Avalanche Forecast

Sunday 10 02 2019

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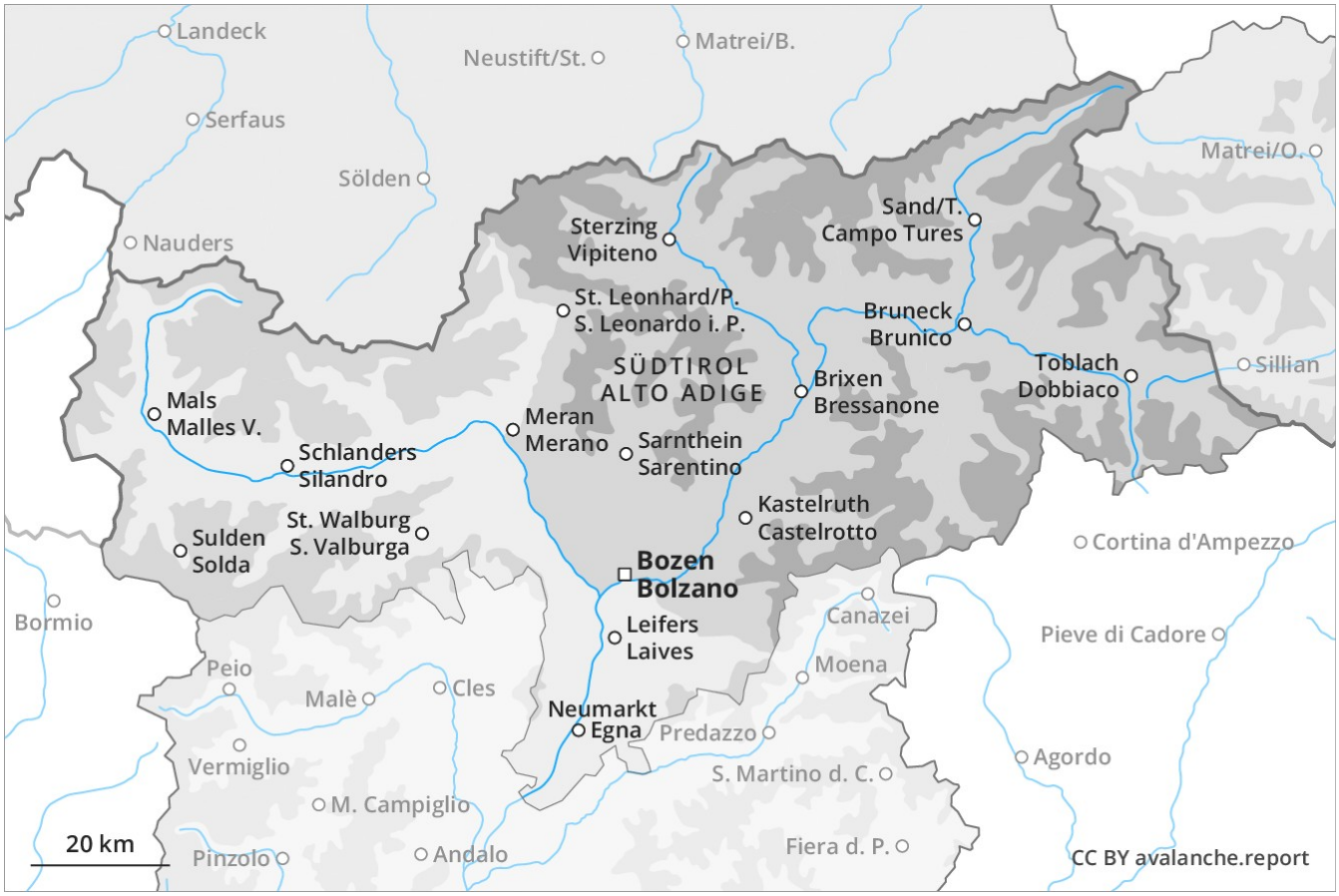
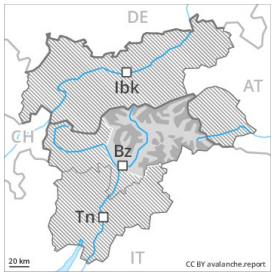
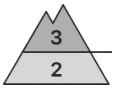
Avalanche.report



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

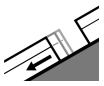
Danger Level 3 - Considerable





Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Monday 11 02 2019

Persistent weak layer



Gliding snow

Avalanches can be released in near-ground layers. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

Dry avalanches can as before be released by small loads. This applies in particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 1600 m, also on extremely steep southwest, south and southeast facing slopes between approximately 2300 and 2600 m, especially in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong southwesterly wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs will form from the middle of the day in particular above the tree line. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection. In highly frequented off-piste terrain and on popular backcountry touring routes the avalanche situation is a little more favourable. In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular below approximately 2400 m on steep grassy slopes. Gliding avalanches can be released at any time of day or night, especially in the regions with a lot of snow.

Snowpack

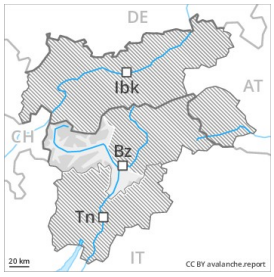
Danger patterns dp 1: deep persistent weak layer | dp 2: gliding snow

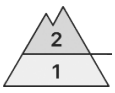
5 to 10 cm of snow, and up to 15 cm in some localities, will fall from midday. The fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in all aspects. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular between approximately 1600 and 2600 m. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Tendency

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind. Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





1600m

Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Monday 11 02 2019

Persistent weak layer

1800m

Wind-drifted snow

Treeline

Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection.

Avalanches can in some places be released by small loads and reach large size in isolated cases. This applies in all aspects and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack and in areas close to the tree line. In highly frequented off-piste terrain and on popular backcountry touring routes the avalanche situation is a little more favourable. As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong southwesterly wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs will form from the middle of the day in particular above the tree line. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.
 A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular below approximately 2400 m on steep grassy slopes, especially in the regions with a lot of snow. Gliding avalanches can be released at any time of day or night.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp 1: deep persistent weak layer | dp 2: gliding snow

5 to 10 cm of snow, and up to 15 cm in some localities, will fall from the afternoon. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular in shady places that are protected from the wind. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Tendency

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind. Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.