

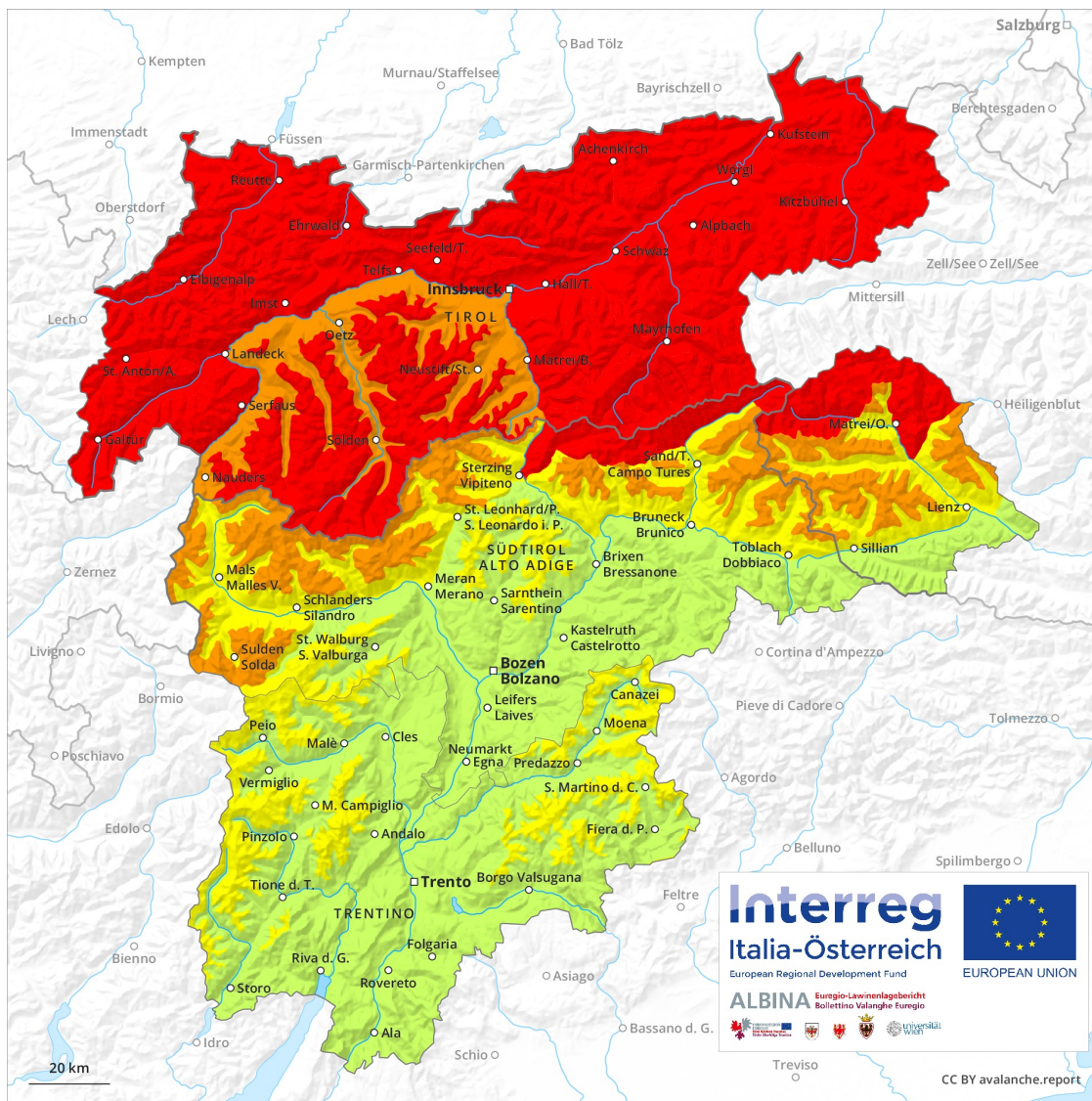
Avalanche Forecast

Thursday 10 01 2019

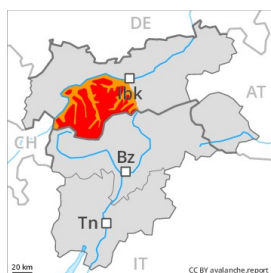
Published 09 01 2019, 17:00



Avalanche.report



Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Friday 11 01 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2400m

The fresh wind slabs are very prone to triggering above the tree line. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong northwesterly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs will form. This applies in particular in areas close to the tree line as well as above the tree line. The fresh wind slabs can be released easily, especially adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The avalanche prone locations are numerous and are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. At elevated altitudes the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase. Individual medium-sized to large natural avalanches are possible as before, especially at the base of rock walls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Below approximately 2400 m medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large gliding avalanches are to be expected. This applies on steep grassy slopes. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for very extensive experience and great restraint.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

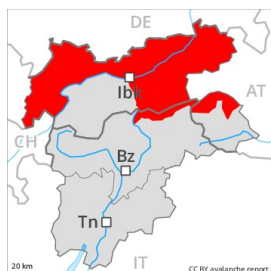
dp 2: gliding snow

Wednesday: Over a wide area 15 to 30 cm of snow. fell. Thursday: 10 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. Over a wide area strong northwesterly wind. Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack in all aspects. The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers.

