

# STAGE SPELEO-SECOURS

## REPUBLIQUE d'IRAN

Premier Stage de Coopération entre

le Spéléo Secours Français

la communauté Spéléologique d'Iran

POLOUR - Province de Mazandaran

du 10 au 17 novembre 2011





**Organized by the Iran Mountaineering and Sport Climbing Federation in partnership with the FFS (French Federation of Speleology) and its cave rescue commission: SSF.**

**Animation of the course: Bernard Tourte and Christian Dodelin (French Federation of Speleology)**

Translated in English by Joe Sydney, (UIS-Oceania) and Christian Dodelin.

### **CONDITIONS:**

This workshop brought together 30 cavers Iranians belonging to the federation of mountain and caving, to the association of caving clubs and the Red Crescent. Among the 30 cavers two women were allowed to follow this course.

The logistics were provided by the federation of mountain, by law, has sole authority to conduct training on these issues in Iran. A first application of the Federation to organize a cave rescue training in Iran we had requested that all entities engaged in caving to participate in this training, which was finally the case.

The federation has a host structure with accommodation and indoor artificial structure at the foot of the highest mountain in the country: the volcano Damavand with 5 671m. (Photo below)



The exceptional climatic conditions with nearly a meter of snow fell before we arrived we were not allowed to make us into the cavity considered for this course: Cave Bournik. We used the artificial structure, to the acquisition of technology, every day between 8 am and 18 hours, then in a room equipped with video projector and a table up to 20 h 30. The papers concerned the issues related to the rescue (ASV, management, heavy rescue, and diving specialties unblocking ...).



## COURSE:

**Thursday, November 10, 2011**

The plane trip is going smoothly. Both of our flights from Toulouse and Lyon met in Frankfurt where we take off for Tehran. Checking is provided as 1 h 30 in the morning. As against the police formalities for passports as well as clearing customs will take some time and through the intervention of the Iranian picked us we leave Tehran Khomeini airport at 3 am.

Our luggage appeared to suspects because of caving equipment we carry and Customs intends to inspect all of this more closely.

We are led to the training center and Olympic sports in Teheran, which was inaugurated in 2005. This huge complex, surrounded by walls and monitored by guards includes stadiums and gyms over a large area. We are staying in the hotel complex for the first night.

## **Friday, November 11:**

Upon awakening, it was broad daylight and snow seen the day before was not an optical illusion. The temperature fries the 0 ° and there was in places from 20 to 30 cm of snow. The city of Tehran is 1700 m above sea level and surrounded by mountains whose altitude is close to 4 000m. A committee of cavers led by Roshan Aminnia, joins us with an interpreter. If time does not fail us we have a 2 hour drive to reach a pass at an altitude of 2 800m. Friday is the day off and hundreds of people took this place for sledding. A counterweight lifts up people in small groups in a large sledge while others come down the hill. At this stage we were joined by some other cavers and take tea, installed in the sun. Traditional musicians come to serenade us. We descend the pass on the other side and are facing the country's highest peak Damavand the 5 671m. The weather is cloudless except for a cap that forms on the top dramatically. We take lunch in the village below. It is in this same village that we will camp Polour.

The camp is at 2515 m above sea level and snow is everywhere with thicknesses that are close to one meter. The winter clothes are a must especially during the presentation that we will do the blower heating will be off to get along better. Each student came up with material that is both personal and collective.

The days stretch from 8 am to 20 pm with a break for lunch in 13 hours.

We will turn the technical progress of escapes, self rescue and rescue techniques. We emphasize the importance of these acquisitions that are part of the baggage of any caver. The ability to respond to clear a person inert rope is fundamental to the survival of the people because without intervention is certain death in a relatively short time. For the method chosen, we will make a systematic demonstration which will be taken by everyone. There are 30 students we will install nearly 30 workshops.



**Presentation of the SSF using the power point for 2010. We specify the tasks of cave rescue: prevention, training and emergency management.**

After an exposure time is the head of the federation to make a presentation. He recalled the difficult situation between Iran and practitioners in the decision to make a one-year trial of joint work between all cavers and starting with this course. They expect financial support through the implementation of new knowledge that will be acquired during the course. All parties agree that between the federation and the young clubs Iranian association there is no different from cons, there are very clear interest in working together for a common project.

