

Memory in Bouldering





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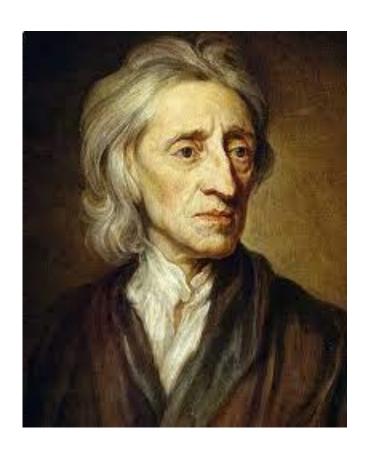


Are bouldering skills related to memorising and recalling climbing holds and moves?





John Locke (1690)



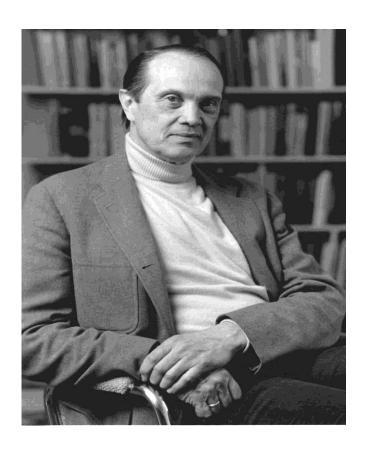
Seven Phenomenon

- Almost 100% recall accuracy for up to seven objects
- Considerable decrease in more than seven objects





George Miller (1956)



The Magical Number Seven

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THE PSYCHOLOGICAL REVIEW

THE MAGICAL NUMBER SEVEN, PLUS OR MINUS TWO: SOME LIMITS ON OUR CAPACITY FOR PROCESSING INFORMATION ¹

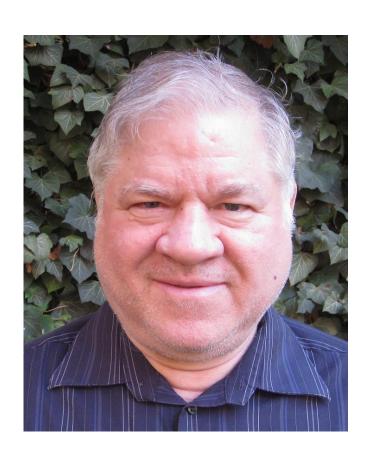
GEORGE A. MILLER

Harvard University





Nelson Cowan (2001)



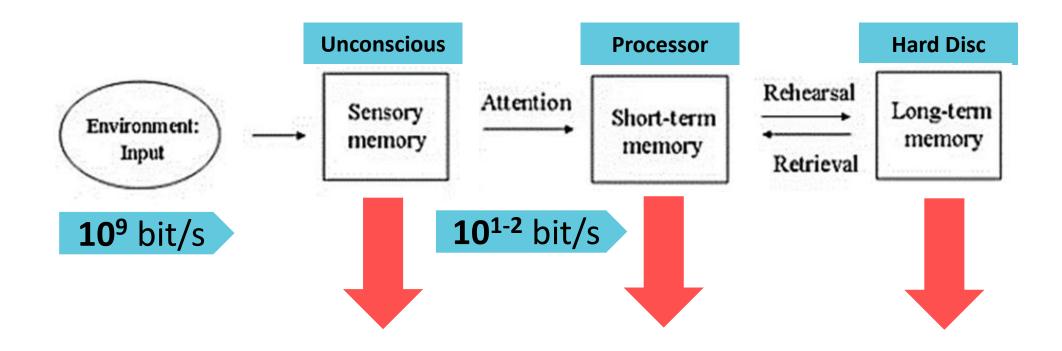
Magical Number Four

 If items must be perceived as separate objects within a short period, the typical limit is on the order of three or four





Atkinson & Shiffrin (1968)



