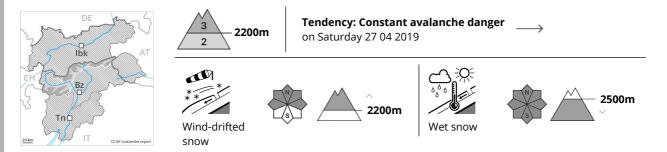


1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	verv high



### Danger Level 3 - Considerable



# Fresh snow and wind slabs in the high Alpine regions.

As the day progresses the previously small wind slabs will increase in size once again. As a consequence of a strong southwesterly wind, easily released wind slabs will form in particular in places that are protected from the wind. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep west to north to east facing slopes above approximately 2200 m. Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and restraint. The avalanche prone locations are quite prevalent and are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. In particular below approximately 2400 m there will be an additional increase in the danger of wet and gliding avalanches.

## Snowpack

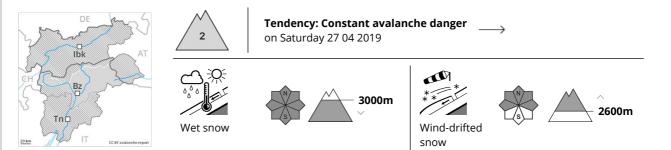
The strong wind will transport the fresh snow. The wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes. Large-grained weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack especially on steep shady slopes. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted over a wide area. As the day progresses as a consequence of the rain there will be an additional increase in the danger of wet and gliding avalanches. This applies in particular in case of releases originating from starting zones below approximately 2400 m that have retained the snow thus far.

# Tendency

A dangerous avalanche situation will persist in some regions.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



# As the day progresses, a few wet avalanches are possible. Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence.

Below approximately 3000 m small and medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible. These can in isolated cases penetrate down to the ground and reach quite a large size. As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong southwesterly wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs will form. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on west to north to east facing wind-loaded slopes above approximately 2200 m. In particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase. They are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

#### Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 10: springtime scenario

 $\left( \,$  dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind ight)

In some regions up to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 2200 m. As a consequence of a sometimes strong southwesterly wind, wind slabs formed adjacent to ridgelines as well as at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The surface of the snowpack cooled hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. This applies in particular on steep north facing slopes below approximately 2600 m, and elsewhere below approximately 3000 m.

# Tendency

In some regions increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of the precipitation. In many cases fresh snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack. The fresh snow and wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant,. In addition moist and wet avalanches are possible. In the regions exposed to rain caution is to be exercised in particular.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



# Wet small and medium sized avalanches.

As a consequence of warming during the day, the likelihood of wet small and medium sized avalanches being released will increase in particular on very steep shady slopes at intermediate and high altitudes. Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised as well in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

#### Snowpack

Danger patterns dp 1

(dp 10: springtime scenario)

The old snowpack will be wet all the way through at intermediate and high altitudes. Only a little snow is lying on south facing slopes.

## Tendency

The backcountry touring conditions remain spring-like.