

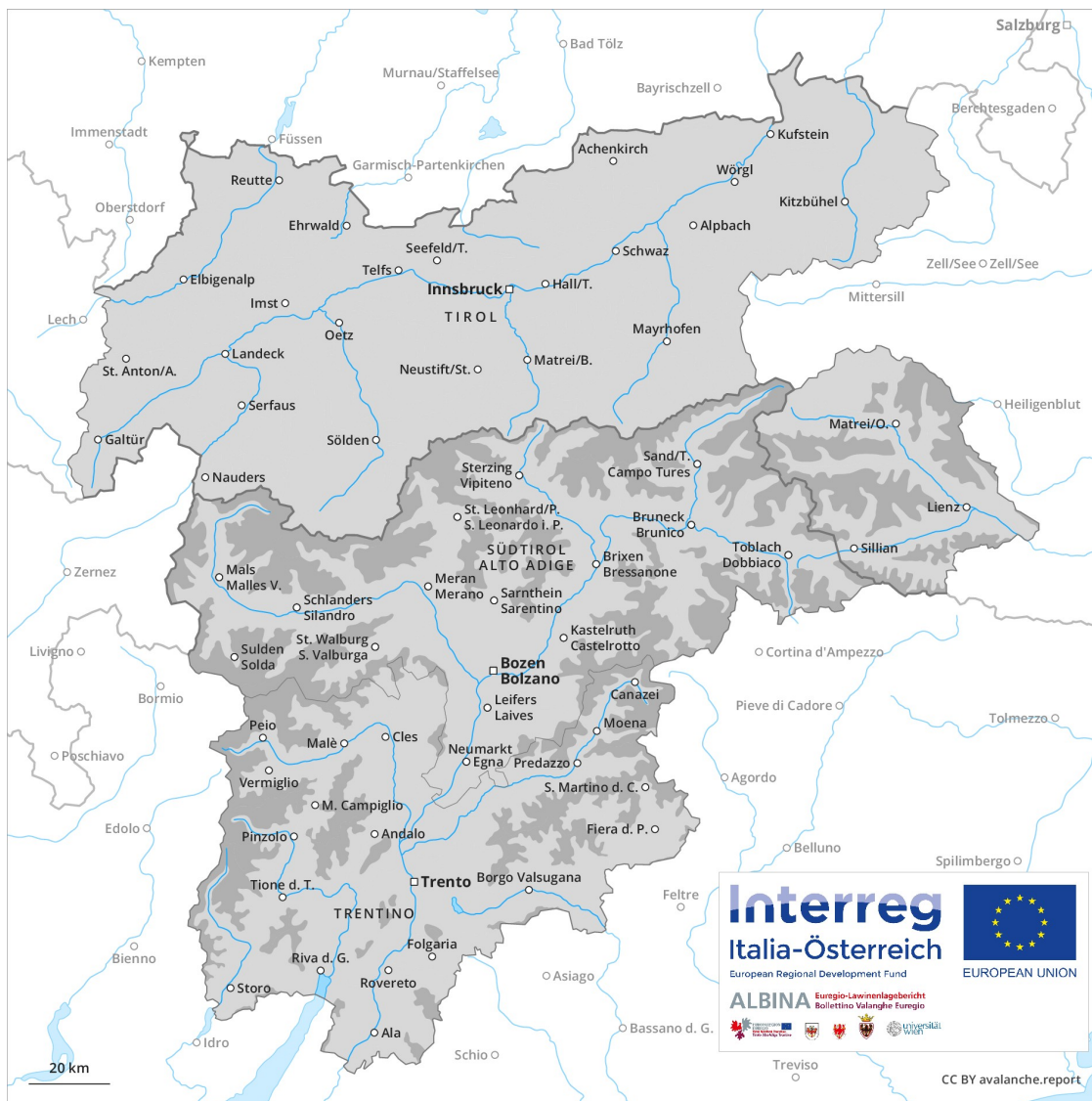
# Avalanche Forecast

## Friday 08 02 2019

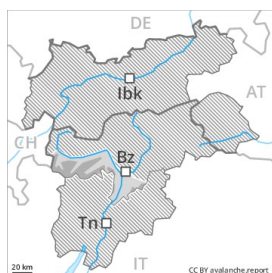
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Avalanche.report



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Saturday 09 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Wind-drifted snow



### Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection.

The snowpack will be in some cases prone to triggering. Dry avalanches can be released by small loads and reach large size. This applies in all aspects and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack and in areas close to the tree line. In highly frequented off-piste terrain and on popular backcountry touring routes the avalanche situation is a little more favourable. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

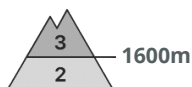
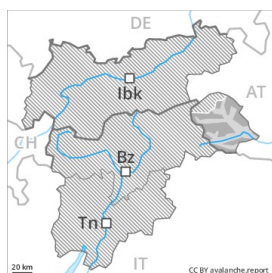
dp 2: gliding snow

The fresh snow and wind slabs of last week are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in all aspects. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular between approximately 1600 and 2600 m. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

### Tendency

Hardly any decrease in avalanche danger. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

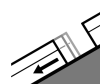
## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 09 02 2019



Persistent  
weak layer



Gliding snow



Avalanches can be released in near-ground layers. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

