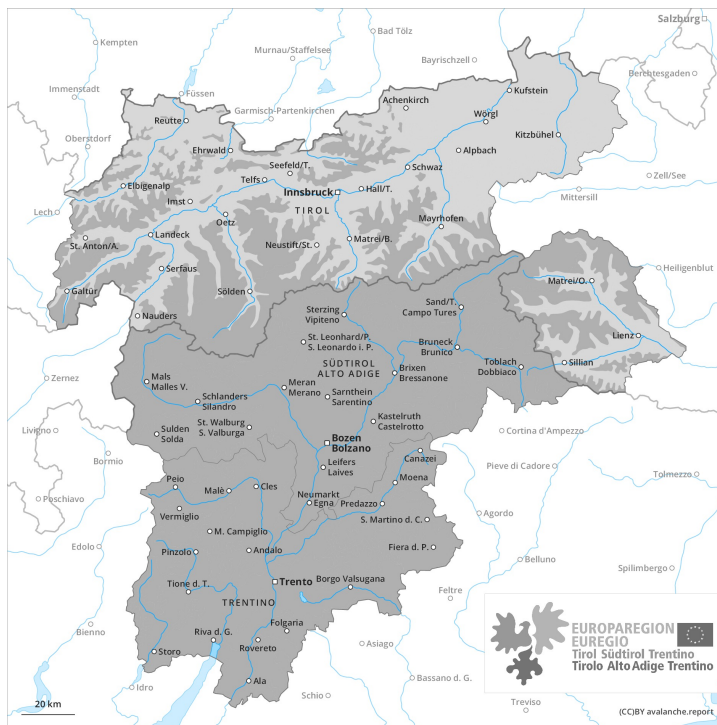
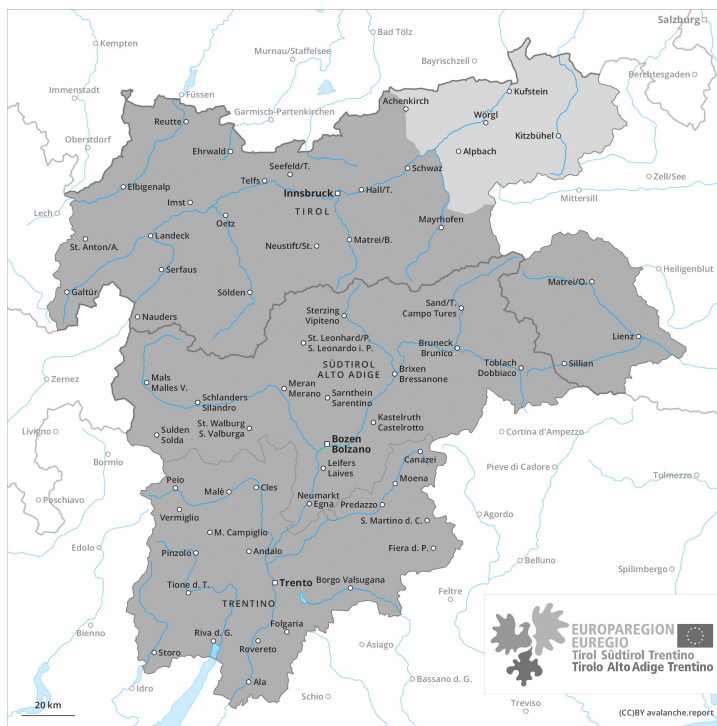




**AM**

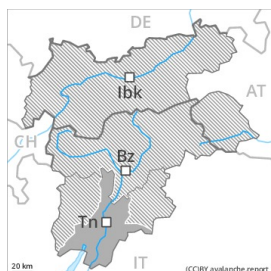


**PM**





## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



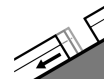
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 06 02 2021



Wet snow



2400m



Gliding snow



2400m

As a consequence of warming and solar radiation a considerable danger of wet and gliding avalanches will prevail.

As a consequence of warming more frequent moist and wet avalanches are possible at any time, even quite large ones, also on shady slopes adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

As a consequence of a strong wind from southwesterly directions, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed over a wide area, especially on east, north and southeast facing slopes above approximately 2000 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep slopes, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

dp.10: springtime scenario

The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to gradual moistening of the snowpack. In particular very steep sunny slopes and low and intermediate altitudes: These meteorological conditions will facilitate a weakening of the snowpack from the early morning in particular on sunny slopes.

Towards its base, the snowpack is largely stable. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack, especially above approximately 2000 m.

As a consequence of a strong southwesterly wind, further wind slabs formed, in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

## Tendency

Slight decrease in danger of dry avalanches. The danger of gliding avalanches and moist snow slides will increase.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 06 02 2021



Wet snow



2400m



Persistent  
weak layer



2100m

During the night as well, wet and gliding avalanches are possible. Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated critically.

As a consequence of warming moist and wet avalanches are to be expected. Avalanches can also penetrate deep layers and reach dangerously large size. In addition there is a danger of gliding avalanches, this also applies on steep shady slopes.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in some places by individual winter sport participants. Caution is to be exercised in all aspects above approximately 1900 m, especially on very steep slopes, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

In addition the sometimes large wind slabs at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions are prone to triggering in some locations.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

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

dp.10: springtime scenario

The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2400 m. Especially steep sunny slopes and low and intermediate altitudes: The snowpack is moist and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is not capable of bearing a load.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack in all aspects, in particular above approximately 1900 m.

