

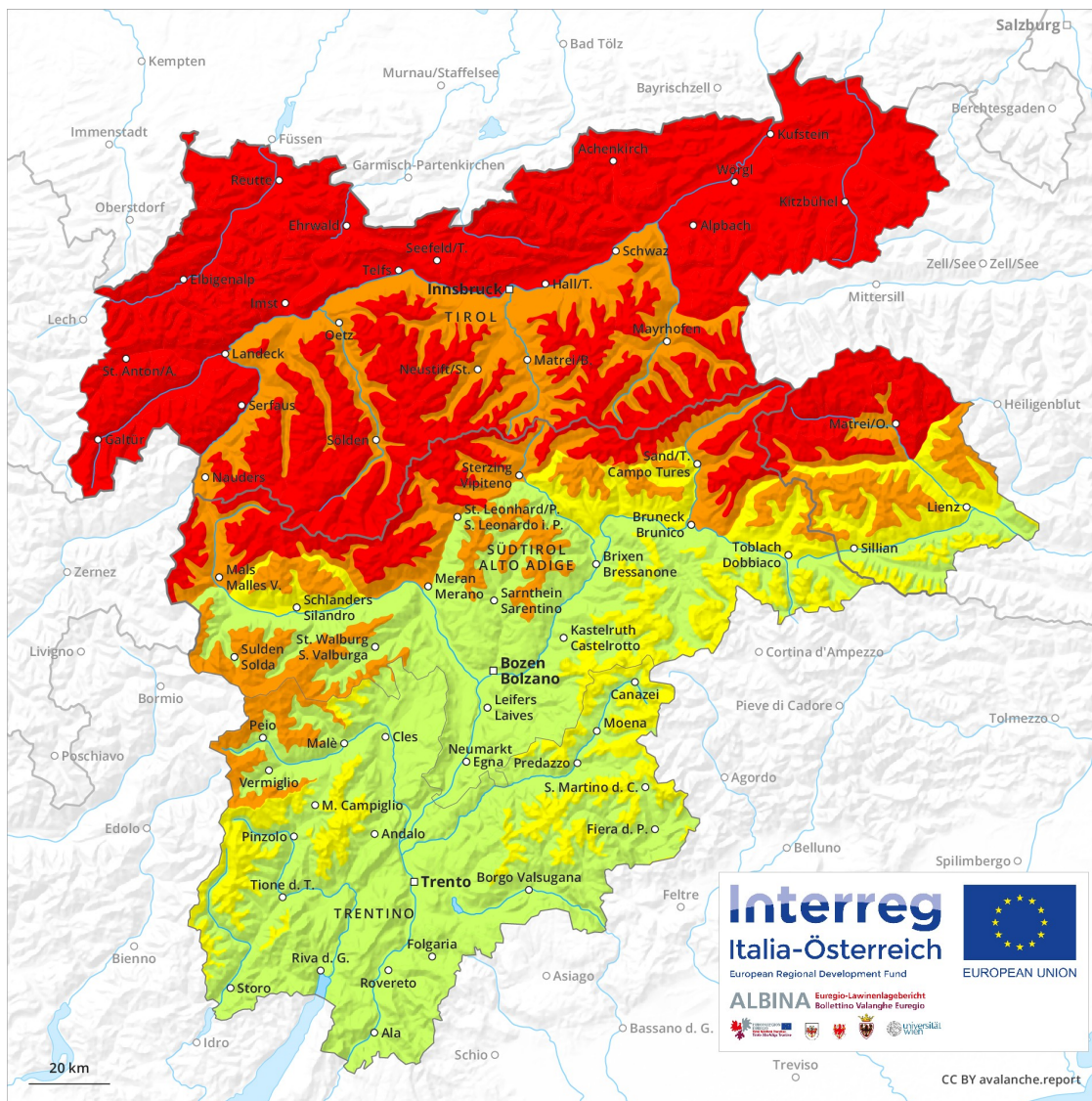
Avalanche Forecast

Tuesday 15 01 2019

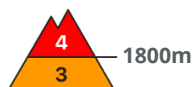
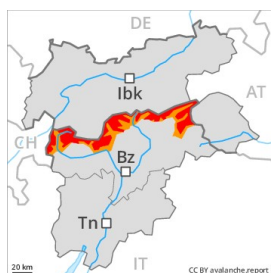
Published 15 01 2019, 08:00



Avalanche.report



Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 16 01 2019



New snow



Wind-drifted
snow



In the regions with a lot of snow more slab avalanches are to be expected, even very large ones in isolated cases.

