Avalanche Forecast

Wednesday 13 02 2019

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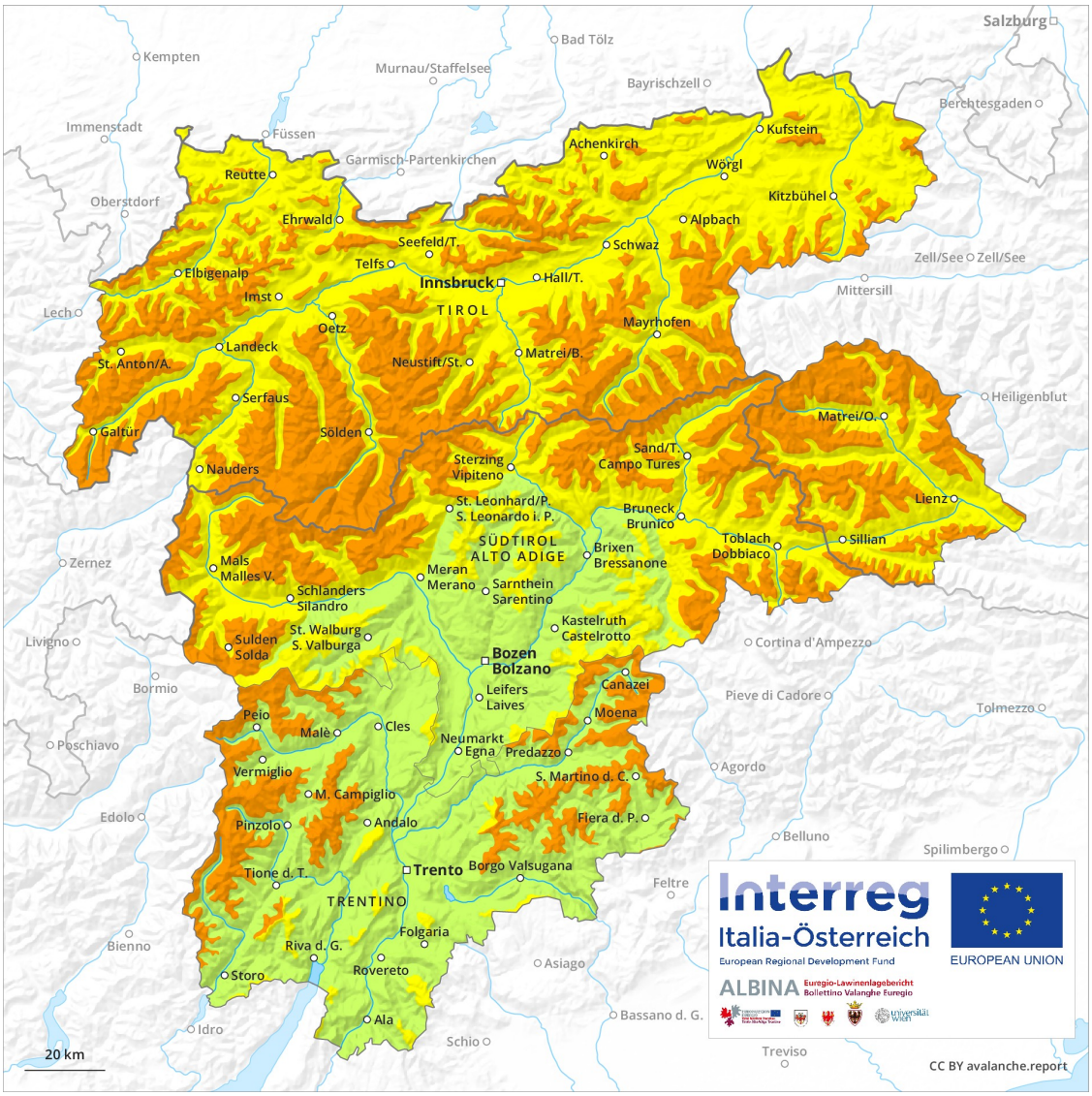
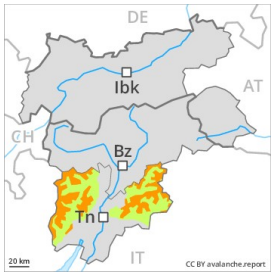
Avalanche.report



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



1800m

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Thursday 14 02 2019

Wind-drifted snow

Treeline

Persistent weak layer

1600m

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

Adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects the wind slabs have increased in size once again in the last two days. They are to be avoided in particular in very steep terrain. The fresh wind slabs can as before be released by small loads or triggered naturally. This applies in particular adjacent to ridgelines as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

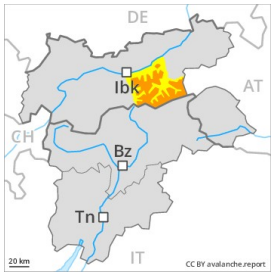
Snowpack

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. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Tendency

The danger of natural avalanches will decrease gradually.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable

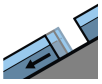


Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 14 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 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. 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. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of dry and moist avalanches being released will increase appreciably especially below approximately 2400 m.

