



Forecast Area ©Seznam.cz 2023



Gudauri

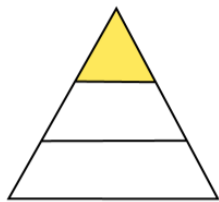
Snowpack appears to be finally settled in the alpine area after the last snowfall allowing to rule out the wind slab hazard at these elevations. Yet at the same time recent cold period is over and warm sunny weather settle in again what makes wet avalanches possible in the same area. Wind slabs higher up are still a major hazard.

Forecast issued at: **2-Apr-2023 21:00**
Forecast valid until: **4-Apr-2023 21:00**

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: Petr Zherdev (Snowlab)

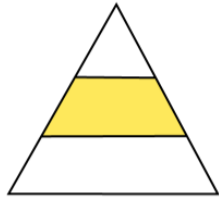
High Alpine
> 2600m



2 Moderate

Heightened avalanche conditions on specific terrain features. Evaluate snow and terrain carefully; identify features of concern.

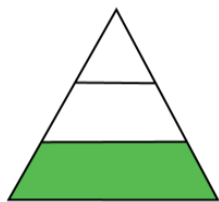
Alpine
2000m - 2600m



2 Moderate

Heightened avalanche conditions on specific terrain features. Evaluate snow and terrain carefully; identify features of concern.

Sub Alpine
< 2000m



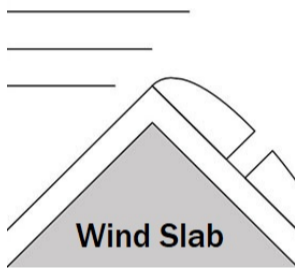
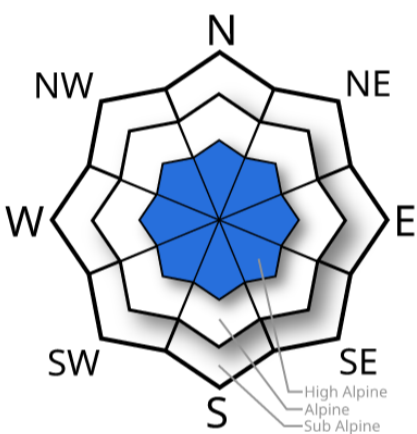
1 Low

Generally safe avalanche conditions. Watch for unstable snow on isolated terrain features.

Avalanche Problems

Wind Slab

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

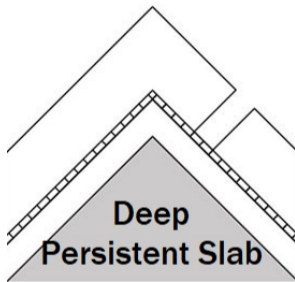
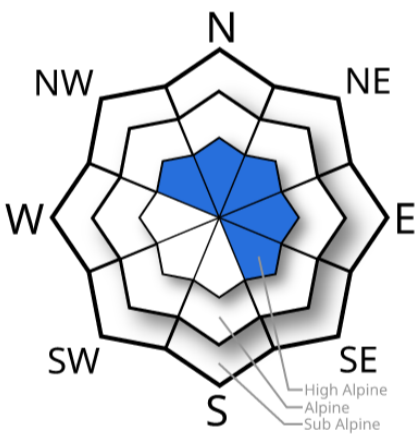


The storm on the 29th-30th of March built slabs that could be up to 1 metre deep on the North half below the ridges. Winds have later swung to the North so new slabs were also built on S slopes in the high alpine, with 15-20 cm of new snow from the 31st of March moved to these slopes. Watch out for areas that look 'fat', or where the snow feels harder, hollow and drum-like.

Likelihood	Avalanche Size	Time of Day	Trend
Possible	2	All day	Improving

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.

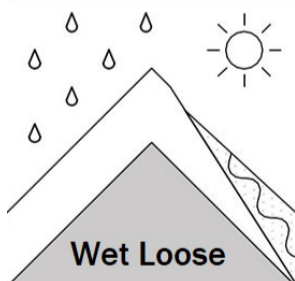
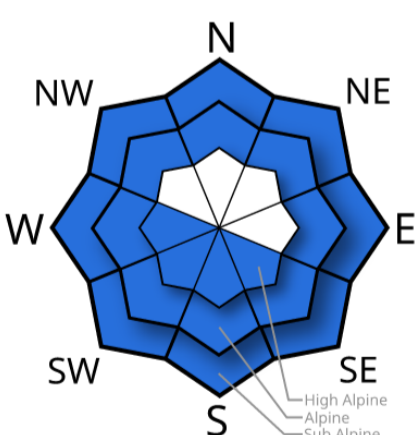


The persistent weak basal layer might still be triggered in high alpine areas, particularly in steep areas with a shallow (thin) snowpack or around rocks, where the weight of one or more riders, a hard turn or jump, or a small avalanche could break the slab above.

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

Loose Wet

A type of loose snow avalanche composed of wet or moist snow.



With temperatures rising and sky clearing snow starts to melt and the snowpack becomes saturated with free water what makes wet loose avalanches possible. Widespread wind and solar crusts that formed before the recent snowfall represent a weak interface that adds to that hazard. This hazard increases during the day.

Likelihood	Avalanche Size	Time of Day	Trend
Likely	1	Afternoon	Deteriorating

Recent Avalanches and Snowpack

Size 1 wet loose avalanche reported on april 02 on Bidara SW slope at 2600 m.
Size 2-3 wind slab reported 30th March, Sadzele lower peak, 3200m, N aspect.
Skier triggered windslab Size 1.5 28th March Kobi saddle 2900m NW aspect.
The snowpack still has a weak layer of crystallised snow at the ground in some places, at higher elevations from NW through to E aspects. Above this are strong layers of windpacked and re-frozen snow with no weaknesses of concern reported.
A total of 30 - 40 cm of new snow accumulated after the March 29-30 storm, which were redistributed across all aspects in the high alpine by shifting winds.

Weather Forecast

April 3rd:
Sunny with some clouds and temperatures rising from -5C in the morning to 6C after noon (at 2300 m.)
Moderate to strong N winds in the morning will subside after noon.
Light precipitation is likely in the evening.
April 4th:
Sunny with some clouds and temperatures rising from -2C in the morning to 6C after noon (at 2300 m.)
Light precipitation in the morning.