Follow a presentation of the **objectives of this training** in a country. Iran has more than 7000 years of history and the rhythm of four seasons with its valleys, mountain areas and high mountains. This environment provides significant opportunities for young people and caving clubs to have a duty of training and education. Learn from other countries experienced is to avoid accidents. This course is an opportunity to learn to communicate. It is to see science and technology cavers. We thank in advance for our contributions.

Then our experiences in cave are presented to students.

A power point presents **the experiences cavers in Iran**. It is valuable to us as we learn about the history of the country. If we know that the first English expeditions in the 70's found the biggest cave of the country: Ghar Parau with 750 m depth, the clubs most recently had contact with other European countries: Poland, Austria and Switzerland. This led to the cavers receive these countries and, for some, to go caving camps in Europe, including a cave rescue training in Poland in 2009. A course was also held in 1997 by French with one rope techniques.

For 2 years the trends here are shared on these techniques in one or two ropes as they are taught by British formations on the acrobatic work in the same center by applying the precepts IRATA.

The result of collaboration with the European countries have allowed the establishment of camps in Iran including one on Ghar Som who recently became the 2nd cave of the country with the deep of -400m.

In recent years courses in Iran on topography, karstology, medical, with a desire to continue these training courses in addition to discoveries and improvements trainings.

The meal is taken to the village in a restaurant run by a mountaineer. Several group members are serious with K2 climbers to their credit. Some have already come to internships at the ENSA in Chamonix.

We're back at camp and after the report is made we can be in bed at 23 h 30 local time. (The time difference with France is 2 h30)



**Saturday, November 12**

**Technical rope.** 28 ropes are installed in the gym using the platform to reach the beams of the environment. Everyone will have teams of two and the ability to quickly repeat all techniques after demonstration.



The program will follow a **logical progression from the rope** up and down with jammers, conversion from jammer to descender. For more technical options are available so that participants can make their choice. Following the **techniques of escapes and replacement** jammer and descender by nodes using braided rope or tape and locking nodes in heart or Remy, issues and questions begin. Include the use of karabiner without screws and the use of simple descender without shunt. Some of them have received specific lessons work at height and the standards are not the same. Therefore we have to explain the principle in caving and references. The evolution of the techniques and reduction requires a personal journey that some engage with their questions and the willingness to understand. Individual equipment is fairly consistent with the latest Petzl harnesses. The safe rope in tape and foot pedal with systems and control knot will begin to find their limits in the safety techniques on a rope.

The three systems are available: Croll Croll, counterbalance with foot pedal and then with great safety rope. **At the request of some we finish by the cutting rope.**

The last presentation concern the technique to help someone trapped on the rope, starting at the top, the rescuer down with his jammer on the rope, recovery and pull the victim clear to finish with a passage down with a knot on the rope. Beforehand we had made the passage of a belay on the way down with a victim.



The level is generally good with some leaders who get involved and show up. For example technical translations steps in each proposed technique, are translated from English to get more information with our French translator who is not caver and would be difficult to say things due to lack of vocabulary but also by lack of knowledge of the issues.

In the dining room we offer a flat with the technical arguments concerning the choice of karabiner for the safe rope, the technique of down with simple descender, the choice of foot pedals, the choice for the torso harness, the choice of a harness. We expose the principles of equipment with cases doubling or not anchorages.

To end the day, presenting the progress of the rescue Voronya, Ukraine, before seeing the film directed by Buldo.

In the evening we answer questions during the meal on the organization of forms cavities in France and access to the caves, the links between the French Federation and the UIS, the partnership between civil and security association and the FFS. It is possible that, given the weather we cannot do the exercise in the cave. There is a 2 hour drive minimum, then it would take a tractor trailer transport for everyone, and equipment, followed by an approach march in the snow. Back and forth on the same day it can be complicated and inefficient.

