

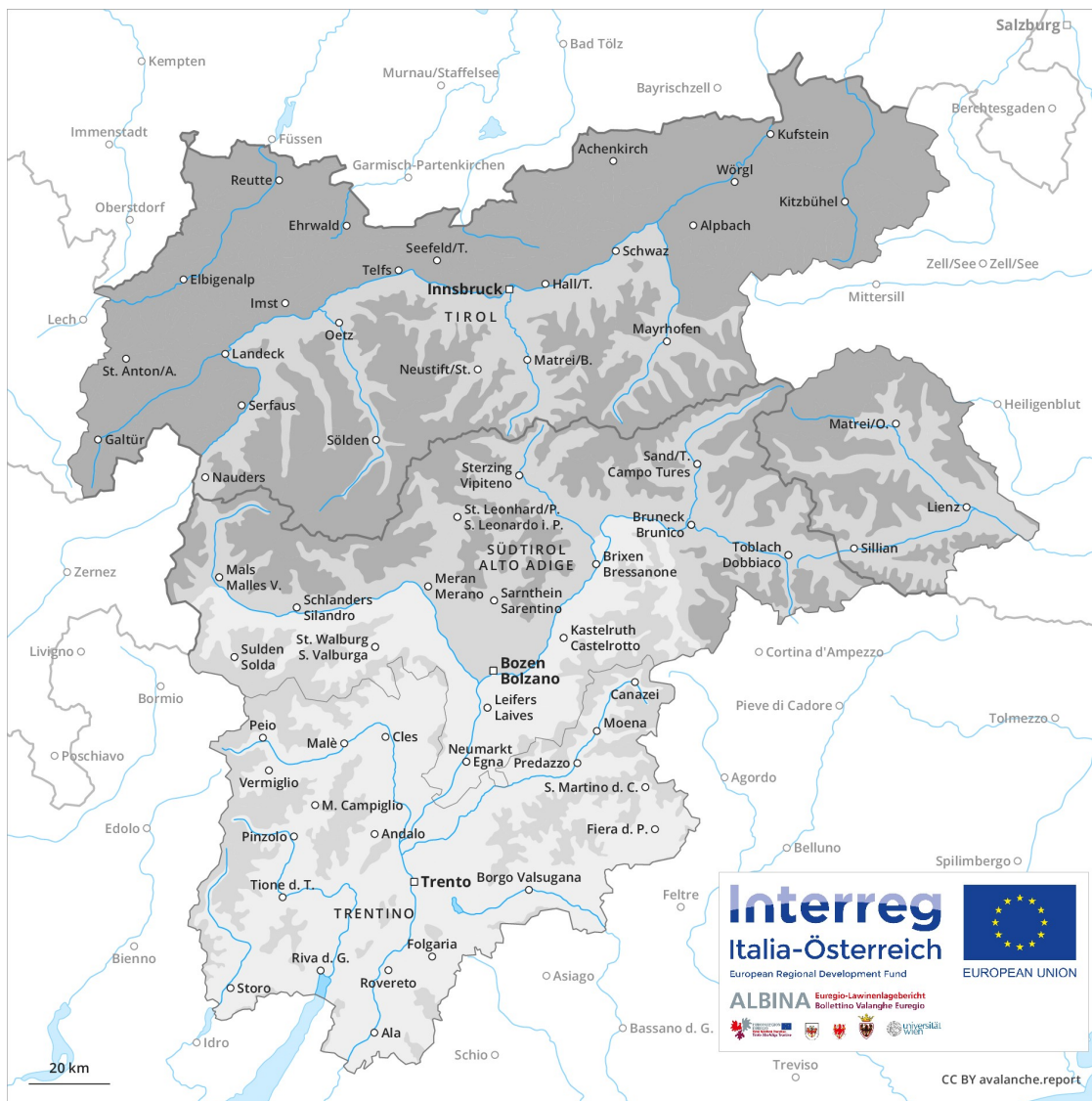
# Avalanche Forecast

## Monday 11 02 2019

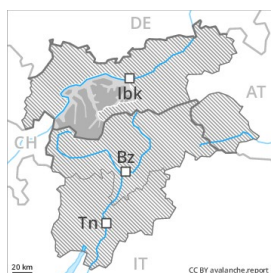
Published 11 02 2019, 11:29



Avalanche.report



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Tuesday 12 02 2019



Fresh wind slabs require caution. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong northwesterly wind, extensive wind slabs will form in particular above the tree line. The fresh wind slabs can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Also places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are precarious. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line as well as below the tree line. Dry avalanches can additionally in isolated cases be released in near-surface layers, in particular by large additional loads. These avalanche prone locations are to be found on extremely steep southwest, south and southeast facing slopes between approximately 2300 and 2600 m. Transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are unfavourable. In highly frequented off-piste terrain and on popular backcountry touring routes the avalanche situation is more favourable. 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.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

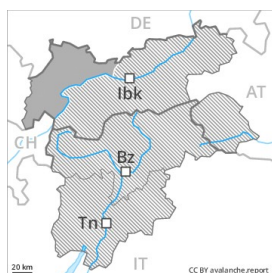
dp 2: gliding snow

Over a wide area over a wide area 20 cm of snow. will fall. The northwesterly wind will transport the fresh snow significantly. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects. Fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar. This applies on shady slopes in areas close to the tree line and below the tree line. Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the old snowpack. This applies in particular on extremely steep southwest, south and southeast facing slopes between approximately 2300 and 2600 m. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. This applies on sunny slopes.

## Tendency

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

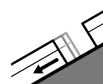
## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 12 02 2019



Wind-drifted  
snow



Gliding snow



2400m

Fresh wind slabs require caution. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong northwesterly wind, extensive wind slabs formed. Individual natural dry avalanches are possible, even large ones in isolated cases. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. The fresh wind slabs can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach large size in isolated cases. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Also places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are precarious. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line as well as below the tree line. Dry avalanches can additionally in isolated cases be released in near-surface layers, in particular by large additional loads. These avalanche prone locations are to be found on extremely steep southwest, south and southeast facing slopes between approximately 2300 and 2600 m. Transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are unfavourable. In highly frequented off-piste terrain and on popular backcountry touring routes the avalanche situation is more favourable. 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.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

