

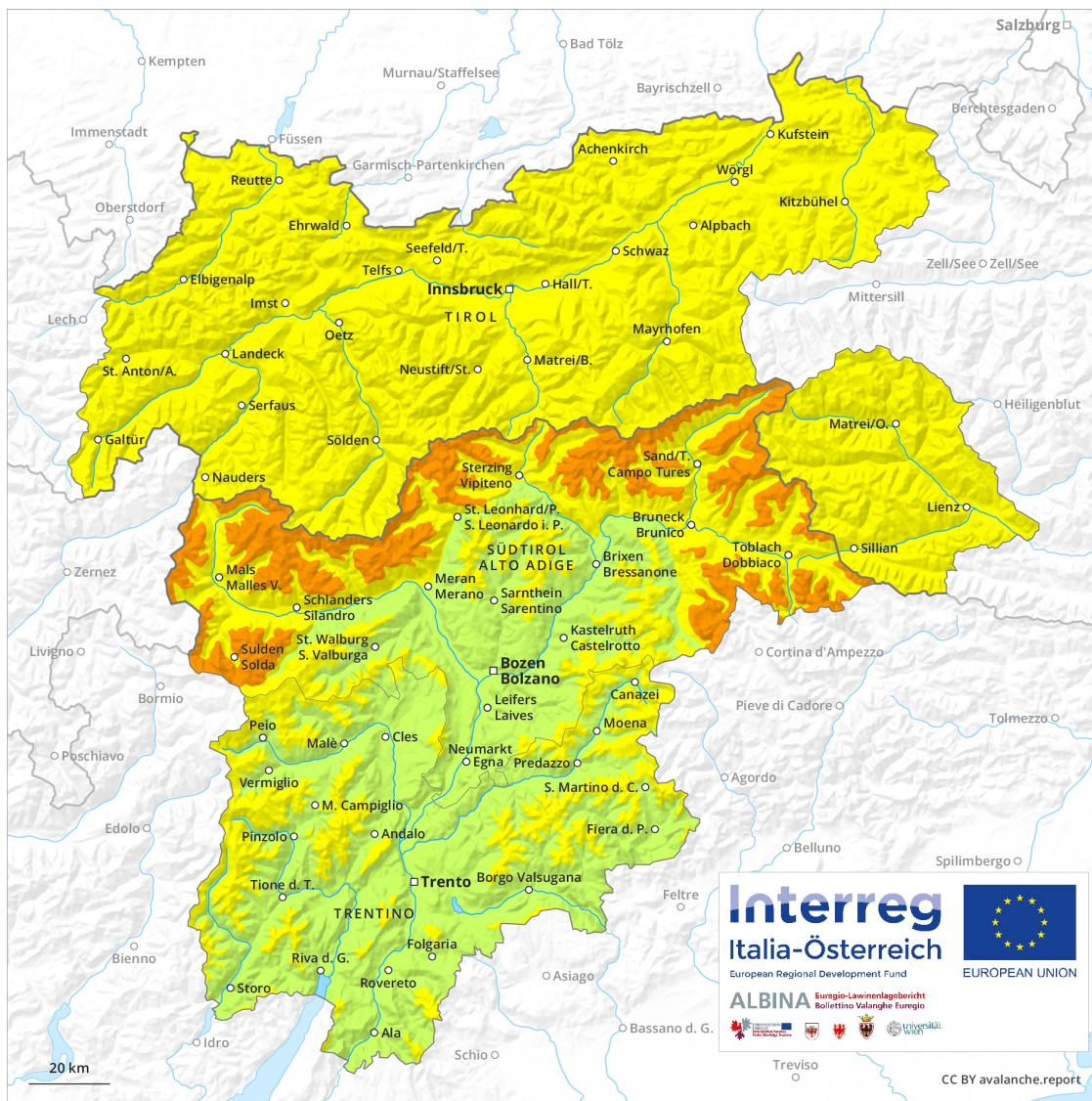
# Avalanche Forecast

## Thursday 14 02 2019

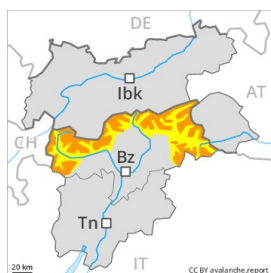
Published 13 02 2019, 17:00



Avalanche.report



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
on Friday 15 02 2019



Wind-drifted  
snow



Treeline



Persistent  
weak layer



1800m

Significant increase in danger of dry and moist avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

The large surface-area wind slabs of the last two days can be released easily in all aspects. Caution is to be exercised at their margins in particular. Avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach quite a large size. Weakly bonded old snow: Avalanches can in isolated cases be released by small loads, 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. The danger of dry and wet avalanches will increase during the day.

### Snowpack

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong to storm force northerly wind, easily released wind slabs formed in all aspects. The fresh wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. Weak layers deep in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint. The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth and will soften earlier than the day before, especially on steep sunny slopes.

