CLAIMS

1. Artificial snow at ambient temperature for skiing, composed of grains of artificial snow at ambient temperature that include magnetic solid grains;

wherein the residual magnetism in the solid grains is within a range of 1,000-9,000Gs.

2. The artificial snow at ambient temperature as described in claim 1, wherein, the artificial snow at ambient temperature is applicable to skiing in a ski resort, and can be paved massively on trails at different gradients.

3. The artificial snow at ambient temperature as described in claim 1, wherein, the residual magnetism in the solid grains iswithin a range of 2,000-2,300Gs.

4. The artificial snow at ambient temperature as described in claim 1, wherein, a material that can modify the surface property of the solid grains is bonded to the surfaces of the solid grains.

5. The artificial snow at ambient temperature as described in claim 4, wherein, a macromolecular material layer or a metal coating is bonded to the surfaces of the solid grains.

6. The artificial snow at ambient temperature as described in claim 1, wherein, the macromolecular material is a plastic material, a paint material, or a polymer based composite material.

7. The artificial snow at ambient temperature as described in claim 6, wherein, the macromolecular material is polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride, or polyurethane, or the macromolecular material layer is baking vanish.

8. The artificial snow at ambient temperature as described in claim 5, wherein, the macromolecular material layer has a color other than white.

9. The artificial snow at ambient temperature as described in claim 1, wherein, the magnetic solid grains are grains consisting of a main body made of a non-magnetic material and containing a magnetic material, and the non-magnetic material is a material selected from metal materials, organic materials, and inorganic non-metal materials.

10. The artificial snow at ambient temperature as described in claim 1, wherein, the magnetic material is dispersed in the non-magnetic material that forms the main body.

11. The artificial snow at ambient temperature as described in claim 1, wherein, the solid grains are made of a ferrite material, ferromagnetic material, or rare earth permanent magnetic material, and the rare earth permanent magnetic material is an Nd-Fe-B rare earth permanent magnetic material.

12. The artificial snow at ambient temperature as described in claim 1, wherein, the grain size of the solid grains is 0.1-4mm.

13. A method for producing artificial snow at ambient temperature, comprising the following steps:

(1) using a crushing apparatus to crush a magnetic material into solid grains;

(2) using a mesh sieve to sieve the solid grains at a certain grain size; and

(3) magnetizing the solid grains obtained from the sieving by charging magnetism;

wherein the residual magnetism in the solid grains is within a range of 1,000-9,000Gs.

14. The method as described in claim 13, further comprising the following

step between the sieving step and the magnetization step: bonding a layer of material that can modify the surface property of the solid grains to the surfaces of the solid grains obtained from the sieving.

15. The method as described in claim 14, wherein, the material layer is a macromolecular material layer or a metal coating.

16. The method as described in claim 14, further comprising: coloring the material layer which has been bonded to the solid grains.

17. The method as described in claim 13, wherein, the residual magnetism in the solid grains is within a range of 2,000-2,300Gs.

18. A method for producing artificial snow at ambient temperature, comprising the following steps:

(1) producing solid grains consisting of a main body made of a non-magnetic material and containing a magnetic material;

(2) using a mesh sieve to sieve the solid grains at a certain grain size; and

(3) magnetizing the solid grains obtained from the sieving by charging magnetism;

wherein the residual magnetism in the solid grains is within a range of 1,000-9,000Gs.

19. The method as described in claim 18, further comprising the following step between the sieving step and the magnetization step: bonding a layer of material that can modify the surface property of the solid grains obtained from the sieving to the surfaces of the solid grains obtained from the sieving.

20. The method as described in claim 18, further comprising: coloring the material layer which has been bonded to the solid grains.

21. The method as described in claim 18, wherein, the residual magnetism in the solid grains is within a range of 2,000-2,300Gs.

22. The method as described in claim 18, wherein, the step of producing solid grains consisting of a main body made of a non-magnetic material and containing a magnetic material comprises: mixing a crushed or molten magnetic material with a molten non-magnetic material and then pelleting, to obtain solid grains consisting of a main body made of the non-magnetic material and containing the magnetic material.

23. The method as described in claim 22, wherein, the step of producing solid grains consisting of a main body made of a non-magnetic material and containing a magnetic material further comprises: magnetizing the main body material by charging magnetism when the main body material is still in a molten state, and utilizing the strong magnetic force of a magnetic field to enable the magnetic material contained in the main body to align automatically orderly or enable the magnetic material contained in the main body to have the same polarity orientation.

24. A trail, comprising artificial snow, wherein the artificial snow includes the artificial snow at ambient temperature as described in claim 1.

25. The trail as described in claim 24, further comprising a strong magnetic layer composed of several permanent magnet blocks, which are arranged in a uniform polarity orientation on the foundation of the trail and thereby forms a strong magnetic layer under the artificial snow at ambient temperature.