### **Sunday, November 13**

Today we have the snow and the weather takes a character in the stormy night.



We continued by **technical assistance to anyone on ropes** up the victim at the top of the equipment in place. Other technique is recovery of a victim up with the conveyor technique with counterweight. The rope went down in the MAVC of the victim and leaves behind the Croll. A fixed point above become the point of balance and allows go up the victim.

Following workshop: Spanish balance and the balance technique for carrying the victim on the hand line.

Technical vertical lift with the Italian pedal.

After lunch, we do the mounted on a victim with oblique Tyrolean with pedal and two jammers.



**Rescue techniques:** following the classic progression: the knot triple points, the techniques of descent (with descender stop, simple descender, Italian knot).

After we saw the Technical hauling with pulley-block (z-rig) and the capacity to reverse the progression if needed.

Room we see the technical aspects with emphasis on the need to repeat regularly autosecours and rescue person to keep efficiency. Also it is important to have hardware fitted and functional. All the techniques of self rescue and rescue anyone are published in the TSA or in the manual of EFS. The cave rescue techniques are published in the manual of the rescuer.

### Technical Background on the knots:

For “triple points”, it is a new rope of 10 mm in diameter, so a rope of quality; thinking about tightening the knot and karabiners are security screws.

The rabbit knot serves to conventional equipment and is to be the safest. In rescue we must have knowledge of techniques and equipment typical progression. This allows everyone to be able to check the status of the equipment met and to ensure its security on the rise.

The junction knot 8 accepts the string junctions even with different diameter.

The clove hitch is useful for positioning the releasable pulley in narrow situations. This is a knot that retains only half the strength of the rope used.

Italian hitch with a key knot becomes releasable. It has multiple uses as a backup. It is also the knot that maintains maximum strength of the rope with such 1860 daN for 10mm ropes.

The double fisherman's knot was used as a junction for the line of the distributor but he now prefers the cow's tail.

Background on the codification of the knot at the end of rope 1 for equipment, 2 for traction , 3 for insurance

The loop knot for attaching the stretcher should be as short as possible.

**Regarding the pulley-block (z-rig) and its use:** the type of pulley we will find 2 or 3 people maximum for the traction.

Depending on the used head pulley hoist we have an efficiency of 20-35%.

The **pulley-block** are regularly used for output sensitive and well mounted for narrow cracks.

The session concludes with an explanation of the **rescue of Vitarelles** and the film in English. We learn later that the film was released in Iran there are a couple of weeks with an Iranian language version.

After lunch we communicate documents and power point that will be used during the course and important documents for the management of rescue and ASV (Assisting Victim).



## Monday, November 14

The day begins with a cutting rope to rings dispatcher.

We resume the demonstrations and acquisitions by the passage of knot in a configuration of descent and then conversion from down to up for the stretcher.

**Dysfunction** and problem for some trainees from acro work, which double the rope and the dispatcher automatically, add the use of a second security.

For climbers who want to ensure the descent with a knot Machard. In fact there are different experiences and logic which leads to some mixtures of techniques.

Following the techniques discussed are passing knot in the pulley-block and then the counterweight technology.

After lunch we do a way from the workshops by linking eight workshops. They are surprised this is feasible and even more that we do not take a substitution weight to be a guinea pig but whether Christian that makes the victim. In the second passage, these are the two women who control the placement and balances on the same workshop. The group is quick to bring the substitution weight but we go further and Christian made the victim a second time.

We present a final workshop with the zip line tension and the displacement of a victim of Tyrolean oblique (tension knot releasable).





During a pose we can make a DVD copy of UIS including medical communications of a conference on this theme in 2010 in Austria. Also copies of the film dive Eric Establie.

**Indoors we review the rescue techniques.** Reminder on conversions, tomorrow we'll start with this technique classic because many of them are in difficulty. In counterweight technique, the controller is the leader and must give the green light for each manoeuvre. It should be possible to monitor the sliding of the rope pulling on tethers the regulator and avoid the risk of cutting rope by rope.

