Monday 29.01.2024

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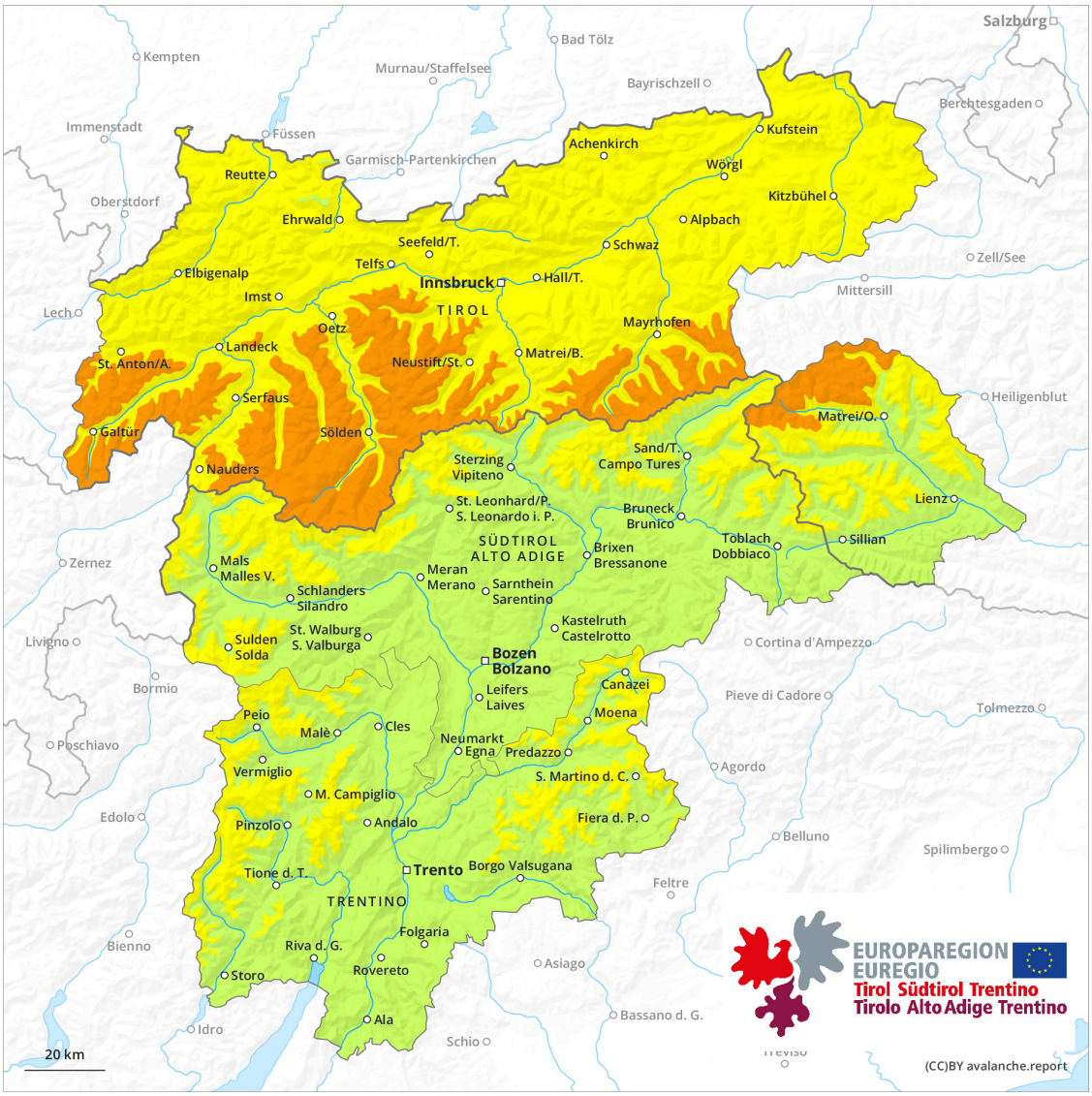
Avalanche.report

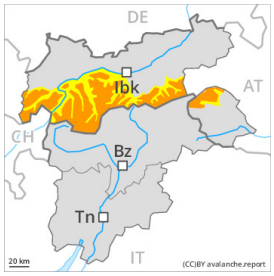


1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Danger Level 3 - Considerable

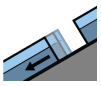
2600m

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 30 01 2024



Persistent weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large



Gliding snow

Snowpack stability: very poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack necessitate caution and restraint. In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists.

