

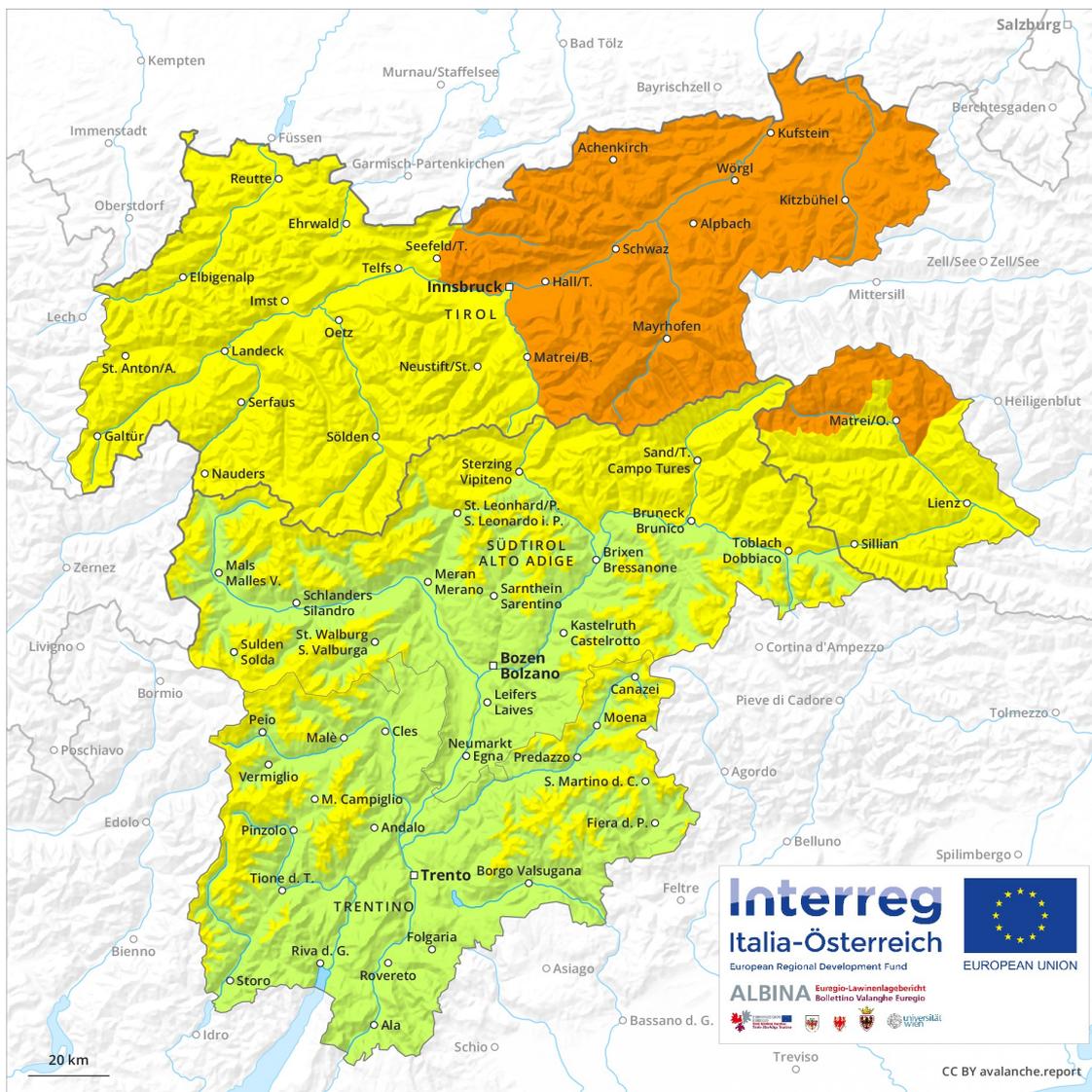
# Avalanche Forecast

## Friday 22 02 2019

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Avalanche.report



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
 on Saturday 23 02 2019



Gliding snow



Wind-drifted snow



Temporary increase in danger of gliding avalanches and wet snow slides as a consequence of the precipitation. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

As a consequence of the precipitation there will be an increase in the danger of gliding avalanches and wet snow slides to level 3 (considerable). On steep grassy slopes medium-sized to large gliding avalanches are to be expected. Individual gliding avalanches can also be released in the night. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks. As a consequence of fresh snow and a sometimes strong wind from northerly directions, avalanche prone wind slabs will form in particular on northwest, north and northeast facing slopes, this also applies adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. At elevated altitudes the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent. These avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Mostly avalanches are rather small.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 2: gliding snow

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area 20 to 40 cm of snow will fall. The snowpack will become wet all the way through at low altitude. The wind will be strong. Fresh wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers in particular on shady slopes. This applies at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The old snowpack will be favourable above the tree line.

