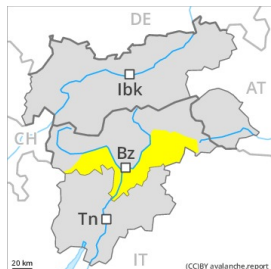


Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 27 04 2021



Wet snow



2400m



Persistent
weak layer



2600m

In some localities increase in danger of wet avalanches as a consequence of the rain.

The danger of wet avalanches will already be elevated in the early morning. As a consequence of the rain there will be an increase in the danger of wet avalanches. Wet avalanches can in some places be released in near-surface layers by a single winter sport participant. As the penetration by moisture increases natural wet avalanches are possible, even medium-sized ones. In the regions exposed to rain caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes and.

Avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found in particular on near-ridge shady slopes and in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow above approximately 2600 m. Avalanches can be released, mostly by large loads. Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised as well in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.3: rain

dp.10: springtime scenario

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted over a wide area. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust only at high altitudes. In some regions rain to 2200 m. The rain will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack.

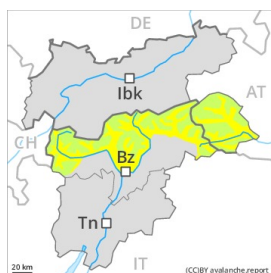
Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack. Large-grained weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on very steep shady slopes, especially above approximately 2600 m.

At low altitude only a little snow is lying, especially on sunny slopes.

Tendency

The danger of wet avalanches will already be elevated in the early morning. In high Alpine regions the danger of dry avalanches will increase a little.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



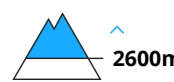
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Tuesday 27 04 2021



Wet snow



Persistent weak layer



In some localities increase in danger of wet avalanches as a consequence of the rain.

The danger of wet avalanches will already be elevated in the early morning. As a consequence of the rain there will be an increase in the danger of wet avalanches. Wet avalanches can in some places be released in near-surface layers by a single winter sport participant. As the penetration by moisture increases natural wet avalanches are possible, even medium-sized ones. In the regions exposed to rain caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes and.

Individual avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found in particular on near-ridge shady slopes and in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow above approximately 2600 m. Avalanches can be released, mostly by large loads. Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised as well in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.3: rain

dp.10: springtime scenario

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted over a wide area. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust only at high altitudes. In some regions rain to 2200 m. The rain will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack. Large-grained weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on very steep shady slopes, especially above approximately 2600 m.

At low altitude only a little snow is lying, especially on sunny slopes.

Tendency

The danger of wet avalanches will already be elevated in the early morning. In high Alpine regions the danger of dry avalanches will increase a little.