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can be released in some places by individual winter sport participants. This applies in particular on very steep sunny slopes above approximately 2600 m. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger. In some cases the avalanches are large.

Somewhat older wind slabs can still be released in some cases in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines in high Alpine regions.

More gliding avalanches are possible, even large ones in isolated cases. This applies in particular on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2600 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.4: cold following warm / warm following cold | dp.2: gliding snow

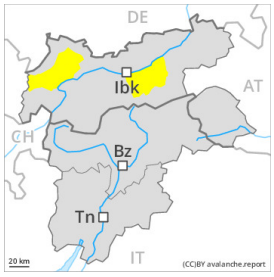
High altitudes and the high Alpine regions:
The northwesterly wind has transported a lot of snow. Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack, in particular on very steep sunny slopes above approximately 2600 m. Field observations and released avalanches indicate the existence of a weak snowack. Towards its base, the snowpack is largely stable.
Low and intermediate altitudes:
The old snowpack is wet and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases. The high

temperatures as the day progresses will give rise to slight moistening of the snowpack. This applies on very steep sunny slopes.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will decrease gradually. Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack necessitate caution. In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

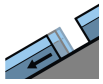


Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 30 01 2024

Persistent weak layer

2600m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium



Gliding snow

2600m

Snowpack stability: very poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab

2600m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack necessitate caution. In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists.

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can be released in isolated cases by winter sport participants. This applies in particular on very steep sunny slopes above approximately 2600 m. In isolated cases the avalanches are large.

Somewhat older wind slabs can still be released in some cases in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines in high Alpine regions.

More gliding avalanches are possible, even large ones in isolated cases. This applies in particular on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2600 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.4: cold following warm / warm following cold | dp.2: gliding snow

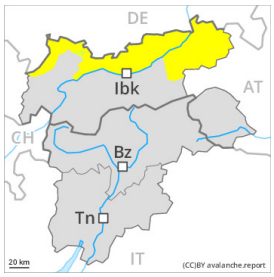
High altitudes and the high Alpine regions:
The northwesterly wind has transported a lot of snow. Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack, in particular on very steep sunny slopes above approximately 2600 m. Field observations and released avalanches indicate the existence of a weak snowack. Towards its base, the snowpack is largely stable.
Low and intermediate altitudes:
The old snowpack is wet and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases. The high temperatures as the day progresses will give rise to slight moistening of the snowpack. This applies on very

steep sunny slopes.

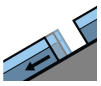
Tendency

The avalanche danger will decrease gradually. Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack necessitate caution. In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 30 01 2024



Gliding snow

Snowpack stability: very poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Gliding snow represents the main danger.

More gliding avalanches are possible, even large ones in isolated cases. This applies in particular on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2600 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

In addition the wind slabs of the last few days are prone to triggering in isolated cases still, in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m adjacent to ridgelines.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.2: gliding snow | dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

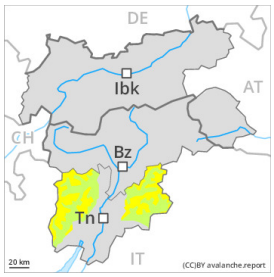
High altitudes and the high Alpine regions: The no longer entirely fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on shady slopes above approximately 2600 m. Towards its base, the snowpack is largely stable.

