

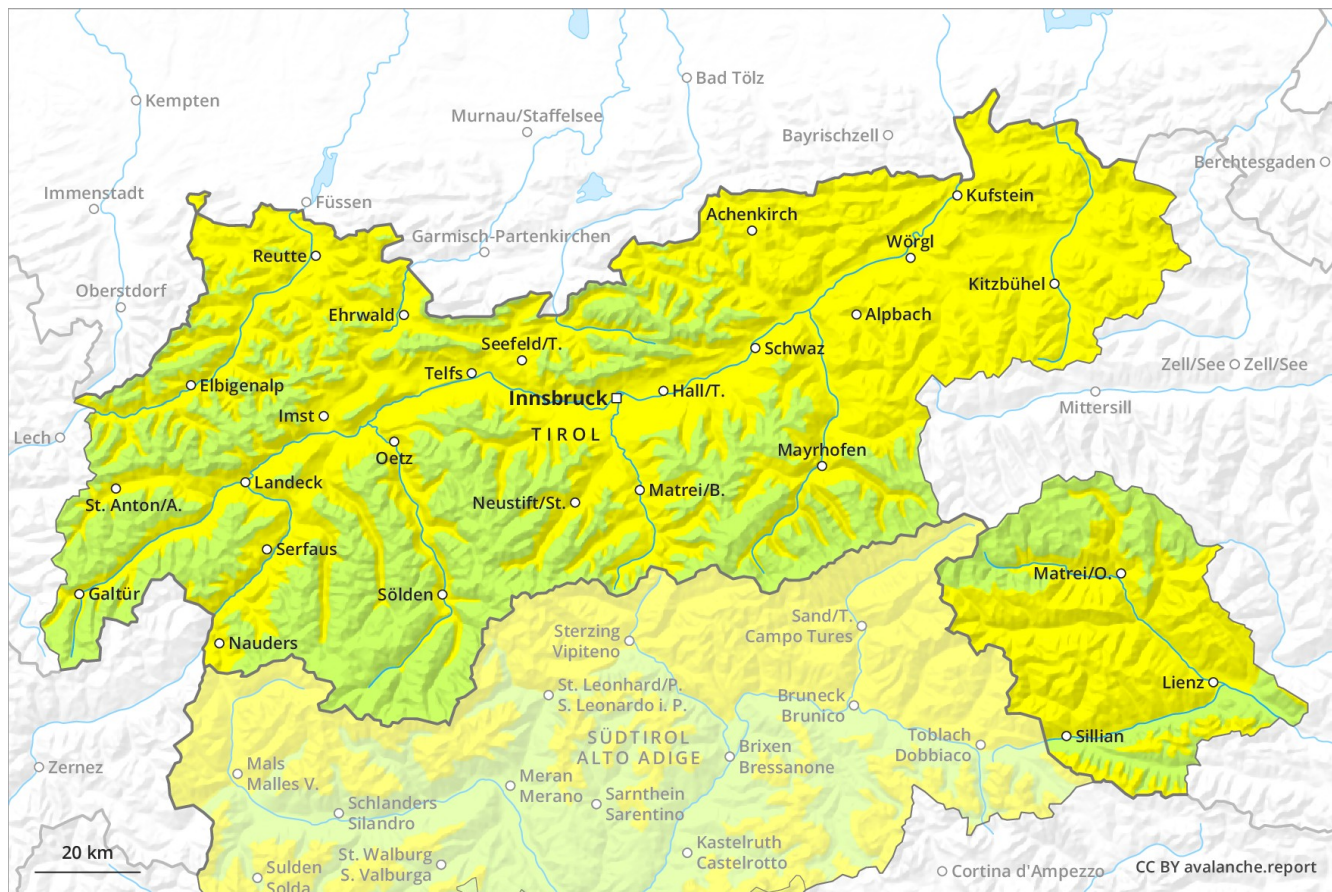
Avalanche Forecast

Monday 25 02 2019

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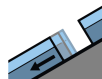
Avalanche.report



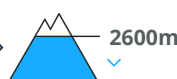
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 26 02 2019



Gliding snow



Gliding avalanches are the main danger.

An appreciable danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular in the regions with a lot of snow on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2600 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible. Weakly bonded old snow: Dry avalanches can in some places be released in the old snowpack by large loads, especially in little used backcountry terrain. This applies especially on steep shady slopes between approximately 2000 and 2600 m in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. The avalanche prone locations are rather rare but are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the icy crust.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 2: gliding snow

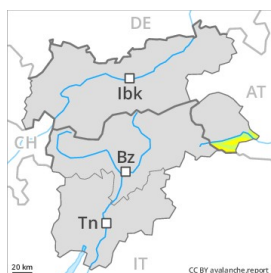
dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack, in particular on steep shady slopes between approximately 2000 and 2600 m as well as on extremely steep sunny slopes in high Alpine regions. The fresh wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes in particular below approximately 2600 m.

Tendency

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

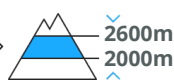
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 26 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. The avalanche prone locations are rare but are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the icy crust.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack, in particular on shady slopes between approximately 2000 and 2600 m.

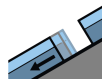
Tendency

Slight increase in danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 26 02 2019



Gliding snow



Gliding snow is to be evaluated critically. Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects below approximately 2000 m and on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. 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. During the night as well, individual gliding avalanches are possible. These can in isolated cases reach very large size. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. The backcountry and freeriding conditions are favourable over a wide area.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 2: gliding snow

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes. Fresh wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. The old snowpack will be stable.

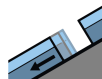
Tendency

Gliding snow requires caution. Slight increase in danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

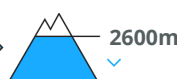
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 26 02 2019



Gliding snow



Gliding snow is to be evaluated critically. Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects below approximately 2000 m and on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. 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. During the night as well, individual gliding avalanches are possible. These can in isolated cases reach very large size. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. The fresh wind slabs of the weekend can still be released in some cases on extremely steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes in high Alpine regions. Such avalanche prone locations are rare and are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Mostly avalanches are only small. The backcountry and freeriding conditions are favourable over a wide area.

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 will soften during the day. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes below approximately 2400 m. Fresh wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. The old snowpack will be in most cases favourable.

Tendency

Gliding snow represents the main danger. Slight increase in danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.