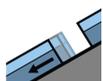
### Tendency

Slight decrease in avalanche danger. Gliding snow requires caution.

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 23 02 2019



Gliding snow



2600m



Wet snow



1600m

Temporary increase in danger of gliding avalanches and wet snow slides as a consequence of the precipitation. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

As a consequence of the rain there will be an increase in the danger of gliding avalanches and wet snow slides to level 3 (considerable). On steep grassy slopes medium-sized to large gliding avalanches are to be expected. Individual gliding avalanches can also be released in the night. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks. The strong wind will transport the fresh and old snow. The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers in particular on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects above the tree line. At elevated altitudes the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent. They are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Mostly avalanches are only small.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 2: gliding snow

dp 3: rain

Over a wide area 15 to 25 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1300 m. The snowpack will become wet all the way through at low altitude. The wind will be strong in some cases. Fresh wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers on shady slopes. This applies at high altitude. The old snowpack will be favourable at intermediate and high altitudes.

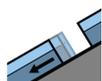
## Tendency

Slight decrease in danger. Gliding snow requires caution.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
 on Saturday 23 02 2019



Gliding snow



Persistent weak layer



Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

A certain danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2600 m, especially on sunny slopes. 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. In addition the fresh wind slabs adjacent to ridgelines on northwest, north and northeast facing slopes are prone to triggering in some locations. At elevated altitudes the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent. These places are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 2: gliding snow

dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

Up to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The wind will be strong. Fresh wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers in particular on shady slopes. 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 dry avalanches. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 23 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 in most cases well bonded. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. 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 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Saturday 23 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Wind-drifted snow



The wind will be storm force.

Dry avalanches can in some places be released in the old snowpack by large loads. This applies especially on very steep shady slopes in particular above approximately 1800 m in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. Mostly the avalanches in these locations are medium-sized. The avalanche prone locations are rather rare but are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. The northerly wind will transport the fresh and old snow significantly. The fresh wind slabs in steep terrain are to be bypassed. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the icy crust.

### Snowpack

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust only at high altitudes and will soften during the day. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes above approximately 1800 m. The fresh wind slabs are mostly easy to recognise but can be released easily.

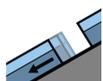
### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
 on Saturday 23 02 2019



Gliding snow



2600m



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline

Gliding snow is to be evaluated critically. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2600 m, especially on sunny slopes. They can be released at any time of day or night. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. Fresh wind slabs can be released in isolated cases on steep shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions, in particular adjacent to ridgelines. These are rather small. They are but are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 2: gliding snow

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

Up to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1300 m. The wind will be strong in some cases. Fresh wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The old snowpack will be favourable over a wide area.

### Tendency

Slight decrease in danger of dry avalanches. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 23 02 2019



Wet snow



2200m



Wind-drifted  
snow



^ Treeline

As a consequence of the rain, the likelihood of wet and gliding avalanches being released will increase appreciably in all aspects below approximately 2200 m. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong to storm force northerly wind, easily released wind slabs will form in all aspects. They are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Dry avalanches can in some places be released in the old snowpack by large loads. This applies especially on steep shady slopes in particular above approximately 1800 m in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. These avalanche prone locations are rather rare but are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Mostly the avalanches are medium-sized. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the icy crust. In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists.

### Snowpack

Above approximately 2000 m snow will fall especially from the Stubai Alps to the Rieserferner Mountains. In some localities up to 15 cm of snow will fall. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack, in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 1800 m.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Saturday 23 02 2019



Persistent weak layer



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline

### Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require 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. In addition the mostly small wind slabs adjacent to ridgelines on northwest, north and northeast facing slopes are prone to triggering in some locations. These avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

The wind will be strong. Fresh wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers in particular on shady slopes. 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 1 - Low



Treeline

**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 23 02 2019



Persistent  
weak layer



Treeline



Wet snow



Gradual 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 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 23 02 2019



Persistent  
weak layer



Treeline

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

The early morning will see 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/> 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. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the icy crust.

### 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.