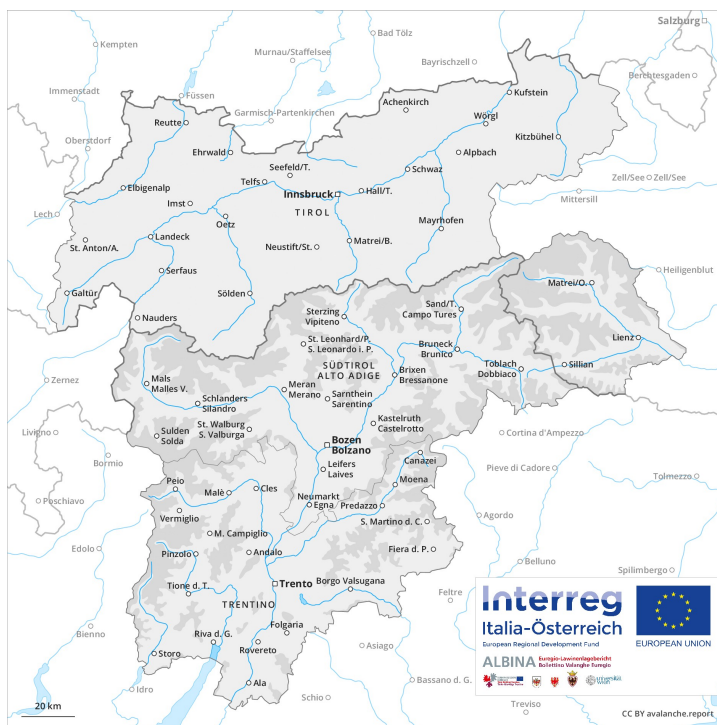
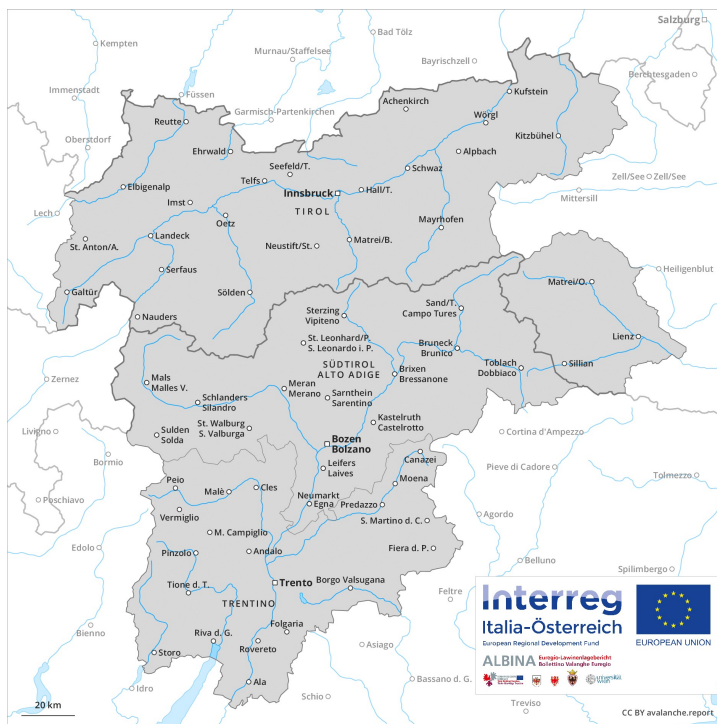




AM



PM



Danger Level 2 - Moderate

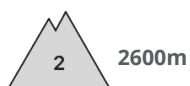
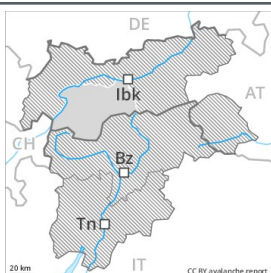
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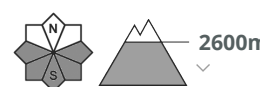
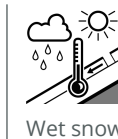
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 02 2019



PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 02 2019



Significant increase in danger of moist avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular below approximately 2600 m on steep grassy slopes. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist avalanches being released will increase on extremely steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. In addition the older wind slabs on southwest, south and southeast facing slopes are capable of being triggered in very isolated cases still, in particular between approximately 2200 and 2600 m in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, this applies in particular in case of a large load. The older wind slabs of last week have bonded well with the old snowpack. Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found on near-ridge shady slopes in high Alpine regions.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 2: gliding snow

dp 10: springtime scenario

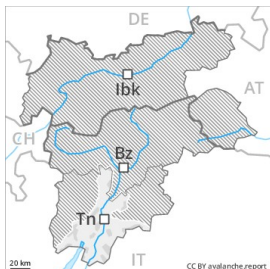
The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften earlier than the day before. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m. Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the old snowpack, in particular on extremely steep sunny slopes between approximately 2200 and 2600 m. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will increase significantly during the day.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Treeline



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline

PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 02 2019



Wet snow



1600m



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline

As a consequence of warming during the day the prevalence of avalanche prone locations will increase from the late morning.

Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack in particular on sunny slopes. These can be released, in particular by large loads and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are to be found also at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack above the tree line. This applies in particular on steep shady slopes and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. A clear night will be followed in the early morning by quite favourable conditions generally, but the avalanche danger will increase later. Backcountry tours should be started and concluded early.

Snowpack

The surface of the snowpack will freeze, but a strong crust will not form and will soften during the day. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular in shady places that are protected from the wind. The wind has transported the fresh and old snow significantly. Below approximately 1600 m thus far only a little snow is lying.

Tendency

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist loose snow avalanches being released will increase gradually in particular on rocky slopes above the tree line.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

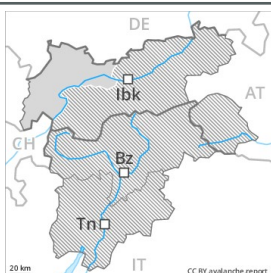
AM:



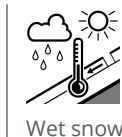
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 02 2019



PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 02 2019



Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks. Significant increase in danger of moist avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular below approximately 2600 m on steep grassy slopes. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist avalanches being released will increase on extremely steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. Moist loose snow avalanches are possible. In addition the older wind slabs on southwest, south and southeast facing slopes are capable of being triggered in very isolated cases still, in particular between approximately 2200 and 2600 m in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, this applies in particular in case of a large load. The older wind slabs of last week have bonded well with the old snowpack. Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found on near-ridge shady slopes in high Alpine regions.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 2: gliding snow

dp 10: springtime scenario

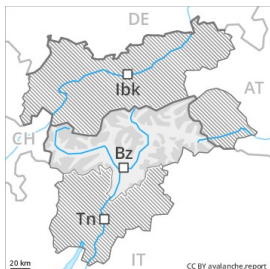
The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften earlier than the day before. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m. Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the old snowpack, in particular on extremely steep sunny slopes between approximately 2200 and 2600 m. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will increase significantly during the day.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Treeline



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline

PM:



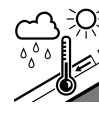
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Treeline



Wet snow



2600m

Increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

A clear night will be followed by quite favourable conditions generally, but the danger of wet avalanches will increase later. 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 particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow the avalanches can be triggered in the old snow and reach large size in some cases. In highly frequented off-piste terrain and on popular backcountry touring routes the avalanche situation is a little more favourable. The wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack in particular on steep sunny slopes. They can be released, especially by large additional loads. Individual gliding avalanches can also occur.

Snowpack

The large surface-area wind slabs of last week have bonded quite well with the old snowpack in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2500 m. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular in shady places that are protected from the wind. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on northwest to north to southeast facing wind-loaded slopes and adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects. The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth will soften during the day. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of slab avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. From the Val Müstair Alps via the Stubai Alps to the Zillertal Alps for the time of year, a lot of snow is lying.



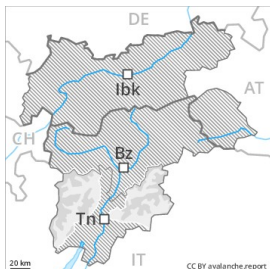
Tendency

A clear night. As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day there will be a gradual increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline

PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 02 2019



Wet snow



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline

Weak layers in the lower part of the snowpack necessitate caution and restraint. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation the prevalence of avalanche prone locations will increase in the afternoon.

The wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack in particular on steep sunny slopes. These can be released, especially by large additional loads. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack especially on steep west, north and east facing slopes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain above approximately 1800 m. A clear night will be followed in the early morning by quite favourable conditions generally, but the avalanche danger will increase later. Moist avalanches can in isolated cases penetrate near-ground layers of the snowpack and reach large size in particular on sunny slopes. Backcountry tours and off-piste skiing should be started very early and concluded timely.

Snowpack

The strong wind has transported the fresh and old snow significantly. The snowpack will become well bonded until the early morning. The surface of the snowpack will freeze, but a strong crust will not form and will soften during the day. The fresh and older wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on extremely steep, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular here.

Tendency

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist loose snow avalanches being released will increase gradually in particular on rocky sunny slopes below approximately



2500 m.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate

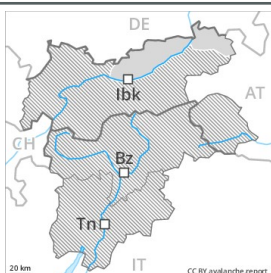
AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 02 2019



PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 02 2019



Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks. Significant increase in danger of moist avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

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 moist avalanches being released will increase. The older wind slabs of last week have bonded well with the old snowpack. Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found on near-ridge shady slopes in high Alpine regions.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 2: gliding snow

dp 10: springtime scenario

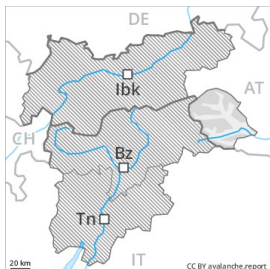
The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften earlier than the day before. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes in particular below approximately 2400 m. No distinct weak layers exist in the snowpack.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will increase quickly during the day.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

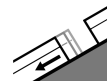
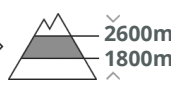
AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 02 2019



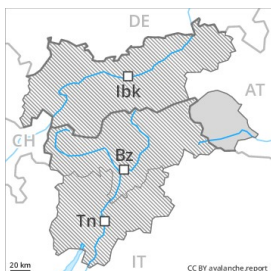
Persistent weak layer



Gliding snow



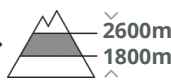
PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



Weakly bonded old snow requires caution. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. Significant increase in danger of moist avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Weak layers near the ground can be released especially by large additional loads in particular on very steep shady slopes. This applies between approximately 1800 and 2600 m. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist avalanches being released will increase on very steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. Moist loose snow avalanches are possible. Small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist slab avalanches are possible. This applies in particular in case of a large load. In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular below approximately 2600 m on steep grassy slopes. The wind slabs of last week have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found on near-ridge shady slopes in high Alpine regions.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

dp 10: springtime scenario

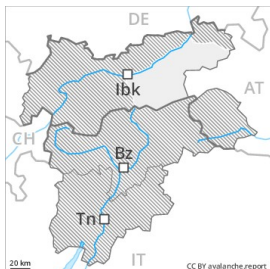
The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m. Faceted weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack.

Tendency

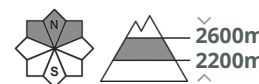
The avalanche danger will increase significantly during the day.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

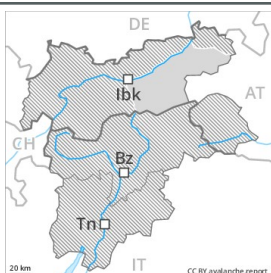
AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 02 2019



PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 02 2019



Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks. Significant increase in danger of moist avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular below approximately 2600 m on steep grassy slopes. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist avalanches being released will increase on extremely steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. Moist loose snow avalanches are possible. Dry avalanches can additionally be released in near-ground layers in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. This applies on very steep shady slopes between approximately 2200 and 2600 m in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, this applies in particular in case of a large load. The older wind slabs of last week have bonded well with the old snowpack. Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found on near-ridge shady slopes in high Alpine regions.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 2: gliding snow

dp 10: springtime scenario

The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth and will soften during the day. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m. Faceted weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack, in particular on extremely steep shady slopes between approximately 2200 and 2600 m.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will increase significantly during the day.