### Tendency

The danger of wet and gliding avalanches will increase during the day.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



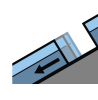
**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
 on Friday 15 02 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2400m

Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks. Wind slabs at high altitude. Gradual increase in danger of dry and moist avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong wind, extensive wind slabs formed in the last few days. Individual natural dry avalanches are possible. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. The older wind slabs can be released, in particular by large loads and reach medium size. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. 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. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of dry and moist avalanches being released will increase appreciably especially below approximately 2400 m.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

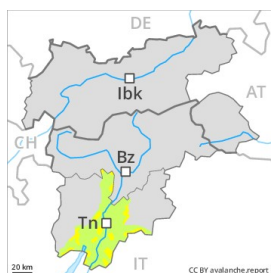
dp 2: gliding snow

Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects. In some places 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. 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.

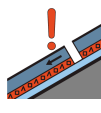
### Tendency

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more frequent dry and moist avalanches are to be expected as the day progresses.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Friday 15 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Treeline



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline

### Weak layers deep in the old snowpack necessitate caution.

Wind slabs can be released, even by small loads in isolated cases, but they will be small in most cases. This applies in particular on steep shady slopes and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The avalanche prone locations are to be found also at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack above the tree line. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for careful route selection.

### Snowpack

The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular in shady places that are protected from the wind. Below approximately 1600 m thus far only a little snow is lying.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Treeline

**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
 on Friday 15 02 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline



Persistent  
 weak layer



2600m  
 1800m

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution. Gradual increase in danger of dry and moist avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong wind, extensive wind slabs formed in particular above the tree line. The older wind slabs can be released, in particular by large loads and reach medium size. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. 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. 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. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of dry and moist avalanches being released will increase appreciably especially below the tree line.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects. 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

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more frequent dry and moist avalanches are to be expected as the day progresses, even medium-sized ones.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Treeline

**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Friday 15 02 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2400m

Wind slabs at high altitude. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

The older wind slabs can be released, in particular by large loads and reach medium size. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. 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. 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. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of dry and moist avalanches being released will increase appreciably especially below approximately 2400 m.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 2: gliding snow

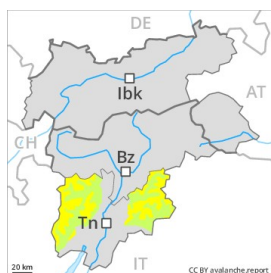
The wind has transported some snow. The fresh and older wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects. Faceted weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. This applies especially on sunny slopes.

### Tendency

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more frequent dry and moist avalanches are to be expected as the day progresses, even medium-sized ones.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Friday 15 02 2019



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline



Persistent weak layer



1600m

### Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated critically.

In particular adjacent to ridgelines the wind slabs have increased in size appreciably in the last few days. They are to be avoided whenever possible in all aspects. The fresh wind slabs can as before be released by small loads, but they will be small in most cases, caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain above the tree line. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

### Snowpack

The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth. 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 are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

### Tendency

The snowpack will be generally well bonded.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Treeline

**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
 on Friday 15 02 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



Treeline

Wind slabs at high altitude. Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a sometimes strong wind, avalanche prone wind slabs formed in the last few days in particular above the tree line. The fresh wind slabs can be released, in particular by large loads and reach medium size. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. Transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are unfavourable. A certain danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular below approximately 2400 m on steep grassy slopes. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of dry and moist avalanches being released will increase appreciably especially on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2400 m.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 2: gliding snow

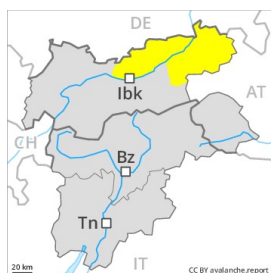
The somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects. In many cases wind slabs are lying on surface hoar. This applies on shady slopes in areas close to the tree line and below the tree line. Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the old snowpack. 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

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more frequent dry and moist avalanches are to be expected as the day progresses.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
 on Friday 15 02 2019



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2400m

Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks. Wind slabs at high altitude.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong wind, extensive wind slabs formed in the last few days. Individual natural dry avalanches are possible. The older wind slabs can be released, in particular by large loads and reach medium size. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines. 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. A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular below approximately 2400 m on steep grassy slopes. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of dry and moist avalanches being released will increase appreciably especially below the tree line.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

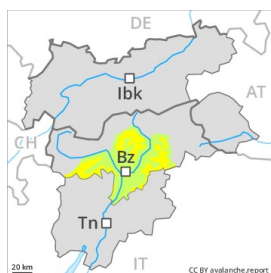
dp 2: gliding snow

The wind has transported some snow. The fresh and older wind slabs are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects. In some places 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.

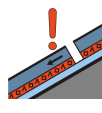
### Tendency

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more frequent dry and moist avalanches are to be expected as the day progresses, even medium-sized ones.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Friday 15 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline

### Fresh wind slabs require caution.

The fresh wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers in all aspects. They can be released, especially by large additional loads,. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack especially on steep west, north and east facing slopes. This applies in shady places that are protected from the wind and at a distance from ridgelines. 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 conditions are quite favourable for backcountry touring and other off-piste activities. A clear night will be followed by quite favourable conditions generally, but the danger of wet avalanches will increase later.

### Snowpack

The strong wind has transported the fresh and old snow significantly. The fresh and older wind slabs are to be avoided as far as possible. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular in shady places that are protected from the wind. The surface of the snowpack will freeze, but a strong crust will not form.

### Tendency

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of wet avalanches during the day being released will increase gradually in particular on rocky sunny slopes.