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Participants

60 male bouldering athletes

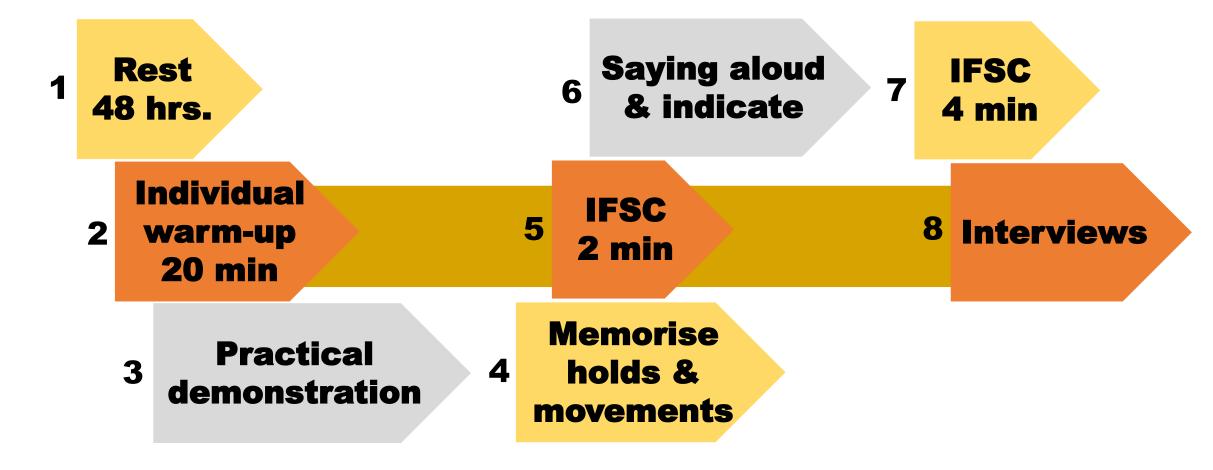
18 years old; healthy; no recent injuries

Intermediate n = 20 IRCRA: 16 ± 1 yrs.: 1.5 ± 1 Comps: 3.4 ± 3 Advanced n = 20 IRCRA: 22 ± 2 yrs.: 6.8 ± 5 Comps: 11.4 ± 7 Elite
n = 20
IRCRA: 26 ± 1
yrs.: 10.3 ± 5
Coms: 33.8 ± 20

Methods



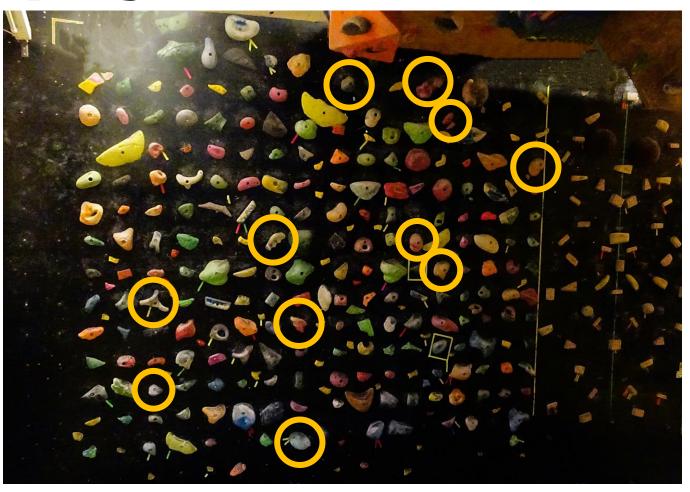








Spray Wall



- 3 m high & 30°
- Various holds
- Holds: 10
- Movements: 9
- Foot-to-hand
- IRCRA: 20 points
 - → advanced level

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Results







	Intermediate	Advanced	Elite
Holds	3.9 ± 1*	6.4 ± 1 ^{ns}	7.1 ± 2*
Movements	3.5 ± 1.1*	6.1 ± 0.8*	7.9 ± 0.3*
Tops	2 *	20 ^{ns}	20*
Repetitions	3.0 ± 1*	1.5 ± 0.7 ^{ns}	0.9 ± 0.4*
Rehearsal	107 ± 15*	85 ± 26*	44 ± 15*

Bouldering expertise is positively associated with the ability to memorise and recall domain-specific information

