

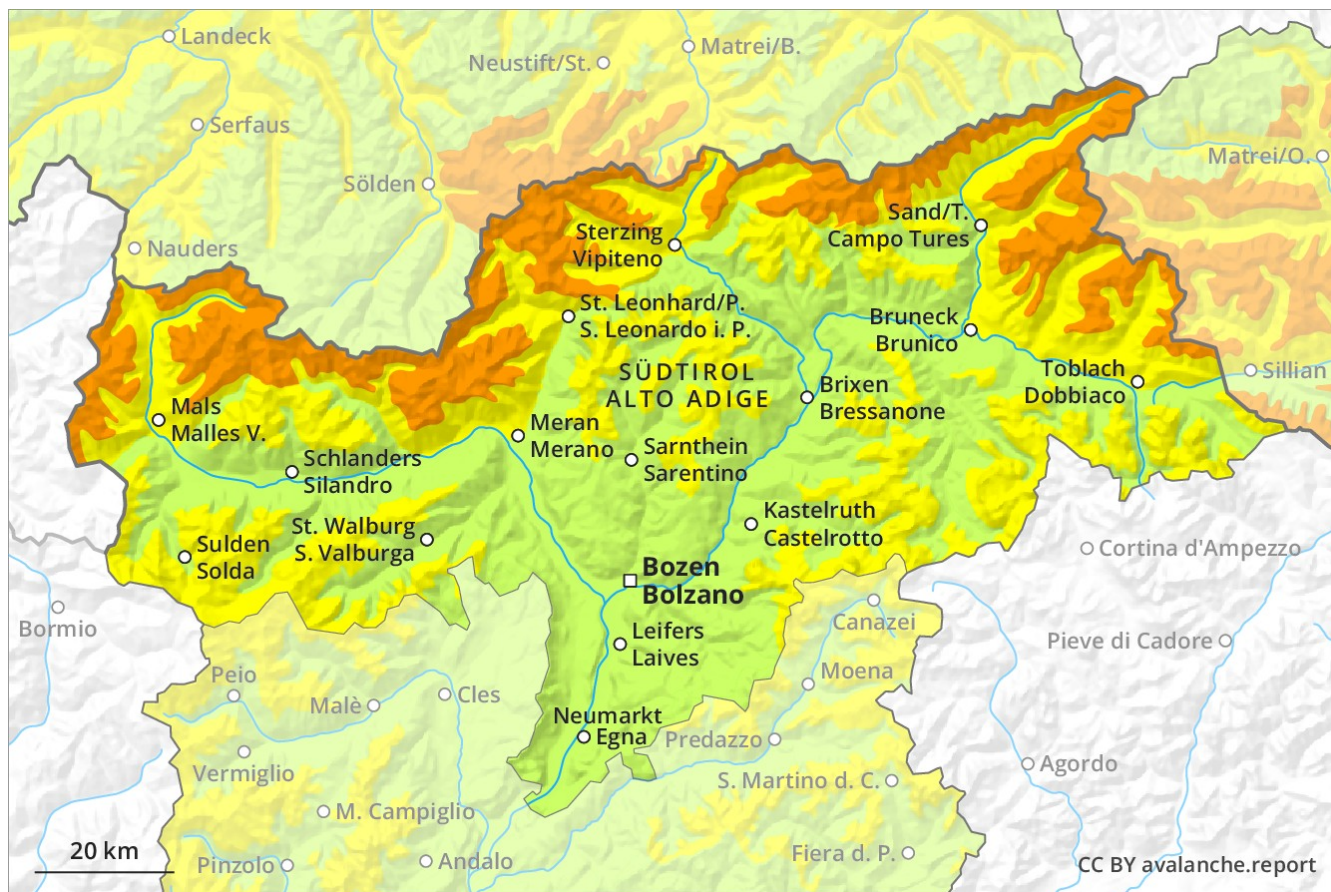
Avalanche Forecast

Wednesday 23 01 2019

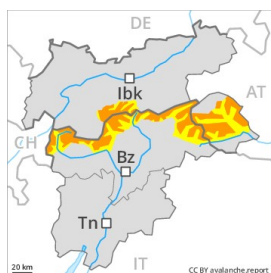
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Avalanche.report



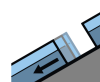
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



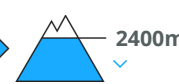
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Thursday 24 01 2019



Persistent weak layer



Gliding snow



Weak layers in the lower part of the snowpack necessitate caution and restraint.

Distinct weak layers in the lower part of the snowpack can be released even by individual winter sport participants in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes. Avalanches can release the entire snowpack and reach large size in some cases. Avalanches can be released especially at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. Caution is to be exercised in places that are protected from the wind in areas close to the tree line as well as above the tree line. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm sign. In little used terrain the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. On steep grassy slopes individual small and medium-sized gliding avalanches are possible below approximately 2400 m. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

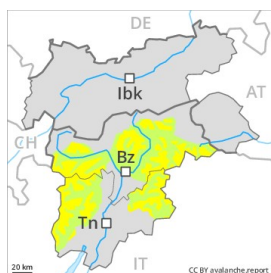
dp 2: gliding snow

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack. This applies in particular between approximately 1800 and 2500 m.

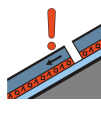
Tendency

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Thursday 24 01 2019



Persistent weak layer



Treeline



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

Avalanches can be released in the old snowpack and reach large size in particular on steep shady slopes. These avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. In some cases the wind slabs have bonded still only poorly with each other and the old snowpack. The wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases in particular on west to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2000 m. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in gullies and bowls, and adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects. These avalanche prone locations are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for meticulous route selection.

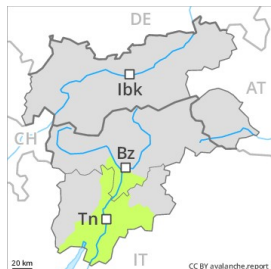
Snowpack

Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack especially on steep, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes. The fresh snow and wind slabs of last week are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack in particular on north and northeast facing slopes. Below approximately 2000 m thus far only a little snow is lying.

Tendency

Moderate, level 2.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 01 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



In all altitude zones from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

The mostly small wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack especially on sunny slopes. These are to be found especially adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and generally at high altitudes. The avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are easy to recognise. Mostly the avalanches in these locations are small and can be released by large loads. Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised in particular in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

Snowpack

Only a little snow is lying on north and northeast facing slopes. Below approximately 1400 m no snow is lying. The snowpack remains generally well bonded.

Tendency

Low, level 1.