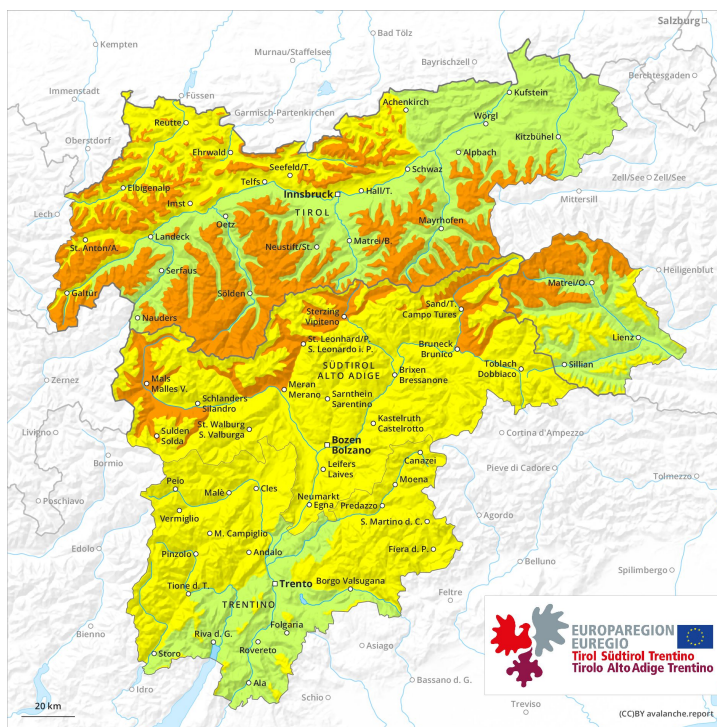
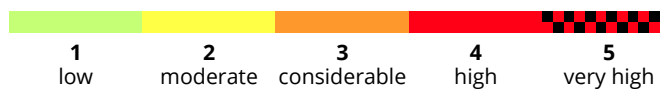
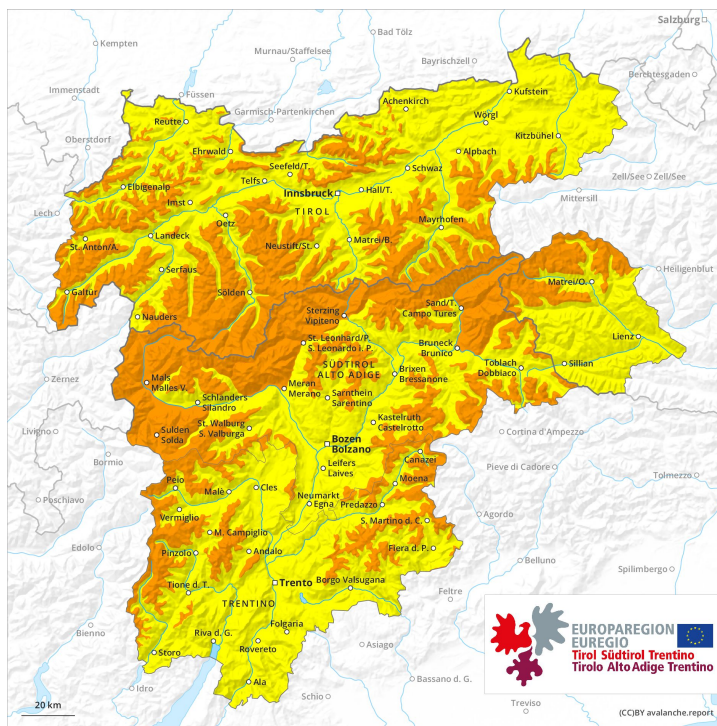




AM

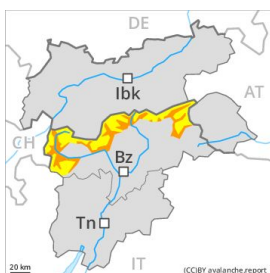


PM



Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Friday 13 03 2020



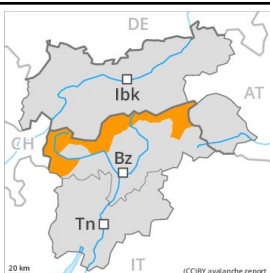
Wet snow



Wind-drifted
 snow



PM:



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Friday 13 03 2020



Wet snow



Further increase in danger of wet and gliding avalanches as a consequence of warming.

In all aspects and below approximately 2400 m moist and wet avalanches are possible at any time, even quite large ones. Transportation routes situated at higher altitudes in particular can be endangered occasionally. Gradual increase in danger of wet and gliding avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. This applies in particular in case of releases originating from starting zones above approximately 2400 m that have retained the snow thus far. The mostly small wind slabs can be released, especially by large additional loads, in particular on northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2400 m.

Snowpack

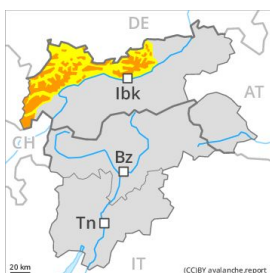
Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be quite good over a wide area. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust only at high altitudes and will soften quickly. The more recent wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Backcountry touring calls for caution and restraint. The snowpack will be wet all the way through below approximately 2000 m.

