Monday 25 02 2019

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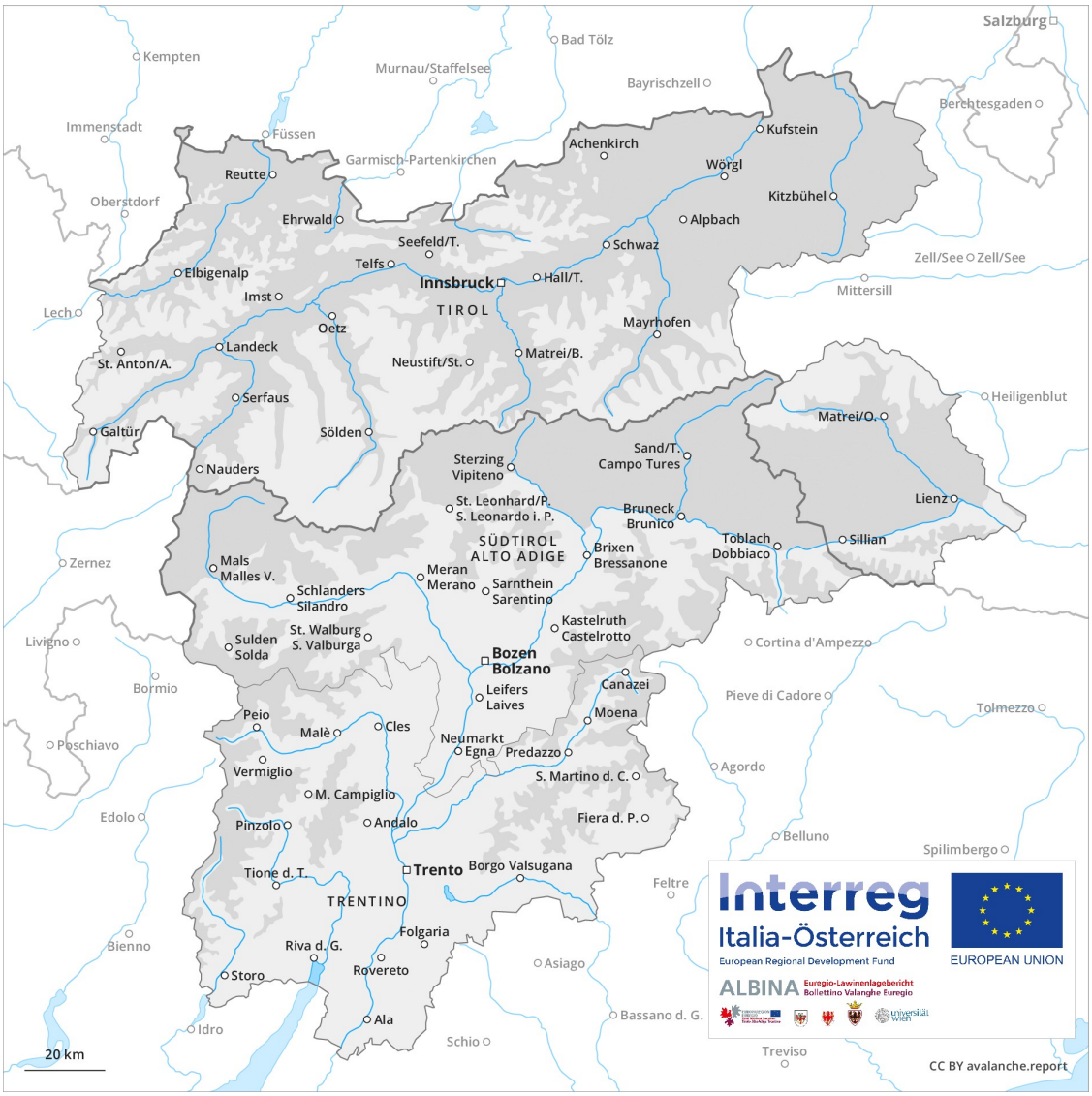
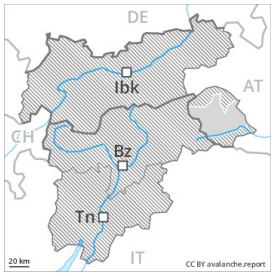
Avalanche.report

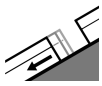


1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

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

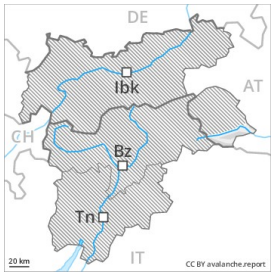
Danger patterns dp 2: gliding snow | dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

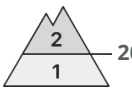
Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack, in particular on steep shady slopes between approximately 2000 and 2600 m as well as on extremely steep sunny slopes in high Alpine regions. The fresh wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. The surface 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

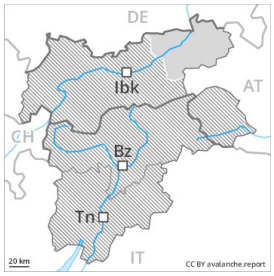
Danger patterns dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

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.

