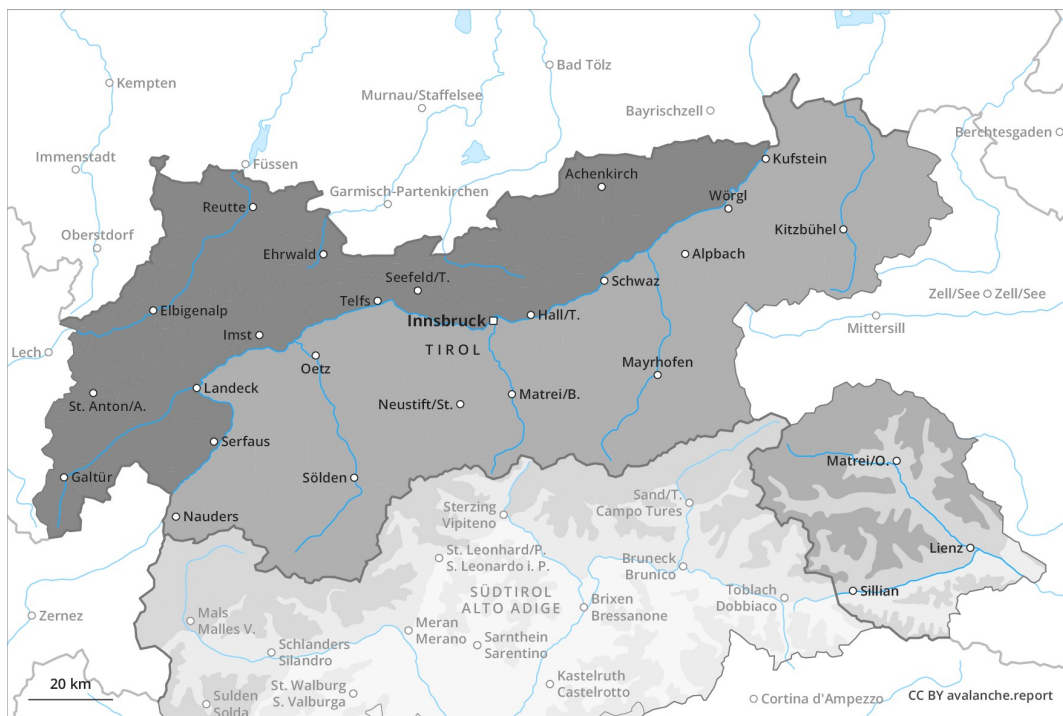




AM

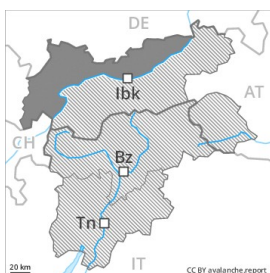


PM

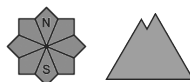


Danger Level 4 - High

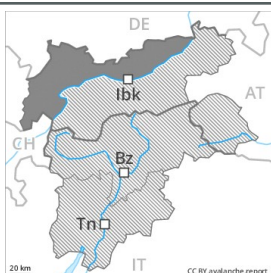
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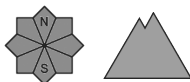
Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Monday 14 01 2019



PM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Monday 14 01 2019



Natural avalanches are likely to occur. High, level 4.

Late morning: In all regions numerous medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches are possible as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind. On steep grassy slopes more frequent medium-sized to large gliding avalanches are to be expected below approximately 2400 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. The fresh wind slabs of Saturday can be released very easily in all aspects. The avalanche prone locations are widespread and are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. As the snowfall becomes more intense the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase as the day progresses. The conditions are very dangerous for winter sport activities outside marked and open pistes.

Afternoon: Further increase in danger as a consequence of warming during the day. In all regions many large and, in isolated cases, very large avalanches are possible as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind. As a consequence of the rain more frequent gliding avalanches and wet snow slides are to be expected. This applies in all aspects. The near-surface layers of the snowpack can be released very easily in all aspects. Precautionary closures of transportation routes may be necessary.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 2: gliding snow

Over a wide area 50 to 70 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The wind will be strong to storm force. Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack represent the main danger. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in all aspects. This applies in all altitude zones. Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack between approximately 1600 and 2100 m. As the precipitation becomes more intense the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase. As a consequence of the rain the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent. This applies at low altitude.