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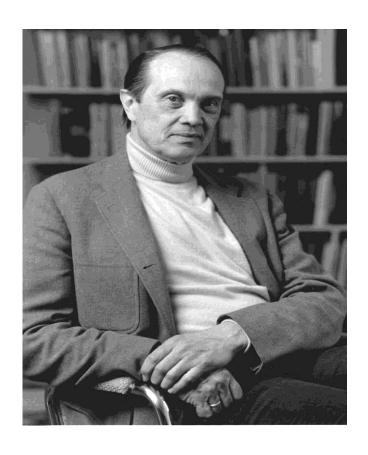
Post-Experimental Interviews

	Intermediate	Advanced	Elite
Focus on holds	75%*	20%ns	10%*
Focus on movements	15%ns	10%ns	5 %ns
Focus on both	10%*	70 %ns	85%*





George Miller (1956)



Chunking Concept

Pi = 3.1415 9 2 6







Boschker et al. (2002)

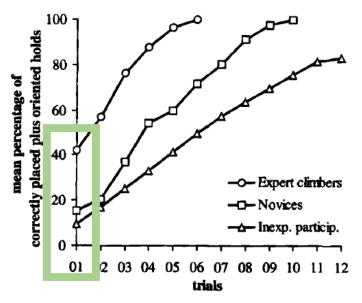


FIGURE 3. Performance on the reproduction task by the inexperienced participants (inexp. particip.), novices, and expert climbers. Reported are the mean percentage of correctly placed plus oriented holds on the scale model of the climbing wall per trial. Trial 1 was performed after participants had viewed the climbing wall for 2.5 min, Trials 2–12 were performed after they had viewed the wall for extra periods of 5 s.

- Skill in sport climbing is associated with better memory
- Experts focus more on functional aspects (climbing opportunities)
- Memorise functional chains of holds (meaningful whole)





The role of Expertise

- Motor chunks increase memory (Pezzulo et al., 2010)
- Chunks are created based on climbing experience (Pezzulo et al., 2010)
- Large repertoire enables experts to compare sensory input with patterns stored in long-term memory (Cowell et al., 2019; Roca & Williams, 2016)
- Recognition of familiar patterns (Sala & Gobet, 2017)
- > More successful clustering into meaningful unit





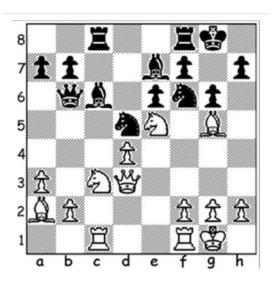
de Groot (1965) Thought and Choice in Chess

Experiment 1:

- Grandmasters: ~ 93%
- Masters: ~ 72%
- Amateurs: ~ 50%
- Novice players: ~ 33%

Experiment 2:

 All players, from master to novice, recalled only about three to four pieces on the average



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Practical Guidelines

Short-term memory: limited in storage capacity and duration



Information

Deliberate Practice

Long-term memory: repertoire of climbing movements



Repetition

Variation

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Limitations

- General statements on memory in indoor bouldering can only be made to a limited extent
 - Spray walls vs. conventional bouldering walls
 - Memorisation of sequence among many holds
 - Observational learning with practical demonstration
 - Sample size
 - Classification of climbing expertise
 - Limitation of self-reports





Pezzulo et al. (2010)

- On the difficult route, elite climbers showed a Amore accurate recall than hovice climbers and by
- Experts' memory advantage disappeared when they were exposed to both an easy and both an easy and both and easy and both an easy and both and easy and both an easy and both an easy and both an easy an impossible route

 "Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale "Antonio Zampolli", CNR, Pisa, Italy. E-mail:
- When the difficulty exceeds climbers in otor skills, they are impeded if to me, constally visualising the movements strain the land gatively affects their recall performance





Post-Experimental Interviews

Mental visualisation

Intermediate

15%*

Advanced

Elite

90%ns

100%*

Positive effect between mental visualisation and:

- recalled holds: b = 0.13; $R^2 = .37$; F(1, 59) = 21.84; p < .001
- recalled climbing movements: b = 0.17; $R^2 = .53$; F(1, 59) = 64.59; p < .001