

Finding ice yourself

THE FUTURE OF NORDIC SKATING

Last minute black ice weekends



Pre-booked skating trip

Arrange all needed preconditions up-front (ASAP)

- Group members, decision process and risk assessment
- Tasks, roles and responsibilities for each participant
- Equipment check, maps to use, testing apps, and so on
- Transportation, internet, logistics, finance and more

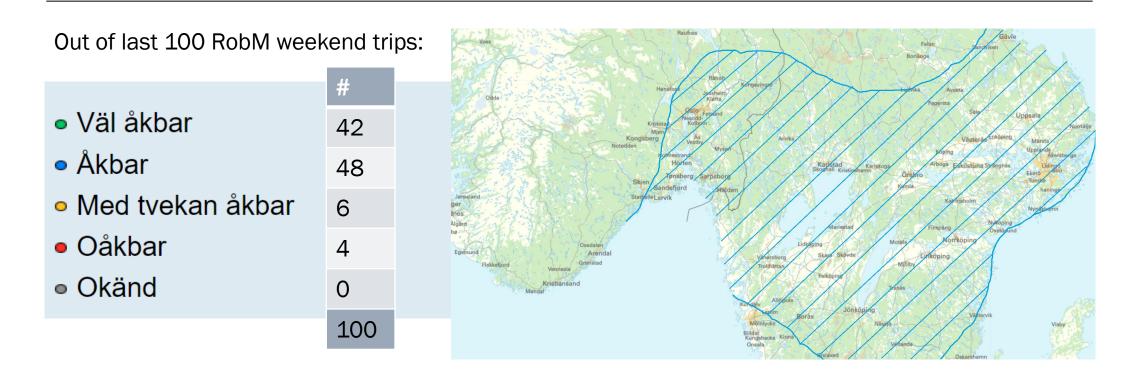
Decide where to go at the last moment (ALAP)







Ice guarantee for fixed date, flexible location weekend trips



A weekend trip counts as väl åkbar when at least 2 out of 4 skating days received at least one green dot

Freedom of movement is key



Which lake to choose for tomorrow?



Lots of decision factors in your toolbox







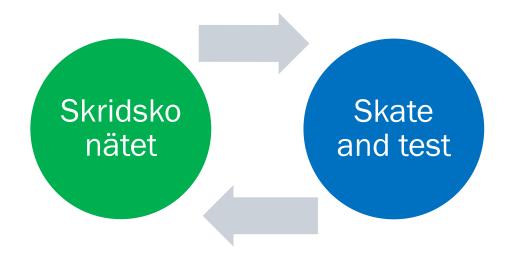
Driving to Sweden and picking a lake without information gathering is what some of us did pre-HLSK and pre-Skridskonät. It can work, but chances to find skateable ice are pretty low. In the south of Sweden, lakes are open. If you drive further north or come on higher altitudes, lakes are covered with snow. The sweet spot where ice is **strong, smooth, solid and snow free** is almost always there, but usually small.

Finding skateable ice

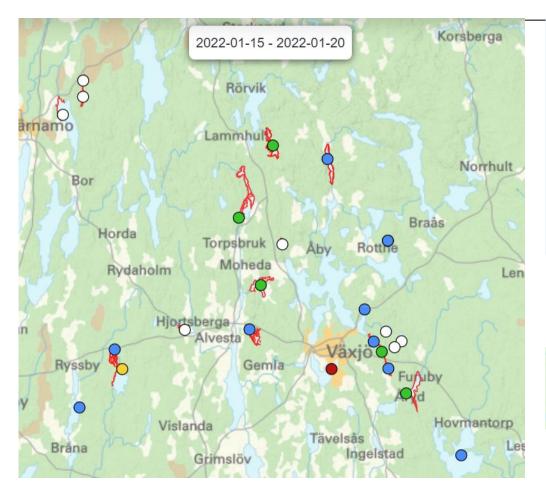
Choose a level in which you feel comfortable (today we discuss level 1 to 5)

- Basic level is using isobs, färdrapporter and färdspår on Skridskonätet
- □ From there, you add decision factors for more complex situations



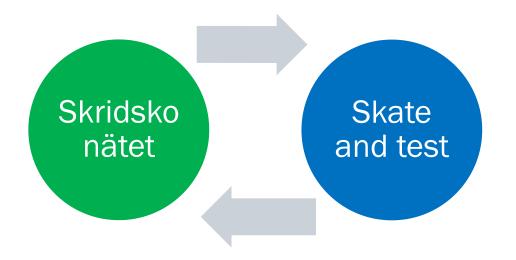


Using Skridskonät

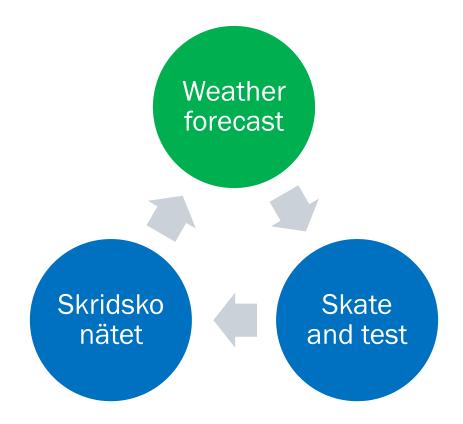


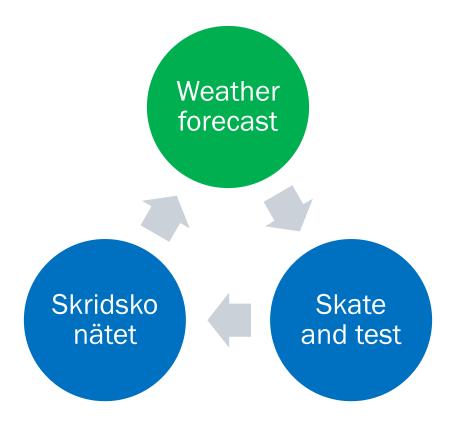
- Väl åkbar
- Åkbar
- Med tvekan åkbar
- Oåkbar
- Okänd

- Well skateable
- Skateable
- Barely skateable
- Not skateable
- Unknown
- = tour report (färdrapport) without ice observations
- = GPS-track (färdspår)



By using Skridskonät before you decide which lake to skate tomorrow, your chance to find skateable ice increases a lot. This level might be the best to start when you are new to this.





Using the weather forecast as extra factor can be helpful. But without knowing what the effect of weather on ice is, using it might do more harm than good. The most obvious example is that people tend to choose the coldest area they can reach, while they in fact need warm weather to smoothen existing ice.

Using the weather forecast

First question to ask yourself: do I look for new ice (kärnis) or old ice (stöpis)?

Second question: is the ice already skateable or does it need a change to become skateable?

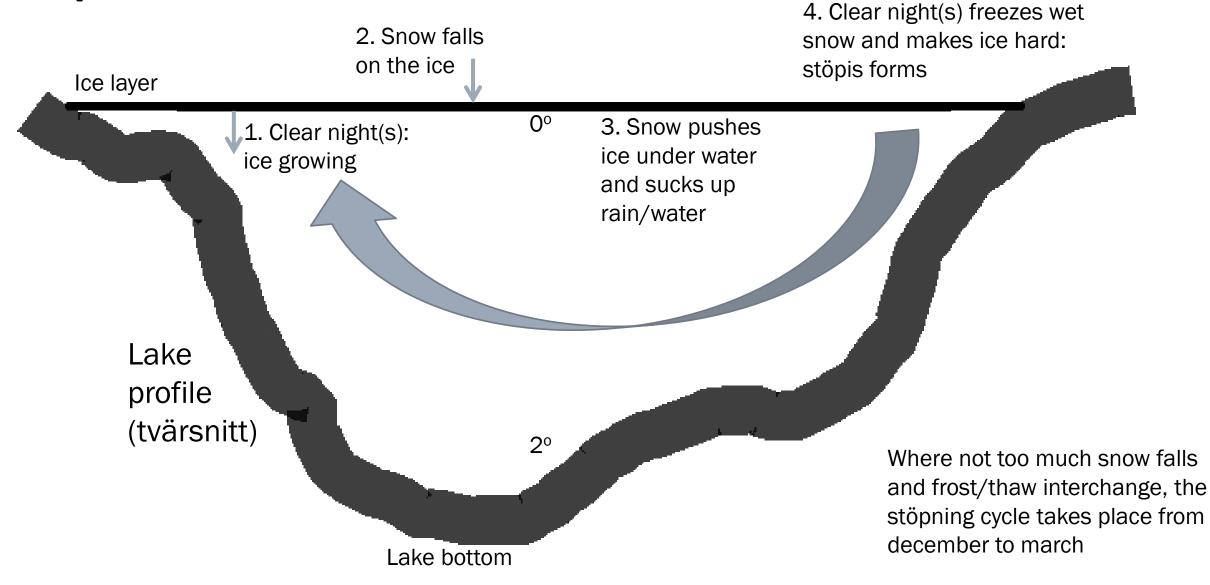
Kärnis (new ice, black)



For kärnis to be created on a lake:

- The whole column of water needs to be colder than 4° Celsius and the upper layer needs to cool down to 0°
- The 0° upper layer of water needs to let energy go again, as much as is needed to cool water of 80° down to 0° degrees
- The sky must be clear, because heat radiation to space lets twice as much energy go compared to low air temperature and/or water evaporation
- The wind must be low to restrict the movement in the water when the first ice crystals appear

Stöpis (old ice with frozen snow on top, grey)



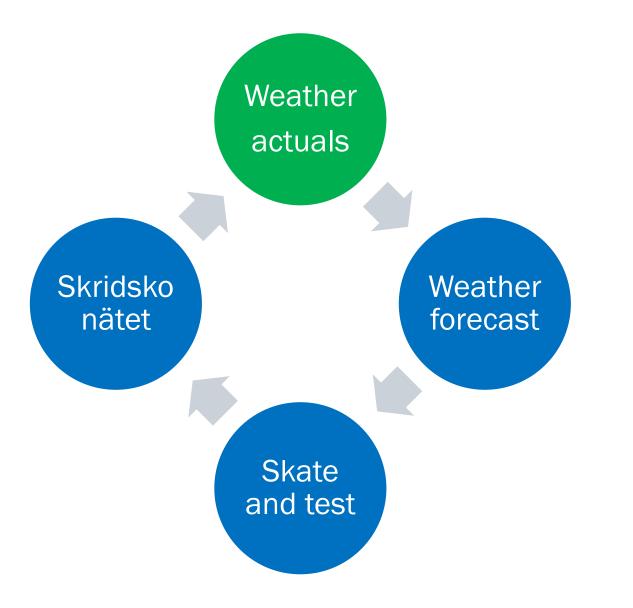


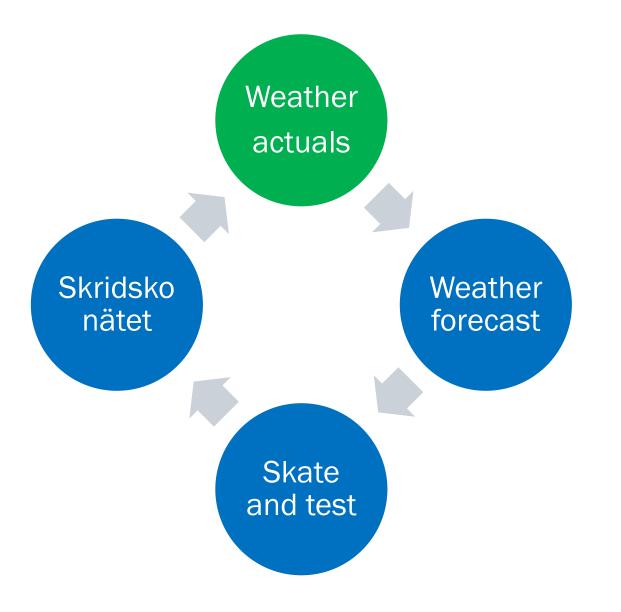
Stöpis in the making

Which weather to look for?	New ice (kärnis)	Old ice (stöpis)
Already skateable	Light frost, no snow, stable weather	Light frost, no snow, stable weather
 Not skateable yet new ice too thin old ice under snow 	Moderate to severe frost = clear night(s), dry air, low temp	Cloudy + warm + rain first, then clear sky

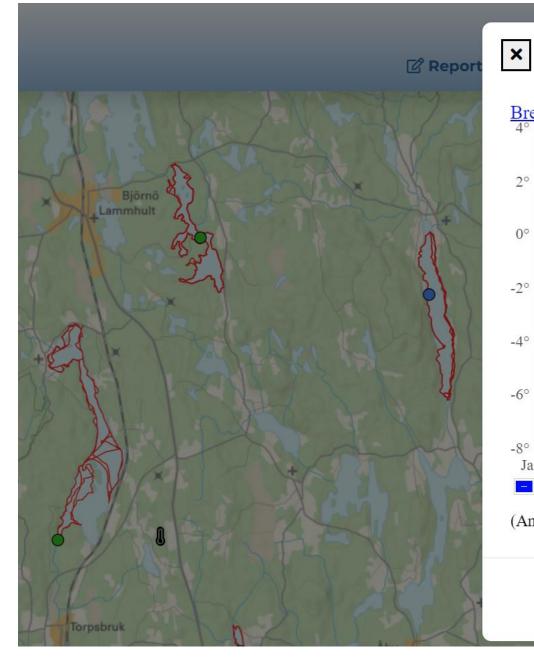
Weather forecast

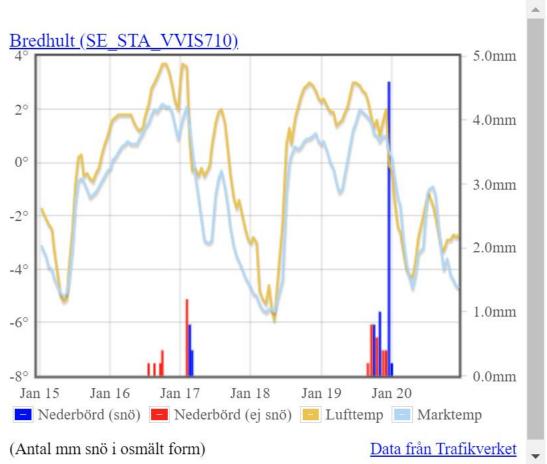
- Over-estimated, waste of time to spend hours on forecast
- SMHI and YR show only one scenario out of 50 (!) possible scenarios
- Using weather actuals increases your success rate significantly



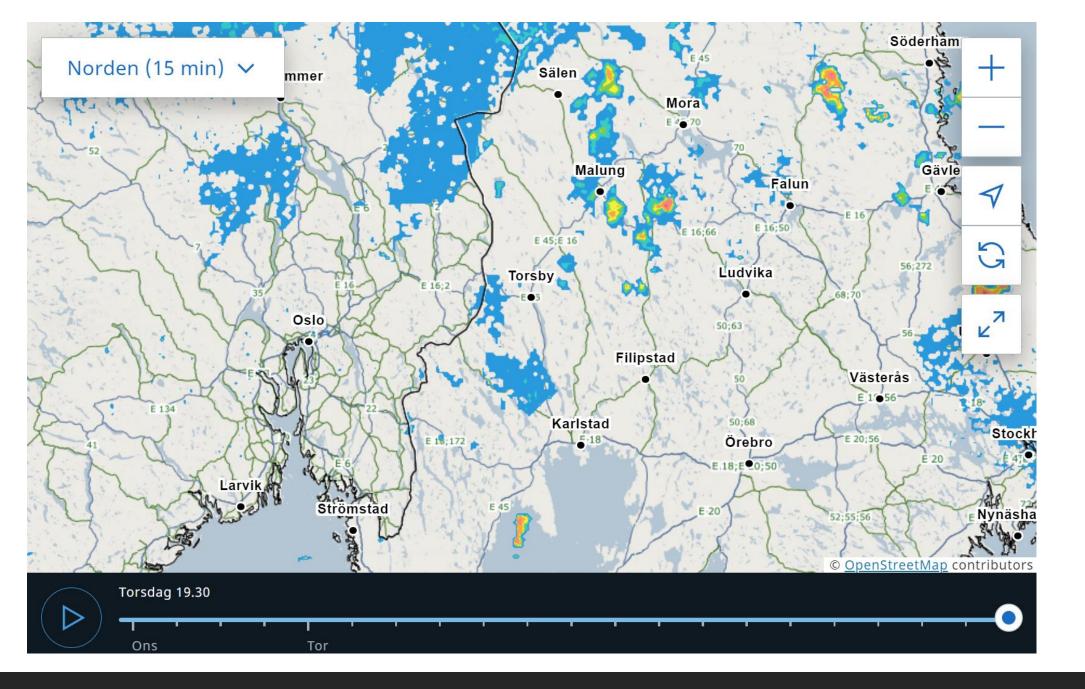


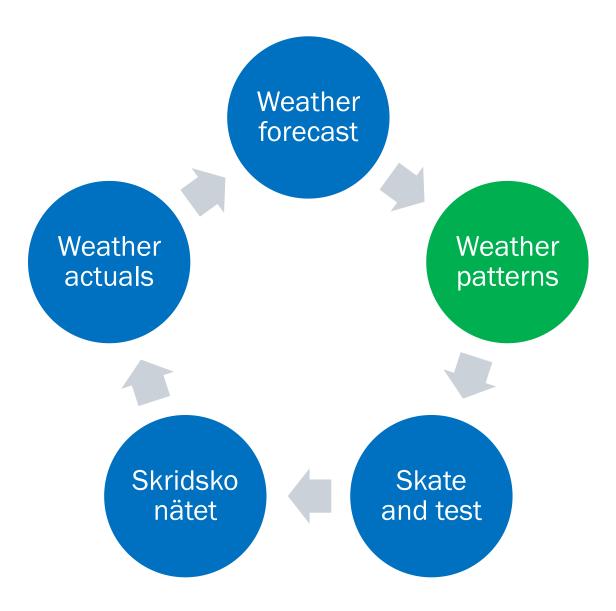
By shifting your attention from weather forecast to weather actuals, on average you skate on better ice.









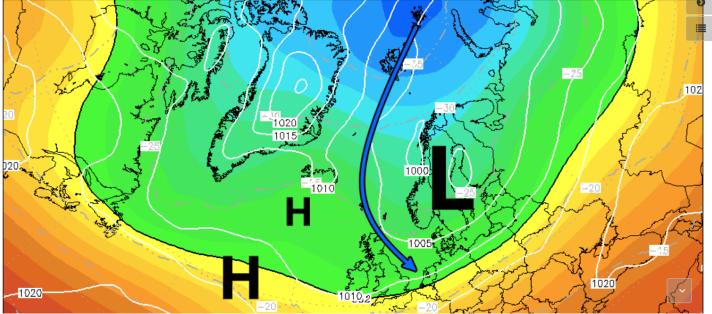




Speculatie: Binnen twee weken mogelijk eerste uitbraak polaire lucht? Bericht van: Jelmer (Wageningen), 10-10-2021 20:07

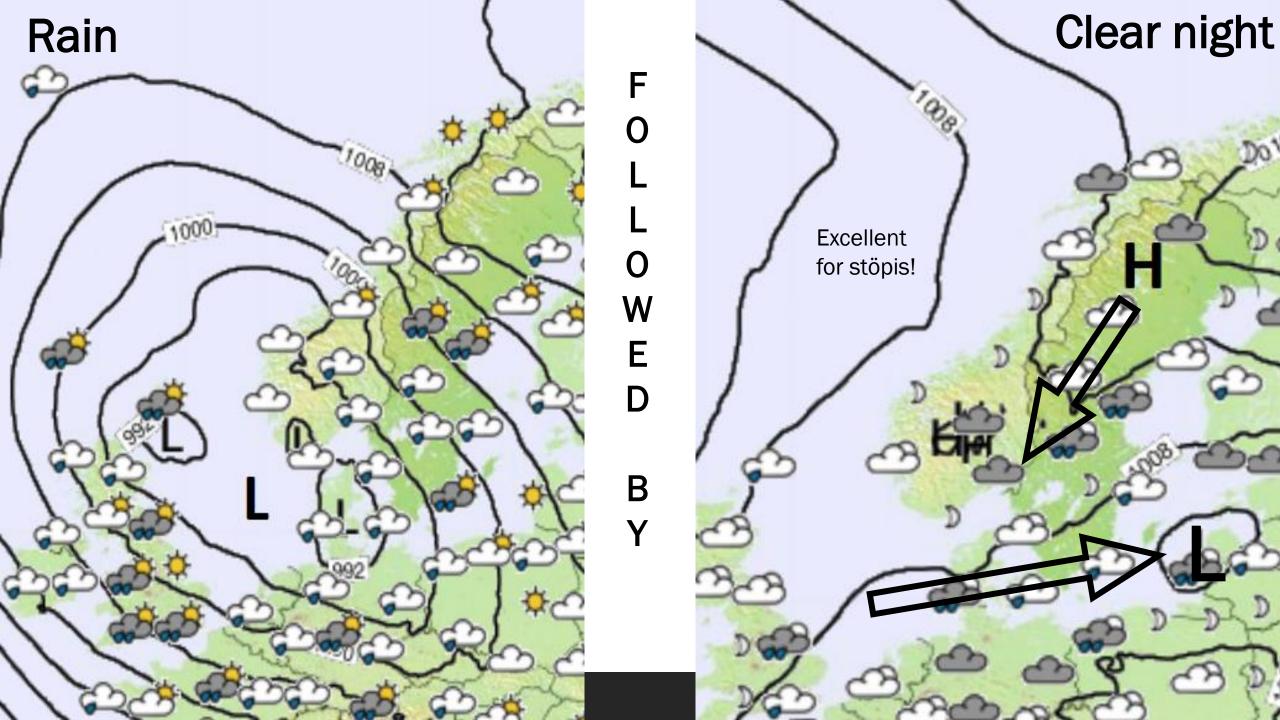
Het is nog erg ver weg, maar deze avond hinten meerdere weermodellen op de ULT naar een eerste uitbraak van polaire lucht die de Benelux mogelijk kan bereiken. Het gemiddelde van het GEFS Ensemble toont voor het laatste decade van deze maand vrij rustige condities nabij IJsland en Groenland, terwijl lagedrukgebieden boven Scandinavië juist dominant zouden zijn. Al met al kan dit een polaire luchtstroming op gang zetten. De verwachtte temperaturen op 1.500 meter hoogte zijn voor die periode dan ook negatief (vaak -2 tot -4 graden). Ook de OPER toont nu al enkele runs een voorkeur voor zo'n scenario. Wellicht iets om in de gaten te houden dus.