Tendency

Slight decrease in danger.

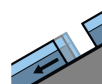
Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Friday 11 01 2019



New snow



Gliding snow



2400m

High avalanche danger will be encountered over a wide area. Large natural avalanches must be expected more frequently. Gliding avalanches can be released at any time of day or night.

As a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind the already large wind slabs will increase in size additionally. This applies in particular in areas close to the tree line as well as above the tree line. Many medium-sized to large natural avalanches are to be expected as before. In addition individual very large avalanches are possible, especially along the border with Bavaria and along the border with Salzburg. Caution is to be exercised in particular in case of releases originating from steep leeward starting zones at high altitude. Below approximately 2400 m medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large gliding avalanches are to be expected. This applies on steep grassy slopes. Below the tree line dry loose snow avalanches are to be expected. This applies on extremely steep slopes in places that are protected from the wind. Exposed parts of transportation routes can be endangered.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 2: gliding snow

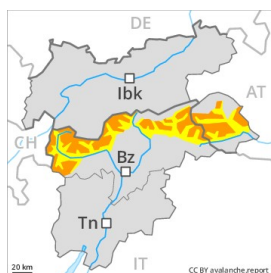
Wednesday: Over a wide area 30 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell, in particular along the border with Vorarlberg, along the border with Bavaria and along the border with Salzburg.

Thursday: In the north and in the west 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. In the other regions 30 to 50 cm of snow. will fall. Over a wide area strong northwesterly wind. Deep wind slabs will form. Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack in all aspects.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will decrease gradually, but only during the night.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Friday 11 01 2019



Wind-drifted
 snow



Treeline



Persistent
 weak layer



Treeline

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

As a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally. These can in many cases be released by small loads. Especially on wind-loaded slopes and adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects more medium-sized to large natural avalanches are possible as a consequence of fresh snow and stormy weather. In particular in regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 4 (high) avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater. They are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Additionally avalanches can be released in the old snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases. In particular transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are unfavourable. The conditions are critical for backcountry touring and other off-piste activities. This applies in particular in the regions with a lot of snow.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

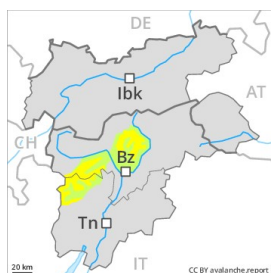
dp 4: cold following warm / warm following cold

Up to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The sometimes strong wind will transport the fresh snow significantly. Over a wide area fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack. The snowpack will be generally prone to triggering.

Tendency

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Considerable, level 3.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 11 01 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



Treeline

Fresh wind slabs require caution.

The fresh wind slabs of the last few days can be released even by a single winter sport participant in all aspects above approximately 2000 m, especially at their margins. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in gullies and bowls above approximately 2000 m, and adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects. In these regions the avalanches are mostly medium-sized. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase at high altitude and in the high Alpine regions. Individual natural avalanches are possible. In regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 3 (considerable) avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

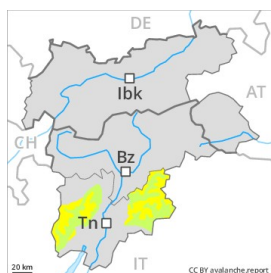
dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

The sometimes storm force wind will transport the fresh snow significantly. In some cases the wind slabs have bonded poorly with the old snowpack. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

Tendency

Moderate, level 2.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

on Friday 11 01 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



Persistent
weak layer



The wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of northerly wind, mostly small wind slabs formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls as well as above approximately 2300 m. They are in many cases rather small but can only be released by large loads in most cases. At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater. These avalanche prone locations are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised as well in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

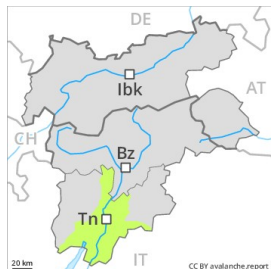
Snowpack

In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard crust. Below approximately 2300 m a little snow is lying. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations above approximately 2500 m. The mostly small wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in all aspects above approximately 2500 m. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 11 01 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



In all altitude zones a little snow is lying. Wind slabs require caution.

The wind slabs represent the main danger. They are rather rare and are easy to recognise. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls in northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2300 m. The mostly small wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

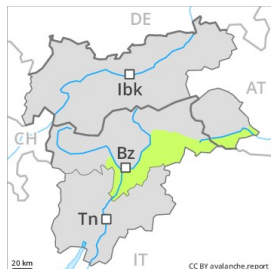
Snowpack

From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying below approximately 2300 m.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 11 01 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



2200m

The fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

The wind slabs are to be found especially adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and generally at high altitudes. These avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are easy to recognise. Mostly the avalanches are only small but in some cases easily released. Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised as well in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

The strong wind will transport the snow. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations above approximately 2300 m. In some places wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack. Below approximately 2300 m from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

Tendency

Low, level 1.