The three karabiners at the top of stretcher are autolock with the opportunity to work in several directions (Minimum Security karabiners). They must have a sufficient safety margin for this purpose. For the counterweight, the rope lock back after use is important to have additional equipment possible for rescuers. We review the **drawers of the manual techniques**. This leads to an explanation of the angles made between the anchorages for the ropes or zip lines. Many questions are raised about the angles between the open moorings in connection with the mathematical calculations valid for materials with no deformation (wire clear cable) and not an extension rope that reacts to stress and thus absorb energy rather than to convey fully the tension on the anchorages.

The summary of tests performed in 96 is presented.

End the evening with the **movie of Tyrolean Vercors 2008**. Sensation and in the same time: argument for the sceptical people and supporters of mathematical formulas. The rule of the angle between two anchor points does it apply the same way as we are dealing with a cable, a static rope, a dynamic rope or elastic. We must find arguments to convince!

At the dinner discussion on topography and topo software on the science and tools developed by the UIS (the power points for thematic teaching, made by the Italians).

**Tuesday, November 15, 2011**

**Course of the day begins** with a repetition of the **conversion: rise - down**.

Education continues with **the tension on Tyrolean** with a descender stop, with a simpler descender, with a z-rig with other rope (Obendorf type). We saw the Pasabloc and learning at the same time knot Romano to a zip line tension with only three karabiners.

Workshop into a **stretcher with a vertical way** and then deposited on a zip line and translation on the zip line.

After: demonstration of STEF (horizontal position for stretcher).

Implementation by several teams the same scene is repeated.





After lunch, **course sequence with stretcher**. We refer to three team leaders who lead their group and a workshop where we find: a counterweight mounted, placed on bottom with ziptensioning when the stretcher in place, followed by an increase in maximum shifted to eventually guided back side using a rope pulled by a z-rig. Although the three teams have the same scenario we switch three times the groups to put all the routes. Identical final round with a stretcher STEF all the way.



In Room 2 trainees have two films on the subject Beal ropes and mountain rescue training in Iran led by the Swiss.

We make a **presentation of a fictional rescue operation** to address how we manage. This is an opportunity to address the organization of the **alert**, steps that follow, the **organization of the PC**, skill and **team ASV** (with power point presentation in English) . Then indicate the **aspects of communication** and **management with presentation of the application forms** to the PC, the holding and the role of planning and task sheets and finally holding the role of the diagram.

We conclude with excerpts from the **film of the 2006 international internship to show aspects ASV, moving obstruction, exercise emergency and stretcher diving**.

By late afternoon, we do with Buldo recognition behind the climbing structure to simulate an underground path that we mark with the wire phone recovered. The meal will be an opportunity to eat a traditional dish and then discuss the training of the FFS. They are demanding of our organization in training and any documents that might be useful for this

We also discuss how countries can join the UIS which is the opportunity to address the tensions between the Federation of Mountain cavers in Iran and the Association of cavers.

The evening ends with the payment of expenses that we had developed for obtaining visas and the dedication of the 18 books that we provide.