Tendency

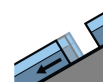
As the temperature drops the natural avalanche activity will gradually decrease.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable

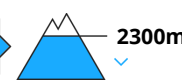
AM:



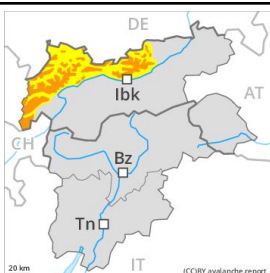
Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Friday 13 03 2020



Gliding snow



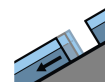
PM:



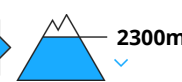
Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Friday 13 03 2020



Wet snow



Gliding snow



Increase in danger of moist avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. The avalanche conditions in the morning below approximately 2300 m are generally favourable.

Numerous moist avalanches have been released as a consequence of the precipitation. In all regions there will be an appreciable decrease in the avalanche danger during the course of the night.

Late morning: Fresh and older wind slabs represent the main danger. These can be released by a single winter sport participant in particular on northwest to north to southeast facing aspects at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude. In addition a moderate (level 2) danger of gliding avalanches exists, especially below approximately 2300 m on steep grassy slopes.

Midday and afternoon: As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be a rapid increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches. More frequent small and medium-sized moist loose snow avalanches are to be expected. This applies on extremely steep sunny slopes. More frequent small and medium-sized gliding avalanches are to be expected. This applies on steep grassy slopes in all aspects below approximately 2300 m. This also applies on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. As the day progresses the likelihood of slab avalanches being released will increase a little at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 10: springtime scenario

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good over a wide area. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust only at high altitudes and will soften during the day. The old snowpack will be wet all the way through at low and intermediate altitudes. In some places fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers. This applies in particular above approximately 2300 m. In very isolated cases weak



layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on west, north and northeast facing slopes, especially above approximately 2500 m.

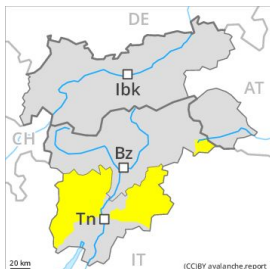
Tendency

Decrease in avalanche danger as the temperature drops.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Friday 13 03 2020



Wet snow

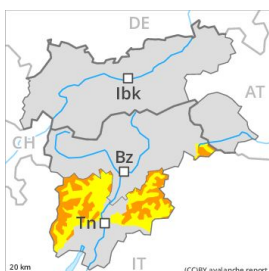


Persistent weak layer



2200m

PM:



Treeline

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Friday 13 03 2020



Wet snow



Persistent weak layer



2200m

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

Especially on rocky sunny slopes and on wind-loaded slopes numerous medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural wet avalanches are possible as a consequence of warming. The danger of wet and gliding avalanches will increase during the day. Weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on wind-loaded slopes. This applies on steep northeast, north and northwest facing slopes above approximately 2200 m adjacent to ridgelines. These avalanche prone locations are difficult to recognise. The sometimes fresh snow-covered wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular in very steep terrain. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and larger. As a consequence of warming, the likelihood of moist and wet avalanches being released will increase gradually in particular on steep slopes at intermediate altitudes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 10: springtime scenario

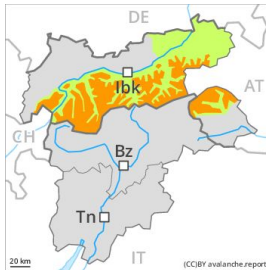
The older wind slabs have bonded well with the old snowpack. In very isolated cases weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes, in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. In some places wind slabs are lying on soft layers, in particular on shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. At low altitude a little snow is lying.

Tendency

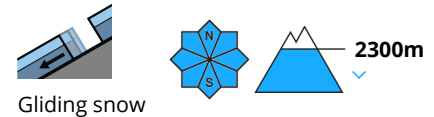
Slight decrease in avalanche danger as the snowfall level drops.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable

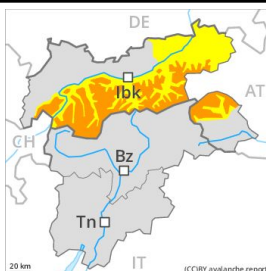
AM:



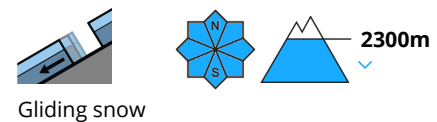
Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Friday 13 03 2020



PM:



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Friday 13 03 2020



Increase in danger of moist avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. The avalanche conditions in the morning below approximately 2300 m are generally favourable.

Numerous moist avalanches have been released as a consequence of the precipitation. In all regions there will be an appreciable decrease in the avalanche danger during the course of the night.

