



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 07 05 2021



Wind-drifted
snow



2200m



Wet snow



2200m

High Alpine regions: Fresh wind slabs require caution. The danger of wet and gliding avalanches will increase a little during the day.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong wind from westerly directions, sometimes easily released wind slabs formed in the last few days in high Alpine regions. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes. Caution is to be exercised adjacent to ridgelines, and in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. Backcountry touring calls for meticulous route selection.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be a gradual increase in the danger of wet and gliding avalanches, in particular in the regions with a lot of snow. Wet avalanches can be triggered in deep layers and reach medium size in isolated cases. This applies in particular on steep shady slopes. Additionally in some places wet avalanches can also be triggered in near-surface layers. This applies in all aspects below approximately 2200 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.10: springtime scenario

In some regions 10 to 20 cm of snow, and up to 30 cm in some localities, has fallen since Wednesday above approximately 2200 m.

The old snowpack is wet, in particular below approximately 2600 m.

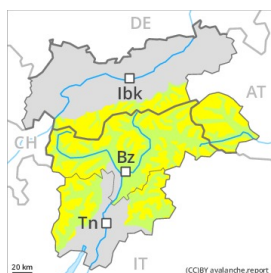
The moist fresh snow and the wind slabs formed by the moderate to strong westerly wind are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on very steep shady slopes. This applies especially above approximately 2600 m, and in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow.

At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions there is still a very large amount of snow. At low and intermediate altitudes only a little snow is lying, especially on sunny slopes.

Tendency

Fresh wind slabs at high altitude. Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

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Wet snow



Wind-drifted snow



High altitudes and the high Alpine regions: Wind slabs require caution. Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Fresh wind slabs require caution. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be a gradual increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches. In particular on steep shady slopes avalanches can release the saturated snowpack and reach quite a large size. In very isolated cases avalanches can be released naturally. Exposed parts of transportation routes can be endangered.

Backcountry touring calls for meticulous route selection.

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information that has been collected in the field, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.10: springtime scenario

The snowpack is moist and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is barely capable of bearing a load, especially on steep sunny slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The old snowpack is wet, in particular below approximately 2600 m.

At low and intermediate altitudes only a little snow is lying, especially on sunny slopes. At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions there is still a very large amount of snow. Down to 2000 m snow will fall in the evening in some localities.

Tendency

Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence. Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.