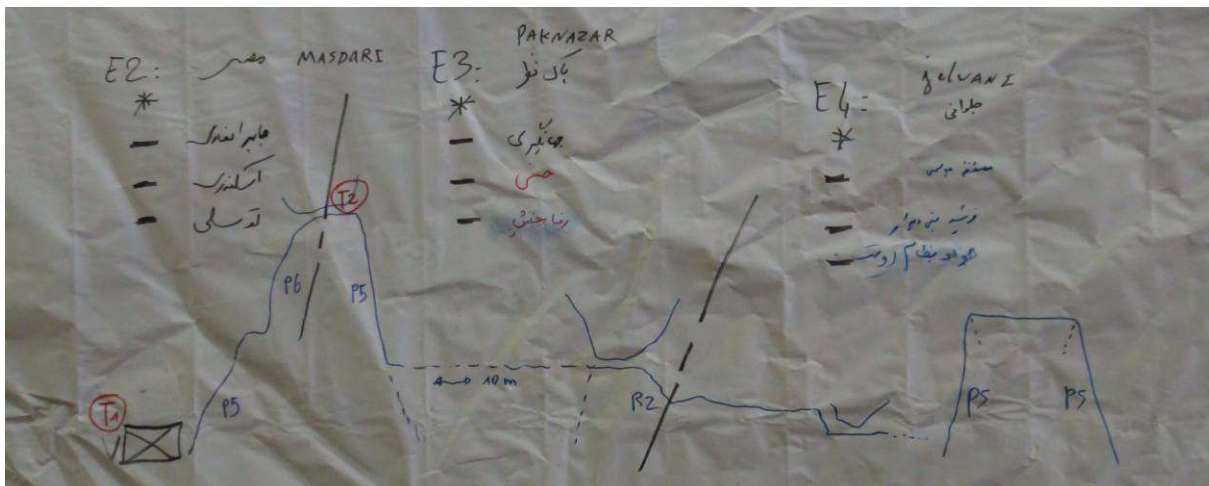
**Wednesday, November 16**

The day will be devoted to the **stretcher of a victim in the way** we spotted the night before. Behind the structures of artificial climbing walls media composed of iron frame and wooden plaques give us a closed environment like a cave path. We compose two groups and two stretchers out in different spaces with obstacles of all kinds, see narrow passages that require manoeuvrings. We designate team leaders explain the procedures for engagement of the rescuers. The missions are given to equip the cavity, install the phone. These cavities are divided into virtual sector with their team leaders and team members. The tests are not conclusive phone in the morning but we play the game.



Those who are responsible for equipment install the rope all the way. The stretcher should take this route and cavers should be systematically safe on the duration of the intervention. Electric lighting is necessary more of the helmet for some sectors.

Each team is left with a succession of obstacles starting with a rise of a P5 followed by P6, narrow passages, well down 5 or 6 meters, crossing of 10 m, horizontal passages exposed before a recovery of a P 3 to 5 m down to a P5.



The route takes less than half an hour but the course with a stretcher will take around 2: 30 am to 3 h after one hour of rescue equipment installation

What is new and interesting is that the frames are a real iron mesh and allow anchors throughout the course. Iron brackets are a real danger that must be taken into account in the progress and support the victim

Means phones did not work in the morning also the experience of the afternoon we changed the batteries and communication was able to function in addition to the use of radios ; the PC is functional. The translator has turned into manager to make the principles and management applications that had been exposed the day before.

We have designated team leaders while team members have registered themselves as they wish.





The information is held on a PC handrail paper while the planning and the diagram are entered on the computer to the projector to project the **balance sheet**.

Several points are emphasized:

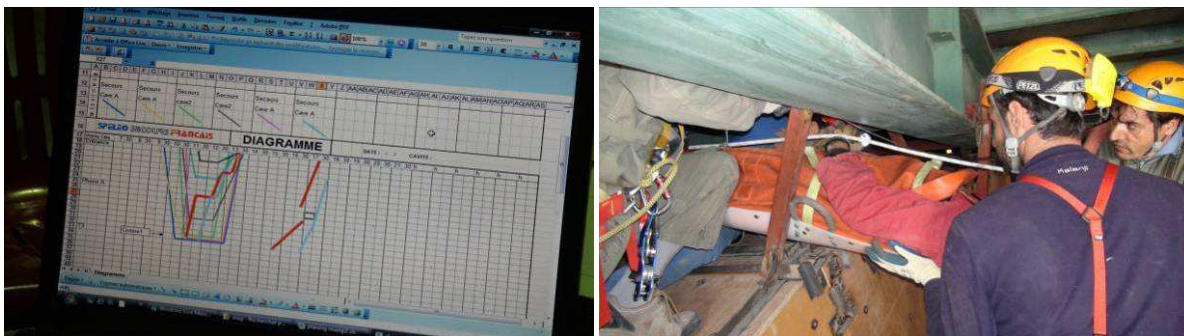
- In the absence of phone we have to set up shuttle cavers to link with the PC and get the decisions.
- The start of the stretcher is subject to the implementation of the following workshops so that it does not stop at technical problem as was the case in the morning.
- There is the path of progress and that of the stretcher and it is not always the same.
- More attention to the victim because there are real dangers.
- Good anticipation on technical aspects such as back up from the stretcher to help an output shaft.
- Good for anticipating the direction of forcing the stretcher head rotations depending on the foot path up or down.

