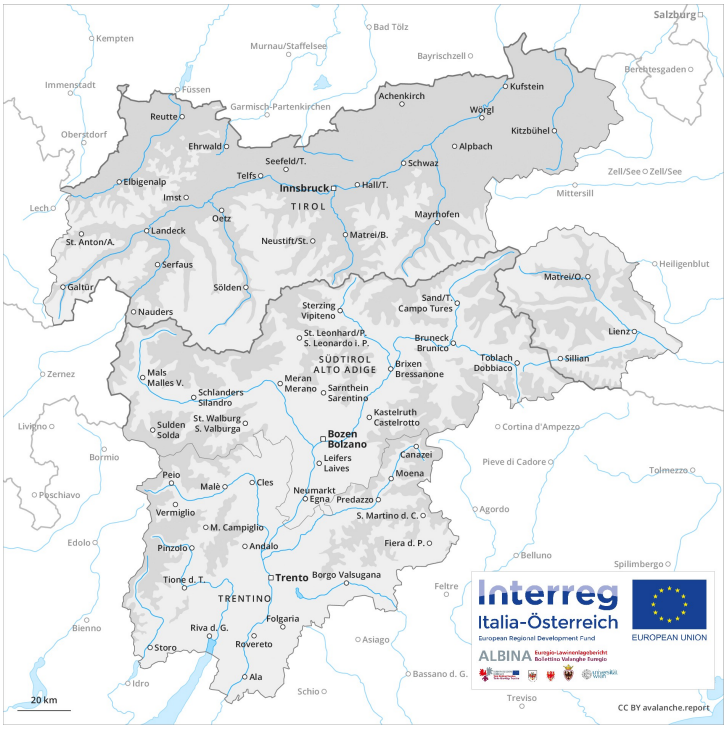
Tuesday 19 02 2019

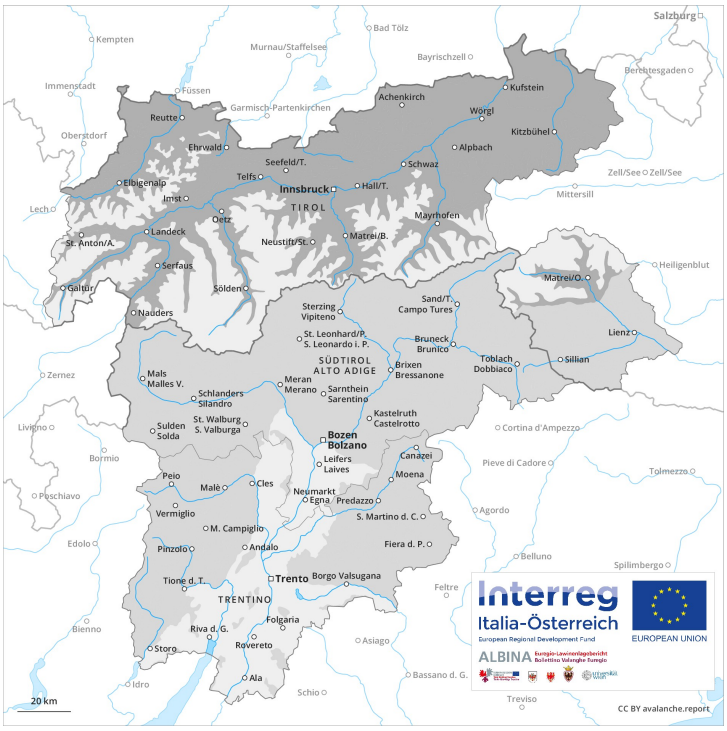
Published 18 02 2019, 17:00

Avalanche.report

AM



PM



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Danger Level 3 - Considerable

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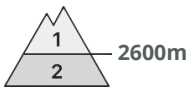
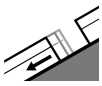


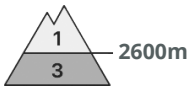
Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 20 02 2019



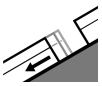
Gliding snow

Persistent weak layer

PM:



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 20 02 2019



Gliding snow

Wet snow

Significant increase in danger of gliding avalanches and wet snow slides as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of gliding avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. Large gliding avalanches are possible. In addition there is a danger of wet loose snow avalanches. This applies in the afternoon, especially on extremely steep southeast, south and southwest facing slopes below approximately 2600 m. Weak layers near the ground can still be released in isolated cases especially on very steep shady slopes, this applies in particular in case of a large load. Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases and mostly by large additional loads also on very steep sunny slopes, in particular in the afternoon.

