



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

DAILY SKI REPORTS

SKI SLOPE AND TRAIL

GENERAL SURFACE CONDITION TERMS

- **This information is not intended to be, nor should you use or rely on it as your only guide to ski conditions.** Ski conditions change constantly, and will have changed since these trails were last inspected and this report posted. You must consider these changes, and the time interval since this report was posted as well as common sense and experience while choosing ski trails at this area. This report is not a guarantee by us of ski conditions you will encounter while skiing today.
- **Ski conditions change because** of changing weather, including sunshine, wind precipitation, and temperature fluctuations; skier traffic and use; and all operations, including snow grooming and snow making conducted by this area.
- **Trails not listed as open** on this report may have been opened for skiing since this report was posted. Some trails noted above as open for skiing may now be closed.
- **You must always ski with the expectation** that you will encounter any one of the risks inherent in the sport, set forth on a "Warning to Skiers" posted wherever ski lift tickets are sold at this ski area, including but not limited to, ice, bare spots and areas of thin cover, natural and man made objects of all kinds and other skiers.
- **Read and obey all posted information**
- **Ski under control at all times**
- **You, the skier, are ultimately responsible for a safe ski experience**
- **Be aware, ski with care!**

SURFACE CONDITION DEFINITIONS

This ski area endeavors to inspect trails and report conditions consistent with terminology descriptive of surface condition(s) developed by the New York Ski Industry Association, Ski Areas of New York, Inc. as follows.

NOTE: These surface conditions may result from snowfall or snow-making operations or both.

BS = BARE SPOTS: Areas of exposed underlying trail surface, not covered with sufficient amounts of any form of snow, ice or other skiable material. No skier should attempt to ski over, or through any bare spot or spots.

CL = CLOSED

CO = CORN SNOW: Large ice-like granules, which are loose during above-freezing temperatures and which freeze together during below-freezing temperatures. Corn snow is usually a product of the above/below freezing cycle of temperatures typical of spring days. Large ice-like granules which remain frozen together in extended cold periods, or chunks of ice created by incomplete grooming or icy surfaces are not characteristic of corn snow.

FG = FROZEN GRANULAR: Granular snow which was once wet and which has frozen together forming a rather solid or crusty-textured surface. It can return to loose granular after thawing or being worked by a grooming machine, or from the effects of skier traffic breaking up the crust. Frozen granular snow will support a ski pole stuck into it. However, if the pole makes ice chips and the surface will not support the pole, the surface is icy.

HP = HARD PACK: Hard pack snow is a dense, compressed snow condition harder than packed powder and softer than ice.

IP = ICE PATCHES: IS = ICY SURFACE: Ice represents a hard, glazed surface usually created by freezing rain, or old surface snow melting and quickly refreezing again, or by ground water seeping up into the snow and freezing. Also may describe a very wet surface that has been skied into a smooth surface while above-freezing are existent and then rapidly dropping temperatures occur. When broken, ice breaks into chunks rather than granules. "Patches" describe localized occurrences of "ice"; "Surface" describes a more prevailing icy condition on the trail.

LG = LOOSE GRANULAR: Loose granules similar to rock salt, usually formed after powder snow thaws, refreezes and crystallizes; or an accumulation of sleet. Loose granular also may characterize surface conditions produced by machine conditioning of frozen granular or icy surfaces.

O = OPEN

P = POWDER: New snow generally of a dry and fluffy consistency. Will not make a snow ball easily.

PP = PACKED POWDER: Loose powder snow compacted by rollers, drags or other mechanical apparatus or by skier traffic to a state which leaves little air space between particles. It is no longer fluffy, but it is not so extremely compacted that it is hard and icy.

SC = SPRING CONDITIONS: This term is used to characterize the variety of surface conditions which results from the alternate freezing and thawing of snow cover in spring like weather. This term is used in place of other terms when the usual surface descriptions can not accurately or completely describe the situation, that is, when no single surface type covers at least 50% of the skiable surface of the trail.

TC = THIN COVER: Indicates that the cover that currently exists will decline in quality due to skier traffic and may break through the underlying trail surface. Thin Cover indicates that bare spots are anticipated to develop in the area during the day.

V = VARIABLE: A wide variety of conditions which can not accurately or completely be described using usual terminology, such as when no single surface type predominates.

WG = WET GRANULAR: Loose or frozen granular snow which has become wet and soft after a thaw or from rainfall.

WP = WET POWDER: Powder snow that is wet when it falls (you can easily make a snowball), or dry powder that becomes wet as the temperature rises above freezing or is dampened by rain.

ALPHABETICAL LEGEND OF CODES USED:

BS = Bare Spots CL = Closed CO = Corn FG = Frozen Granular HP = Hard Pack IP = Ice Patches IS = Icy Surface LG = Loose Granular O = Open P = Powder PP = Packed Powder SC = Spring Conditions SM = Snowmaking in Progress TC = Thin Cover V = Variable WG = Wet Granular WP = Wet Powder