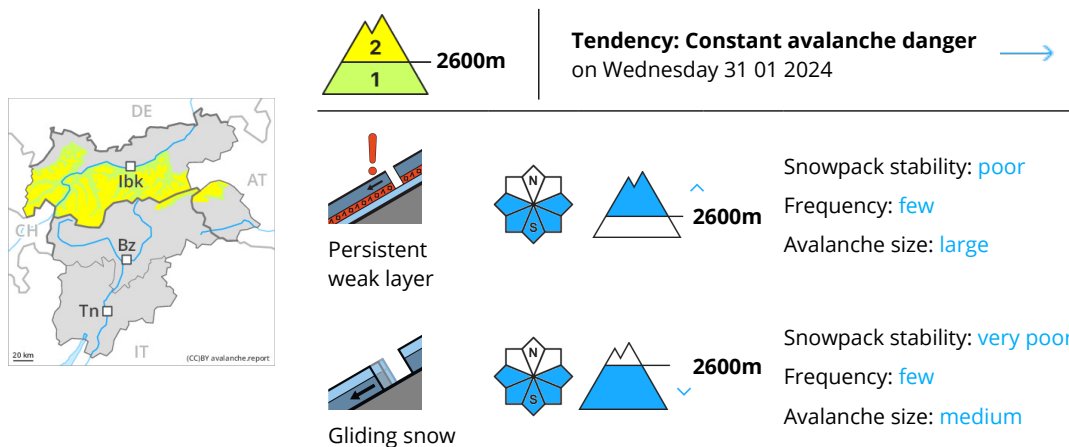


Danger Level 2 - Moderate



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 still be released in isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. This applies in particular on very steep sunny slopes above approximately 2600 m. Avalanches can reach large size in isolated cases.

Individual 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.

The somewhat older wind slabs are now only very rarely prone to triggering. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m. This applies in particular adjacent to ridgelines.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.4: cold following warm / warm following cold

dp.2: gliding snow

Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack, in particular on very steep sunny 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 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 Wednesday 31 01 2024



Wind slab



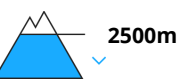
Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

The fresh and older wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence on very steep shady slopes at high altitude. As the day progresses, a few moist snow slides are possible.

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 very steep shady slopes and adjacent to ridgelines. Mostly avalanches are small.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more mostly small wet loose snow avalanches are possible below approximately 2500 m, in particular on steep east, south and west facing slopes in all altitude zones. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

High altitudes and the high Alpine regions: The somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers. 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: The snowpack is moist 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 increasing moistening of the snowpack, in particular on sunny slopes.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist. Wet snow requires caution.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 31 01 2024



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

Less snow than usual is lying. The conditions are mostly favourable. As the day progresses, moist snow slides are possible.

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 very steep shady slopes and adjacent to ridgelines. Mostly avalanches are small.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more mostly small wet loose snow avalanches are possible, in particular on steep east, south and west facing slopes in all altitude zones. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

The older wind slabs are now only very rarely prone to triggering. The old snowpack will be quite stable. It is moist and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases. The high temperatures will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack, in particular on sunny slopes.

High altitudes and the high Alpine regions: Towards its base, the snowpack consists of faceted crystals. The snowpack will be in most cases subject to considerable local variations.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist. Wet snow requires caution.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

on Wednesday 31 01 2024

The conditions are favourable over a wide area.

The 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. Mostly the 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. 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 Wednesday 31 01 2024



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

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.