In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation more large and, in isolated cases, very large avalanches are to be expected as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind. On steep grassy slopes a large number of medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large gliding avalanches are possible below approximately 2400 m. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks. The conditions are very dangerous for winter sport activities outside marked and open pistes. This also applies in areas close to the tree line and below the tree line. Precautionary closures of transportation routes may be necessary. Closures must be respected and safety instructions of the authorities must be followed.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

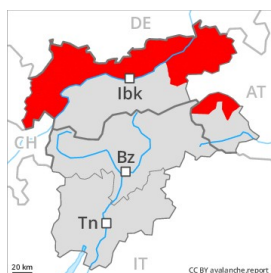
dp 2: gliding snow

In particular along the border with Tirol 20 to 30 cm of snow, and up to 40 cm in some localities, will fall. The wind will be strong. Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack represent the main danger. The fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in all aspects. This applies in all altitude zones.

Tendency

Gradual decrease in avalanche danger as a consequence of the ceasing of precipitation.

Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 16 01 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2400m

As a consequence of the sometimes strong northwesterly wind individual natural dry avalanches are possible, even very large ones in isolated cases. Single winter sport participants can release avalanches very easily, including dangerously large ones. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Once the snowfall has ended, the natural avalanche activity will appreciably decrease. Individual very large natural avalanches are however still possible, especially adjacent to ridgelines on wind-loaded slopes, also in case of releases originating from very steep, high-altitude, sunny starting zones that have retained the snow thus far. As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong to storm force northwesterly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs formed especially above the tree line. The fresh wind slabs can in many places be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach dangerously large size. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls in all aspects, also on steep slopes in areas close to the tree line. On steep grassy slopes a large number of medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large gliding avalanches are possible below approximately 2400 m. This applies in all aspects. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks. Exposed transportation routes can be endangered. The conditions are unfavourable for snow sport activities outside marked and open pistes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

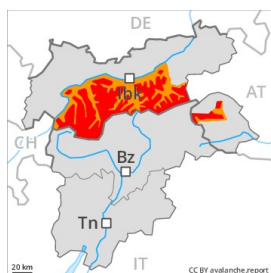
dp 2: gliding snow

50 to 100 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen in the last two days. The wind will be strong in some regions. Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack represent the main danger. The fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in all aspects. This applies in all altitude zones. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack. The old snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

Further decrease in avalanche danger.

Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Wednesday 16 01 2019



Wind-drifted
 snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2400m

As a consequence of the sometimes strong northwesterly wind individual natural dry avalanches are possible, even very large ones in isolated cases. Single winter sport participants can release avalanches very easily, including dangerously large ones. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Once the snowfall has ended, the natural avalanche activity will appreciably decrease. Individual very large natural avalanches are however still possible, especially adjacent to ridgelines on wind-loaded slopes, also in case of releases originating from very steep, high-altitude, sunny starting zones that have retained the snow thus far. As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong to storm force northwesterly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs formed especially above the tree line. The fresh wind slabs can in many places be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach dangerously large size. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls in all aspects, also on steep slopes in areas close to the tree line. On steep grassy slopes a large number of medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large gliding avalanches are possible below approximately 2400 m. This applies in all aspects. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks. Exposed transportation routes can be endangered. The conditions are unfavourable for snow sport activities outside marked and open pistes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

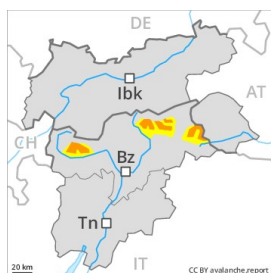
dp 2: gliding snow

40 to 80 cm of snow. has fallen in the last two days. The wind will be strong in some regions. Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack represent the main danger. The fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in all aspects. This applies in all altitude zones. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack. The old snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

Further decrease in avalanche danger.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



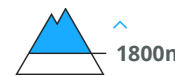
Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Wednesday 16 01 2019



Wind-drifted
 snow



Persistent
 weak layer



In some regions decrease in avalanche danger as the snowfall eases.

The wind slabs are prone to triggering. These can in many cases be released by small loads. Especially in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place large natural avalanches must be expected in isolated cases. In particular transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are unfavourable. They are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. In particular in regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 4 (high) avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is slightly greater. The conditions are critical for backcountry touring and other off-piste activities.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

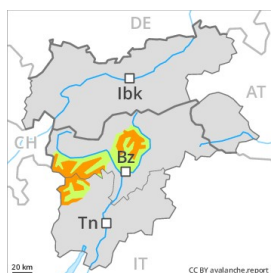
dp 4: cold following warm / warm following cold

10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The 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 quite prone to triggering.

Tendency

Gradual decrease in avalanche danger as the snowfall eases. Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 16 01 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



Treeline

Fresh wind slabs require caution.

