

Stability: Very Good

Air Temperature: -1°C

HS:160

PF:0

Layer Notes:

160-150cm: Surface melt-freeze crust

The snowpack is extremely hard in most places and contains a few icy crusts.

Bezbog Peak Snowpit

Pirin

Kalin Markov

28/12/2022 - 13:05

During the compression test, the surface crust block failed but did not slide while isolating the column for the test, but this was more of a false alarm due the the small size of the column.

Further down it took 30 taps to isolate another block located above a sugary layer, but the block also did not slide. The largest temperature gradient can be found within the layer from about 135 cm

to 105 cm, located below this block that isolated at CT30. This layer contains some faceted, sugary snow, but the gradient is not that large, probably due to the deep snowpack at the snowpit

location. Places with a thinner snowpack may have a larger gradient and larger faceted snow crystals.

The extended column test took 22 taps to break the surface crust, then on the next tap it broke even more and progressivly got crushed and fell apart by the end of the test, with no smooth sliding.

The breakup of the crust was local, only where the column was being hit, and there is no propagation across it (it is only 10 cm thick as well - would be hard to propagate across the entire column).

There is minimal wind loading in a very small amount of places from the surface dusting of snow from a few days ago, but the amount is extremely small and not enough to create dangerous slabs above

the surface ice. At the spot of the snowpit there is no wind loading above the surface crust.. Additional Layer Comments: 60-105cm: Compressed early snow;