

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Wednesday 29 03 2023



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

The fresh wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant,. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above approximately 2000 m. Caution is to be exercised in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. As a consequence of the solar radiation, the likelihood of slab avalanches being released will increase. At elevated altitudes the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized.

As a consequence of solar radiation loose snow avalanches are to be expected, in particular on very steep slopes.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in very isolated cases by winter sport participants, especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. The avalanches can release the weakly bonded old snow as well.

Careful route selection is recommended.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

In some regions up to 30 cm of snow has fallen, in particular in the northeast.

As a consequence of snowfall and the strong to storm force northwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed during the last few days. In some cases the various wind slabs have bonded poorly together. As a consequence of the strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally on Tuesday. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate poor snowpack stability.

Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack, especially on shady slopes above approximately 2400 m.

Tendency

Over a wide area strong northwesterly wind. The weather conditions will bring about a very slow



stabilisation of the snow drift accumulations.



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New snow



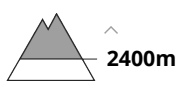
Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

New snow represents the main danger. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes storm force wind from northwesterly directions, avalanche prone wind slabs formed. In the last few days the wind slabs have increased in size appreciably. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above the tree line. This also applies in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant. As a consequence of the solar radiation, the likelihood of slab avalanches being released will increase. In some cases avalanches are large. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude.

As a consequence of solar radiation loose snow avalanches are to be expected from the late morning, in particular on very steep slopes.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in very isolated cases by winter sport participants, especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. The avalanches can be released in the weakly bonded old snow and reach medium size.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Over a wide area 30 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen. This applies in particular in the west and in the north as well as in the High Tauern. As a consequence of the strong to storm force northwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed during the last few days. In some cases the various wind slabs have bonded poorly together. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate poor snowpack stability.

Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack, especially on shady slopes above approximately 2400 m.



Tendency

The danger of dry slab avalanches will persist. On Wednesday it will be very cloudy. Some snow will fall in some localities. The wind will be strong in some regions.



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 on Wednesday 29 03 2023



New snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

New snow represents the main danger.

As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes storm force wind from northwesterly directions, avalanche prone wind slabs formed. In the last few days the wind slabs have increased in size appreciably. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above the tree line. This also applies in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant. As a consequence of the solar radiation, the likelihood of slab avalanches being released will increase. In some cases avalanches are large. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude.

As a consequence of solar radiation loose snow avalanches are to be expected from the late morning, in particular on very steep slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area 30 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen. This applies in particular in the west and in the north as well as in the High Tauern. As a consequence of the strong to storm force northwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed during the last few days. In some cases the various wind slabs have bonded poorly together. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate poor snowpack stability.

Tendency

The danger of dry slab avalanches will persist. On Wednesday it will be very cloudy. The wind will be strong in some regions.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Wednesday 29 03 2023



Wind slab



2000m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent weak layer



2400m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence.

As a consequence of new snow and a strong to storm force wind from northwesterly directions, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed. They are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular in steep terrain. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain above approximately 2000 m. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude. Avalanches can reach medium size.

Dry avalanches can additionally in isolated cases be released in the weakly bonded old snow also, especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. In isolated cases avalanches can penetrate even deep layers.

Meticulous route selection is recommended.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Over a wide area 10 to 20 cm of snow has fallen. As a consequence of the strong to storm force northwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed during the last few days. In some cases the various wind slabs have bonded poorly together. As a consequence of the strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally on Tuesday.

Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack, especially on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m.

Tendency

Over a wide area strong northwesterly wind. The weather conditions will bring about a very slow stabilisation of the snow drift accumulations.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Wednesday 29 03 2023



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Especially on very steep shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the old snow and reach medium size in isolated cases.

As a consequence of new snow and a strong to storm force wind from northwesterly directions, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed. They must be evaluated with care and prudence in all aspects. The avalanche prone locations are to be found at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example above approximately 2000 m. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude. Avalanches can reach medium size. Dry avalanches can additionally in isolated cases be released in the weakly bonded old snow also, especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. In isolated cases avalanches can penetrate even deep layers.

Meticulous route selection is recommended.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Over a wide area 5 to 15 cm of snow has fallen. As a consequence of the strong to storm force northwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed during the last few days. In some cases the various wind slabs have bonded poorly together. As a consequence of the strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally on Tuesday.

Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack, especially on northwest, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 2400 m.

Tendency

Over a wide area moderate northwesterly wind. The weather conditions will bring about a very slow stabilisation of the snow drift accumulations.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 29 03 2023

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

As the temperature drops a quite favourable avalanche situation will prevail. Fresh wind slabs are very small and can only be released in isolated cases. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found on extremely steep slopes at elevated altitudes. These places are very rare and are clearly recognisable to the trained eye.

Snowpack

Little snow has fallen. The wind will be strong to storm force over a wide area.

The snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases. As a consequence of low temperatures the snowpack will consolidate.

From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

Tendency

Slow warming. Low avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 29 03 2023

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

Decrease in avalanche danger as the temperature drops. Fresh wind slabs are mostly small and can only be released in isolated cases. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found on extremely steep slopes at elevated altitudes. These places are very rare and are clearly recognisable to the trained eye.

Snowpack

Little snow has fallen. The wind will be strong to storm force over a wide area.

The snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases. As a consequence of low temperatures the snowpack will consolidate.

From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

Tendency

Slow warming. Low avalanche danger will persist.