Init: Sun,100CT2021 12Z 500 hPa Geopot. (gpdm), T (C), Bodendruck (hPa) Valid: Fri,220CT2021 12Z

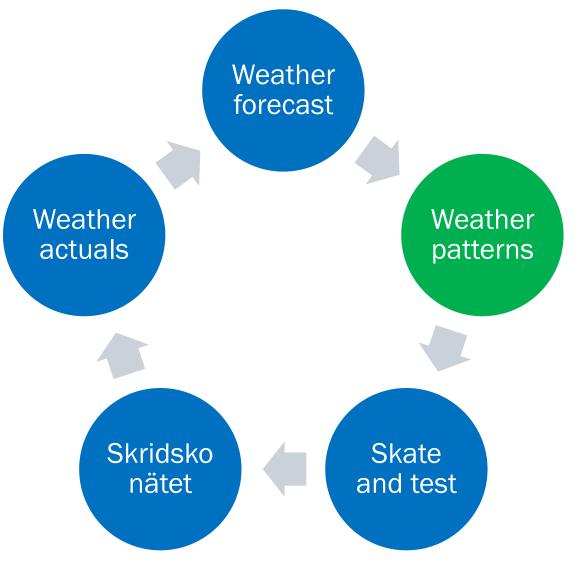


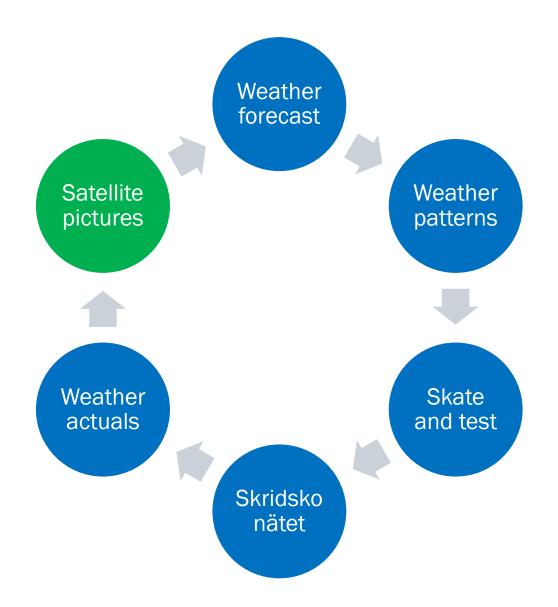
For understanding (winter) weather patterns, following the site <u>www.weerwoord.be</u> helps!

Lots of weather freaks are there, explaining what happens on a global level.



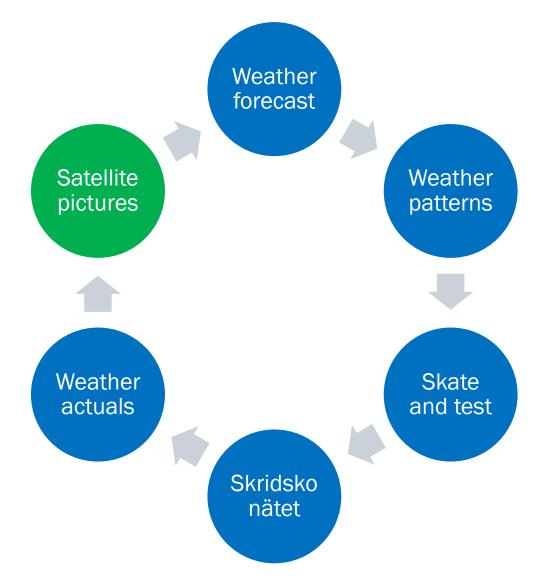
By looking at the weather patterns for a (larger) region, instead of the forecast for a particular (smaller) area, it is easier to understand if next weeks weather will do good (or bad) to the ice.