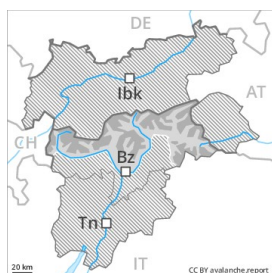
dp 2: gliding snow

More snow than expected has fallen since yesterday. Over a wide area 30 to 40 cm of snow, and up to 60 cm in some localities, fell. The northwesterly wind will transport the fresh snow significantly. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects. Fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar. This applies on shady slopes in areas close to the tree line and below the tree line. Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the old snowpack. This applies in particular on extremely steep southwest, south and southeast facing slopes between approximately 2300 and 2600 m. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. This applies on sunny slopes.

### Tendency

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Tuesday 12 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



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

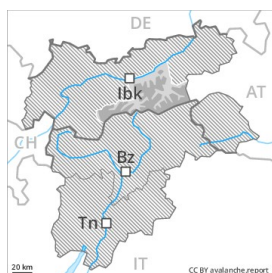
dp 2: gliding snow

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 3 - Considerable



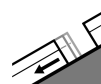
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Tuesday 12 02 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2400m

Fresh wind slabs require caution. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong northwesterly wind, extensive wind slabs will form in particular above the tree line. The fresh wind slabs can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. Also places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are precarious. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line as well as below the tree line. Dry avalanches can additionally in isolated cases be released in near-ground layers, in particular by large additional loads. These avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep shady slopes between approximately 2300 and 2600 m. Transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are unfavourable. In highly frequented off-piste terrain and on popular backcountry touring routes the avalanche situation is more favourable. 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.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

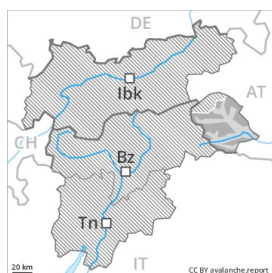
dp 2: gliding snow

Over a wide area over a wide area 20 cm of snow. will fall. The northwesterly wind will transport the fresh snow significantly. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects. Fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar. This applies on shady slopes in areas close to the tree line and below the tree line. Faceted weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes between approximately 2300 and 2600 m. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. This applies on sunny slopes.

