

## (フィールドレポート February 18, 2026)

本日前線を伴った低気圧の接近に伴い、山は標高 900m 以上視界不良、700m 以上では S-SE 強風の日で、午後になり風雪が強まり低気圧が積丹半島沖接近した夕方 5 時までの約 4 時間で山麓では 15 cm 程の降雪、今後低気圧の通過と共に気圧配置は冬型になり、NW-N が強まって山は大荒れの吹雪なる見込み。風は最大風速 20m/sec $\geq$ 吹く見込みで、明日にかけて積雪量の増加及び Wind Slab 吹き溜まりの発達、雪庇も大きく張り出す見込みで、Leeward 風下側急斜面 30 度 $\geq$ での雪崩リスクが高くなる。また吹雪の最中の風の強弱によって堆積する不安定な Wind Slab 層も雪崩の前提条件になり、そこに刺激を与えることや、降り積もる雪の自重によって弱い部分の支えが切れる（失われる）ことによって雪崩が発生する可能性がある。2/17 Melt Freeze Crust 層の上に 2/18 低気圧降雪層、その上に新たな風雪による Wind Slab 層があるやや複雑な層序構造となるため、予想される破断面の深さは約 50cm~80cm で、積雪がスラブ化していれば雪崩の範囲も広く長くなる。明日山に入る場合は、細心の注意を！

今週は CNY (旧正月 2/17) だが、山に入る外国人の数はピークからは減ってきている。実際山は混雑していない。それと共に寒気も長く居座らず、寒暖の差も出てきて春がもうすぐそこまで来ていることを実感している。また春は寒暖差で視界不良の時間帯が多くなる。道迷いには用心を！



1 時間以内の同じ場所での視界の差。

## Field Report – February 18, 2026

With the approach of a low-pressure system accompanied by a front, visibility in the mountains was poor above 900m today, and strong S–SE winds affected elevations above 700m throughout the day. In the afternoon, wind and snowfall intensified, and during the approximately four hours leading up to 5:00 PM—when the low-pressure system approached off the coast of the Shakotan Peninsula—about 15 cm of snow accumulated at the mountain base.

As the low-pressure system passes, the pressure pattern will shift to a typical winter configuration, with strengthening NW–N winds. Severe blizzard conditions are expected in the mountains. Maximum wind speeds are forecast to exceed 20 m/sec. Through tomorrow, further snow accumulation, development of wind slabs and wind drifts, and significant cornice growth are expected. Avalanche risk will increase on leeward steep slopes of 30 degrees or more.

In addition, unstable wind slab layers formed by fluctuating wind intensity during the blizzard create classic preconditions for avalanches. Triggers such as human loading—or even the weight of newly fallen snow itself—may cause weak layers to fail, potentially resulting in avalanches.

The snowpack structure has become somewhat complex: a Melt-Freeze Crust layer formed on 2/17, followed by new snowfall from the February 18 low-pressure system, and topped by additional wind slab formation from ongoing wind transport. The expected fracture depth is approximately 50–80 cm. If the snowpack becomes fully slabbed, avalanches could propagate widely and travel long distances.

If you plan to enter the mountains tomorrow, exercise extreme caution.

This week marks CNY (Lunar New Year, 2/17), but the number of foreign visitors entering the mountains has decreased from the peak period. The mountains are not crowded at present. At the same time, cold air masses are no longer lingering for extended periods, and increasing temperature fluctuations signal that spring is approaching. During spring, rapid temperature changes often lead to frequent periods of poor visibility. Be careful not to lose your route.