As a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind the wind slabs have increased in size substantially in the last few days. These can in many cases be released by small loads. Especially on wind-loaded slopes medium-sized natural avalanches must be expected in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep slopes above the tree line. They are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. The conditions are sometimes critical for backcountry touring and other off-piste activities.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

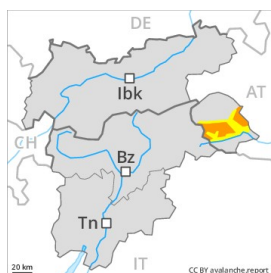
dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The sometimes strong wind will transport the fresh snow significantly. In some cases 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

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Wednesday 16 01 2019



Wind-drifted
 snow



Treeline



Persistent
 weak layer



Treeline

The fresh wind slabs are prone to triggering.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong to storm force northwesterly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs formed in the last few days in particular above the tree line. These can in many cases be released by small loads. The avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Additionally avalanches can be released in the old snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases, this applies in particular in case of a large load. In particular transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are unfavourable. Individual gliding avalanches are possible. The conditions are sometimes unfavourable for backcountry touring and other off-piste activities.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

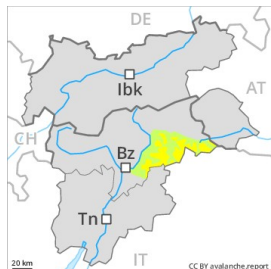
dp 4: cold following warm / warm following cold

20 to 40 cm of snow. fell. The sometimes storm force wind has transported the fresh snow significantly. Over a wide area fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

Tendency

Further decrease in avalanche danger.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 16 01 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



Treeline

Fresh wind slabs require caution.

In particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the wind slabs will increase in size additionally. 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.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

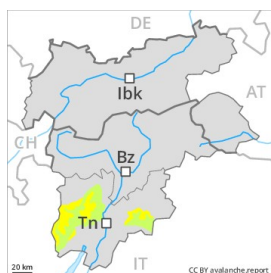
dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

5 to 10 cm of snow. will fall. The strong wind will transport the snow. In some cases the wind slabs have bonded poorly with the old snowpack. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

Tendency

Moderate, level 2.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 16 01 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



Persistent
weak layer



The wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of northerly wind, mostly small wind slabs formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls as well as above approximately 2300 m. They are in many cases small and can only be released by large loads in most cases. The avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. In particular at high altitude avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater. 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.

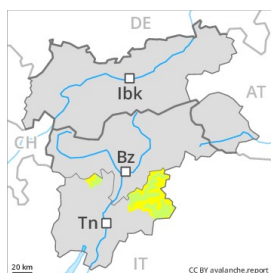
Snowpack

Below approximately 2300 m a little snow is lying. The mostly small wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in all aspects above approximately 2500 m. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on shady slopes. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard crust.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

on Wednesday 16 01 2019



Wind-drifted snow



Persistent weak layer



Fresh snow and wind slabs require caution.

The fresh snow and wind slabs of Monday represent the main danger. The mostly small wind slabs of the last few days can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases in all aspects above approximately 2200 m. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in gullies and bowls, and adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects. In these regions the avalanches are mostly medium-sized. In particular in the Maddalene and in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 3 (considerable) and above approximately 2500 m avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater.

Snowpack

In many cases fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on a hard crust. The mostly small wind slabs are covered with fresh snow in some cases and therefore difficult to recognise. Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack especially on steep, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes. Below approximately 2000 m thus far only a little snow is lying.

Tendency

Moderate, level 2.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 16 01 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



Fresh wind slabs require caution.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong northwesterly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs formed in the last few days. The fresh wind slabs are mostly small but can be released easily. 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.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

5 to 15 cm of snow. has fallen in the last few days. The sometimes storm force wind has transported the fresh snow. In some cases the wind slabs have bonded poorly with the old snowpack. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

Tendency

Slight decrease in avalanche danger.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 16 01 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



The 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 small but can be released in some cases by a single winter sport participant. 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.

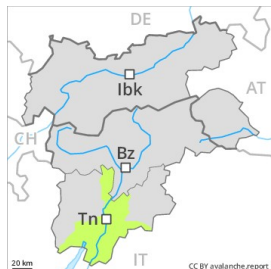
Snowpack

0 to 5 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The sometimes storm force wind will transport the fresh snow. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. In some places wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack. Only a little snow is lying.

Tendency

Low, level 1.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 16 01 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



In all regions from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

The mostly small wind slabs represent the main danger. These are to be found especially adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and generally at high altitudes. The avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are easy to recognise. Mostly the avalanches are small and can be released by large loads. 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

The snowpack remains generally well bonded. Below approximately 1800 m only a little snow is lying.

Tendency

Low, level 1.