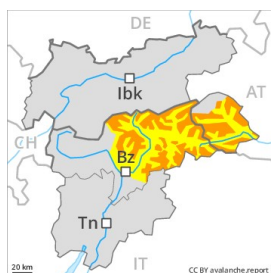
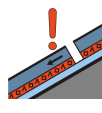


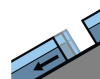
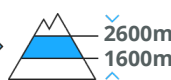
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



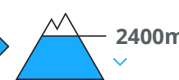
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Sunday 10 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Gliding snow



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

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 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. Gliding avalanches can be released at any time of day or night, especially in the regions with a lot of snow.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

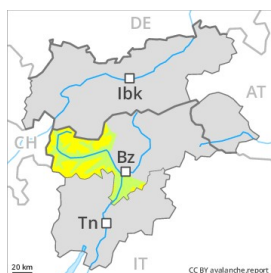
dp 2: gliding snow

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 serve as an alarm indicating the danger. The surface of the snowpack will freeze, but a strong crust will not form and will already soften in the late morning. This applies on very steep sunny slopes.

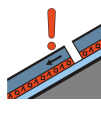
Tendency

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

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Sunday 10 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Wind-drifted snow



Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection.

Avalanches can in some places be released by small loads and reach large size in isolated cases. 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 the fresh wind slabs are capable of being triggered in some locations. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.
 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

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular in shady places that are protected from the wind. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger. The surface of the snowpack will freeze, but a strong crust will not form and will soften earlier than the day before, in particular on steep sunny slopes.

Tendency

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.