Sunday 24 02 2019

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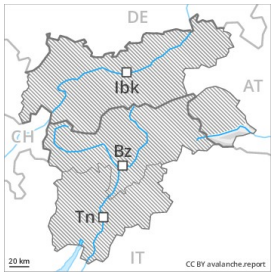
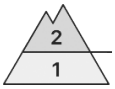
Avalanche.report

1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Monday 25 02 2019

Persistent
weak layer

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

Dry avalanches can in some places be released in the old snowpack by large loads. This applies especially on very steep shady slopes in particular above approximately 2000 m in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. Mostly the avalanches in these loacations are medium-sized. The avalanche prone locations are rather rare but are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the icy crust.

Snowpack

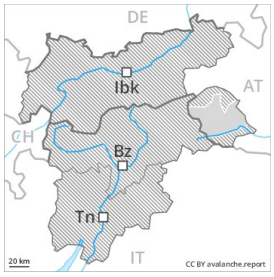
Danger patterns dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack, in particular on shady slopes above approximately 2000 m.

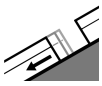
Tendency

The avalanche danger will decrease gradually.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

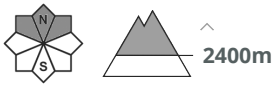


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 25 02 2019 →



Gliding snow

Wind-drifted snow



Gliding avalanches require caution. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

An appreciable danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular in the regions with a lot of snow on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2600 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible. As a consequence of a strong to storm force northerly wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed on northwest, north and northeast facing slopes. They are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Weakly bonded old snow: Dry avalanches can in some places be released in the old snowpack by large loads, especially in little used backcountry terrain. This applies especially on steep shady slopes between approximately 2000 and 2600 m in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. The avalanche prone locations are rather rare but are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the icy crust.

Snowpack

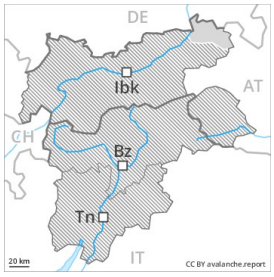
Danger patterns dp 2: gliding snow | dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack, in particular on steep shady slopes between approximately 2000 and 2600 m as well as on extremely steep sunny slopes in high Alpine regions. Fresh wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers on shady slopes, in particular at high altitude. The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m.

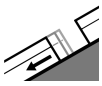
Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist. Moderate, level 2.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

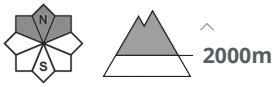


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 25 02 2019



Gliding snow

Wind-drifted snow



Gliding snow represents the main danger. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects below approximately 2000 m and on steep sunny slopes. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of gliding avalanches and moist snow slides being released will increase a little. During the night as well, individual gliding avalanches are possible. In their paths avalanches can entrain large quantities of snow. These can in isolated cases reach very large size. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. Moist loose snow avalanches are to be expected. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation this applies on extremely steep sunny slopes, this applies in the afternoon. The strong wind has transported the fresh and old snow significantly. This applies at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The fresh wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases in particular on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects above approximately 2000 m. Such avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Mostly avalanches are only small. At elevated altitudes the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent. The backcountry and freeriding conditions are generally favourable.

Snowpack

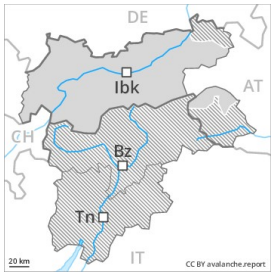
Danger patterns dp 2: gliding snow | dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects above the tree line. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. The old snowpack will be in most cases favourable.

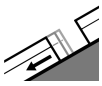
Tendency

Gliding snow represents the main danger. Slight increase in danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

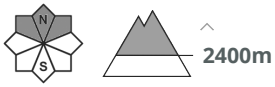


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 25 02 2019 →



Gliding snow

Wind-drifted snow



Gliding snow represents the main danger. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects below approximately 2000 m and on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of gliding avalanches and moist snow slides being released will increase a little. During the night as well, individual gliding avalanches are possible. In their paths avalanches can entrain large quantities of snow. These can in isolated cases reach very large size. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. The strong wind has transported the fresh and old snow significantly. This applies at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The fresh wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases in particular on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects above approximately 2400 m. Such avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Mostly avalanches are only small. At elevated altitudes the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent. The backcountry and freeriding conditions are generally favourable.

Snowpack

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

Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects above the tree line. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes below approximately 2400 m. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. The old snowpack will be in most cases favourable.

Tendency

Gliding snow represents the main danger. Slight increase in danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.