Potential ways to filter, understand and select data:  
For each weeks for the year, add the total amount of visitor days. Then add the total amount of visitor days for that weeks across the year. Rank them according to the most average visitor weeks.

For each mountains, do the same thing.

Compare the data of each mountain with the global average visitor days as well as weather or not the most popular weeks highly correlate with the individuals mountain most popular week.

Start by filtering the months of the year that have the 15 weeks of ski season. Get the weather that most correlate with a good skiing session.

Get the weeks that such weather occurs in.

Compare such weeks with the weeks seen in Visitation Data.  
  
According to: <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/climate-and/climate-skiing>  
For skiing, the best condition would be that the temperature variation between day and night must not be high and that the temperature during the day must be cold enough such that the snow have low water content.

Great precipitation (assuming to be snow fall in winter) at generous but gentle amount will serve as great ski session.

How does it look if I use past data of weeks where ski resort are most visited as well as the weather data. To first compare whether or not data across the year correlate, that is suppose that for a few particular years, week n is most visited with this weather pattern (We expect such data to say that the snows are good then), then for the next year, if the weather pattern is close to this, we would expect a similar participation in skiings