

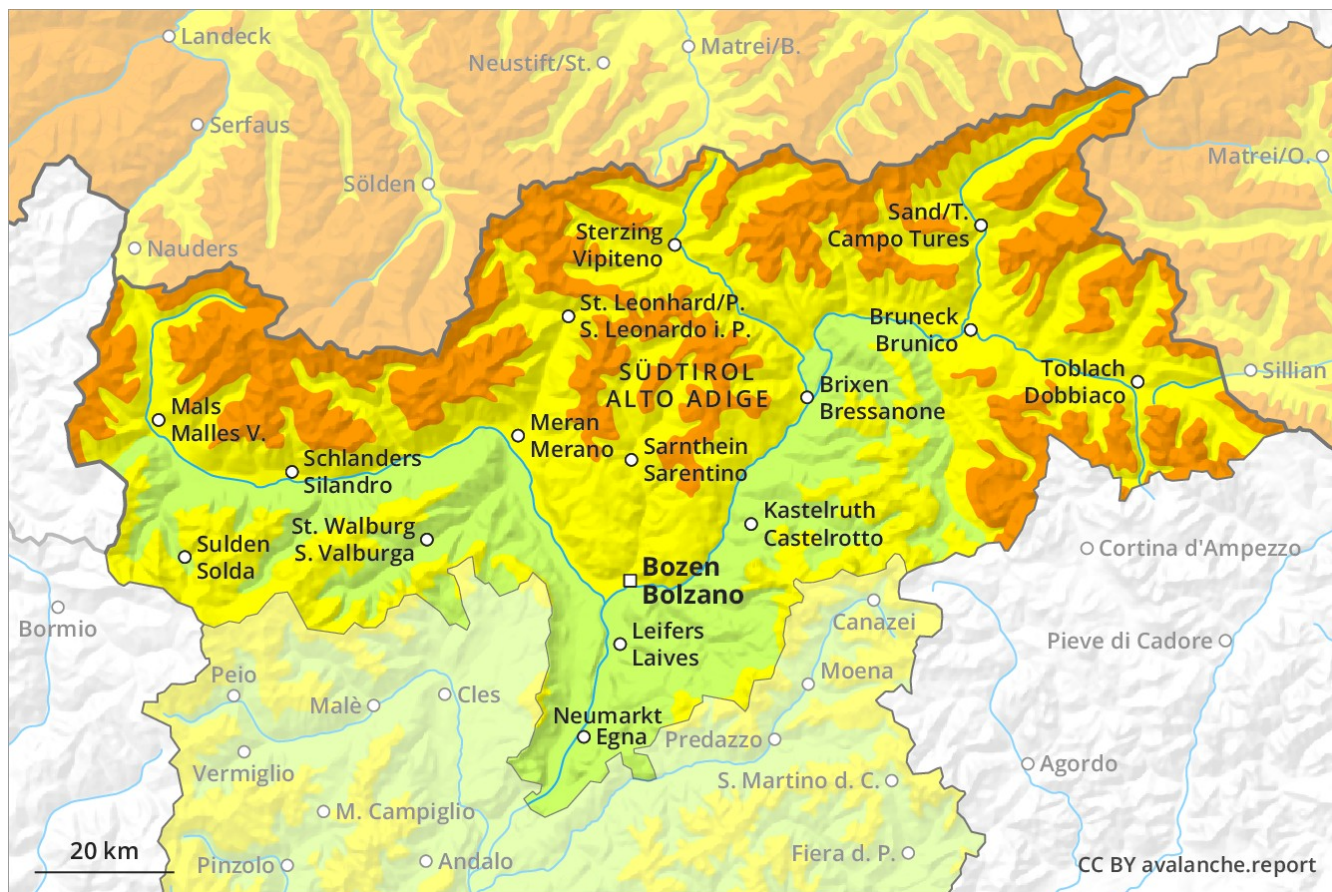
Avalanche Forecast

Monday 11 02 2019

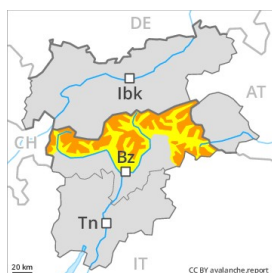
Published 10 02 2019, 17:00



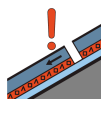
Avalanche.report



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 12 02 2019



Persistent
weak layer



2600m
1600m



Wind-drifted
snow



Treeline

Fresh wind slabs require caution. Avalanches can be released in near-ground layers.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong northerly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs will form in particular in the north. Weakly bonded old snow: 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. 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

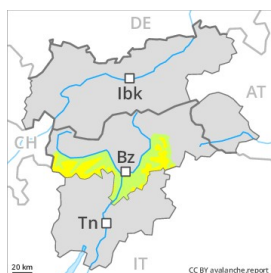
dp 2: gliding snow

In particular in the north 5 to 10 cm of snow, and up to 15 cm in some localities, will fall. 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. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Tendency

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

on Tuesday 12 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Wind-drifted snow



Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

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. The fresh wind slabs can be released even by a single winter sport participant in all aspects. 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

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular in shady places that are protected from the wind. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Tendency

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.