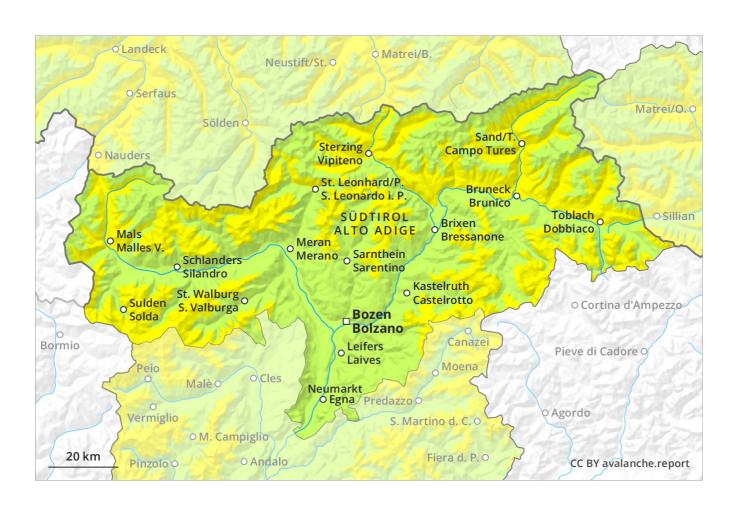
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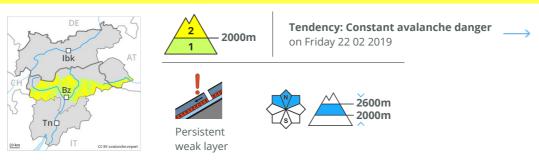




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## **Danger Level 2 - Moderate**



### 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. As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be only a slight increase in the danger of moist avalanches.

#### 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.

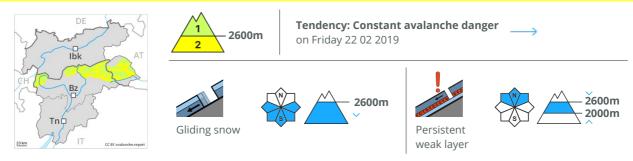
## Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

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### **Danger Level 2 - Moderate**



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

A certain danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes. 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, especially in the afternoon.

### Snowpack

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

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good over a wide area. 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.

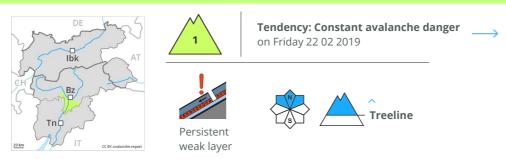
### Tendency

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

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### **Danger Level 1 - Low**



# 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 the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be only a slight increase in the danger of moist avalanches. Avalanches can in isolated cases be released by small loads and reach medium size. <br/>
Str/> Weakly bonded old snow: Individual avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes above the tree line. Even a small avalanche can sweep snow sport participants along and give rise to falls.

#### Snowpack

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

### Tendency

A generally favourable avalanche situation will prevail.