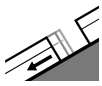
Tendency

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

2600m

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

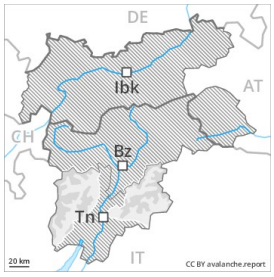
Danger patterns dp 2: gliding snow

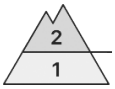
Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. This applies at low altitude as well as on very steep sunny slopes. Fresh wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. The old snowpack will be moist at low altitude. The old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

Tendency

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

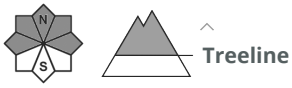
Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 26 02 2019

Persistent weak layer



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

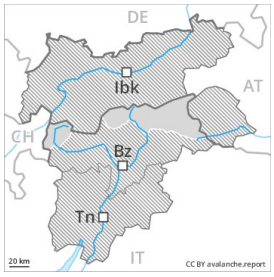
Danger patterns dp 10: springtime scenario

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.

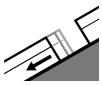
Tendency

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

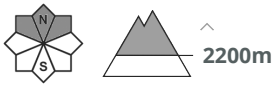


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 26 02 2019 →



Gliding snow

Wind-drifted snow



Gliding avalanches require caution. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

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. As a consequence of a strong to storm force northerly wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed. They are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. 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 in particular above approximately 2000 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. 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

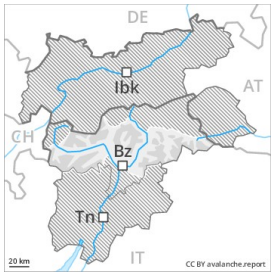
Danger patterns dp 2: gliding snow | dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

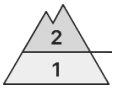
Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack, in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m. The somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes, in particular at high altitude.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist. Moderate, level 2.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

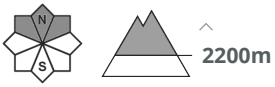




Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 26 02 2019

Persistent weak layer

Wind-drifted snow



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 in particular above approximately 2000 m in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. Mostly the avalanches in these loacations are medium-sized. The avalanche prone locations are rather rare but are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. The strong wind has transported the old snow. The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are rather small and can only be released by large loads in most cases. The wind slabs in steep terrain are to be bypassed. 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

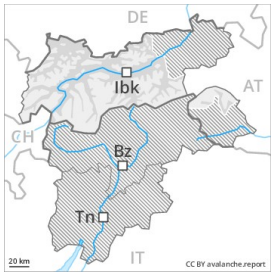
Danger patterns dp 1: deep persistent weak layer | dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

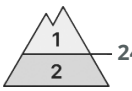
The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust only at high altitudes, in particular on steep sunny slopes. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack, in particular on shady slopes above approximately 2000 m.

Tendency

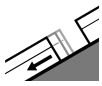
The avalanche danger will persist. Moderate, level 2.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

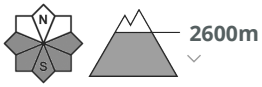




Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 26 02 2019



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

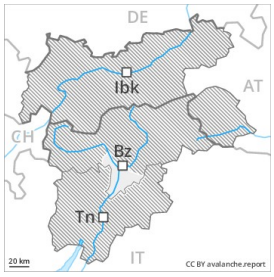
Danger patterns dp 2: gliding snow | dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

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

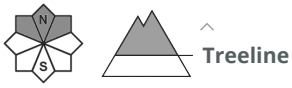
Gliding snow represents the main danger. Slight increase in danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 26 02 2019

Persistent weak layer



Wet snow

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 an increase in the danger of moist avalanches. Avalanches can in isolated cases be released by small loads and reach medium size. The no longer entirely fresh wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence.
 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.

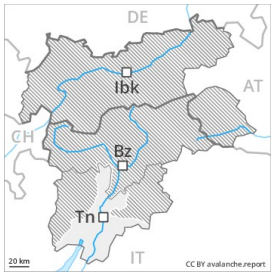
Snowpack

Only a little snow is lying. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust only at high altitudes and will soften earlier than the day before, 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

Low, level 1.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 26 02 2019

Persistent weak layer

Treeline

Wet snow

The strong wind will transport only a little 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

On south facing slopes from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying at low and intermediate altitudes. 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.

Tendency

A generally favourable avalanche situation will prevail.