

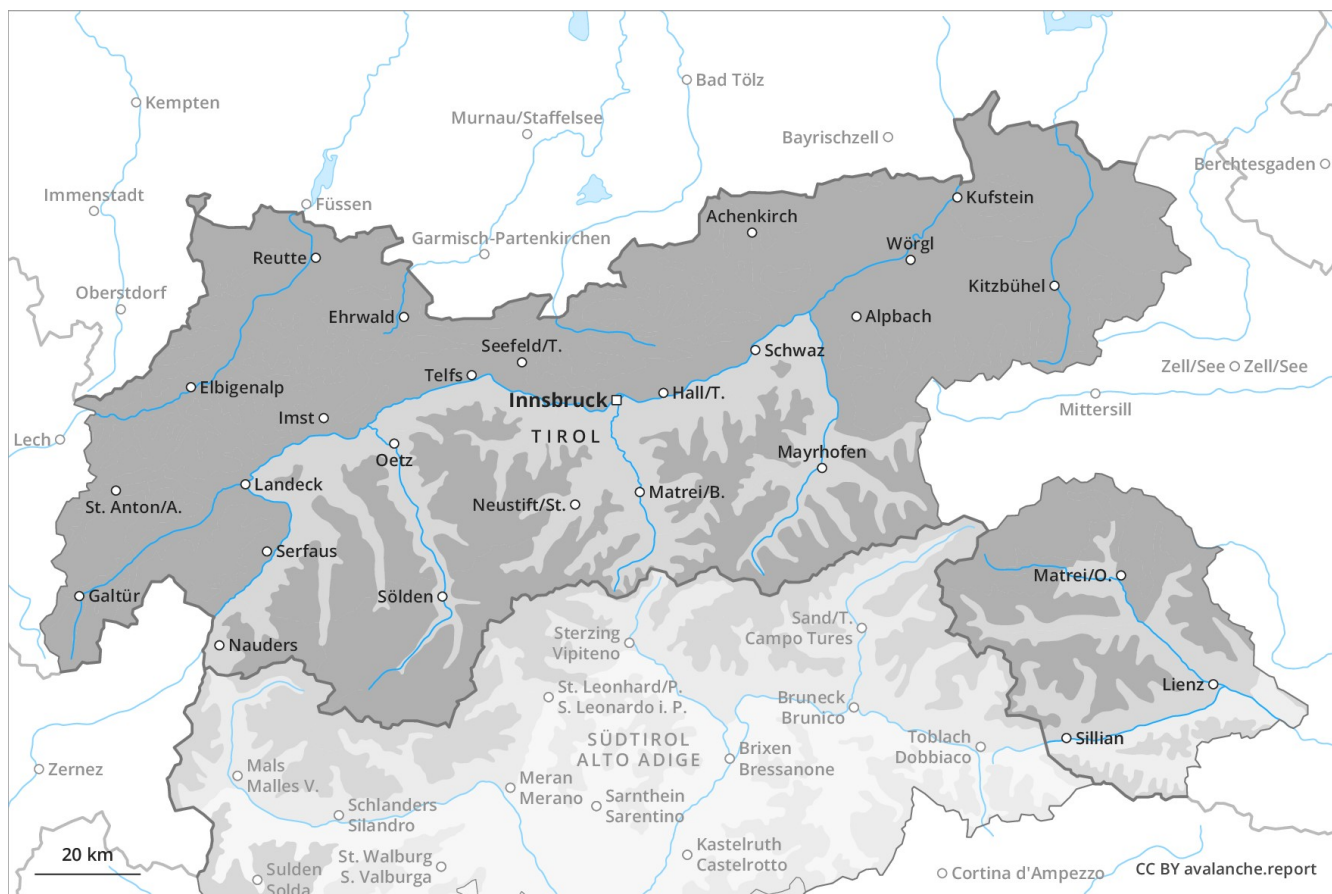
# Avalanche Forecast

## Thursday 17 01 2019

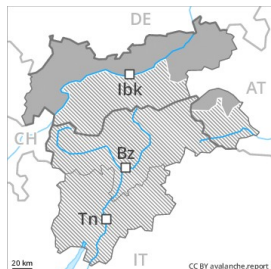
Published 16 01 2019, 17:00



Avalanche.report



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



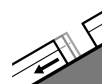
**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
on Friday 18 01 2019



Wind-drifted  
snow



2200m



Gliding snow



2400m

The somewhat older wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence. Gliding avalanches are still to be expected.

The no longer entirely fresh wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant above approximately 2200 m. This applies in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain on steep shady slopes. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized. Natural avalanches must be expected now only rarely. 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. Gliding avalanches can be released at any time of day or night. Backcountry touring calls for caution and restraint.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 2: gliding snow

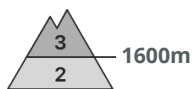
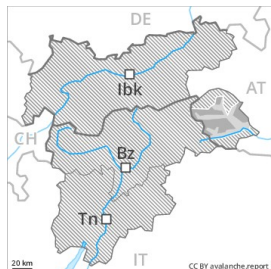
Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack represent the main danger. The somewhat older wind slabs are in some cases still prone to triggering especially on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack. The snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes.

## Tendency

Further decrease in avalanche danger.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
 on Friday 18 01 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline



Persistent  
 weak layer



1600m

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

The wind slabs of the last few days are in some cases still prone to triggering at elevated altitudes. These can be released, even by small loads in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep north facing slopes and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Additionally avalanches can be released in the old snowpack and reach dangerously large size, this applies even in case of a single winter sport participant. Especially transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are unfavourable. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Careful route selection and spacing between individuals are recommended.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 4: cold following warm / warm following cold

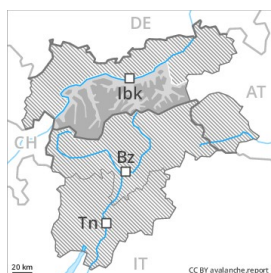
The snowpack will be quite prone to triggering, especially in areas close to the tree line as well as above the tree line. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack. The somewhat older wind slabs have settled a little.

### Tendency

Further decrease in avalanche danger.



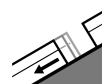
## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
on Friday 18 01 2019



Wind-drifted  
snow



Gliding snow



The somewhat older wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence.

The no longer entirely fresh wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant above approximately 2200 m. This applies in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain on steep shady slopes. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized. Natural avalanches must be expected now only rarely. On steep grassy slopes individual medium-sized gliding avalanches are possible below approximately 2400 m. This applies in all aspects. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks. Gliding avalanches can be released at any time of day or night. Backcountry touring calls for caution and restraint.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 2: gliding snow

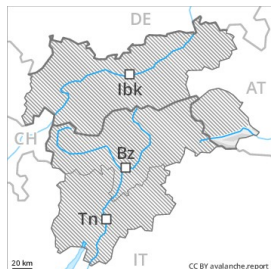
Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack represent the main danger. The somewhat older wind slabs are in some cases still prone to triggering especially on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack. The snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes.

## Tendency

Further decrease in avalanche danger.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
on Friday 18 01 2019



Wind-drifted  
snow



Old wind slabs represent the main danger.

Wind slabs are mostly small but in some cases prone to triggering. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls above approximately 2400 m. These places are rare and are easy to recognise.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

Thus far only a little snow is lying. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. In some cases the wind slabs have bonded still only poorly with the old snowpack.

## Tendency

Slight decrease in avalanche danger.