

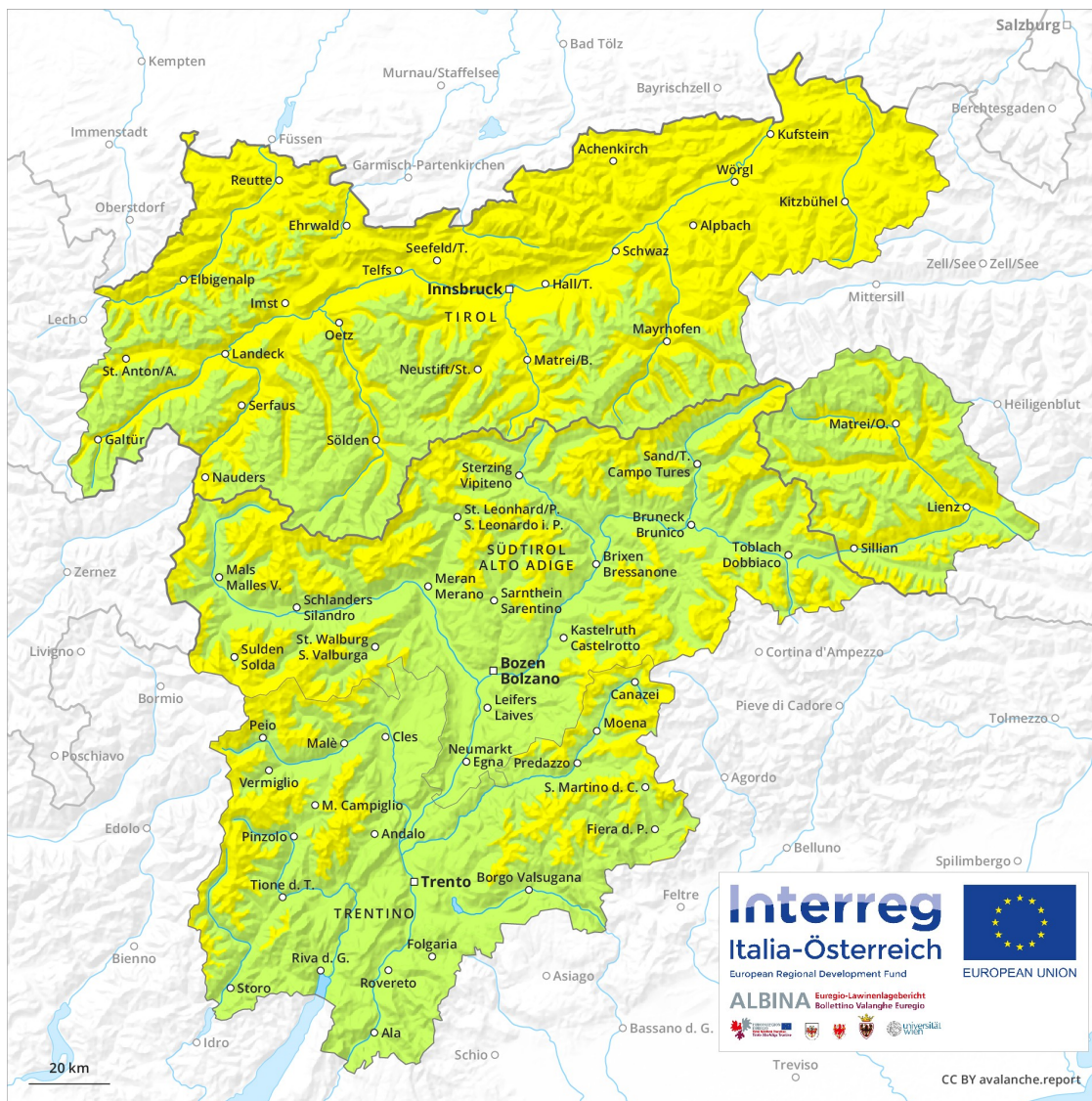
Avalanche Forecast

Wednesday 20 02 2019

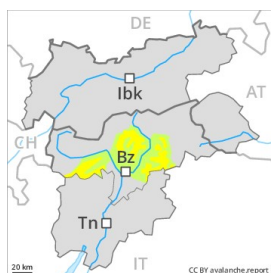
Published 19 02 2019, 17:00



Avalanche.report



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 21 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



Slight 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.

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 a little in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2200 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

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 2200 m. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

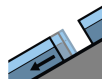
Tendency

Moderate, level 2.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 21 02 2019



Gliding snow



2600m

Gliding snow is to be evaluated critically.

Already many medium-sized and large gliding avalanches have been released in the last few days. On steep grassy slopes more gliding avalanches are to be expected. They can be released at any time of day or night. As the day progresses the likelihood of gliding avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. The backcountry and freeriding conditions are generally favourable.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 2: gliding snow

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 southeast, south and southwest facing slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m. The snowpack will be favourable over a wide area.

Tendency

Slight decrease in danger of gliding avalanches as the temperature drops.

