





Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Friday 05 04 2024



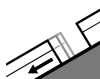
Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



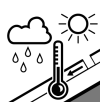
Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Fresh wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence at elevated altitudes. Wet and gliding snow require caution.

The fresh wind slabs are in some cases prone to triggering in particular on northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2400 m. Avalanches can in some cases be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Avalanches can release the wet old snow as well.

On steep grassy slopes medium-sized to large gliding avalanches are possible. This applies especially on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m, including on steep shady slopes below approximately 2400 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist and wet avalanches being released will increase gradually, especially on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2800 m, as well as on steep shady slopes below approximately 2400 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on northwest to north to east facing aspects at elevated altitudes. In some cases the various wind slabs have bonded still only poorly together.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced. The surface of the snowpack will only just freeze and will already soften in the late morning. This applies in particular on sunny slopes at intermediate and high altitudes, as well as on shady slopes below approximately 2400 m.



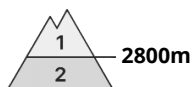
Tendency

The danger of wet and gliding avalanches will increase.

As a consequence of rising temperatures the snow drift accumulations will stabilise.



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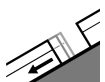
Wet snow



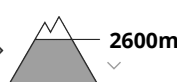
Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Wet and gliding snow are to be assessed with care and prudence.

As a consequence of warming, the activity of medium moist and wet avalanches will gradually increase. This applies in particular on very steep sunny slopes and below approximately 2400 m. Already in the early morning, individual wet avalanches are possible.

On steep grassy slopes medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large gliding avalanches are possible. This applies especially on steep slopes below approximately 2600 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

The mostly small wind slabs can be released in isolated cases in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m, in the regions exposed to a lot of wind especially adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, in particular.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.2: gliding snow

As a consequence of a strong wind from westerly directions, avalanche prone wind slabs will form adjacent to ridgelines on northwest, north and northeast facing slopes. This applies in particular on very steep slopes above approximately 2400 m.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted over a wide area. The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little and will already be soft in the early morning. This applies in particular on sunny slopes at intermediate and high altitudes, as well as on shady slopes below approximately 2400 m.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will increase during the day. The danger of wet avalanches will increase.