Tendency



Further increase in danger as a consequence of fresh snow and stormy weather.



Danger Level 4 - High

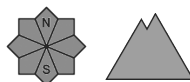
AM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger ↗
 on Monday 14 01 2019



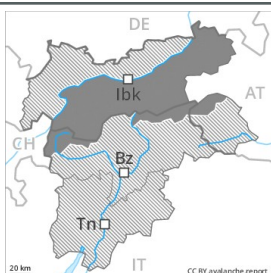
Wind-drifted
 snow



Gliding snow



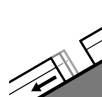
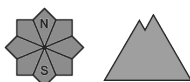
PM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger ↗
 on Monday 14 01 2019



New snow



Gliding snow



Significant increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind.

Late morning: The fresh wind slabs of Saturday can be released very easily in all aspects. The avalanche prone locations are widespread and are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. As the snowfall becomes more intense the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase as the day progresses. Mostly dry avalanches are medium-sized. Below approximately 2400 m medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large gliding avalanches are to be expected. This applies on steep grassy slopes. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. The conditions are dangerous for winter sport activities outside marked and open pistes. Afternoon: In all regions numerous medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches are possible as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind. As a consequence of the rain more frequent gliding avalanches and wet snow slides are to be expected. This applies in all aspects. The near-surface layers of the snowpack can be released very easily in all aspects. Evening and night: In all regions many large and, in isolated cases, very large avalanches are possible as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind. Precautionary closures of transportation routes may be necessary.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 2: gliding snow

Over a wide area 30 to 50 cm of snow will fall. The wind will be strong to storm force. Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack represent the main danger. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in all aspects. This applies in all altitude zones. Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack between approximately 1600 and 2100 m. As a consequence of the rain the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent. This applies at low altitude. As the precipitation becomes more intense the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase.



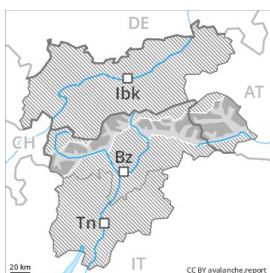
Tendency

Further increase in danger as a consequence of fresh snow and stormy weather.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



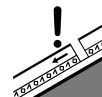
Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
 on Monday 14 01 2019



Wind-drifted
 snow



Treeline

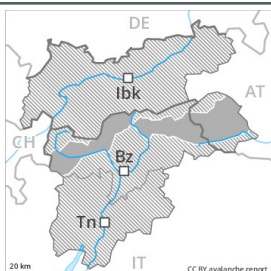


Persistent
 weak layer



Treeline

PM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
 on Monday 14 01 2019



Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

As a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size substantially as the day progresses. These can in many cases be released by small loads. Especially on wind-loaded slopes medium-sized natural avalanches must be expected more frequently. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep slopes above the tree line. In particular in regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 4 (high) avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater. They are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. 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. The conditions are critical for backcountry touring and other off-piste activities.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

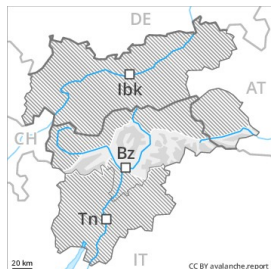
dp 4: cold following warm / warm following cold

20 to 40 cm of snow. will fall. The sometimes strong wind will transport the fresh snow significantly. Over a wide area fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack. The snowpack will be generally prone to triggering.

Tendency

Further increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind. Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Monday 14 01 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



Treeline

Fresh wind slabs require caution.

Especially in the north the wind slabs will increase in size additionally as the day progresses. These can be released by small loads and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in gullies and bowls above approximately 2000 m, and adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects. 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. In places where more than 20 cm of snow falls the avalanche danger is greater.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

In particular in the north 10 to 20 cm of snow will fall. 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.

Tendency

Further increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind.