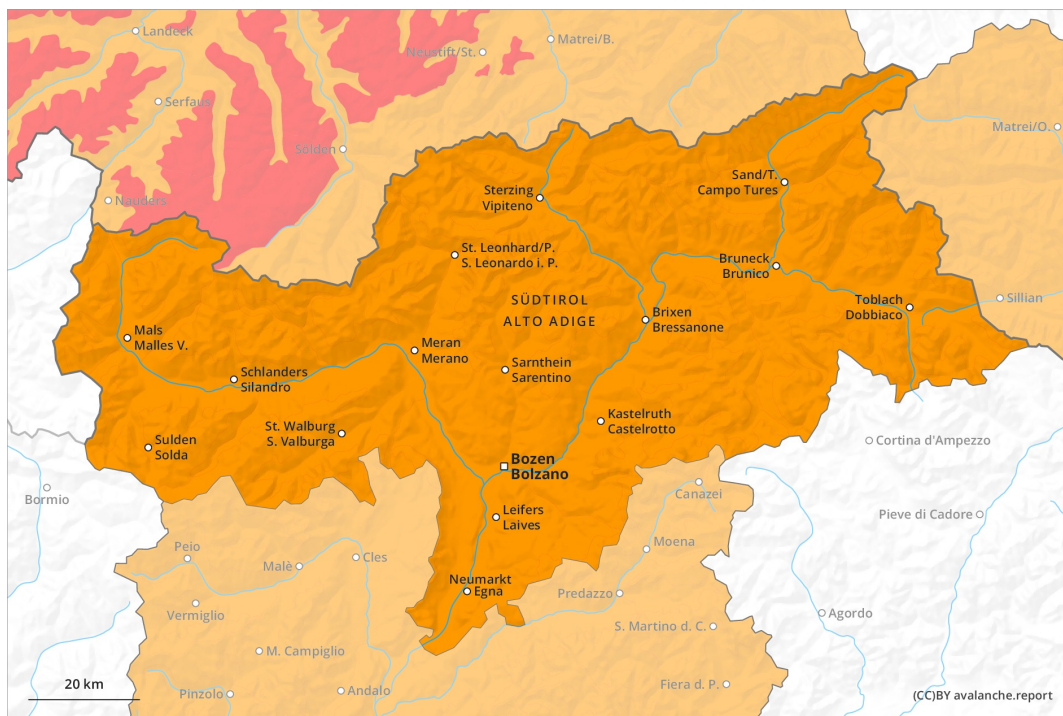
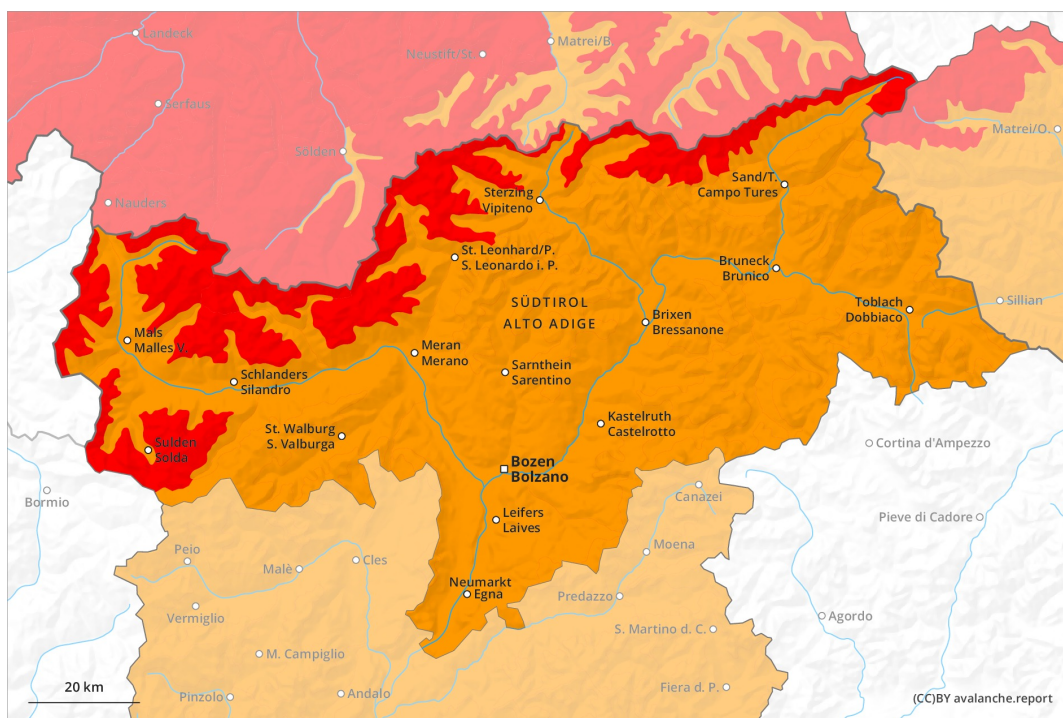




**AM**



**PM**



## Danger Level 4 - High

**AM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
 on Friday 29 01 2021



Wind-drifted  
 snow

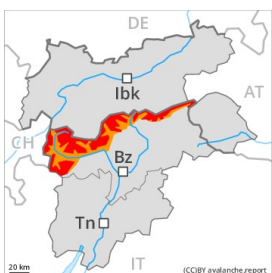


Persistent  
 weak layer



1600m

**PM:**



**Treeline**

**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
 on Friday 29 01 2021



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline



Persistent  
 weak layer



1600m

As the day progresses as a consequence of new snow and stormy weather there will be a gradual increase in the avalanche danger to level 4 (high).

The cold fresh snow and the wind slabs that are forming during the snowfall represent the main danger. Fresh and older wind slabs will become increasingly prone to triggering in all aspects above the tree line. They can be released even by a single winter sport participant. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude.

Additionally avalanches can also penetrate deep layers and reach large size in isolated cases, in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, as well as adjacent to ridgelines.

As a consequence of new snow and strong wind natural avalanches are possible at any time, even quite large ones.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

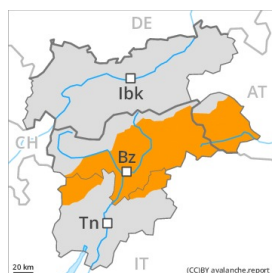
In particular along the border with Tirol and Begin: South Tyrol 10 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Friday. The wind will be strong to storm force. Over a wide area new snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers.

Distinct weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack. These can be released. Caution is to be exercised at their margins in particular. Towards its base, the snowpack is largely stable.

### Tendency

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming.

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Friday 29 01 2021



Wind-drifted  
snow



Treeline



Persistent  
weak layer



As a consequence of the strong to storm force northwesterly wind the size of the avalanche prone locations will increase.

The fresh snow of the last few days and the sometimes large wind slabs to be found in all aspects can be released easily or naturally in all aspects. Caution is to be exercised in case of releases originating from, high-altitude starting zones that have retained the snow thus far, especially in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 4 (high). Avalanches can also be released in the old snowpack and reach quite a large size. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Below the tree line the avalanche situation is more favourable. As a consequence of new snow and wind individual natural avalanches are possible.

In the regions with a lot of snow gliding avalanches are possible, even quite large ones. This applies in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

The conditions are precarious for snow sport activities. Caution and restraint are recommended.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

In particular in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 4 (high) 10 to 20 cm of snow will fall from early morning. The strong wind will transport the fresh and old snow. The various wind slabs have bonded insufficiently together. In some places new snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers.

In its middle, the snowpack is weak. Towards its base, the snowpack is largely stable. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

## Tendency

A precarious avalanche situation will persist in some cases. Temporary increase in danger of dry and moist avalanches as a consequence of warming, in particular below approximately 2400 m.