We asked team leaders to organize an assessment of their workshop and then present to the entire course.

Do is one thing, be critical of its actions and be able to analyze and communicate is the next target. It was successfully completed, people being able to have a self-assessment.

Emphasis is placed by the doctor to recognize that the stakes are not permitted speed and comfort of the victim and transported under the best conditions should be the primary concern.

The diagrams show the improvement of the afternoon on the duration of the evacuation.



Christian offers to the Red Crescent doctor to put him in contact with the group of doctors in the emergency of the UIS. It also gives a copy of the minutes of meeting medical 2010 in Austria.

In the evening, we meet the leader of the Committee of the Federation of caving mountain in Iran, came to visit us.

## Thursday, November 17

In the classroom we present the **radio system Nicola**. The devices are shown and the capabilities. The questions concern the possibility of geo-location, frequencies ... are discussed.

We then present the **tasks of the technical adviser** in his department. Its functions and role in terms of the local organization: rescuers training, dispatch of experts on training for a nationally consistent practices, creation and maintenance of the list of rescuers, relationship with the authorities of the State to obtain an agreement that specifies the roles of stakeholders in cave rescue, setting up a batch of material aid, organizing an annual exercise for joint working with partners...

Through our example is to show the necessary cooperation partnership, the indispensable work together to include in the rescue practitioners caving, provide the context in which the cave rescue can register.

We present an excerpt from the **film of the light stretcher for dive**.



**The representative of the association of cavers presents a film that contains footage of the cave rescue courses.** A historical review shows an expedition in the Ghar Parau with 2 fatalities: a woman and a cave. Their bodies were placed in a gallery and a mausoleum to -400 was installed on site in their memory. Others were saved exhausted. Following the fatal accident, the need for training and acquire emergency stretchers was taken. Then follow the sequences of two cave rescue exercises with a massive participation of cavers including two doctors. This film shows the will to form and emulation driven by the accident Ghar Parau.

After coffee drink it is proposed to let the participants express their views on **how the cave rescue organization can start in Iran**. Several cavers present their views and express their appreciation of the content of this course. The structures responsible for the Red Crescent as the association of cavers (comprising 200 cavers) and officials of the federation of mountain, saying their willingness to continue the steps together and the urgent need to work in connection.

**Legal principles are set by the representative of the Red Crescent.** He recalls the principle of their systematic intervention in all types of accidents and that the entire Iranian territory. All recognize the need to form and pursue together.

**The representative of the Federation presents a flow chart operation's official sport in Iran** and that can't get away from it. The Department recognizes a federation which includes several mountain activities: including climbing, caving. The training must pass a formal structure. So that subsequent courses will be like this, in the context decided by law.

The expressed desire to work together needs to be built and it will take time.  
The debate and the exposure of ideas and intentions continue.

There are 33 provinces in Iran and the organization made in France with a cut-county as a reference in the following proposals.

The **official closing ceremony** then starts up. The President of the Federation of mountain, a board member, the representative of women in the Federation, the leader of the section of caving of



the federation mountaineering are presents. Several speeches follow one another prior to the distribution of gifts in appreciation for our participation and the various instructors of the Federation of the mountains and the Red Crescent doctor.

A picture or several pictures instead of the whole group together complete the ceremony.



We have a book signing and photos around a pot and cake before the lunch and departure of students Iranian. We leave the center just before nightfall to reach Tehran and the Olympic Sports Center where we will be staying for the last night.

On the way our opinions are sought on aspects of training, access to the cavities, the link with the show caves, about how the courses could take place in the future ....

## Friday, November 18


We are driven in the city of Tehran to visit the museum with prehistory and history. We have numerous discussions and analysis of the situation to imagine the future collaboration. Park and Market, immerse us in everyday life and several more before discussions on the organization of the federation and the UIS. Roshan who runs the site of the federation wants to stay in touch so we can respond to questions from users in Iran. We discuss an upcoming training base in karst areas of the West for underground application of techniques learned.



**Trombinoscope et liste des stagiaires : And Who's Who list of trainees:**

 <p>Nezamdoost Javad Téhéran Vendeur de pièces de rechange Responsable I.C.S.A</p>	 <p>Masdari Vahid Téhéran Formateur I.R.IRAN mountaineering &amp; sport climbing federation (MSFI)</p>	 <p>Jelvani Amir Esfahn Président de la compagnie lie à l'IRATA Member I.C.S.A</p>	 <p>Arianfar Shervin Téhéran Administrateur</p>
 <p>Veidani Mohamad Téhéran Président de la compagnie lie à l'IRATA</p>	 <p>Tavassoli Abbas Téhéran Géologue I.R.IRAN mountaineering &amp; sport climbing federation (MSFI)</p>	 <p>Valizade Ali Téhéran Employe I.R.IRAN mountaineering &amp; sport climbing federation (MSFI)</p>	 <p>Rezaabakhsh Payam Sanandaj Etudiant Club alpin Arash sanandaj - Membre I.C.S.A</p>
 <p>Mehdipanah Sarkariz Mohamad Sanandaj - Ingénieur d'ordinateur - Club alpin Kurdistan Membre I.C.S.A Représentant MSFI de Kurdistan</p>	 <p>Andami Kamran Téhéran Educateur international(IRATA) I.R.IRAN mountaineering &amp; sport climbing federation (MSFI)</p>	 <p>Eskandari Majid Téhéran Vendeur d'équipements de véhicule Club d'escalade DAVOODI</p>	 <p>Kanani Ehsan Téhéran Electricien Club alpin</p>



 <p>Abasi Mostafa Téhéran Sauveteur ISAR (croissant rouge) Member I.C.S.A</p>	 <p>Moghaddasi Behrouz Téhéran General docteur ISAR (croissant rouge)</p>	 <p>Banididar Farshid Téhéran Sauveteur ISAR (croissant rouge)</p>	 <p>Asheri Eimn Kerman Sauveteur ISAR (croissant rouge)</p>
 <p>Balaghi Alireza Gazvin Agriculteur. Ingénieur mécanique I.R.IRAN mountaineering &amp; sport climbing federation (MSFI)</p>	 <p>Jahangiri Mahdi (Machhad) Educateur de spéléologie</p>	 <p>Paknazar Mehdi (shiraz) Étudiant Educateur de MSFI Membre I.C.S.A</p>	 <p>Boueini Hossein (Karaj) industriel Representant local MSFI de Province d'Alborz Membre I.C.S.A</p>
 <p>Hasani Hafez (Rudehen) Ingénieur électronique Club alpin de l'université</p>	 <p>Javaherpoor Hssan (Téhéran) Formateur I.R.IRAN mountaineering &amp; sport climbing federation (MSFI)</p>	 <p>Jaber Ansari Amirhosein (Téhéran) Formateur-responsable I.R.IRAN mountaineering &amp; sport climbing federation (MSFI)</p>	 <p>Koohzadeh Abolfazl (Téhéran) Co formation de la compagnie lie à l'IRATA</p>

 <p>Naser Salahshoor Ehsan</p> <p>(Téhéran)</p> <p>Educateur international(IRATA) I.R.IRAN mountaineering &amp; sport climbing federation (MSFI)</p>	 <p>Karamkhani Sasan</p> <p>(rudehen)</p> <p>Vendeur de chaussure</p> <p>Club de maison alpin</p>	 <p>Yavari Peiman</p> <p>(Kermânchâh)</p> <p>Sauveteur</p> <p>Educateur de MSFI ISAR (croissant rouge) I.C.S.A</p>	 <p>Edalatian Sarah</p> <p>(Machhad)</p> <p>Maitresse d'université Membre I.C.S.A</p>
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 <p>Christian Dodelin</p>	 <p>Bernard Tourte</p>		



