## Avalancherisk assessmentbulletin

(valid outside marked and open slopes)

# **MASSIVE: CHABLAIS**

written on Monday, February 15, 2021 at 4 p.m.

## Risk estimate until Tuesday, February 16, 2021 in the evening

Limited risk.



Spontaneousdepartures: flows, avalanches of wet snow during hot hours.

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Trips skiers: surface slabs in the North + wet flows in the sun.

Risk indices: 5 very strong - 4 strong - 3 marked - 2 limited - 1 weak - In black: the most dangerous slopes

#### Snowpack stability

Typical avalanche situation: spring snow in the south, windy snow at altitude. -Accidental triggers: at less than 2000/2200 m on the northern slopes, but also on the southern slopes before the disappearance of the freeze-up crusts, the snowpack will be generally well stabilized. On the other hand at more than 2000/2200 m, especially on eastern, northeast to northwest slopes, one should be wary of recently formed surface plates, scattered around the passes and ridges, or in formation on Tuesday afternoon. taking into account the strengthening of the south-westerly winds. Slabs quite fragile, especially since they will sometimes rest on thin fragile layers buried 20 to 40 cm from the surface depending on the location and altitude (just above a deep freeze crust in the snowpack). Be careful also on the steep slopes heated by the sun on Tuesday at midday and in the afternoon, because flows and small avalanches of wet snow

can be triggered under the skis. - Spontaneous departures: Tuesday on steep slopes in the sun, after disappearance of freeze-up crusts on the surface, due to the clear warmth in

the middle of the day and in the afternoon, surface flows of wet snow, even a few larger avalanches size, will trigger naturally.



## Off-piste snow depth





## Snow quality

The snow cover is very good for the season.

You can only put on skis from 900/1200 m depending on the orientation, even if the ground is whitewashed at lower altitude.

The surface of the snowpack is made up of a small layer of recent snow, often powdery in the shade, but generally crusted on sunny slopes at night and in the morning, before becoming wet on the surface during the day.

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Written by Météo-France with the contribution of observers from the snow-meteorological network. Partnership: ANMSM (Mayors of Mountain Stations), DSF(Ski Areas of France), ADSP(Directors of Piste and Safety of Winter Sports Stations) and other mountain players.