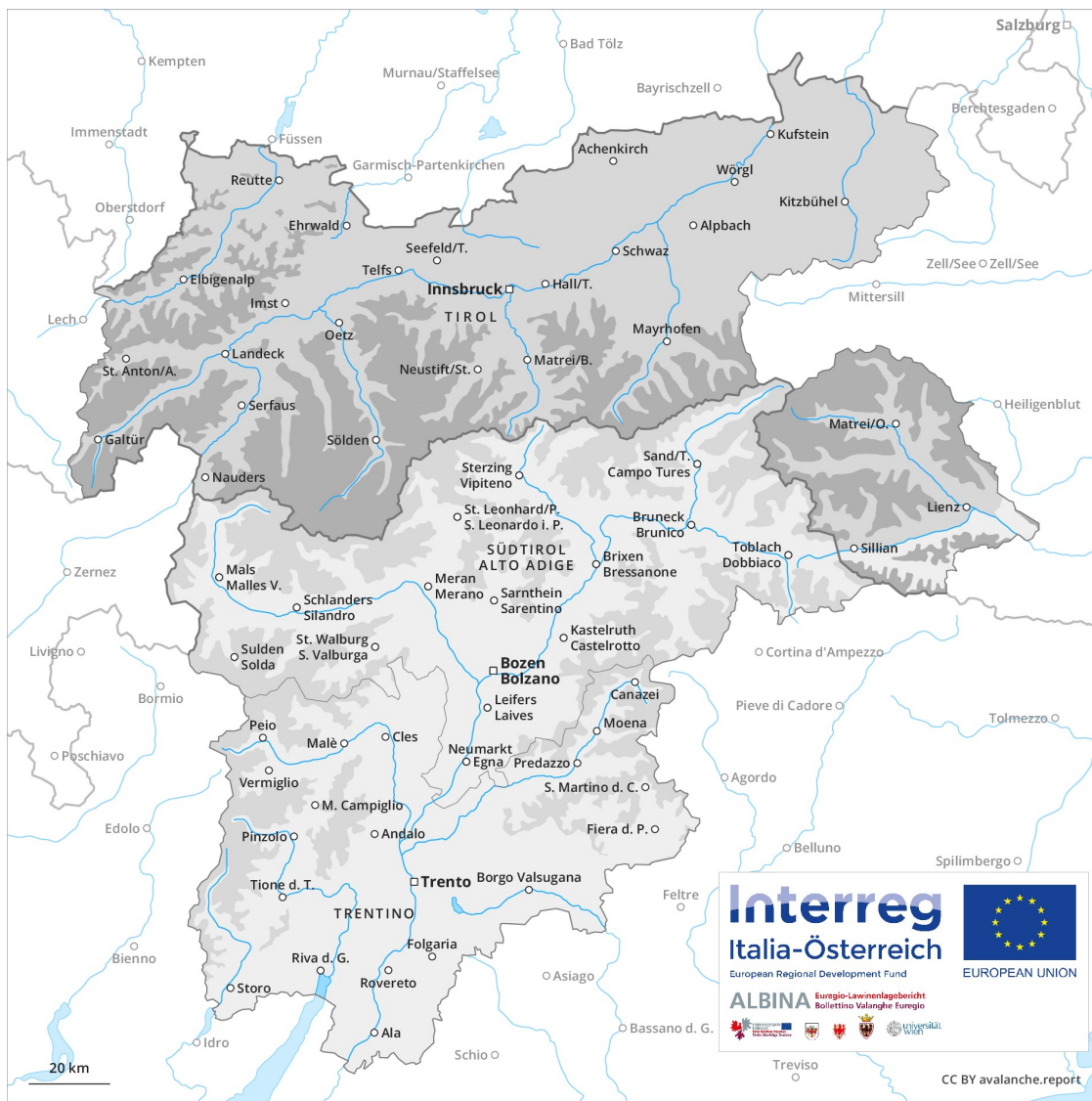


# Avalanche Forecast Wednesday 30 01 2019

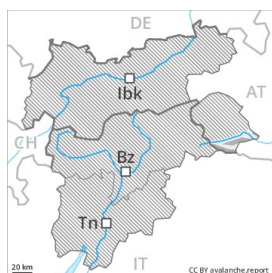
Published 29 01 2019, 17:00



Avalanche.report



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Thursday 31 01 2019



Persistent weak layer



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline

Weakly bonded old snow. Wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence.

