

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Monday 28 02 2022

### Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution.

Avalanches can in some places be released in the weakly bonded old snow, in particular by large additional loads, in particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes between approximately 2200 and 2600 m. Caution is to be exercised at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example, especially in little used terrain. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized.

In addition the fresh wind slabs at elevated altitudes are prone to triggering in some cases. They can be released by a single winter sport participant especially on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Caution is to be exercised in places that are protected from the wind in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. They are easy to recognise.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

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

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

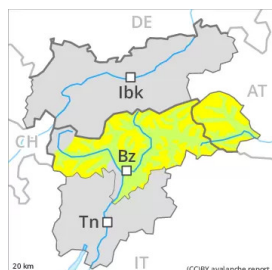
In its middle, the snowpack is faceted and weak, especially on shady slopes between approximately 2200 and 2600 m. Along the border with Switzerland and in the Schober Mountains the snowpack is more prone to triggering.

As a consequence of the occasionally strong northerly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed. These are poorly bonded with the old snowpack especially on wind-protected shady slopes. They are mostly small.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

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### Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

The fresh wind slabs are in some cases prone to triggering. They can be released by a single winter sport participant especially on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. The mostly small wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Caution is to be exercised in places that are protected from the wind, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Avalanches can in very isolated cases be released in the old snowpack, in particular by large additional loads. Caution is to be exercised at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, and on extremely steep slopes at elevated altitudes. In the north such avalanche prone locations are a little more prevalent. Avalanches can reach medium size.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

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

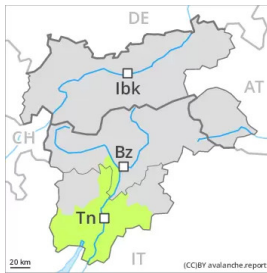
As a consequence of the occasionally strong northerly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed. The fresh wind slabs are poorly bonded with the old snowpack especially on wind-protected shady slopes. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack. The old snowpack will be prone to triggering in some places, especially in little used terrain on very steep shady slopes.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Monday 28 02 2022

The snowpack will be in most cases stable. Over a wide area only a little snow is lying.

The fresh and older wind slabs are mostly small and can only be released in isolated cases. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extreme shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. In the other regions the snowpack is well bonded. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

### Snowpack

Less snow than usual is lying. Below the tree line from a snow sport perspective, insufficient snow is lying. The snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a resilient melt-freeze crust.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.