

Avalanche danger forecast for Tuesday 1/28/2020

AVALANCHE DANGER

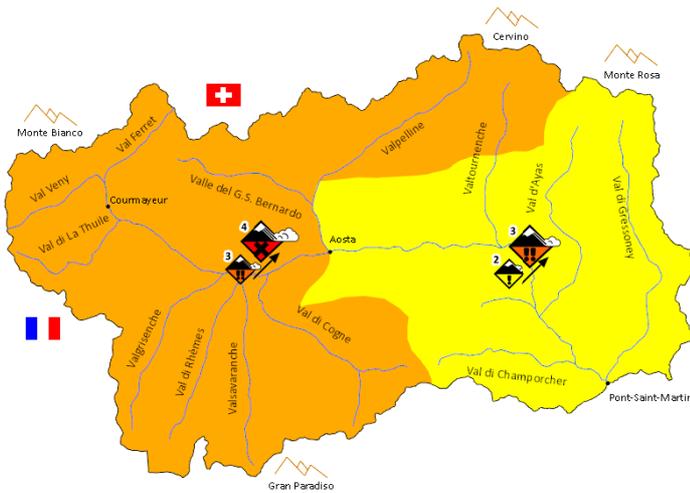
Fresh snow and wind-drifted snow over unfavorable surface

Avalanche problem: fresh snow and wind-drifted snow.

Fresh snow on unfavorable layers, highly unstable accumulations. The greatest danger is in the western sectors and decreases moving eastwards where the quantities of fresh snow are lower.

Natural avalanches: avalanche activity increasing during the day according to the quantities of fresh snow (up to 50 cm in sectors W on the border with France) carried by strong winds from W and then NW. Medium and large slab avalanches at different altitudes and exposures due to the wind which increases the overload of fresh snow on smooth surfaces or faceted crystals. Sluffs and avalanches of loose snow spread during the snowfall from steep slopes beyond the edge of the forest. The two types of avalanches, along the usual channels, can reach the valley bottom with both the cloud component and the dense part.

Triggered avalanches: strong instability both for fresh snow and for the presence of new surface slabs spread at different exposures. **The criticality is present at all altitudes and exposures.** A skier/hiker can easily trigger surface slabs soft or more cohesive also incorporating a part of the old snowpack (weak point the old crusts or layers of faceted crystals). Therefore the release can trigger medium and large avalanches that run quickly along the steepest slopes. Precautionary attitude in choosing itineraries.



>2000 m

AVALANCHE DANGER TREND

Wednesday 29:



Thursday 30:



Constant or increasing also in the north-east sectors.

EUROPEAN AVALANCHE DANGER SCALE

 Rising avalanche danger during the day



5 VERY HIGH



4 HIGH



3 CONSIDERABLE



2 MODERATE



1 LOW

Snow cover and Snowpack

Due to the long period without big snowfall, the snowcover locally starts to be scarce, it starts to be good over 2000 m. In the lateral valleys snow cover continue above 1700-1900 m at south, above 1300-1500 m at north. In the central area of the Region snow cover level is higher. Uprising in altitude, there are eroded areas especially above 2800 m, close to bumps and ridges.

On cold slopes there are many layers of faceted crystals that create an unfavorable basis for the new snowfall with strong winds (immediate collapse due to overload). Unlike smooth crusts that do not favor the good bond of the fresh snow with the old coat.

Observed avalanches (last 24h): on the border with France isolated small surface sluffs on the southern slopes at the lowest altitudes.

Skiing conditions: not so good.

Many slopes with hard snow from wind (N-NW) or from refreezing (steep S-SW): technically difficult uphill. The snow changes in a small space: old tracks, sastrugi, even non-load-bearing crust, etc. Some areas with soft snow (faceted crystals) in the cold slopes sheltered from the wind (NE-N-NW). Stones outcropping near ridges and hills.

TYPICAL AVALANCHE PROBLEMS



NEW SNOW



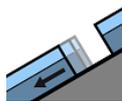
WIND-DRIFTED SNOW



PERSISTENT WEAK LAYERS



WET SNOW



GLIDING SNOW

CRITICAL LOCATIONS



IN BLACK: THE MORE CRITICAL ASPECTS AND ELEVATIONS

Snow and avalanche bulletin n° 68 issued on 1/27/2020 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/

