

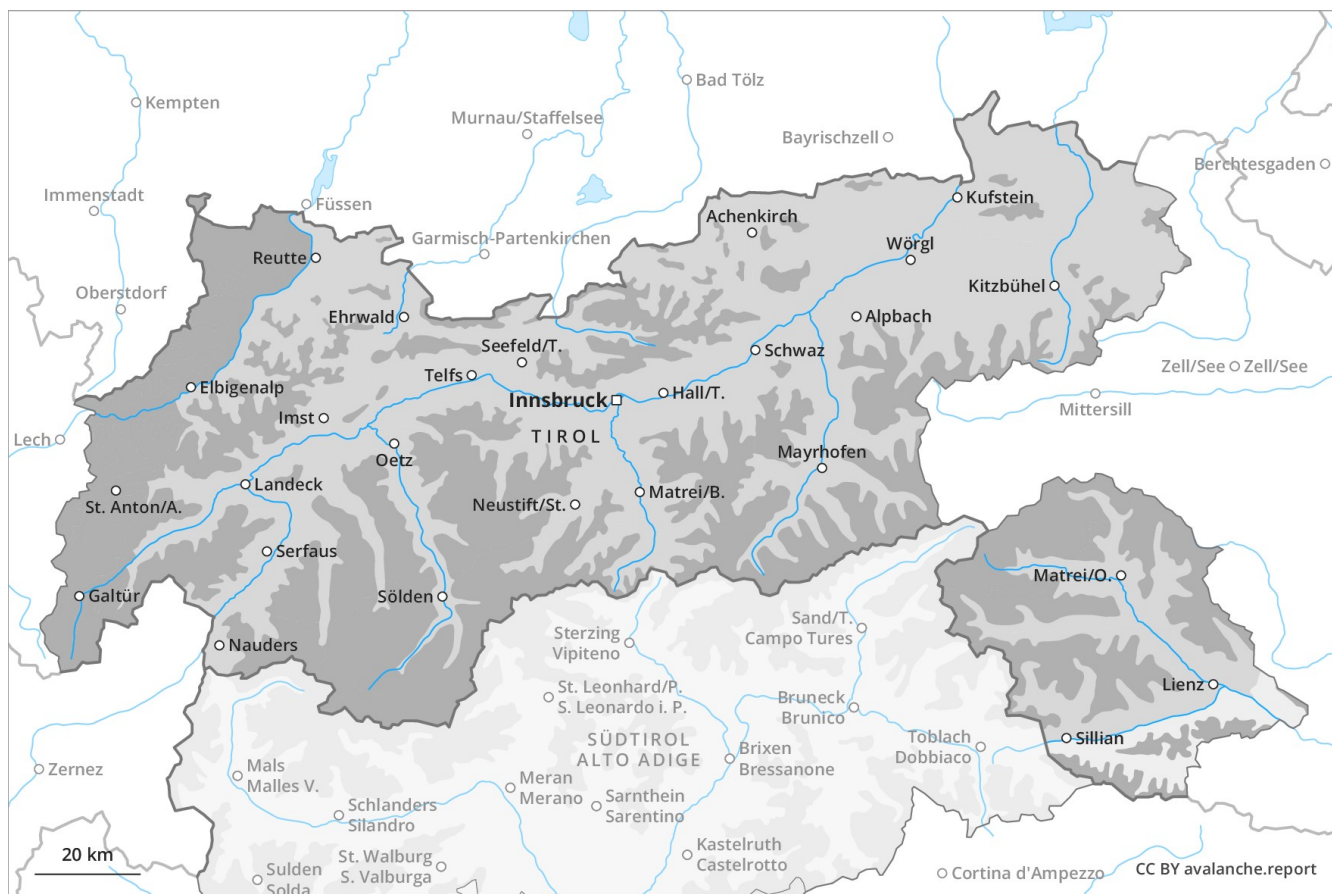
Avalanche Forecast

Tuesday 29 01 2019

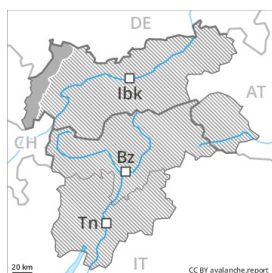
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Avalanche.report



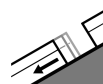
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 30 01 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



Gliding snow



2400m

The conditions are precarious for snow sport activities outside marked and open pistes. Fresh wind slabs are to be avoided. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. The fresh wind slabs can in many places be released very easily and reach medium size. Places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially dangerous. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects, also below the tree line. These places are sometimes covered with fresh snow and are therefore difficult to recognise. In particular in areas close to the tree line and above the tree line avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. In addition there is a danger of gliding avalanches. This applies on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2400 m as well as on sunny slopes. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. Snow sport activities outside marked and open pistes call for extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and great restraint. The fresh wind slabs are to be avoided. The avalanche situation is more favourable in highly frequented off-piste terrain.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 5: snowfall after a long period of cold

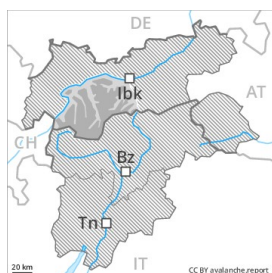
dp 2: gliding snow

10 to 20 cm of snow, and up to 30 cm in some localities, will fall until the early morning. The wind will be strong. The fresh wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack. They are lying on soft layers. They are lying on surface hoar, also adjacent to ridgelines. No distinct weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

Tendency

The wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



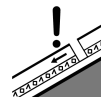
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Wednesday 30 01 2019



Wind-drifted
 snow



Treeline



Persistent
 weak layer



2600m
 2200m

The current avalanche situation calls for restraint. Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Dry avalanches can in isolated cases be released in near-ground layers.

The fresh wind slabs can in many places be released very easily and reach medium size. Places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially dangerous. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects, in particular on wind-loaded slopes as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In areas close to the tree line and above the tree line avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. Dry avalanches can in some places be released in near-ground layers, this applies in particular in case of a large load. Caution is to be exercised in particular on extremely steep shady slopes between approximately 2200 and 2600 m at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. Especially in the Central Stubai Alps avalanche prone locations are more widespread and the danger is greater. In particular areas where the snow cover is rather shallow are unfavourable. In addition there is a danger of gliding avalanches. This applies on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2400 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. Snow sport activities outside marked and open pistes call for extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and restraint.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 5: snowfall after a long period of cold

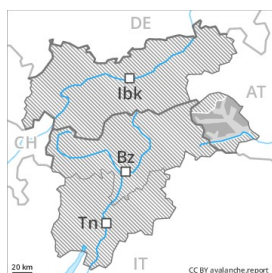
dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

5 to 10 cm of snow. fell. The wind will be moderate to strong in some regions. Fresh wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack. They are lying on soft layers. They are lying on surface hoar, also adjacent to ridgelines. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack.

Tendency

The fresh wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Wednesday 30 01 2019



Wind-drifted
 snow



Persistent
 weak layer



Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

As a consequence of a sometimes strong wind from variable directions, easily released wind slabs will form in all aspects. This applies in particular in areas close to the tree line as well as above the tree line. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on wind-loaded slopes and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Additionally dry avalanches can also be released in the old snowpack and reach quite a large size. In particular transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are dangerous. These avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Individual gliding avalanches can also occur. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 5: snowfall after a long period of cold

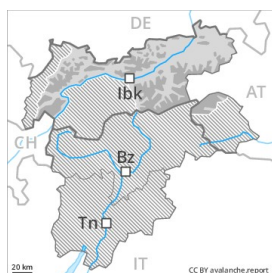
dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

Over a wide area 10 to 15 cm of snow. fell. The wind will be strong, especially in the Eastern Rieserferner Mountains, in the Glockner Range and in the Schober Mountains. The snowpack will be quite prone to triggering. The fresh wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in all aspects. Precarious weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes. This applies in particular between approximately 1800 and 2500 m.

Tendency

The snowpack remains quite prone to triggering.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



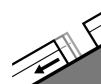
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Wednesday 30 01 2019



Wind-drifted
 snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2400m

The current avalanche situation calls for restraint. Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

By the early morning the wind slabs will increase in size once again. The fresh wind slabs can in many places be released very easily and reach medium size. Places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially dangerous. The avalanche prone locations are to be found especially on wind-loaded slopes and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls in all aspects. In areas close to the tree line and above the tree line avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. These places are sometimes covered with fresh snow and are difficult to recognise. In addition there is a danger of gliding avalanches. This applies on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2400 m as well as on sunny slopes. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. Snow sport activities outside marked and open pistes call for extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and great restraint. The avalanche situation is more favourable in highly frequented off-piste terrain.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 5: snowfall after a long period of cold

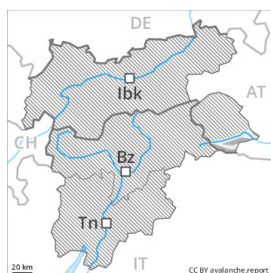
dp 2: gliding snow

Up to 10 cm of snow, and up to 15 cm in some localities, will fall until the early morning. The wind will be strong over a wide area. Fresh wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack. They are lying on soft layers. They are lying on surface hoar, also adjacent to ridgelines. No distinct weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

Tendency

The fresh wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



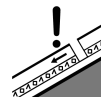
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Wednesday 30 01 2019



Wind-drifted
 snow



Treeline



Persistent
 weak layer



2500m
 1800m

Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated critically. Weakly bonded old snow.

5 to 15 cm of snow. fell. As a consequence of a sometimes strong wind, avalanche prone wind slabs formed in all aspects. This applies especially in areas close to the tree line as well as above the tree line. The fresh wind slabs are mostly small but can be released easily. They are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. The somewhat older wind slabs of recent weeks are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. These remain prone to triggering on west to north to east facing aspects, especially between approximately 1800 and 2500 m. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. The fresh wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack. They are lying on soft layers. They are lying on surface hoar, also adjacent to ridgelines. The somewhat older wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes. From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.