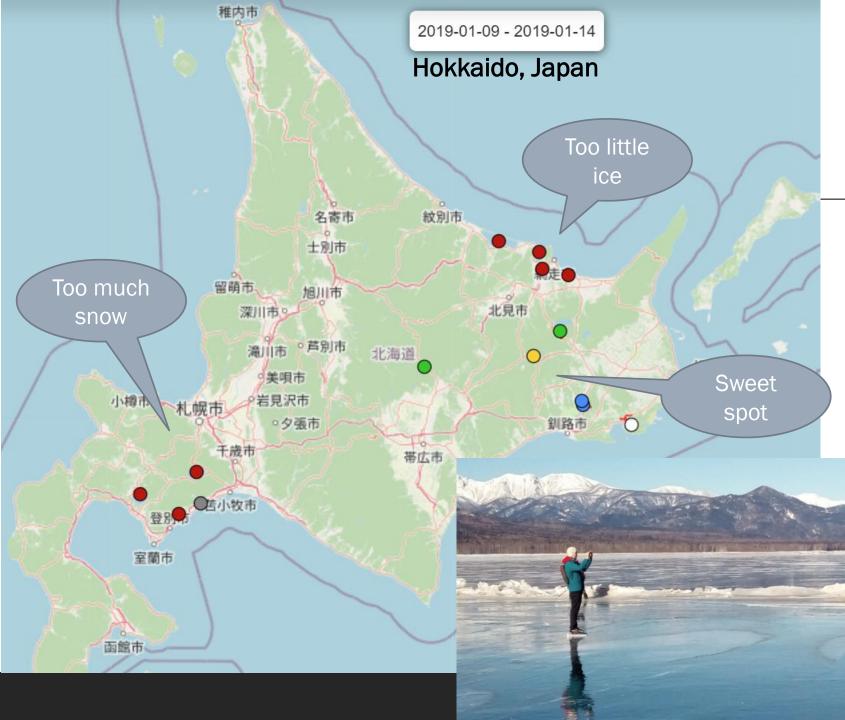




Satellite pictures will increase your chance to find skateable ice dramatically, especially if you want to skate where nobody skated before.

Will be explained and discussed on the HLSK Academy evening.



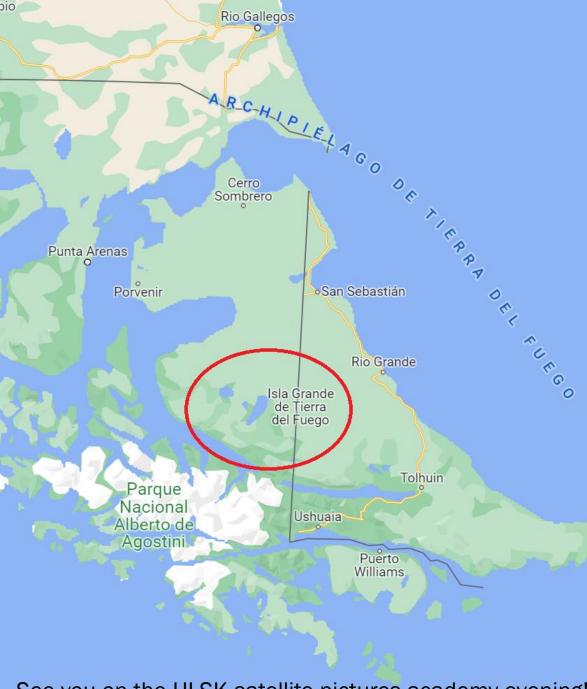


The system works everywhere

If you find the **sweet spot** where snow is moderate and frost and thaw interchange the whole winter, than you can book your skating trip!

"There is always skateable ice, somewhere"

- KRISTER VALTONEN, LLK



Patagonia, July 23rd, 2022

See you on the HLSK satellite pictures academy evening!