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

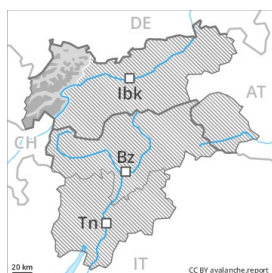
dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. The fresh wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. They are lying on soft layers. 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.

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



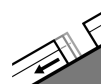
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Thursday 31 01 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2400m

Fresh wind slabs remain prone to triggering. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong wind, extensive wind slabs formed in the last few days. This applies especially in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation along the border with Bavaria and in the Lechtal Alps. The fresh wind slabs can in some places be released easily and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on northwest to north to east facing wind-loaded slopes and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. These places are sometimes covered with fresh snow and are therefore difficult to recognise. 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.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 2: gliding snow

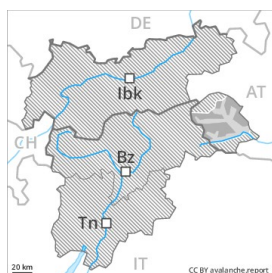
Especially along the border with Bavaria 15 to 20 cm of snow. fell. The wind will be moderate to strong over a wide area. Fresh wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. They are lying on soft layers. No distinct weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

### Tendency

As a consequence of a strong wind from southerly directions, further wind slabs will form.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Thursday 31 01 2019



### Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

As a consequence of a sometimes strong wind from westerly directions, avalanche prone wind slabs formed in particular on north and east facing slopes. The fresh wind slabs are mostly only small but can be released easily. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on wind-loaded slopes and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, especially above the tree line. 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 calls for meticulous route selection.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

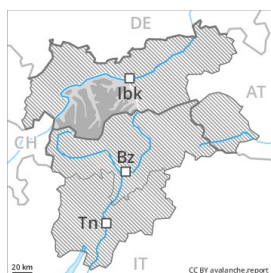
The snowpack will be quite prone to triggering. The fresh wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. Precarious weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes. This applies in particular between approximately 1800 and 2500 m.

### Tendency

The snowpack remains quite prone to triggering.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Thursday 31 01 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline



Persistent  
 weak layer



Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Dry avalanches can in isolated cases be released in near-ground layers.

During the course of the night avalanche prone wind slabs will form especially in the regions exposed to the foehn wind. The fresh wind slabs are mostly rather small but can be released easily. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on northwest to north to east facing aspects, in particular on wind-loaded slopes as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. These places are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Wind slabs in steep terrain are to be bypassed as far as possible. Dry avalanches can additionally in isolated cases be released in the old snowpack also, 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 Stubaian Alps avalanche prone locations are more widespread and the danger is greater. Moderate danger of gliding avalanches will persist. This applies on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2400 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

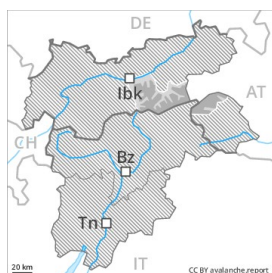
Some snow will fall. The wind will be strong in some cases especially in the regions exposed to the foehn wind. Fresh wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack. They are lying on soft layers. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack.

