

Avalanche danger forecast for Saturday 1/15/2022

AVALANCHE DANGER

Thermal inversions and mild temperatures at high altitude.
Windslab stability is improving.

Main avalanche problem: wind-drifted snow

Recent accumulations of different thickness (even up to 1 meter), widespread at all aspects above 2600 m, improving in stability. The solar radiation and the mild temperatures at high altitude have a superficial impact on the snowpack, humidifying just the surface layer. However the night refreezing is good.

Triggered avalanches

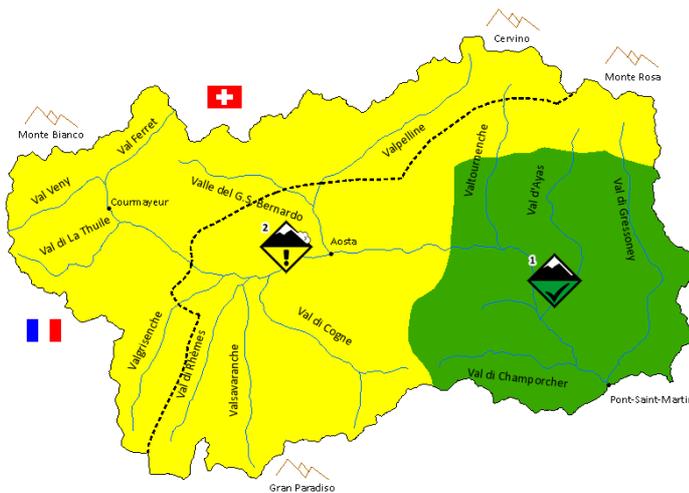
The diffusion and thickness of the accumulations increase with the altitude especially in the W and N sectors of the Region. Moving towards the center of the valley and the S-SE of the Region they are smaller and less widespread.

Mainly above 2600 m, a skier/hiker can trigger small/medium surface soft slabs on very steep slopes, in particular close to the ridges, in the gullies and on slope changes.

Natural avalanches

Unusual sluffs of loose wet snow, from very steep sunny slopes and rocky bands during the daily hottest hours.

Inrequent slabs, mostly of small/medium size, on very steep sides close to slope changes in slope or under the ridges and at the base of the rock bands above 2600 m.



> 2500-2600 m

AVALANCHE DANGER TREND

Sunday 16:



Monday 17:



Constant or gradually decreasing. Windiest and coldest between Sunday and Monday.

EUROPEAN AVALANCHE DANGER SCALE

↑ Rising avalanche danger during the day



5 VERY HIGH



4 HIGH



3 CONSIDERABLE



2 MODERATE



1 LOW

Snow cover

The snow cover remains irregular, decreasing in the center of the valley and moving eastwards. The sunny slopes have much less snow than the shady ones, even at mid-mountain altitudes. Below 2000 m the snow cover is very scarce. It improves with altitude and especially in the north-west, but even here the wind action has worked a lot the recent snow.

Snowpack stability

At high altitude, mainly in the NW sector, the recent snow associated with the wind action causes surface instability, especially where the new accumulations rest on very smooth surfaces (rain or melt/freeze). These accumulations are generally soft or poorly compacted by the wind, just close to ridges and passes they can be more hardened.

Stability is good in the old snowpack. The internal and basal layers on the shady slopes are composed of faceted and depth hoar, while on the sunny sides we can find freezing crusts of various thickness.

Avalanches reported last 24h

No avalanche surveyed.

Skiability

Variable according to the zones. Especially improved in the north-west, where recent snow is cold, powder or a little compacted by the wind. On the sunniest very steep slopes the surface humidifies a little during the day and crusts form at different altitudes. Where it has snowed less and the wind has worked more old crusts, very hard and smooth, or eroded bumps may emerge, so crampons can be locally still useful. At the most shady aspects there are thick layers of incoherent old snow in which it is easy to sink to the ground sometimes even on skis. Always pay attention to stones or roughness.

TYPICAL AVALANCHE PROBLEMS



NEW SNOW



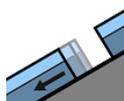
WIND-DRIFTED SNOW



PERSISTENT WEAK LAYERS



WET SNOW



GLIDING SNOW

CRITICAL LOCATIONS



IN BLACK: THE MORE CRITICAL ASPECTS AND ELEVATIONS

Snow and avalanche bulletin n° 46 issued on 1/14/2022 at 04.00 PM

Valid outside the ski runs controlled and managed by the ski resorts.

For an accurate interpretation of the Bulletin, a specific guide is available at www.aineva.it/guida-bollettini/

