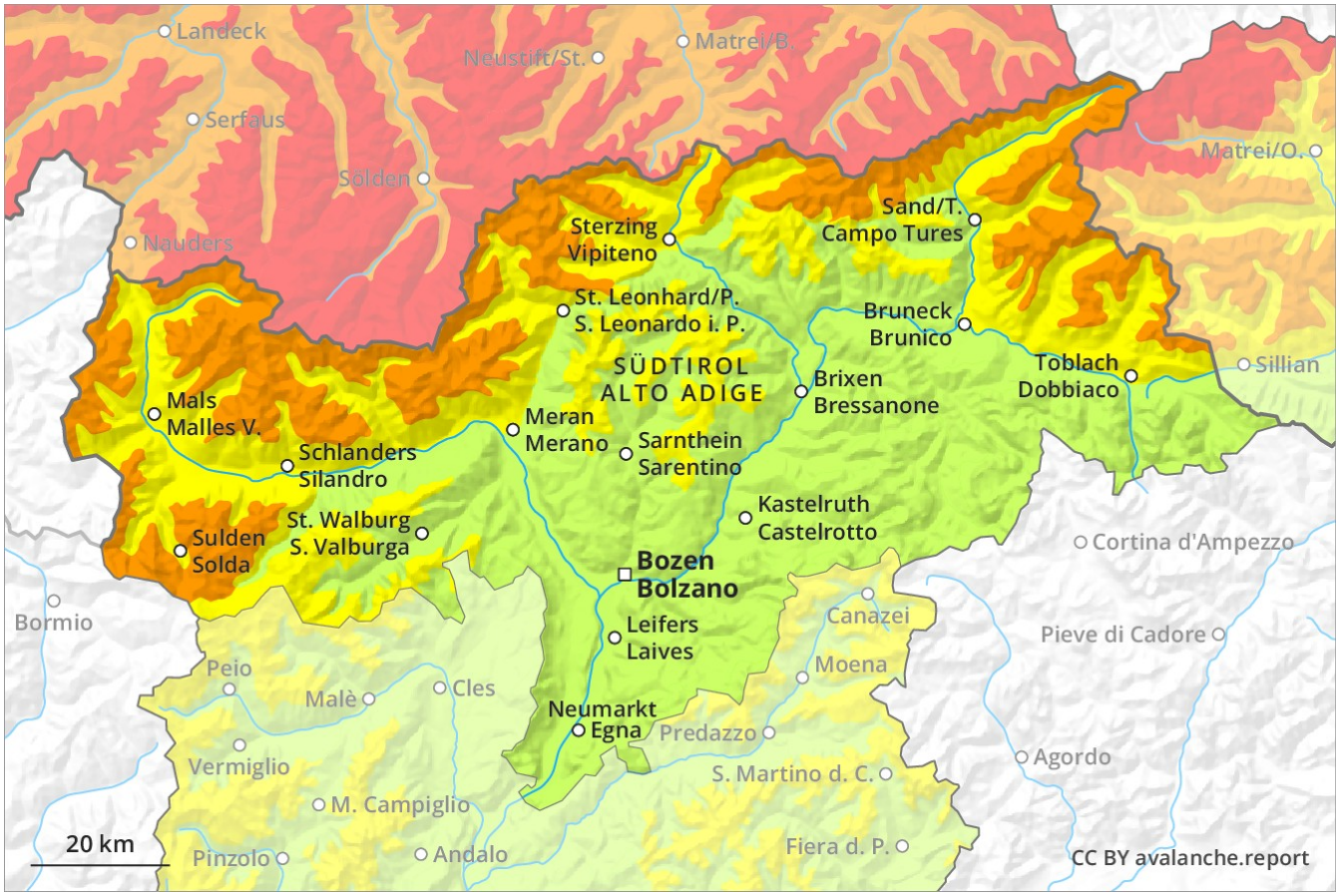
# Friday 11 01 2019

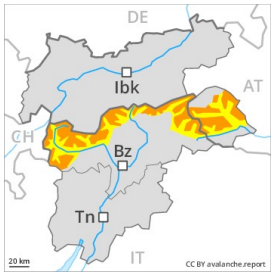
Published 10 01 2019, 17:40

Avalanche.report




| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| low | moderate | considerable | high | very high |

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable





**Treeline**

**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 01 2019

Wind-drifted snow


**Treeline**

Persistent weak layer


**2200m**

### Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong to storm force wind, extensive wind slabs formed in the last few days in all aspects. These can in many cases be released by small loads. Additionally avalanches can be released in the old snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases. In particular transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are unfavourable. On wind-loaded slopes and on very steep sunny slopes individual natural avalanches are possible. In particular in regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 4 (high) and in the Ahrntal avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater. Individual gliding avalanches can also occur. This applies in particular in the regions with a lot of snow. The conditions are sometimes critical for backcountry touring and other off-piste activities.

## Snowpack

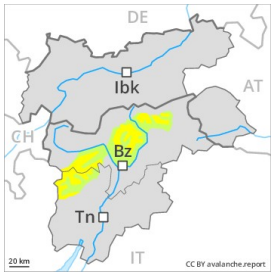
**Danger patterns** dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp 4: cold following warm / warm following cold

The snowpack will be generally prone to triggering. Over a wide area fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

## Tendency

Gradual decrease in avalanche danger.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Treeline

**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 01 2019

Wind-drifted snow


Treeline

### Fresh wind slabs require caution.

The fresh wind slabs of the last few days can be released even by a single winter sport participant in all aspects above approximately 2000 m, especially at their margins. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in gullies and bowls above approximately 2000 m, and adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects. In these regions the avalanches are mostly medium-sized. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase at high altitude and in the high Alpine regions. Individual natural avalanches are possible. In regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 3 (considerable) avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater.

### Snowpack

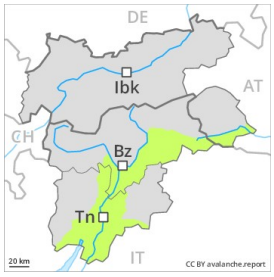
**Danger patterns** dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

The sometimes storm force wind will transport the fresh snow significantly. In some cases the wind slabs have bonded poorly with the old snowpack. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

### Tendency

Moderate, level 2.

## Danger Level 1 - Low





**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 01 2019

Wind-drifted snow


2200m

### The fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

The wind slabs are to be found especially adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and generally at high altitudes. These avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are easy to recognise. Mostly the avalanches are only small but in some cases easily released. Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised as well in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns** dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

The sometimes strong wind will transport the snow. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations above approximately 2300 m. In some places wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack. Below approximately 2300 m from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

### Tendency

Low, level 1.