

# Avalanche Forecast

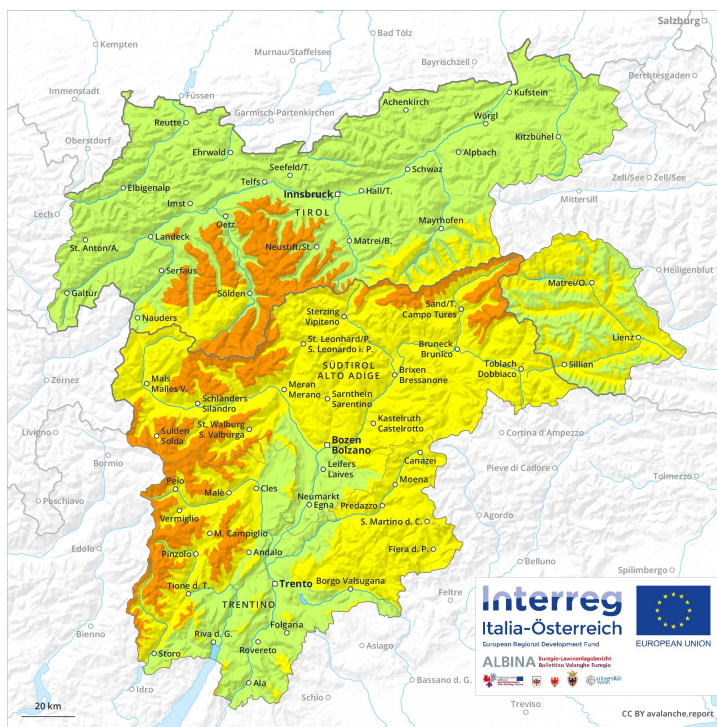
## Tuesday 16 04 2019

Published 15 04 2019, 17:00

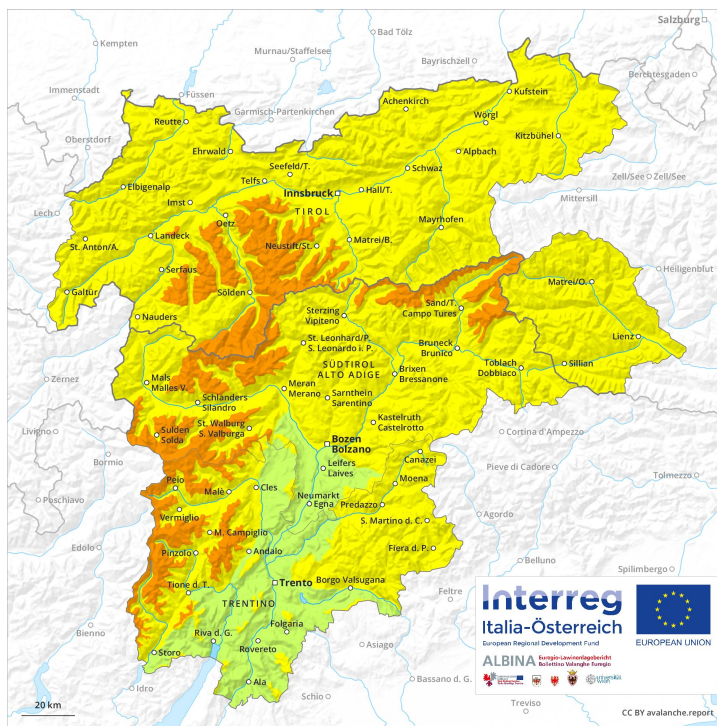


Avalanche.report

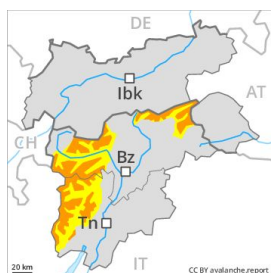
### AM



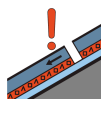
### PM



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



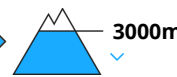
**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 17 04 2019



Persistent  
weak layer



Wet snow



Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack. As a consequence of warming during the day, the likelihood of wet loose snow avalanches being released will increase gradually.