Snowpack

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

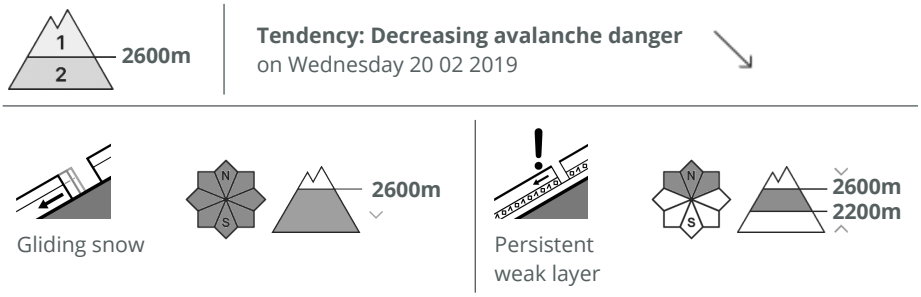
Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

Tendency

Slight decrease in danger of gliding avalanches and wet snow slides as the temperature drops.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



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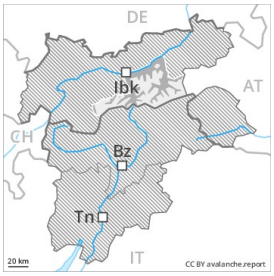
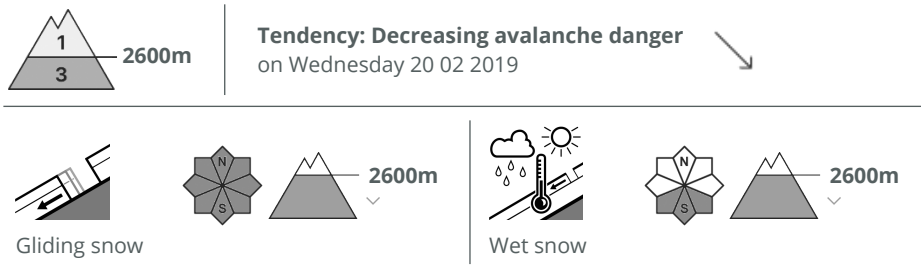




Significant increase in danger of gliding avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

A substantial danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of gliding avalanches being released will increase further in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. Large and very large gliding avalanches are possible. There is a danger of wet loose snow avalanches. This applies in the afternoon, especially on extremely steep southeast, south and southwest facing slopes below approximately 2600 m. Dry avalanches can additionally in very isolated cases be released in near-ground layers by large loads. This applies on very steep shady slopes between approximately 2200 and 2600 m in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp 2: gliding snow | dp 10: springtime scenario

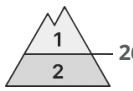
Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m. Faceted weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes between approximately 2200 and 2600 m.

Tendency

Slight decrease in danger of gliding avalanches and wet snow slides as the temperature drops.

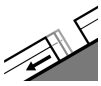
Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:

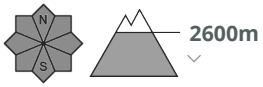


2600m

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 20 02 2019

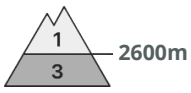


Gliding snow



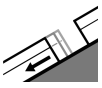
2600m

PM:



2600m

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 20 02 2019



Gliding snow

2600m

Wet snow

2600m

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

A substantial danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of gliding avalanches being released will increase further in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. Large and very large gliding avalanches are possible. In addition there is a danger of wet loose snow avalanches. This applies in the afternoon, especially on extremely steep southeast, south and southwest facing slopes below approximately 2600 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp 2: gliding snow | dp 10: springtime scenario

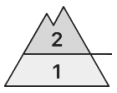
Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m. The old snowpack will be favourable.

Tendency

Slight decrease in danger of gliding avalanches and wet snow slides as the temperature drops.

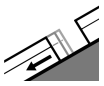
Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 20 02 2019

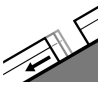
Persistent weak layer



Gliding snow

PM:

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 20 02 2019



Gliding snow

Wet snow

Increase in danger of gliding avalanches and wet snow slides as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of gliding avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. Medium-sized gliding avalanches are possible. In addition there is a danger of wet loose snow avalanches. This applies in the afternoon, especially on extremely steep southeast, south and southwest facing slopes below approximately 2600 m. Weak layers near the ground can still be released in isolated cases especially on very steep shady slopes, this applies in particular in case of a large load. Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases and mostly by large additional loads also on very steep sunny slopes, in particular in the afternoon.

