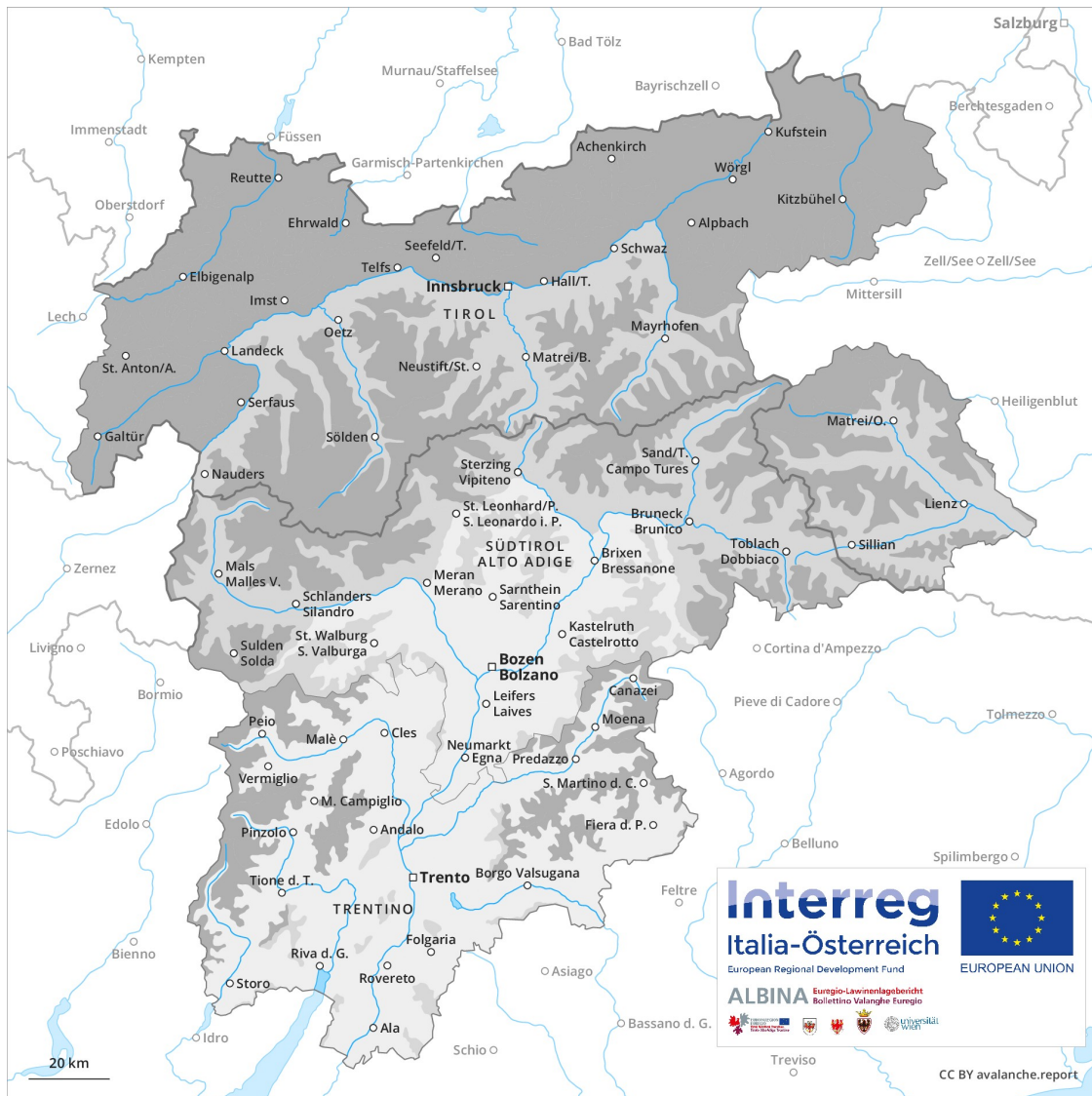


Avalanche Forecast Tuesday 12 02 2019

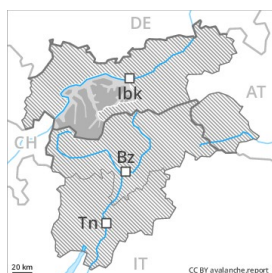
Published 11 02 2019, 17:00



Avalanche.report



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



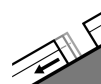
Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Wednesday 13 02 2019



