

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

on Monday 03 02 2020



Wind-drifted
snow



Treeline



Wet snow



2600m

Gradual increase in danger of wet and gliding avalanches as the day progresses. Wind slabs at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

The backcountry and freeriding conditions are unfavourable. Fresh snow and wind slabs can in some places be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are quite prevalent and are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger. In the last two days the weather has been very mild. On Sunday the likelihood of moist small and medium sized avalanches being released will increase further. A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 3: rain

As a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size once again as the day progresses. This applies above approximately 2000 m. The fresh snow and wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers, especially on wind-protected shady slopes above the tree line as well as in areas close to the tree line. In some places relatively hard layers of snow are lying on old snow containing large grains.

Tendency

Monday: Dry and wet avalanches are possible.

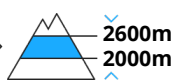
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 03 02 2020



Persistent
weak layer



2600m
2000m



Wet snow



2300m

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution. Wet and gliding avalanches are possible.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in some places even by individual winter sport participants in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes. At transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example the snowpack is more prone to triggering. The fresh wind slabs can in some cases be released by small loads.

The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger. Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger. The avalanche situation is more favourable in highly frequented off-piste terrain.

As a consequence of the rain, the likelihood of natural avalanches being released will increase below approximately 2300 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 7: snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding

dp 3: rain

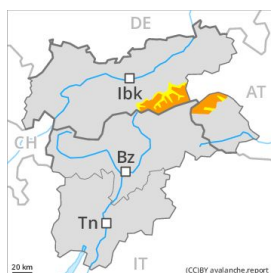
Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes, in particular in places that are protected from the wind between approximately 2200 and 2600 m. Relatively hard layers of snow are lying on old snow containing large grains.

In some regions rain to 2300 m.

Tendency

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable

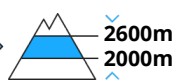


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

on Monday 03 02 2020



Persistent weak layer



2600m
2000m



Wind-drifted snow



2400m

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow represent the main danger.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in some places even by individual winter sport participants in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes. At transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example the snowpack is more prone to triggering. The fresh wind slabs can in some places be released, even by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger. The avalanche situation is more favourable in highly frequented off-piste terrain.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 7: snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes, in particular in places that are protected from the wind between approximately 2000 and 2600 m. Relatively hard layers of snow are lying on old snow containing large grains.

As a consequence of a storm force wind from westerly directions, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs will form in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions, especially on wind-protected shady slopes.

Tendency

Slight increase in danger of wet and gliding avalanches as a consequence of the rain.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 03 02 2020



Wet snow



2300m



Wind-drifted
snow



2300m

Wet and gliding snow represent the main danger. Wind slabs require caution.

Increase in danger of wet and gliding avalanches as a consequence of the rain. Natural avalanches are possible.

The fresh wind slabs can in isolated cases be released by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 3: rain

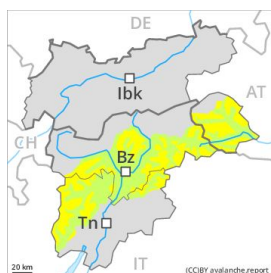
dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

In some regions rain to 2300 m. As a consequence of a storm force wind from westerly directions, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs will form in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions, especially on wind-protected shady slopes.

Tendency

Slight increase in danger of wet and gliding avalanches as a consequence of the rain.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 03 02 2020



Wind-drifted
 snow



Treeline



Wet snow



2600m

The danger of dry and wet avalanches will increase a little during the day.

The more recent wind slabs can still be released in particular on steep shady slopes above the tree line. As a consequence of warming during the day small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible. They can be released in the weakly bonded old snow in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. In particular transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are precarious.

Snowpack

The strong wind will transport the loosely bonded old snow. In particular above the tree line mostly small wind slabs will form. Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack especially on steep, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes. At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

Tendency

The wind will be strong to storm force over a wide area.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 03 02 2020



Wet snow



2000m



Wind-drifted
snow



Treeline

The danger of dry and wet avalanches will increase a little during the day.

Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are mostly rather small and can be released by large loads in particular. At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions avalanche prone locations are a little more prevalent. A clear night will be followed in the early morning by quite favourable conditions generally, but the danger of wet and gliding avalanches will increase later. Moist avalanches can be released in near-ground layers in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard crust.

Snowpack

The snowpack will be in most cases well bonded. Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls mostly small wind slabs formed. The strong wind will transport only a little snow. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes. At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

Tendency

The wind will be moderate to strong at times over a wide area.