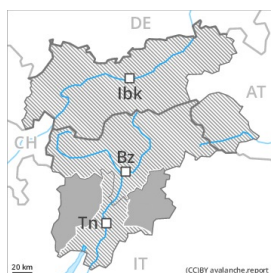
The various wind slabs are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

## Tendency

The spring-like weather conditions will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Saturday 06 02 2021



Wet snow



2400m



Wind-drifted  
 snow



^  
 Treeline

As a consequence of warming and solar radiation a considerable danger of wet and gliding avalanches will prevail. As a consequence of a strong wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed at high altitude.

As a consequence of warming moist and wet avalanches are to be expected. Avalanches can also penetrate deep layers and reach dangerously large size. In addition there is a danger of gliding avalanches, this also applies on steep shady slopes.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in some places by individual winter sport participants. Caution is to be exercised in all aspects above approximately 1900 m, especially on very steep slopes, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

In addition the sometimes large wind slabs at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions are prone to triggering in some locations.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

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

dp.10: springtime scenario

Towards its base, the snowpack is largely stable. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack, especially above approximately 1900 m.

As a consequence of a strong southwesterly wind, further wind slabs formed, in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

The spring-like weather conditions will give rise to gradual moistening of the snowpack. Very steep sunny slopes and low and intermediate altitudes: The snowpack is moist and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is barely capable of bearing a load.

## Tendency

Slight decrease in danger of dry avalanches. The danger of gliding avalanches and moist snow slides will increase.

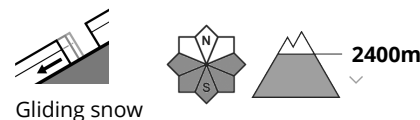


## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

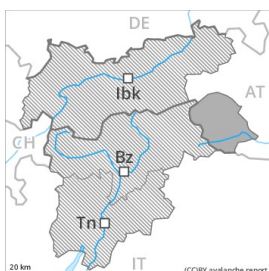
**AM:**



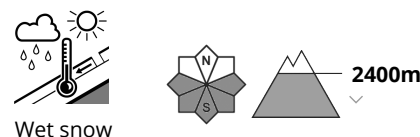
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Saturday 06 02 2021



**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Saturday 06 02 2021



As the day progresses, wet and gliding avalanches are possible. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

The avalanche danger will increase a little during the day. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more frequent wet loose snow avalanches are to be expected. This applies on extremely steep sunny slopes. Avalanches can also penetrate deep layers and reach dangerously large size. In addition a substantial danger of gliding avalanches exists. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released by individual winter sport participants. Caution is to be exercised in all aspects above approximately 1900 m, especially on very steep slopes, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. In addition the fresh wind slabs in high Alpine regions are prone to triggering in some cases, especially adjacent to ridgelines on shady slopes. Experience in the assessment of avalanche danger is required.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.10: springtime scenario

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

The spring-like weather conditions will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced. The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth and will soften during the day. This applies in all aspects at low and intermediate altitudes, as well as on very steep sunny slopes also at elevated altitudes. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack. This applies in particular above approximately 1900 m. Towards its base, the snowpack is largely stable. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in high Alpine regions. This applies on shady slopes.



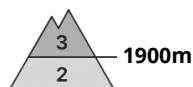
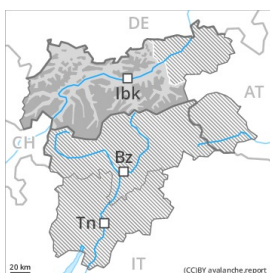
## Tendency

The avalanche danger will increase during the day.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

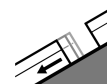
**AM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Saturday 06 02 2021



Persistent weak layer



Gliding snow



**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Saturday 06 02 2021



Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more frequent wet and gliding avalanches are possible. In some places avalanches can be released in the weakly bonded old snow and reach large size.

The avalanche danger will increase a little during the day. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more frequent wet loose snow avalanches are to be expected. This applies on extremely steep sunny slopes. Avalanches can also penetrate deep layers and reach dangerously large size. An appreciable danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies in particular in the west and in the northwest. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Dry avalanches can additionally be released in the weakly bonded old snow by a single winter sport participant. This applies above approximately 1900 m, especially in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. Between approximately 1900 and 2300 m the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is slightly greater. Avalanches can penetrate deep layers and reach dangerously large size. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Experience and restraint are required.

In particular in the vicinity of peaks sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

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

dp.10: springtime scenario

The spring-like weather conditions will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack, especially at low and intermediate altitudes, as well as on very steep sunny slopes.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack, especially between approximately 1900 and 2300 m in all aspects. Released avalanches and stability tests confirm the existence of a weak snowpack.



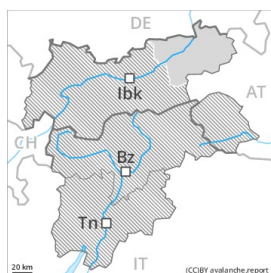
## Tendency

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





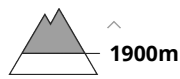
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 06 02 2021



Persistent  
weak layer



Wet snow



As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation mostly small moist snow slides are possible as the day progresses.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation individual moist avalanches are possible as the day progresses, but they will be mostly small. Caution is to be exercised in particular on extremely steep sunny slopes.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in some places by individual winter sport participants in particular above approximately 1900 m.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

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

dp.10: springtime scenario

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack. This applies in particular above approximately 1900 m. The spring-like weather conditions will give rise to gradual moistening of the snowpack. The snowpack will be moist at intermediate altitudes. The snowpack will be wet all the way through at low altitude.

## Tendency

Increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches.