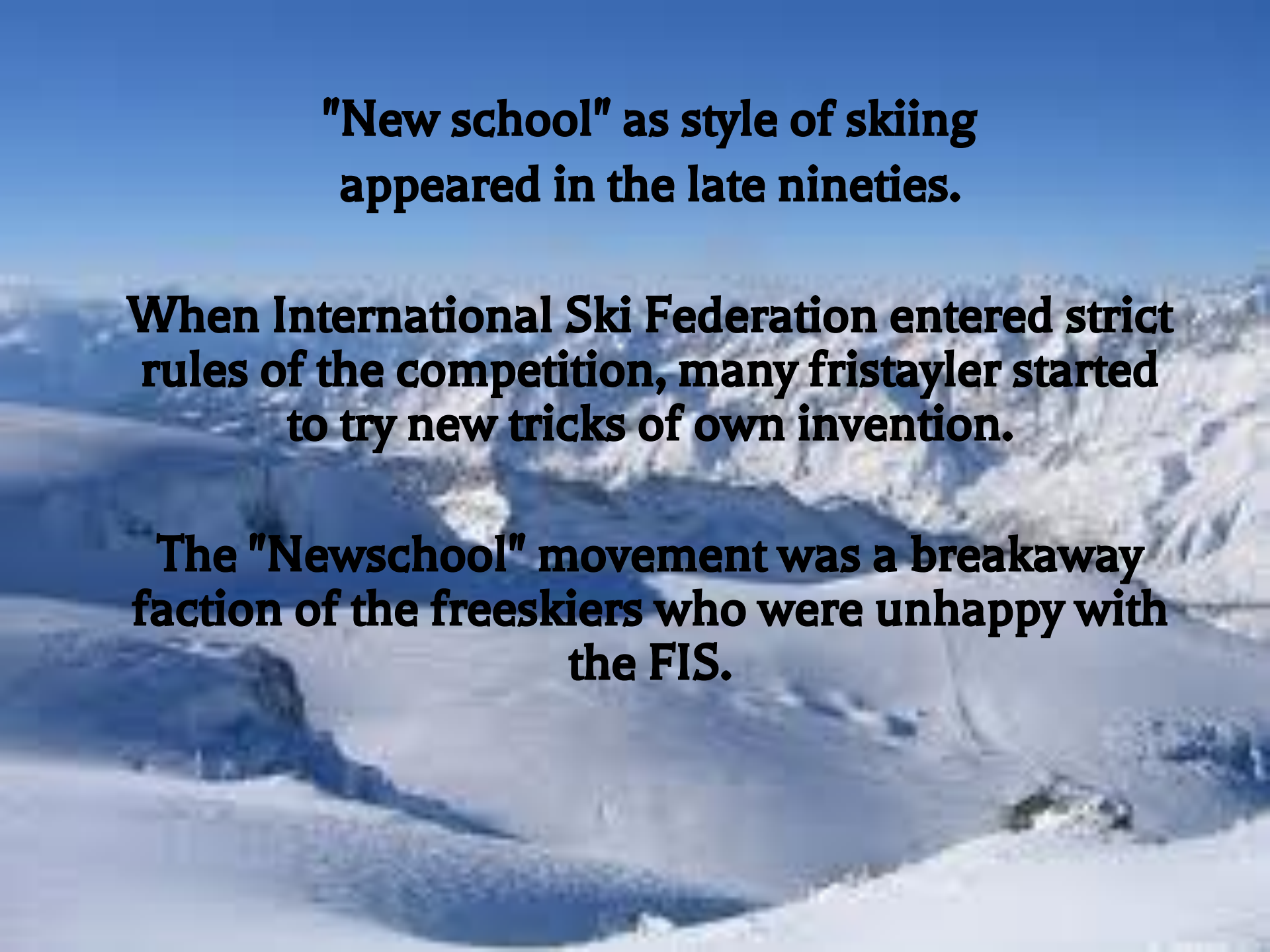
An aerial photograph of a vast, snow-covered mountain range. The terrain is rugged with numerous ridges and valleys. In the foreground, a wide, flat valley is visible, likely a ski run or a natural clearing. The sky is a clear, bright blue. The overall scene is a high-altitude, winter landscape.

**Freeskiing or “Newschool”
skiing**

Freeskiing, or “Newschool” skiing is a specific type of skiing.



It is a subset of Freestyle skiing, although many participants view it as a separate sport and do not refer to it as freestyle.

A scenic view of a snowy mountain landscape under a clear blue sky. The foreground shows a snow-covered slope, and the background features a range of snow-capped mountains. The text is overlaid on the upper portion of the image.

**"New school" as style of skiing
appeared in the late nineties.**

**When International Ski Federation entered strict
rules of the competition, many freestyle skiers
started to try new tricks of own invention.**

**The "Newschool" movement was a breakaway
faction of the freeskiers who were unhappy with
the FIS.**



**Freeskiing or
“Newschool” skiing
involves tricks, jumps, and terrain park features,
such as rails, boxes, jibs, quarterpipes, and
halfpipes or other obstacles.**

«Newschoolers» are often found in terrain parks, which are designed specifically for tricks.



But also quite common for “Newschool” skiers to use urban constructions in towns and cities to perform tricks also done in the snowpark.

**And another terrain for Freeskiing
is a backcountry or off-piste skiing.**

**This form of skiing is probably the most mortally because of the
high
speeds, large drops and avalanches.**

**This type of skiing has been banned in certain areas of the world
because of chances of injury or death.**





**What equipment is
used for
“New School”
skiing.**

**There are three
kinds of
“newschool” skis:
Powder, All-Mountain
and Park.**

Powder skis, also called big-mountain or backcountry skis, have a wide waist width, making them ideal for places with heavy powder.

That extra surface area helps skiers to float above premium powder.

However, they can be difficult to use on slopes with less snow or groomed trails, especially for beginner skiers.



All Mountain Skis:
Most Alpine skis fall into this category.
All-Mountain skis are designed to
perform in all types of snow conditions and
at most speeds.





Park skis are often designed with a more symmetrical shape to make switch (backwards) skiing much easier and reinforced edges to withstand rails.

A scenic view of a snowy mountain range under a clear blue sky. The mountains are covered in snow and have some rocky outcrops. The sky is a solid, clear blue.

Some terms of Newschool skiing.

**Rail Tricks: Spin on, Spin out, Switch up,
K-Fed, Britney, Disaster, 50/50.**

**For example, spin on. When a skier spins
around before landing on a rail,
generally done in increments of
180 degrees starting at 270.**

A scenic view of a snow-covered mountain range under a clear blue sky. The mountains are rugged and covered in a thick layer of snow, with some rocky outcrops visible. The sky is a uniform, clear blue. The overall scene is bright and crisp.

**Jumps: Spin, Rodeo, Misty, Lincoln Loop,
Flat Spin, Cork, Bio.**

**For example, Bio. Forwards thrown
off-axis spin, at no point should your
feet be over your head.**

**On April 6, 2011,
the International Olympic Committee
announced the addition of the men's
and women's ski halfpipe events to the
2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi.**