Late morning: Fresh and older wind slabs represent the main danger. These can be released by a single winter sport participant in particular on northwest to north to southeast facing aspects at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude. In addition a certain danger of gliding avalanches exists, especially below approximately 2300 m on steep grassy slopes.

Midday and afternoon: As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be a rapid increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches. More frequent small and medium-sized moist loose snow avalanches are to be expected. This applies on extremely steep sunny slopes. More frequent small and medium-sized gliding avalanches are to be expected. This applies on steep grassy slopes in all aspects below approximately 2300 m. This also applies on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. As the day progresses the likelihood of slab avalanches being released will increase a little at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 10: springtime scenario

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good over a wide area. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust only at high altitudes and will soften during the day. The old snowpack will be wet all the way through at low and intermediate altitudes. In some places fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers. This applies in particular above approximately 2300 m. In very isolated cases weak



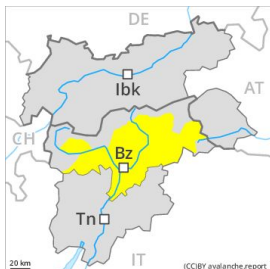
layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on west, north and northeast facing slopes, especially above approximately 2500 m.

Tendency

Decrease in avalanche danger as the temperature drops.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



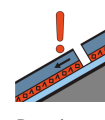
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Friday 13 03 2020



Wet snow



2400m

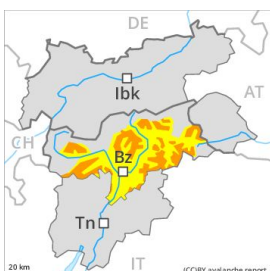


Persistent weak layer



2400m

PM:



1800m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Friday 13 03 2020



Wet snow



Persistent weak layer



2400m

The danger of moist and wet avalanches will already increase in the early morning.

More frequent medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large moist and wet avalanches are possible in all altitude zones. The danger of wet and gliding avalanches will increase quickly during the day. Weak layers exist in the snowpack. This applies on steep northeast, north and northwest facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. These avalanche prone locations are difficult to recognise. Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases even by individual winter sport participants in particular on steep, little used shady slopes.

Snowpack

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be quite good over a wide area. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust only at high altitudes and will soften earlier than the day before. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes, in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. The older wind slabs have bonded well with the old snowpack.

Tendency

Gradual decrease in danger of wet avalanches as the temperature drops.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



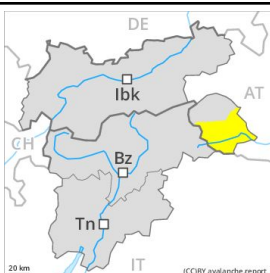
Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Friday 13 03 2020



Wind-drifted
 snow



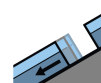
PM:



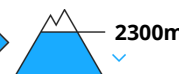
Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Friday 13 03 2020



Wet snow



Gliding snow



Increase in danger of moist avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. The avalanche conditions in the morning below approximately 2300 m are generally favourable.

Early morning: Fresh and older wind slabs represent the main danger. These can be released in isolated cases, but mostly only by large additional loads, in particular on northwest to north to southeast facing aspects above approximately 2300 m. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude.

Midday and afternoon: As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be a rapid increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches. More frequent small and medium-sized moist loose snow avalanches are to be expected. This applies on extremely steep sunny slopes. More frequent small and medium-sized gliding avalanches are to be expected. This applies on steep grassy slopes in all aspects below approximately 2200 m. This also applies on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. As the day progresses the likelihood of slab avalanches being released will increase a little at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 10: springtime scenario

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good over a wide area. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. The old snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes. In some places fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers. This applies in particular above approximately 2300 m. In very isolated cases weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

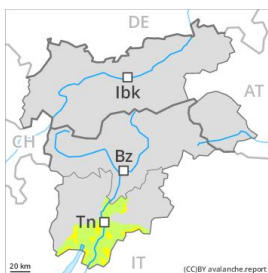


Tendency

Decrease in avalanche danger as the temperature drops.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Friday 13 03 2020

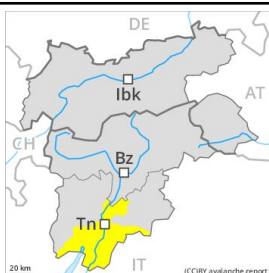


Wet snow



Treeline

PM:



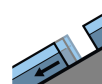
Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Friday 13 03 2020



Wet snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



Treeline

As a consequence of warming and solar radiation an unfavourable avalanche situation will be encountered in some regions.

The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust only at high altitudes and will soften quickly. The danger of wet and gliding avalanches will increase but remain within the current danger level. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist and wet avalanches being released will increase gradually in particular on rocky slopes at intermediate and high altitudes. In particular on steep sunny slopes and on wind-loaded slopes more frequent small to medium-sized moist avalanches are possible until the temperature drops.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 2: gliding snow

In some places fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on old snow containing large grains. This applies in particular on shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The old snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations at low and intermediate altitudes. At low altitude no snow is lying on south facing slopes.

Tendency

Slight decrease in avalanche danger as the snowfall level drops.