Snowpack

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

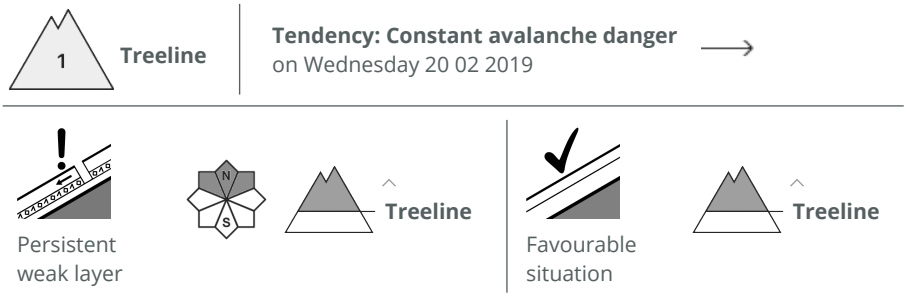
Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

Tendency

Slight decrease in danger of gliding avalanches and wet snow slides as the temperature drops.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



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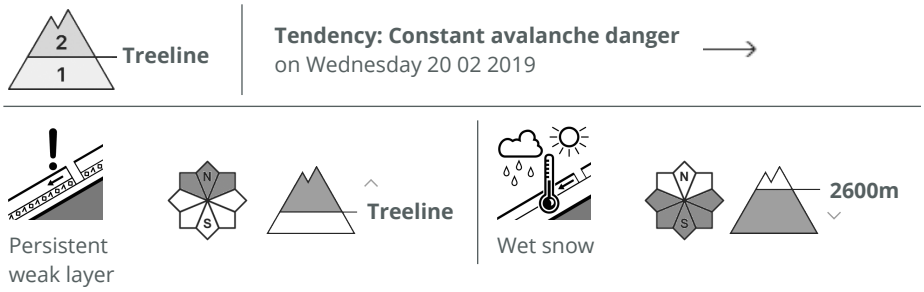


Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day.

A clear night will be followed in the early morning by quite favourable conditions generally. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be an increase in the danger of wet and gliding avalanches. Avalanches can in isolated cases be released by small loads and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are to be found at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack above the tree line. This applies in particular on steep shady slopes and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. Backcountry tours should be started and concluded early.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp 10: springtime scenario

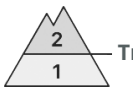
The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular in shady places that are protected from the wind. Only a little snow is lying.

Tendency

A generally favourable avalanche situation will prevail.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

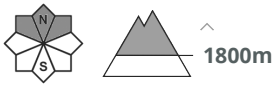
AM:

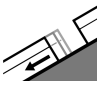


Treeline

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 20 02 2019

Persistent weak layer





Gliding snow

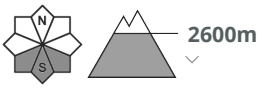
PM:

Treeline

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 20 02 2019

Persistent weak layer

Wet snow



Increase in danger of gliding avalanches and wet snow slides as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of gliding avalanches and moist snow slides being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. Weak layers near the ground can still be released in isolated cases especially on very steep shady slopes, this applies in particular in case of a large load.

Snowpack

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

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

Tendency

Slight decrease in danger of gliding avalanches and wet snow slides as the temperature drops.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

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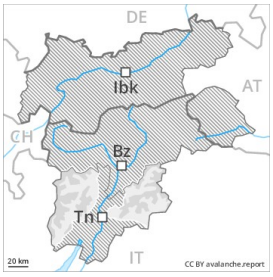

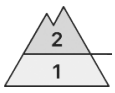

Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Wednesday 20 02 2019

Persistent weak layer

Treeline

Favourable situation

Treeline

PM:

Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Wednesday 20 02 2019

Wet snow

2600m

Favourable situation

Treeline

Weak layers in the lower part of the snowpack necessitate caution and restraint. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation the prevalence of avalanche prone locations will increase in the afternoon.

The wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack in particular on steep sunny slopes. These 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. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. A clear night will be followed in the early morning by quite favourable conditions generally, but the avalanche danger will increase later. Moist avalanches can in isolated cases penetrate near-ground layers of the snowpack and reach large size in particular on sunny slopes. Backcountry tours and off-piste skiing should be started very early and concluded timely.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp 10: springtime scenario

The snowpack will become well bonded until the early morning. The surface of the snowpack will freeze, but a strong crust will not form and will soften during the day. The fresh and older wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on extremely steep, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular here.

Tendency

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist loose snow avalanches being released will increase gradually in particular on rocky sunny slopes below approximately

> 2500 m.