

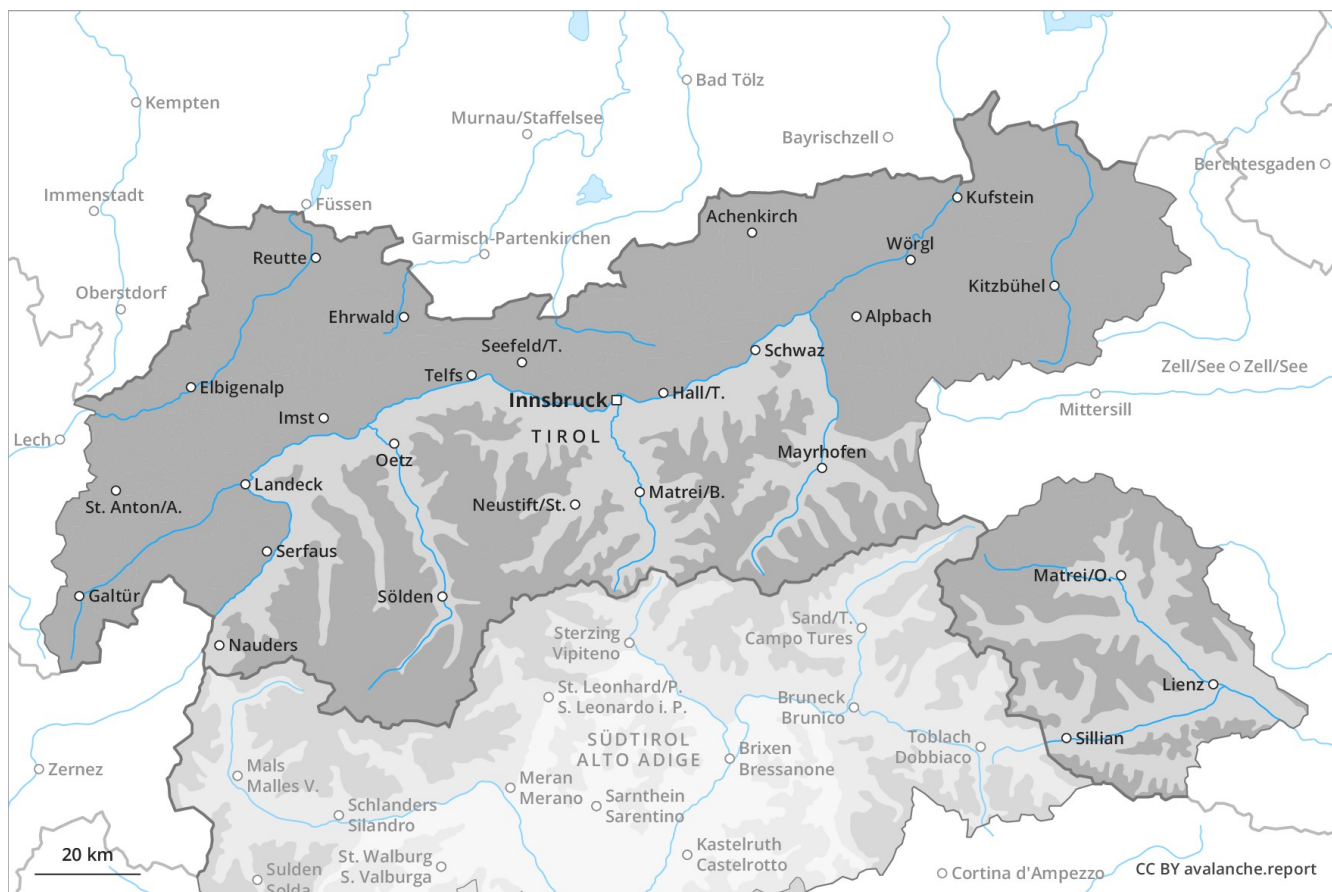
Avalanche Forecast

Tuesday 12 02 2019

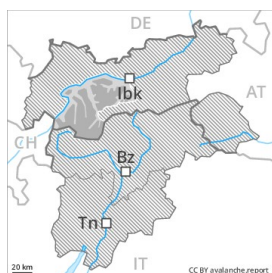
Published 11 02 2019, 17:00



Avalanche.report



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



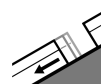
Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Wednesday 13 02 2019



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 northerly 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 2200 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

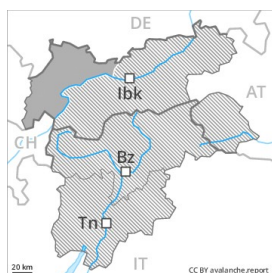
dp 2: gliding snow

In some regions 10 to 20 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 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 2200 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 in particular on sunny slopes.

Tendency

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Gradual decrease in avalanche danger as the snowfall eases.

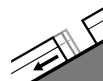
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 13 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 northerly wind, extensive wind slabs will form. 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 2200 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

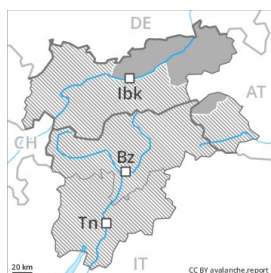
dp 2: gliding snow

Over a wide area over a wide area 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The northerly 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 2200 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. Gradual decrease in avalanche danger as the snowfall eases.

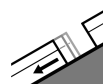
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 13 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 northerly wind, extensive wind slabs will form. 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

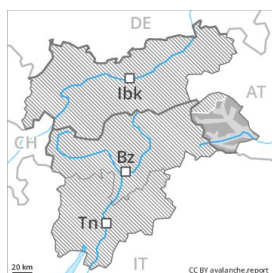
dp 2: gliding snow

In some regions in some regions up to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The northerly 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. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. This applies in particular on sunny slopes.

Tendency

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Gradual decrease in avalanche danger as the snowfall eases.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



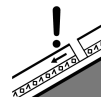
Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Wednesday 13 02 2019



Wind-drifted
 snow



Treeline



Persistent
 weak layer



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 formed 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

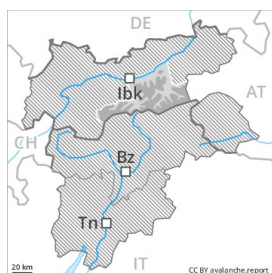
dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

In some regions 5 to 10 cm of snow, but less in some localities, will fall. The northerly 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 especially on sunny slopes.

Tendency

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Gradual decrease in avalanche danger as the precipitation eases.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Wednesday 13 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 northerly 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 2200 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

In some regions 10 to 30 cm of snow will fall. The northerly 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 2200 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. Gradual decrease in avalanche danger as the snowfall eases.