

INTRODUCTION: What is Outdoor Learning?

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Dr. Simon Priest was a university professor of adventurous and environmental outdoor learning in Ontario. Internationally, he has been a Dean, Provost, Vice-Chancellor, Senior Vice President, President, Commissioner, and Advisor to a Minister of Education. He has received numerous awards and accepted over 30 visiting scholar positions around the world in outdoor learning. Now early retired in British Columbia, he spends his time hiking, gardening, researching, teaching, and writing.



Figure 1: The umbrella term of outdoor learning covers a wide variety of similar programming.

The umbrella term of outdoor learning has been difficult to define due to the wide variety of programs that exist, thrive, and survive under its cover. Figure 1 lists just a few of its synonymous labels. One of the earliest recent definitions came from **Britain**: “Outdoor Learning is a broad term that includes: outdoor play in the early years, school grounds projects, environmental education, recreational and adventure activities, personal and social development programmes, expeditions, team building, leadership training, management development, education for sustainability, adventure therapy ... and more” (English Outdoor Council, 2018; Greenaway, 2005).

Another **British** organization, unfortunately used the words “learning” and “outdoors” to define outdoor learning as “actively inclusive facilitated approaches that predominately use activities and experiences in the outdoors which lead to learning, increased health and wellbeing, and environmental awareness” (Institute for Outdoor Learning, 2021). They later substituted “nature” for “the outdoors” and “change” for “learning.” However, the learning leads to more than just wellness and environmental outcomes.

The National Curriculum of **Australia** (2020) states that “the development of positive relationships with others and with the environment through interaction with the natural world ... are essential for the wellbeing and sustainability of individuals, society and our environment. Outdoor learning engages students in practical and active learning experiences in natural environments and settings, and this typically takes place beyond the school classroom. In these environments, students develop the skills and understandings to move safely and competently while valuing a positive relationship with natural environments and promoting the sustainable use of these environments.”

In the **United States**, Americans use the term “experiential education” to emphasize the learning methods and innovative teaching/facilitating used extensively with participants in the outdoors. “Experiential education is a teaching philosophy that informs many methodologies in which educators purposefully engage with learners in direct experience and focused reflection in order to increase knowledge, develop skills, clarify values, and develop people's capacity to contribute to their communities” (Association for Experiential Education, n.d.).

Definitions from the nations above share some common content: experiential, relationships, and nature or natural environments. In this book, the umbrella term of **Canadian** outdoor learning is defined using these commonalities as “an experiential process ... which takes place primarily through exposure to the out-of-doors [where] the emphasis for the subject of learning is placed on ... [five] relationships concerning people and natural resources” (after Priest, 1986, p. 13). Those five relationships include:

1. **Intrapersonal** – participant relating to oneself (self-esteem, resilience, confidence, etc.);
2. **Interpersonal** – participant relating to others (prosocial skills, trust, communication, etc.);
3. **Ecosystemic** – elements of nature interacting with each other (food chains, web of life, etc.);
4. **Ekistic** – humans and nature interacting reciprocally (pollution of drinking water, etc.); and
5. **Spiritual** – participant understanding their place or role in the world (Priest & Gass, 2018).

