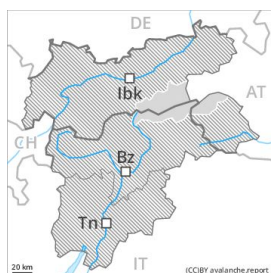






## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 27 02 2020



Wind-drifted  
snow



Treeline

### Fresh snow and wind slabs require caution.

More recent wind slabs represent the main danger. The sometimes strong wind will transport the snow. As a consequence of fresh snow and a sometimes storm force wind, wind slabs will form as the day progresses in all aspects, in particular adjacent to ridgelines as well as in high Alpine regions. In high Alpine regions avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. The wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases above approximately 2200 m. In some cases avalanches are medium-sized. Weakly bonded old snow: In very isolated cases avalanches can be released in the old snowpack and reach dangerously large size in particular on little-used, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes. These avalanche prone locations are very rare and are difficult to recognise. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack in little used backcountry terrain, in isolated cases also in areas close to the tree line.

Only isolated gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

10 to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The fresh snow will be deposited on a quite favourable old snowpack. As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally.

The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust. High altitudes and the high Alpine regions: The various wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. Faceted weak layers exist deeper in the old snowpack, especially on steep shady slopes.

### Tendency

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and wind.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 27 02 2020



Wind-drifted  
snow



Treeline

### Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a moderate to strong wind, mostly small wind slabs will form over a wide area. The wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases in all aspects above the tree line. In the regions where more snow falls the avalanche danger is greater. In high Alpine regions avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. In some cases avalanches are medium-sized. Weakly bonded old snow: In very isolated cases avalanches can be released in the old snowpack and reach dangerously large size in particular on little-used, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes. These avalanche prone locations are very rare and are difficult to recognise.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

In some regions up to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The fresh snow will be deposited on a quite favourable old snowpack. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

### Tendency

Moderate, level 2. In places where more snow falls the avalanche danger is greater.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 27 02 2020



Wind-drifted  
snow



2200m

### Fresh snow and wind slabs require caution.

More recent wind slabs represent the main danger. The sometimes strong wind will transport the snow. As a consequence of fresh snow and a sometimes storm force wind, wind slabs will form as the day progresses in all aspects, in particular adjacent to ridgelines as well as in high Alpine regions. In high Alpine regions avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. The wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases above approximately 2200 m. In some cases avalanches are medium-sized. Weakly bonded old snow: In very isolated cases avalanches can be released in the old snowpack and reach dangerously large size in particular on little-used, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes. These avalanche prone locations are very rare and are difficult to recognise. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack in little used backcountry terrain, in isolated cases also in areas close to the tree line.

Below approximately 2200 m: Only isolated gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

10 to 20 cm of snow, and up to 30 cm in some localities, will fall. The fresh snow will be deposited on a quite favourable old snowpack. As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally.

The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. High altitudes and the high Alpine regions: The various wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. Faceted weak layers exist deeper in the old snowpack.

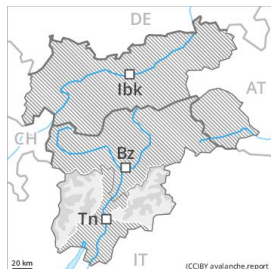
Especially below approximately 2200 m: The snowpack will be moist. The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth.

### Tendency

Further increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and wind.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

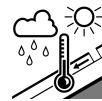


**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Thursday 27 02 2020



Wind-drifted  
snow



Wet snow



The backcountry touring conditions are mostly favourable. Little snow will fall in some localities.

The rather small wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. These can only be released by large loads in most cases. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep northwest to north to southeast facing slopes above approximately 2000 m, especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. These places are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the icy crust.

### Snowpack

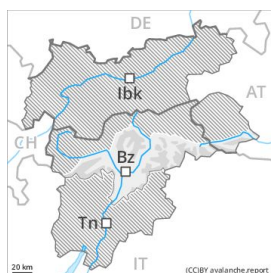
The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are mostly small and can only be released in isolated cases. In some cases relatively hard layers of snow are lying on old snow containing large grains. Individual weak layers exist deep in the snowpack on shady slopes. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. Below approximately 2000 m only a little snow is lying on south and southwest facing slopes.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 27 02 2020



Wind-drifted  
snow



### Fresh wind slabs require caution.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a sometimes strong wind, mostly small wind slabs will form over a wide area. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep northwest to north to southeast facing slopes, especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The various wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. These places are clearly recognisable to the trained eye.

Only isolated gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

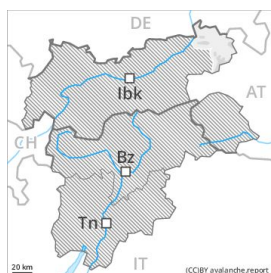
In some regions up to 5 cm of snow will fall. The fresh snow will be deposited on the quite favourable surface of an old snowpack. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. The fresh wind slabs are mostly small and can only be released in isolated cases. Individual weak layers exist deep in the snowpack on shady slopes. Below approximately 2000 m only a little snow is lying on south and southwest facing slopes.

### Tendency

Moderate, level 2.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 27 02 2020



Wind-drifted  
snow



Treeline

The backcountry touring conditions are mostly favourable.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a sometimes strong wind, mostly small wind slabs will form over a wide area. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep northwest to north to southeast facing slopes, especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The various wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. These places are clearly recognisable to the trained eye.

Only isolated gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

In some regions up to 5 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. The fresh snow will be deposited on the quite favourable surface of an old snowpack. In some cases relatively hard layers of snow are lying on old snow containing large grains. Individual weak layers exist deep in the snowpack on shady slopes. Below approximately 2000 m only a little snow is lying on south and southwest facing slopes.

### Tendency

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and wind.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Thursday 27 02 2020



Wet snow



The snowpack will be generally well bonded. The conditions are mostly favourable. Little snow will fall in some localities.

The rather small wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. These can only be released by large loads in most cases. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep northwest to north to southeast facing slopes, especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling here. The early morning will see quite favourable conditions generally, but the avalanche danger will increase later.

### Snowpack

Wind slabs are mostly small and can only be released in isolated cases. In some cases relatively hard layers of snow are lying on old snow containing large grains. Faceted weak layers exist deep in the snowpack on shady slopes. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. On south and southwest facing slopes a little snow is lying in all altitude zones.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.