

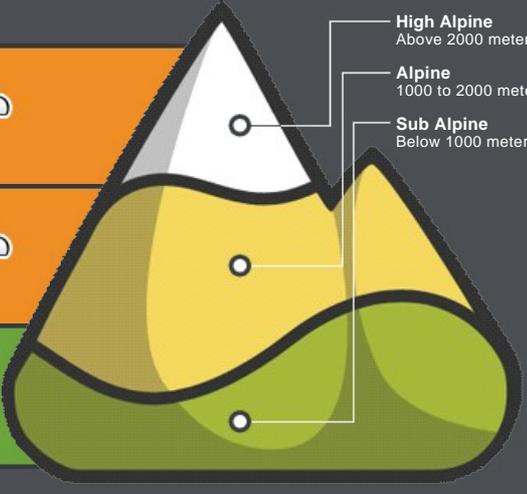
3.Considerable
Dangerous conditions, conservative decision making essential.



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Dangerous conditions, conservative decision making essential.



1.Low
Generally safe, watch for unstable snow on isolated terrain features.

Avalanche Danger Scale

5. Extreme
4. High
3. Considerable
2. Moderate
1. Low
? Unknown



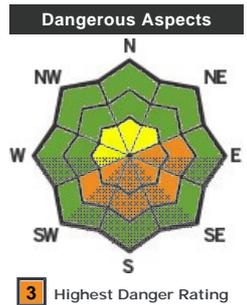
This 'Backcountry Avalanche Advisory' is provided as a public service by the New Zealand Mountain Safety Council, Inc. It is intended as an advisory only.

Primary Avalanche Danger



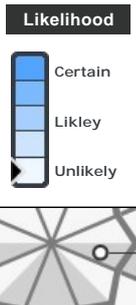
PERSISTENT SLAB

Dangerous Aspects

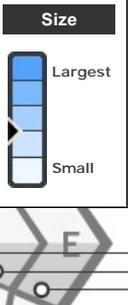


3 Highest Danger Rating

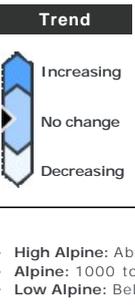
Likelihood



Size



Trend



Time of day



All day

Description:
Enough evidence exists from previous avalanche cycles and field observations to conclude that this avalanche problem is now the prevalent concern in the backcountry. Small variations in weather might cause this problem to become either greater or lesser. The trouble exist that when these grains are present, they can be very difficult to remove and will "persist" for long periods of time.



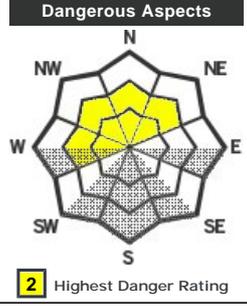
High Alpine: Above 2000m
Alpine: 1000 to 2000m
Low Alpine: Below 1000m

Secondary Avalanche Danger



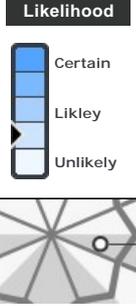
LOOSE WET

Dangerous Aspects

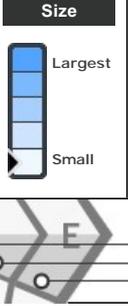


2 Highest Danger Rating

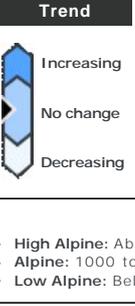
Likelihood



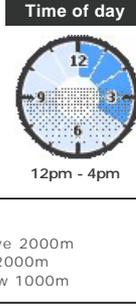
Size



Trend

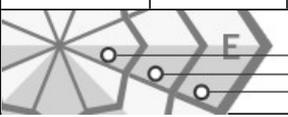


Time of day



12pm - 4pm

Description:
Warm temperatures and lots of sunlight will heat North and West facing slopes during the latter portion of the day. While the small amounts of snow will move, these can add too much weight to our primary avalanche concern, thereby creating larger avalanche activity.



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Alpine: 1000 to 2000m
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Current Snowpack Conditions



Strong winds from the Northwest have removed significant amounts of the new snow from areas facing that wind direction. Warm temperatures and light rain have put another rain crust on top of the remaining wind affected snow and non wind affected snow from the previous 70cm storm. There are still weak layers beneath from the early season, alternating between weak sugary grains (facets) and rain/melt freeze crusts. Currently the snowpack is supporting the new snow, but can be weakened quickly by new wind affected snow and/or rapid warming. The weak sugary grains are classified as persistent grains and have caused the avalanche danger to shift in focus to this lurking problem.

Recent Avalanche Activity



No new avalanche activity reported or seen in the surrounding Mt Hutt backcountry.

Mountain Weather



Tuesday looks to be a pleasant day of light WNW winds. Temperatures should be just at or above freezing. No precipitation is expected. There appears to be a strong southerly storm developing on Thursday, so it's recommended to take the chance to find out what's in our backcountry snowpack before it's buried by new snow. As always, take care to seek safe areas to make snowpack observations, and share the findings with the website!



For more information go to: <http://www.met-service.com/mountain/index>

Sliding Danger



The rain crust on the surface of the snow is very slick and sliding hazards can be encountered, especially in steeper slopes.