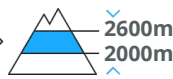
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 21 02 2019



Persistent
weak layer



Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

Dry avalanches can in some places be released in the old snowpack by large loads. This applies especially on very steep shady slopes between approximately 2000 and 2600 m in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. Mostly the avalanches are medium-sized. The avalanche prone locations are rather rare but are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

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 southwest, south and southeast facing slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes between approximately 2000 and 2600 m.

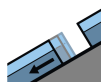
Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

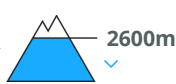
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



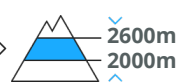
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Thursday 21 02 2019



Gliding snow



Persistent weak layer



Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

Some medium-sized to large gliding avalanches have been released in the last few days. On steep grassy slopes more gliding avalanches are to be expected. As the day progresses the likelihood of gliding avalanches being released will increase a little in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. In the regions with a lot of snow the danger of gliding avalanches is higher. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. Dry avalanches can additionally to some extent be released in the old snowpack by large loads. This applies especially on very steep shady slopes between approximately 2000 and 2600 m in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. This also applies in isolated cases on extremely steep sunny slopes in particular in high Alpine regions.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

dp 2: gliding snow

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 southeast, south and southwest facing slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes between approximately 2000 and 2600 m as well as on extremely steep sunny slopes in high Alpine regions.

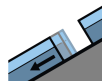
Tendency

Slight decrease in danger of gliding avalanches as the temperature drops.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 21 02 2019



Gliding snow



Gliding snow is to be evaluated critically.

Already many medium-sized and large gliding avalanches have been released in the last few days. On steep grassy slopes more gliding avalanches are to be expected. They can be released at any time of day or night. As the day progresses the likelihood of gliding avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. Fresh wind slabs can be released in isolated cases on very steep shady slopes in high Alpine regions, in particular adjacent to ridgelines. These are rather small. They are easy to recognise. The backcountry and freeriding conditions are generally favourable.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 2: gliding snow

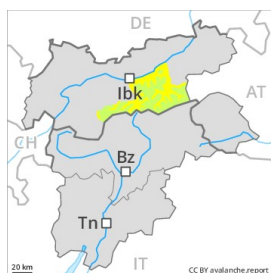
dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

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 southeast, south and southwest facing slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m. The snowpack will be favourable over a wide area.

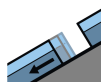
Tendency

Slight decrease in danger of gliding avalanches as the temperature drops.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



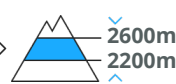
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Thursday 21 02 2019



Gliding snow



Persistent weak layer



Gliding snow is to be evaluated critically.

Already many medium-sized and large gliding avalanches have been released in the last few days. On steep grassy slopes more gliding avalanches are to be expected. They can be released at any time of day or night. As the day progresses the likelihood of gliding avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. Dry avalanches can 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. In addition the fresh wind slabs must be taken into account. These avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions, in particular in the regions exposed to the foehn wind adjacent to ridgelines. These places are very rare and are easy to recognise. The backcountry and freeriding conditions are generally favourable.

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 southeast, south and southwest facing slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes between approximately 2200 and 2600 m.

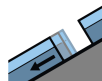
Tendency

Slight decrease in danger of gliding avalanches as the temperature drops.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 21 02 2019



Gliding snow



Gliding snow is to be evaluated critically.

Already many medium-sized and large gliding avalanches have been released in the last few days. On steep grassy slopes more gliding avalanches are to be expected. They can be released at any time of day or night. As the day progresses the likelihood of gliding avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. Fresh wind slabs can be released in isolated cases on very steep shady slopes in high Alpine regions, in particular adjacent to ridgelines. These are rather small. They are easy to recognise. The backcountry and freeriding conditions are generally favourable.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 2: gliding snow

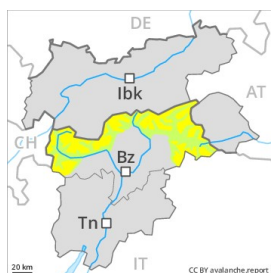
dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

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 southeast, south and southwest facing slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m. The snowpack will be favourable over a wide area.

Tendency

Slight decrease in danger of gliding avalanches as the temperature drops.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Thursday 21 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



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

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. 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 a little in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2200 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

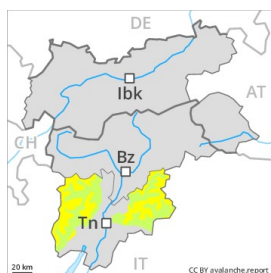
dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften later than the day before. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes in particular below approximately 2200 m. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

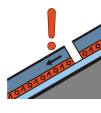
Tendency

Moderate, level 2.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Thursday 21 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Treeline



Wet snow



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

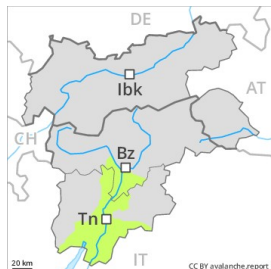
dp 10: springtime scenario

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.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

on Thursday 21 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Treeline



Wet snow



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.