

CHUTES	70% traditional baseline camber and 30% rocker, either tip only or tip-and-tail.	See "Steeps."	See "Steeps."	See "Steeps."	78-110m	18-23m
ALL-MOUNTAIN	70% traditional baseline camber and 30% early rise or tip and tail rocker.	Here you are looking for skis that do everything: short to long carving to cruising. Groomers to powder. The more you prefer ski performance and precise arcs the less rocker you look for.	Where do you spend the most time? If groomed, use the 74-78 mm waist width; 50/50, try 78-82 mm; more off-piste, go for 83-98 mm. The same goes for rocker. In groomed use less; off-piste, go for more. Weight here can become an issue. The wider the ski the more the weight and the slower the turn initiation.	See "Groomers."	74-98 mm	15-21 m
FOR THE CONDITIONS						
PACKED	Tip early rise to 70% traditional camber and 30% tip and tail rocker.	See "Groomers."	See "Groomers."	See "Groomers."	See "Groomers."	See "Groomers."
ICE	Traditional camber, early rise, 70-30% tip-and-tail. Traditional is generally the best for really hard snow (ice); if you are on ice you need to learn to engage the tips.	Traditional camber gives you the largest ski surface for edge grip and power, and allows the tip to engage to create edge grip from initiation. Early rise makes the turn initiation easier, which can create more consistent linked turns, allowing better control. However, it does promote steering to initiate, which limits rocker allows for a more pivoted or skidded arc. Easier control but less performance and pop out of the turn.	A narrower-waist ski gets the best edge purchase and is quicker edge-to-edge. The smaller the turn radius the more responsive the ski will be, but also the more demanding to control. The ski tune is really important. Do you want high performance or controlled, linked turns? This is the difference between using race skis or tuned all-mountain skis.	See "Groomers."	66-78 mm	12-18 m
POWDER, CRUD, WET OR VARIABLE	Tip rocker to full rocker. The tip rocker is longer, closer to the binding, and is more pronounced. Tip-and-tail rocker models can have either traditional camber underfoot (to help with traversing and skiing on groomed runs) to full rocker, which becomes more powder specific. The tip rocker or full rocker with camber is more versatile, while the full rocker skis are more one-dimensional but fun.	All rocker helps the skis float. The more rocker the more the float but the less arc you will have in your turn shape in short- to medium-radius turns. Full rocker allows easy speed control and the ability to actually skid turns in powder while the early rise tip allows more traditional turns with easier initiation.	Longer tip rocker with flat tails are the norm here for traditional turn shapes and lines. Large tip and tail rocker allows a surfy feel and innovative turn shapes, from smearing to sking powder switch. Some people don't like the tip and tail of large rocker skis bouncing around as they work their way around the mountain. It's a trade-off, so you make the call.	Lots of choices here.	100 mm and up	21-34 m