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**Report by Roshan on the website of the federation mountaineering of Iran:**  
<http://www.irancaves.com>

همایاتتخا زا یشرازاگ / دیسر نایاپ هب راغ رد تاجن و دادم یشزومآ هرود نیلوا

سکع

هب هام نابآ 26 مینش چنپ زور رد ، راغ رد تاجن و دادم یشزومآ هرود نیلوا 20:35 samedi 19 novembre 2011 تایلمع یزاس هیبش نینچمه و یریگیپ ، تانیرمت و یلمع سورد ، نابآ 25 مینش راهچ زور رد . دیسر نایاپ مایاچن میسب و نوفیآ یطابترا متسیس زا مدافستسا اب و هرود یلمع و یروئت سورد اب قباطم تاجن و دادم تاجن و دادم تایلمع ملیف و شزومآ «الوکین» متسیس و یروئت تاجم ادتبا زین هرود ینایاپ زور رد . دش ناریا رد راغ رد تاجن و دادم هربرد دوخ تارظن هطقن ناگدننک تکرش ، ممادا رد و دش مدادش یامن راغ ناصاوغ راغ رد تاجن و دادم یشزومآ هرود نیلوا یرازگرب دنور زا یشرازاگ . دندرک نایاب ار

نابآ 24 مینش هس زور رد ، راغ رد تاجن و دادم یشزومآ هرود نیلوا 17:35 mercredi 16 novembre 2011 هوک مورگراک یدرون راغ شخب طسوت مک یشزومآ هرود نیلوا رد . تشاذگ رس تشپ ار دوخ زور نیمچنپ ، هام و (SSF) هسنارف راغ رد تاجن و دادم نامزاس یراکمه اب و یشزرو یامدوعص و یدرون هوک نویساردف یدرون و امکینکت جیورت و شزومآ فده اب مدننک تکرش 32 روضح اب و (FFS) هسنارف یسانش راغ نویساردف راغ رد تاجن و دادم فلتنخم یامکینکت ، تسایرازاگرب لاح رد رولپ هاگراقرق رد تاجن و دادم یاهشور زا یشرازاگ . دوشیم مدادش زومآ هسنارف روشک زاناهج حرطم سردم ود طسوت یروئت و یلمع تروصب سکع + راغ رد تاجن و دادم یشزومآ هرود نیلوا یرازگرب

هام نابآ 20 هعج زور زا ار دوخ راک ، راغ رد تاجن و دادم یشزومآ هرود نیلوا 19:00 samedi 12 novembre 2011 ناسارخ ، ناهفصا ، زربلا ، نیوزق ، هاشنمارک ، ناتسدرک ، نارهت یامناتسا زا مدننک تکرش 32 روضح اب نیلوا یوسنارف ناسردم قباوس هب یهاگن . درک راغ رولپ یناتس هوک عمدتجم رد رمح لاله تیعمج و یوضر (This is the first stage of cave rescue ending Friday. It hosts cavers from the provinces of Tehran, Kurdistan, Kermanshah, Qazvin, Alborz, Isfahan, Khorasan and members of the Red Crescent.) راغ رد تاجن و دادم یشزومآ هرود

mercredi 9 novembre 2011 22:10 یدرون راغ شخب طسوت راغ رد تاجن و دادم هرود یرازگرب هب هجوت اب هسنارف راغ رد تاجن و دادم نامزاس یراکمه اب یشزرو یامدوعص و یدرون هوک نویساردف یدرون هوک مورگراک و حرطم نیسردم اب نادنمقالع رتشیب ییانشآ تهج هب ، (FFS) هسنارف یسانش راغ نویساردف و (SSF)

سرمد ود «تروت درانرب» و «نیلداد نیستسیرک» یی اراجا و یملع، ینف قباوس، هرود نی ا هتس چرب  
(A cave rescue training is proposed by the Cave Rescue French and the  
French Federation of Speleology at the Federation of Mountain caving section. It is followed with  
great interest by the instructors and given by Christian Dodelin and Bernard Tourte.)

**Report by Christian Dodelin and Bernard Tourte the November 21 - 2011**