The fresh snow and wind slabs of last week remain prone to triggering. Dry avalanches can as before be released by small loads. This applies in particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 1600 m, also on extremely steep southwest, south and southeast facing slopes between approximately 2300 and 2600 m, especially in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. Very steep shady slopes and adjacent to ridgelines: Wind slabs require caution. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection. In highly frequented off-piste terrain and on popular backcountry touring routes the avalanche situation is a little more favourable. In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular below approximately 2400 m on steep grassy slopes, especially in the regions with a lot of snow. Gliding avalanches can be released at any time of day or night.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

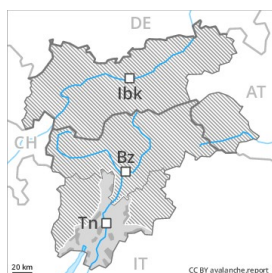
dp 2: gliding snow

The fresh snow and wind slabs of last week are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in all aspects. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular between approximately 1600 and 2600 m. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

## Tendency

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

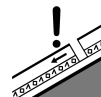
## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 09 02 2019



Wind-drifted  
snow



Persistent  
weak layer



Considerable avalanche danger will prevail. Backcountry touring calls for extensive experience and restraint.

In the vicinity of peaks a considerable avalanche danger will persist. Dry loose snow slides are possible, even medium-sized ones. Faceted weak layers exist deeper in the snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes. These are to be found especially above the tree line. Single backcountry tourers can release avalanches, including large ones. Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

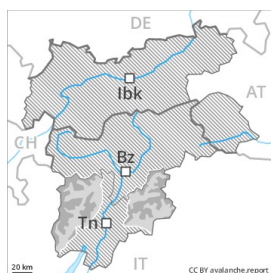
### Snowpack

The fresh snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 1800 m. In some places fresh snow is lying on an icy crust. Dunes on the snow surface and whumpung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will decrease gradually.

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



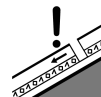
**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 09 02 2019



Wind-drifted  
snow



Treeline



Persistent  
weak layer



Considerable avalanche danger will prevail. Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

More natural avalanches are possible, in particular medium-sized ones. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 1500 m and in the vicinity of peaks in all altitude zones. Even single backcountry tourers can release avalanches, including large ones. The wind slabs are to be avoided in particular in steep terrain.

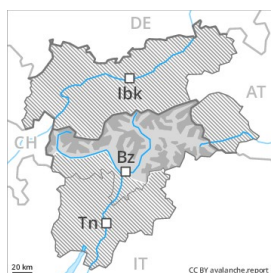
### Snowpack

The fresh snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in all aspects. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular between approximately 1600 and 2600 m. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will decrease gradually.

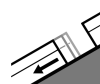
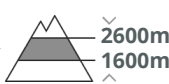
## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



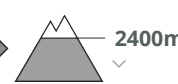
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Saturday 09 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Gliding snow



Avalanches can be triggered in the old snowpack and reach large size. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

The fresh snow and wind slabs of last week remain prone to triggering. Dry avalanches can in many places be released by small loads. This applies in all aspects and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack and in areas close to the tree line. In highly frequented off-piste terrain and on popular backcountry touring routes the avalanche situation is a little more favourable. In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular below approximately 2400 m on steep grassy slopes, especially in the regions with a lot of snow. Gliding avalanches can be released at any time of day or night. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

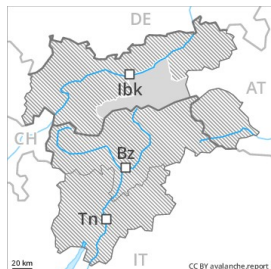
dp 2: gliding snow

The fresh snow and wind slabs of last week are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in all aspects. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular between approximately 1600 and 2600 m. Whumpung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

### Tendency

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution. Hardly any decrease in avalanche danger.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



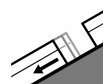
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Saturday 09 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



2600m  
 2300m



Gliding snow



2400m

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

Avalanches can in isolated cases be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found especially on steep, little used slopes between approximately 2300 and 2600 m. This applies in all aspects. These places are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Areas where the snow cover is rather shallow are unfavourable. Fresh wind slabs require caution, especially on very steep shady slopes adjacent to ridgelines. Snow sport activities outside marked and open pistes call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger. A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular below approximately 2400 m on steep grassy slopes. Gliding avalanches can be released at any time of day or night.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp 4: cold following warm / warm following cold

dp 2: gliding snow

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the top section of the old snowpack. This applies in particular on extremely steep southwest, south and southeast facing slopes between approximately 2300 and 2600 m. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes. This also applies between approximately 2300 and 2600 m.

## Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



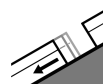
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



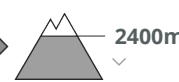
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Saturday 09 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Gliding snow



Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack necessitate caution. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Dry avalanches can in isolated cases be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep southwest, south and southeast facing slopes between approximately 2300 and 2600 m. These places are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. In highly frequented off-piste terrain and on popular backcountry touring routes the avalanche situation is more favourable. Fresh wind slabs require caution, especially on very steep shady slopes adjacent to ridgelines. A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular below approximately 2400 m on steep grassy slopes. Gliding avalanches can be released at any time of day or night.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 4: cold following warm / warm following cold

dp 2: gliding snow

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the top section of the old snowpack. This applies in particular on extremely steep southwest, south and southeast facing slopes between approximately 2300 and 2600 m. The somewhat older wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.