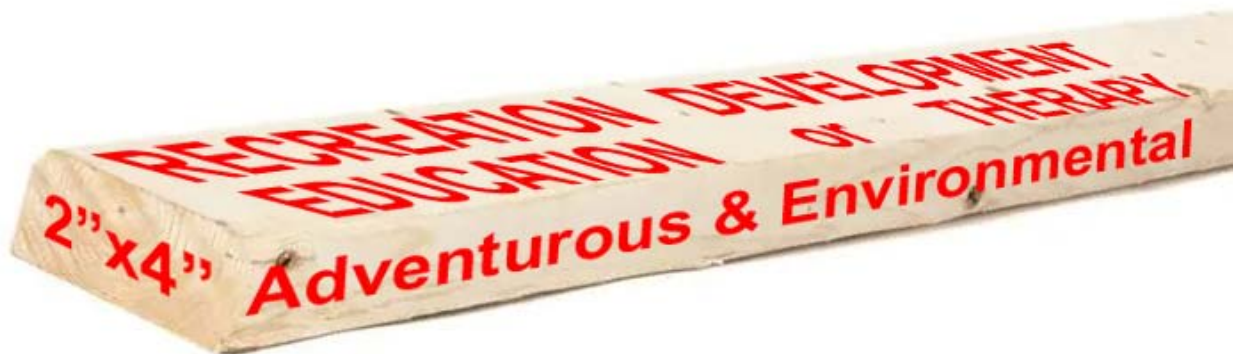


Figure 2: A 2x4 metaphoric representation of outdoor learning: two branches and four program types.

Outdoor learning involves teaching with a 2x4: two branches of activities and four types of programs. Truly effective outdoor learning utilizes both branches of activities within each of the four program types to teach about and bring much needed change associated with all five relationships. In fact, practitioners may have great difficulty impacting spiritual relationships without successfully first addressing the other four. Participants, who know themselves and how to work with others, and who know an ecosystem and how they impact it and how it impacts them, can decide how they best fit in.

Outdoor learning has two activity sides: adventurous and environmental. **Adventurous** activities range from games and group problem solving initiatives, through low and high ropes/challenge courses, to one-day excursions or multi-day expeditions (snowshoeing, skiing, bicycling, hiking, climbing, caving, canoeing, kayaking, sailing, and more). **Environmental** activities range from sensory immersion in nature, through mindful meditation or contemplation, to scientific or artistic ecological exercises conducted outdoors in natural surroundings (Canadian Outdoor Therapy and Healthcare, n.d.).

Outdoor learning comes in four program types depending on what the learning in the outdoors is meant to change: feeling, thinking, behaving, or resisting efforts of positive change as shown in Table 1 below. **Outdoor recreation** (including tourism) changes the way participants feel through fun, play, enjoyment, and learning new activity skills. **Outdoor education** changes the way participants think by gaining new concepts, reinforcing old ones, and creating an awareness of the need to change behaviours. **Outdoor development** changes the way participants behave through enhancing positive actions and growing functioning. **Outdoor therapy** changes the way participants resist efforts to transform them positively by reducing negative or maladaptive behaviours in order to ease their dysfunction (Priest, 2021).

OUTDOOR...	RECREATION	EDUCATION	DEVELOPMENT	THERAPY
Intends to change	Feeling	Thinking	Behaving	Resisting Change
Subject matter or learning focus on	Having fun, playing, enjoying, learning new activity skills	Gaining new and old concepts or awareness of need to make changes	Enhancing positive conduct or actions (grow functioning)	Reducing negative conduct or actions (ease dysfunction)

Table 1: Program types according to program intention to change and focus of learning and change.

For example, the use of adventurous activities can vary from guided mountain climbing or sailing with tourists, through schoolyard socialization games and corporate team-building events, to a wilderness expedition for youth with substance abuse or criminal histories. Similarly, the use of environmental activities can progress from ecological interpretation or wildlife identification with a naturalist, through high school sustainability awareness exercises and pro-environmental action inculcated by teachers, to treating stress, anxiety or depression in adults via immersion into natural greenspace with a therapist.

This chapter has provided a very brief introduction to Canada and outdoor learning. The next chapter presents an overview of outdoor learning in Canada. Subsequent chapters will address various topics that practitioners may find helpful in their outdoor learning work with Canadian participants. Each chapter will define terms as these arise, but for this text Canadian **outdoor learning is an experiential process, which takes place primarily through exposure to nature and the out-of-doors, where the emphasis for subject matter is placed on one or more relationships concerning people and nature.** Adventurous learning develops intrapersonal and interpersonal relationships, while environmental learning develops ecosystems and ekistic relationships. Employed together, these two outdoor learning approaches can develop spiritual relationships. Improving these five relationships can help participants change the way they feel, think, behave, and/or resist positive efforts to change (Priest & Gass, 2018).

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