Low and intermediate altitudes: The old snowpack is wet and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases. The high temperatures as the day progresses will give rise to slight moistening of the snowpack. This applies on very steep sunny slopes.

Tendency

The conditions are generally favourable.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 30 01 2024

Wind slab

Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow

2700m
Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

The fresh and older wind slabs represent the main danger. As the day progresses, moist snow slides are possible.

As a consequence of a strong wind from northwesterly directions, sometimes easily released wind slabs formed. In addition the older wind slabs must be taken into account. More recent wind slabs can be released even by a single winter sport participant.
The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls in all aspects. In addition in particular at the base of rock walls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, further small and medium-sized natural avalanches are possible. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation small and medium-sized wet loose snow avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

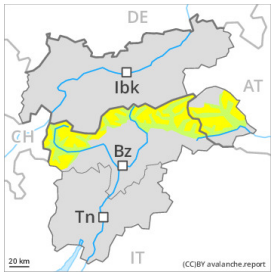
Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.10: springtime scenario

The wind has transported the loosely bonded old snow. The wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes at high altitude. They are in some cases prone to triggering. The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2700 m. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. Early and late morning: The snowpack is wet and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist. Wet snow requires caution.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



2600m

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 30 01 2024

Wind slab

2600m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: small

The conditions are favourable over a wide area.

As a consequence of a sometimes strong wind from northwesterly directions, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed. They are to be found in particular on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects above approximately 2600 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep slopes adjacent to ridgelines. Avalanches can reach medium size in isolated cases.

Only isolated gliding avalanches are possible, in particular on steep east, south and west facing slopes below approximately 2600 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

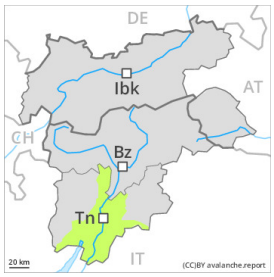
High altitudes and the high Alpine regions:
The somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers at elevated altitudes. They are in individual cases still prone to triggering.
Towards its base, the snowpack consists of faceted crystals. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations above the tree line.

Intermediate and high altitudes: Early and late morning: The snowpack is wet and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases, in particular on sunny slopes. During the day: The high temperatures will give rise to slight moistening of the snowpack, in particular on sunny slopes.

Tendency

The backcountry touring conditions are spring-like.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 30 01 2024

Wind slab

Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

Wet snow

Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

The fresh and older wind slabs represent the main danger. As the day progresses, moist snow slides are possible.

The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs can be released in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls in all aspects. In addition in particular at the base of rock walls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, further mostly small natural avalanches are possible. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more mostly small wet loose snow avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

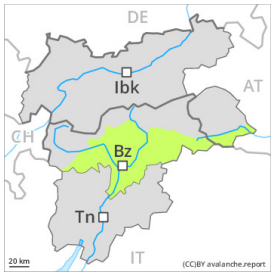
Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.10: springtime scenario

The wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes at high altitude. The old snowpack will be quite stable. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. Early and late morning: The snowpack is wet and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is not capable of bearing a load.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist. Wet snow requires caution.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 30 01 2024

Wind slab

2600m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

The conditions are favourable over a wide area.

The no longer entirely fresh wind slabs can be released in isolated cases, but mostly only by large additional loads,, especially at their margins. They are to be found in particular on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects above approximately 2600 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep slopes adjacent to ridgelines. Mostly avalanches are small.

Only isolated gliding avalanches are possible, in particular on steep east, south and west facing slopes below approximately 2600 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

High altitudes and the high Alpine regions:
The somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers at elevated altitudes. They are in individual cases still prone to triggering.
Towards its base, the snowpack consists of faceted crystals. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations above the tree line.

Intermediate and high altitudes: Early and late morning: The snowpack is wet and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases, in particular on sunny slopes. During the day: The high temperatures will give rise to slight moistening of the snowpack, in particular on sunny slopes.

Tendency

The backcountry touring conditions are spring-like.