Wind-drifted
 snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2400m

Fresh wind slabs require caution. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong northerly wind, extensive wind slabs will form in particular above the tree line. The fresh wind slabs can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Also places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are precarious. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line as well as below the tree line. Dry avalanches can additionally in isolated cases be released in near-surface layers, in particular by large additional loads. These avalanche prone locations are to be found on extremely steep southwest, south and southeast facing slopes between approximately 2200 and 2600 m. Transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are unfavourable. In highly frequented off-piste terrain and on popular backcountry touring routes the avalanche situation is more favourable. 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 6: cold, loose snow and wind

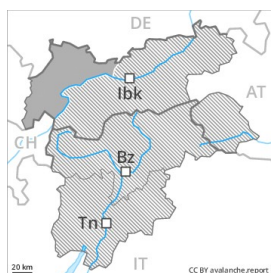
dp 2: gliding snow

In some regions 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The northwesterly wind will transport the fresh snow significantly. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects. Fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar. This applies on shady slopes in areas close to the tree line and below the tree line. Faceted 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 2200 and 2600 m. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. This applies in particular on sunny slopes.

Tendency

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

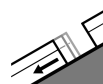
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Wednesday 13 02 2019



Wind-drifted
 snow



Gliding snow



2400m

Fresh wind slabs require caution. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong northerly wind, extensive wind slabs will form. Individual natural dry avalanches are possible, even large ones in isolated cases. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. The fresh wind slabs can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach large size in isolated cases. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Also places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are precarious. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line as well as below the tree line. Dry avalanches can additionally in isolated cases be released in near-surface layers, in particular by large additional loads. These avalanche prone locations are to be found on extremely steep southwest, south and southeast facing slopes between approximately 2200 and 2600 m. Transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are unfavourable. In highly frequented off-piste terrain and on popular backcountry touring routes the avalanche situation is more favourable. 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 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 2: gliding snow

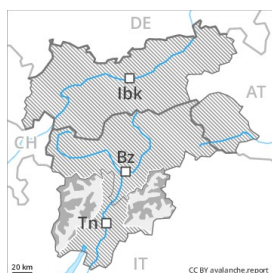
Over a wide area over a wide area 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The northerly wind will transport the fresh snow significantly. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects. Fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar. This applies on shady slopes in areas close to the tree line and below the tree line. Faceted 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 2200 and 2600 m. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. This applies on sunny slopes.

Tendency

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



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 13 02 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



Treeline



Persistent
weak layer



1600m

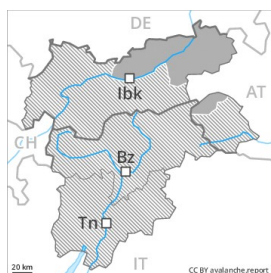
Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence.

Especially adjacent to ridgelines the wind slabs will increase in size once again as the day progresses. They are to be avoided in particular in very steep terrain. Dry avalanches can in some places be released by small loads and reach large size in isolated cases. This applies in all aspects adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth. 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.

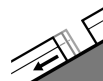
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 13 02 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



Gliding snow



2400m

Fresh wind slabs require caution. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong northerly wind, extensive wind slabs will form. Individual natural dry avalanches are possible. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. The fresh wind slabs can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach large size in isolated cases. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Also places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are precarious. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line as well as below the tree line. In highly frequented off-piste terrain and on popular backcountry touring routes the avalanche situation is more favourable. 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 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 2: gliding snow

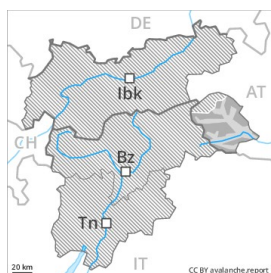
In some regions in some regions up to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The northerly wind will transport the fresh snow significantly. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects. Fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar. This applies on shady slopes in areas close to the tree line and below the tree line. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. This applies in particular on sunny slopes.