## Tendency

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



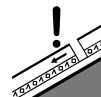
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Tuesday 12 02 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline



Persistent  
 weak layer



2600m  
 1800m

Fresh wind slabs require caution. Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong northwesterly wind, extensive wind slabs will form in particular above the tree line. The fresh wind slabs can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. Also places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are precarious. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line as well as below the tree line. Dry avalanches can additionally in isolated cases be released in near-ground layers, in particular by large additional loads. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes between approximately 1800 and 2600 m. Transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are unfavourable. 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.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

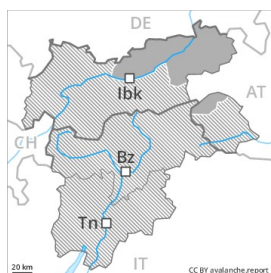
dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

Over a wide area over a wide area 5 to 20 cm of snow. will fall. The northwesterly wind will transport the fresh snow significantly. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects. Fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar. This applies on shady slopes in areas close to the tree line and below the tree line. Faceted weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. This applies on sunny slopes.

### Tendency

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

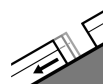
## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 12 02 2019



Wind-drifted  
snow



Gliding snow



2400m

Fresh wind slabs require caution. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong northwesterly wind, extensive wind slabs formed. Individual natural dry avalanches are possible. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. The fresh wind slabs can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach large size in isolated cases. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Also places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are precarious. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line as well as below the tree line. In highly frequented off-piste terrain and on popular backcountry touring routes the avalanche situation is more favourable. 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.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

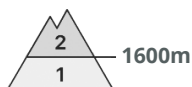
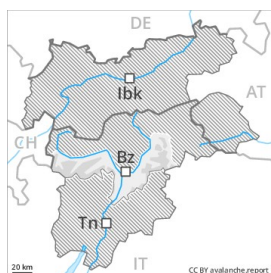
dp 2: gliding snow

Over a wide area 30 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The northwesterly wind will transport the fresh snow significantly. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to northeast facing aspects. Fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar. This applies on shady slopes in areas close to the tree line and below the tree line. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. This applies on sunny slopes.

## Tendency

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

## 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

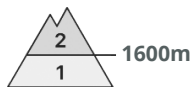
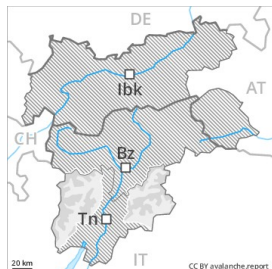
Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular in shady places that are protected from the wind. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

### Tendency

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger** ↗  
 on Tuesday 12 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline

### Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection.

Dry 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 addition the fresh wind slabs are capable of being triggered in some locations. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

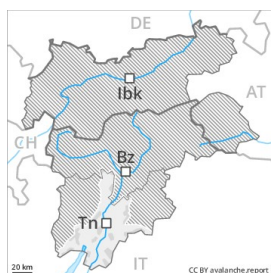
### Snowpack

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. The surface of the snowpack will freeze, but a strong crust will not form and will soften earlier than the day before.

### Tendency

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
 on Tuesday 12 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Treeline



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline

### Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection.

Dry avalanches can in some places be released by small loads and reach large size in isolated cases. This applies on steep shady slopes 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 addition the fresh wind slabs are capable of being triggered in some locations. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

### Snowpack

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. The surface of the snowpack will freeze, but a strong crust will not form and will soften earlier than the day before.

### Tendency

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.