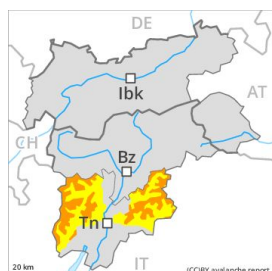




Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Thursday 02 01 2020



Wind-drifted
snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2200m

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow are to be assessed with care and prudence.

More recent wind slabs are in many cases extensive and in some cases prone to triggering. Even single persons can release avalanches as before, in particular adjacent to ridgelines. The avalanche prone locations are to be found also at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack above approximately 2200 m. These places are quite prevalent and are difficult to recognise. Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection, in particular on steep slopes above approximately 1800 m as well as on wind-loaded slopes. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the icy crust. Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. As the penetration by moisture increases individual small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible.

Snowpack

The wind slabs have formed in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. These are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. In some cases the various wind slabs have bonded still only poorly with each other and the old snowpack. Faceted weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. The snowpack will be moist below approximately 2200 m.

Tendency

A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular at the base of rock walls below approximately 2200 m.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

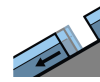
on Thursday 02 01 2020



Wind-drifted
snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2200m
1800m

Somewhat older wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in all aspects.

The wind slabs are in some cases extensive and to be assessed with care and prudence. Even single persons can release avalanches in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are to be found also at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for meticulous route selection, in particular on steep slopes above approximately 1800 m as well as on wind-loaded slopes. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the icy crust. Slight increase in danger of gliding avalanches and snow slides as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Snowpack

The wind slabs have formed in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. These are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. In some cases the various wind slabs have bonded still only poorly with each other and the old snowpack. The old snowpack remains in most cases moist.

Tendency

Moderate, level 2. A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2000 m.