Tendency

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



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Wednesday 13 02 2019



Wind-drifted
 snow



Treeline



Persistent
 weak layer



2600m
 1800m

Fresh wind slabs require caution. Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong northwesterly wind, extensive wind slabs formed in particular above the tree line. The fresh wind slabs can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. Also places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are precarious. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line as well as below the tree line. Dry avalanches can additionally in isolated cases be released in near-ground layers, in particular by large additional loads. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes between approximately 1800 and 2600 m. Transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are unfavourable. 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 6: cold, loose snow and wind

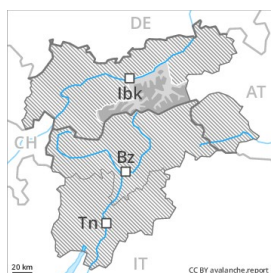
dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

In some regions 5 to 10 cm of snow, but less in some localities, will fall. The northerly wind will transport the fresh snow significantly. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects. Fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar. This applies on shady slopes in areas close to the tree line and below the tree line. Faceted weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. This applies especially on sunny slopes.

Tendency

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

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Wednesday 13 02 2019



Fresh wind slabs require caution. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong northerly wind, extensive wind slabs will form in particular above the tree line. The fresh wind slabs can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. Also places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are precarious. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line as well as below the tree line. Dry avalanches can additionally in isolated cases be released in near-ground layers, in particular by large additional loads. These avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep shady slopes between approximately 2200 and 2600 m. Transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are unfavourable. In highly frequented off-piste terrain and on popular backcountry touring routes the avalanche situation is more favourable. 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 6: cold, loose snow and wind

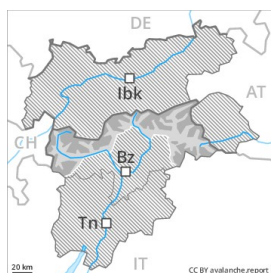
dp 2: gliding snow

In some regions 10 to 30 cm of snow will fall. The northerly wind will transport the fresh snow significantly. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects. Fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar. This applies on shady slopes in areas close to the tree line and below the tree line. Faceted weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes between approximately 2200 and 2600 m. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. This applies on sunny slopes.

Tendency

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

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Wednesday 13 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Wind-drifted snow



Wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of the strong northerly wind more avalanches are possible, in particular medium-sized ones. As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong northerly wind, brittle wind slabs formed in particular in the north. They are in some cases extensive and can be released easily. Weakly bonded old snow: Avalanches can in some places be released by small loads, especially in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. 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 more favourable. In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists.

Snowpack

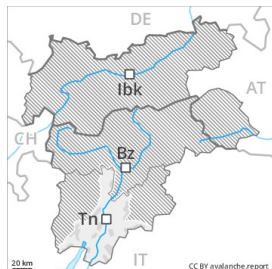
In particular in the north 20 to 30 cm of snow has fallen in the last two days. The fresh wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers in all aspects. Weak layers deep in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Tendency

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Wednesday 13 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Treeline



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline

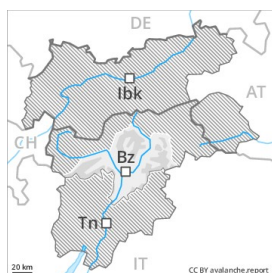
Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection.

Wind slabs can in some places be released by small loads and reach medium size. This applies on steep shady slopes 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. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular in shady places that are protected from the wind. Below approximately 1600 m thus far only a little snow is lying.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 13 02 2019



Persistent
weak layer



Wind-drifted
snow



Fresh wind slabs require caution. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection.

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack especially on steep west, north and east facing slopes. This applies in shady places that are protected from the wind and at a distance from ridgelines. 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 and older wind slabs in all aspects are prone to triggering in many locations. They can be released even by a single winter sport participant in all aspects. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for caution and restraint.

Snowpack

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 strong wind has transported the fresh snow and, in some cases, old snow as well. The fresh and older wind slabs are to be avoided as far as possible.

Tendency

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.