Single winter sport participants can release avalanches easily, including large ones. This applies in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist and wet avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes. Individual gliding avalanches can also occur.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp 4: cold following warm / warm following cold

dp 10: springtime scenario

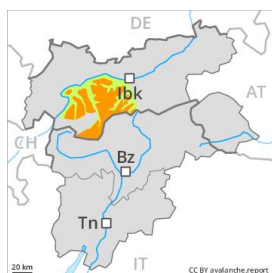
Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack, in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth and will soften during the day. The old snowpack will be wet all the way through below approximately 2500 m. At low altitude hardly any snow is lying.

## Tendency

Decrease in avalanche danger.

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**AM:**



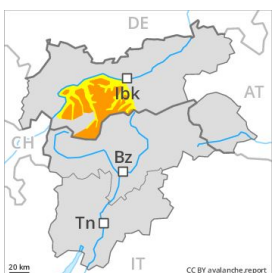
**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
 on Wednesday 17 04 2019



Persistent weak layer



**PM:**



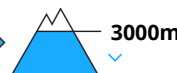
**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
 on Wednesday 17 04 2019



Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can be released by individual winter sport participants in particular on very steep shady slopes. In addition the danger of wet loose snow avalanches will increase as the day progresses.

A considerable (level 3) danger of dry slab avalanches exists. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep west, north and north facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. The near-surface layers of the snowpack can be released over a wide area by individual winter sport participants, especially between approximately 2400 and 3000 m. Whumpung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate the danger.

During the day: Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. As a consequence of the moist air more frequent small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized wet loose snow avalanches are possible. In addition a moderate (level 2) danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies in all aspects below approximately 2200 m as well as on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 4: cold following warm / warm following cold

dp 10: springtime scenario

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack, in particular on west, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust, especially at intermediate and high altitudes. The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. The old snowpack will be wet all the way through at low and intermediate altitudes. At low altitude hardly any snow is lying.



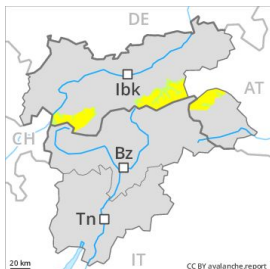
## Tendency

The avalanche conditions are spring-like.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

**AM:**



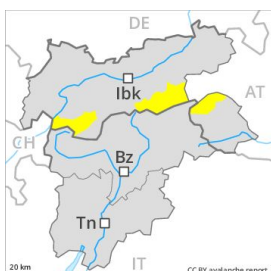
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 17 04 2019



Persistent weak layer



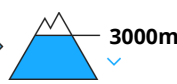
**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 17 04 2019



Wet snow



Persistent weak layer



The avalanche conditions are spring-like. Wet loose snow avalanches and gliding avalanches are the main danger.

The conditions in the morning, after a clear night, are generally favourable. A moderate (level 2) danger of dry slab avalanches exists. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2700 m. The near-surface layers of the snowpack can be released in some places by individual winter sport participants. A low (level 1) danger of gliding avalanches exists. Individual avalanche prone locations for gliding avalanches are to be found on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2600 m.

During the day: Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. As a consequence of the moist air more frequent small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized wet loose snow avalanches are possible. In addition a moderate (level 2) danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies in all aspects below approximately 2200 m as well as on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 10: springtime scenario

dp 4: cold following warm / warm following cold

Individual weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack, in particular on shady slopes above approximately 2700 m. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust, especially at intermediate and high altitudes. The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. The old snowpack will be wet all the way through at low and intermediate altitudes. At low altitude hardly any snow is lying.

### Tendency



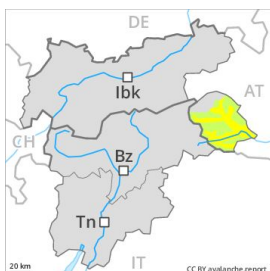
The avalanche conditions remain spring-like.





## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

**AM:**



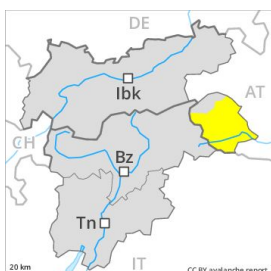
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 17 04 2019



Wet snow



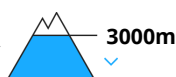
**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 17 04 2019



Wet snow



Persistent weak layer

### Wet avalanches during the day are the main danger.

Early and late morning: The conditions are generally favourable. This applies in particular above approximately 2300 m. More mostly small wet loose snow avalanches are possible below approximately 2300 m.

During the day: Increase in avalanche danger as the day progresses. As a consequence of the moist air more frequent small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized wet loose snow avalanches are possible. In addition a certain danger of moist slab avalanches exists, in particular on very steep shady slopes between approximately 1900 and 2300 m, this applies in particular in case of a large load. Such avalanche prone locations are rather rare.

A low (level 1) danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular in the north. Individual avalanche prone locations for gliding avalanches are to be found on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2600 m.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 10: springtime scenario

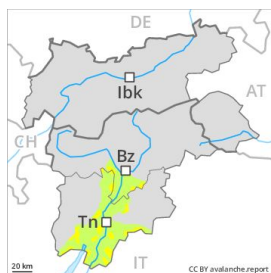
dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust, in particular above approximately 2300 m. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted. This applies below approximately 2300 m. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack on shady slopes, especially between approximately 1900 and 2300 m. The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. The old snowpack will be wet all the way through at low and intermediate altitudes. At low altitude hardly any snow is lying.

### Tendency

The avalanche conditions in the morning are generally favourable.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Wednesday 17 04 2019



Wet snow



3000m

Small avalanches and moist snow slides are still possible in isolated cases.

Above approximately 2200 m individual natural avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. The snow sport conditions outside marked and open pistes in the morning are mostly favourable.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 10: springtime scenario

The snowpack will be generally moist. The fresh and older wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on very steep shady slopes. Below approximately 2000 m from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

**AM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 17 04 2019

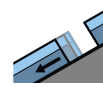
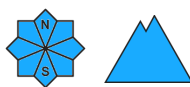
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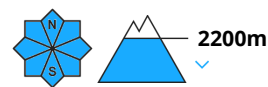
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 17 04 2019



Wet snow



Gliding snow



The avalanche conditions are spring-like. Wet loose snow avalanches and gliding avalanches are the main danger.

The conditions in the morning, after a clear night, are favourable. A low (level 1) danger of gliding avalanches exists. Individual avalanche prone locations for gliding avalanches are to be found on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2600 m.

During the day: Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. As a consequence of the moist air more frequent small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized wet loose snow avalanches are possible. In addition a moderate (level 2) danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies in all aspects below approximately 2200 m as well as on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 10: springtime scenario

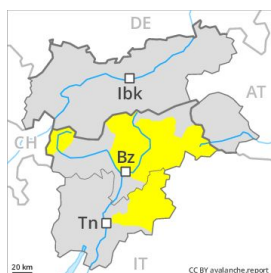
dp 2: gliding snow

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust, especially at intermediate and high altitudes. The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. The old snowpack will be wet all the way through at low and intermediate altitudes. The snowpack will be stable at elevated altitudes.

### Tendency

The avalanche conditions remain spring-like.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 17 04 2019



Persistent  
weak layer



Wet snow



Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack. As a consequence of warming during the day, the likelihood of wet loose snow avalanches being released will increase gradually.

Dry avalanches can in some places be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. This applies in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. In regions with a lot of snow and at high altitude avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist and wet avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp 4: cold following warm / warm following cold

dp 10: springtime scenario

Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack, in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth and will soften during the day. The old snowpack will be wet all the way through below approximately 2500 m. At low altitude hardly any snow is lying.

### Tendency

Decrease in avalanche danger.