## Tendency

The fresh wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. As a consequence of a strong southerly wind, further wind slabs will form.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



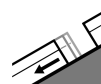
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Thursday 31 01 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2400m

As a consequence of a sometimes strong southerly foehn wind, further wind slabs will form especially above the tree line. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. The fresh wind slabs are mostly rather small but can be released easily. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on wind-loaded slopes of all aspects and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. These places are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Wind slabs in steep terrain are to be bypassed as far as possible. 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.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 2: gliding snow

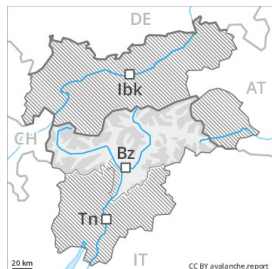
Some snow will fall. The wind will be strong especially in the regions exposed to the foehn wind. The fresh wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. They are lying on soft layers. No distinct weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

## Tendency

The wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. As a consequence of a strong southerly foehn wind, further wind slabs will form.



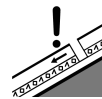
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Thursday 31 01 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Persistent  
 weak layer



The backcountry touring conditions are wintry.

The fresh wind slabs can be released easily. The avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found especially adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects. The wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye.   
 Avalanches can also be released in the old snowpack and reach medium size in particular on steep shady slopes. In particular transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are critical. Especially in the regions with a lot of snow the avalanches can still reach dangerously large size.

### Snowpack

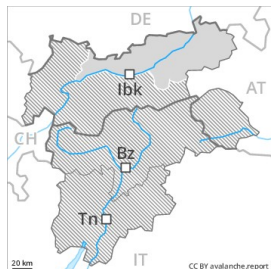
As a consequence of a strong northerly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs formed in the last two days in particular adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects. The fresh wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack especially on steep, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes.

### Tendency

Moderate, level 2. Some snow will fall in some localities.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



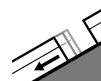
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Thursday 31 01 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2400m

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong wind, sometimes large wind slabs formed in the last few days. These can in some places be released, even by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on northwest to north to east facing wind-loaded slopes and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Above the tree line avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater. 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.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp 2: gliding snow

Along the border with Bavaria 15 to 20 cm of snow fell. The wind was moderate to strong in some localities. The wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. They are lying on soft layers. No distinct weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

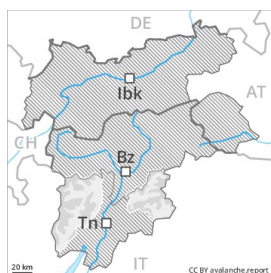
### Tendency

Wind slabs require caution. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.





## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Thursday 31 01 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Persistent  
 weak layer



The fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. They must be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on steep north facing slopes above approximately 2000 m.

Wind slabs represent the main danger. They are to be found especially above the tree line. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Avalanches can also be released in the old snowpack and reach medium size in particular on steep shady slopes. In particular transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are critical.

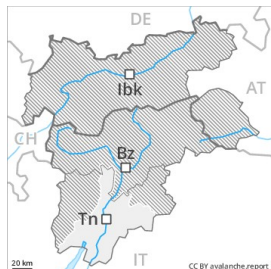
### Snowpack

A little snow is lying below approximately 2000 m. The wind was moderate at times in some localities. Wind slabs have formed in all aspects.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 31 01 2019



Wind-drifted  
snow



2200m

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

The fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. These are to be found especially adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and generally at high altitudes. Mostly avalanches are small but can be released in some cases by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are easy to recognise. Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in some places in particular in gullies and bowls. 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.

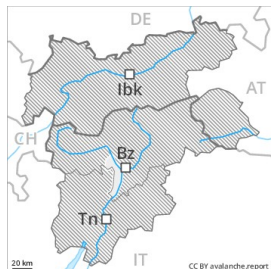
### Snowpack

From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying. Above approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying. The mostly small wind slabs remain prone to triggering in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 31 01 2019



Wind-drifted  
snow



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

The fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. These are to be found especially adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and generally at high altitudes. Mostly avalanches are small but can be released in some cases by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are easy to recognise. Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in some places in particular in gullies and bowls. 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

From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying. The mostly small wind slabs remain prone to triggering in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.