Snowpack

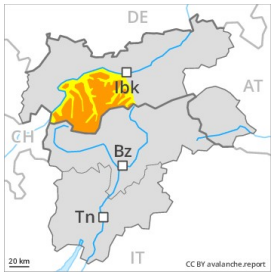
Danger patterns dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp 2: gliding snow

In some regions 10 to 30 cm of snow. fell. The northerly wind has transported some snow. 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. In addition the danger of moist avalanches will increase as the day progresses.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable

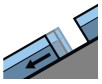


Treeline

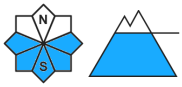
Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Thursday 14 02 2019

Wind-drifted snow

Treeline



Gliding snow



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 formed in particular above the tree line. The fresh wind slabs can be released, even by small loads in isolated cases 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-surface layers, in particular by large additional loads. 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. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of dry and moist avalanches being released will increase appreciably especially on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2400 m.

Snowpack

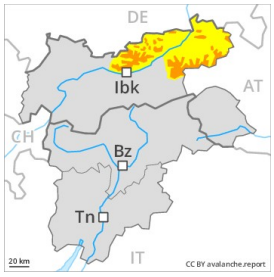
Danger patterns dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp 2: gliding snow

In some regions 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell. The northwesterly wind has transported some snow. 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. 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

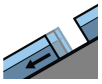
Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. In addition the danger of moist avalanches will increase as the day progresses.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Thursday 14 02 2019

Wind-drifted snow



Gliding snow

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 formed. 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. 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. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of dry and moist avalanches being released will increase appreciably especially below the tree line.

Snowpack

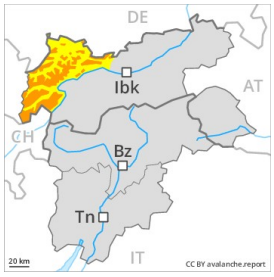
Danger patterns dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp 2: gliding snow

In some regions in some regions up to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell. The northerly wind has transported some snow. 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. In addition the danger of moist avalanches will increase as the day progresses.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable

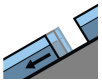


2000m

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Thursday 14 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 formed. 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. 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. 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. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of dry and moist avalanches being released will increase appreciably especially below approximately 2400 m.

Snowpack

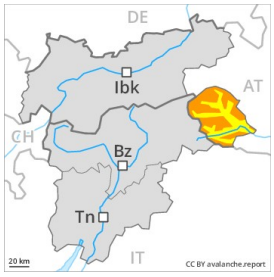
Danger patterns dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp 2: gliding snow

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. In addition the danger of moist avalanches will increase as the day progresses.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Treeline

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Thursday 14 02 2019

Wind-drifted snow

Treeline

Persistent weak layer

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

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong northerly 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. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of dry and moist avalanches being released will increase appreciably especially below the tree line.

Snowpack

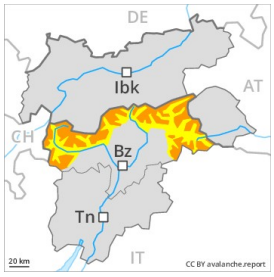
Danger patterns dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

In some regions 5 to 10 cm of snow, but less in some localities, fell. The northerly wind has transported some snow. 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. In addition the danger of moist avalanches will increase as the day progresses.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 14 02 2019

Persistent weak layer

1600m

Wind-drifted snow

Treeline

Temporary increase in danger of dry and moist avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

The large surface-area wind slabs of the last two days can be released easily in all aspects. Caution is to be exercised at their margins in particular. Avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach quite a large size. Weakly bonded old snow: Avalanches can in isolated cases 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. The avalanche danger will increase a little during the day.

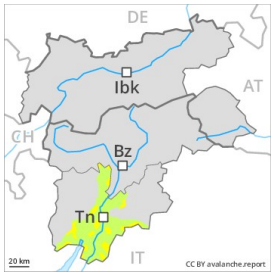
Snowpack

In the north 20 to 40 cm of snow. has fallen in the last three days. As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong to storm force northerly wind, easily released wind slabs formed in all aspects. The fresh wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. Weak layers deep in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Tendency

The danger of wet and gliding avalanches will increase during the day.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 14 02 2019

Persistent weak layer

Wind-drifted snow

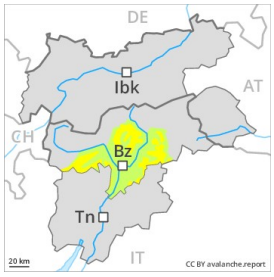
Weak layers in the old snowpack are difficult to recognise.

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



1600m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 14 02 2019

Persistent weak layer

1600m

Wind-drifted snow

Treeline

Fresh wind slabs require caution.

The fresh wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers in all aspects. They can be released even by a single winter sport participant. 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. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for caution.

Snowpack

The strong wind has transported the fresh and old snow significantly. The fresh and older wind slabs are to be avoided as far as possible. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular in shady places that are protected from the wind. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Tendency

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of wet avalanches during the day being released will increase gradually in particular on rocky sunny slopes.