



Forecast Area

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Gudauri



By the end of Monday night, danger will be high in the Gudauri area. Storm snow, wind, and a weak layer at the base of the snowpack will combine to create dangerous conditions through to the end of Tuesday.

Forecast issued at: **19-Feb-2023 19:00**

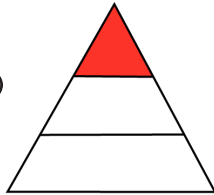
Forecast valid until: **21-Feb-2023 19:00**

This is a trial avalanche forecasting service run by non-professional volunteers from Gudauri, supported remotely by experienced avalanche forecasters. The information presented here may sometimes be incomplete or inaccurate - do not only rely on this forecast in your safety decisions.

Forecaster: Manu Greer

High Alpine

> 2600m

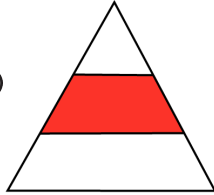


4 High

Very dangerous avalanche conditions. Travel in avalanche terrain not recommended.

Alpine

2000m - 2600m

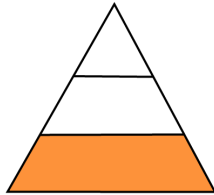


4 High

Very dangerous avalanche conditions. Travel in avalanche terrain not recommended.

Sub Alpine

< 2000m



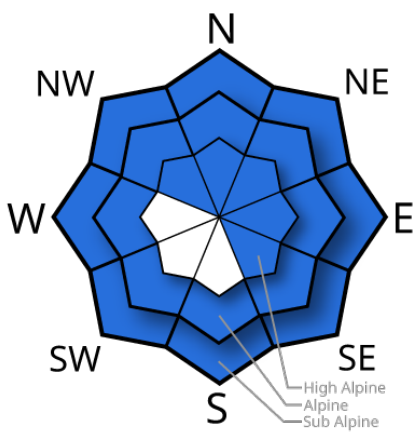
3 Considerable

Dangerous avalanche conditions. Careful snowpack evaluation, cautious route-finding and conservative decision-making essential.

Problem 1 - Storm Slab

One or more layers of recent storm snow that have consolidated into a slab above a weak layer.

With 30 cm of new snow predicted, storm snow instabilities could exist for at least 24 hours after the storm. Stay off steep slopes until the danger decreases.

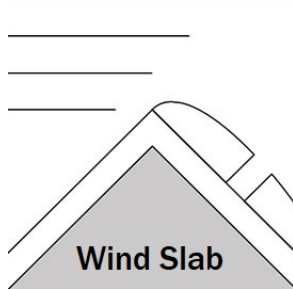
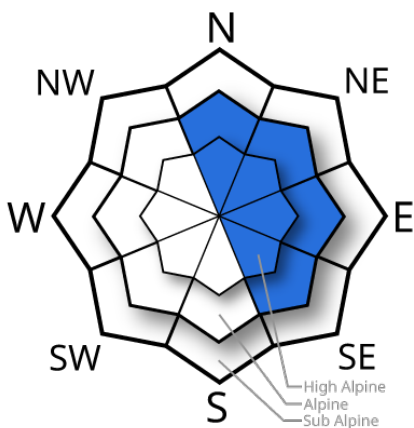


Likelihood	Avalanche Size	Time of Day	Trend
Likely	2	All day	Deteriorating

Problem 2 - Wind Slab

A cohesive layer of snow (a slab) formed by the wind drifted snow.

Strong winds from the SW and W over the next two days will again build areas of reactive windslabs, around ridgelines or midslope if the winds are strong enough. These areas will need 24 to 48 hours to stabilise.

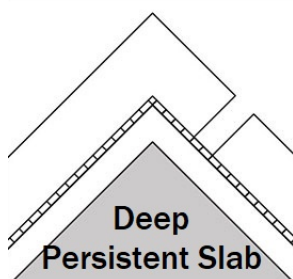
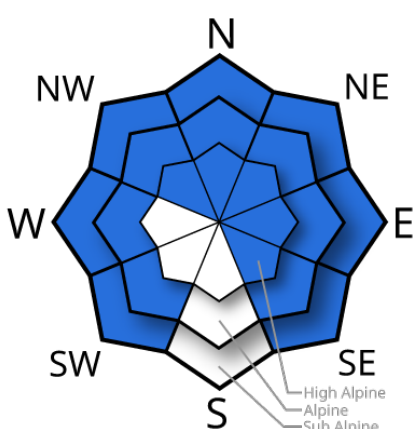


Likelihood	Avalanche Size	Time of Day	Trend
Likely	2	All day	Deteriorating

Problem 3 - Deep Slab

A weak layer, usually at or near the base of the snowpack, that resists bonding to an overlying slab over an extended time period.

In areas where snow existed in January, there is a layer of very weak snow at the base of the snowpack. If it fails, the entire snowpack will slide and the resulting avalanche could be large. Even a whumph (collapse) on a flat area could travel through the snow and set off avalanches above you. This layer exists even at lower elevations. Some areas in the high alpine and in the North of the forecast area do not have this layer. Dig a pit to find the layer before you commit to a slope.



Likelihood	Avalanche Size	Time of Day	Trend
Possible	3	All day	No change

Recent/Relevant Observations

No recent avalanche activity. Previous winds from the S, SW and W have built areas of stiff slabs. Whumpfs are still being heard, often on flat areas. The snowpack has a 15 - 30cm weak layer at the ground in places that held snow in January.

Changes in conditions since previous forecast

A few cm of new snow over the last 2 days with mostly W winds and cold temperatures. No major changes.

Weather Forecast

Up to 30cm new snow on Monday, heaviest in the evening. Strong SW to W winds at higher elevations. Cold temperatures.