

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 15 01 2021



New snow



Persistent weak layer



2200m

Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and strong wind. New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.

The new snow and wind slabs are prone to triggering in all aspects. As a consequence of new snow and strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally as the day progresses. Avalanches can in many places be released very easily and reach large size in isolated cases. On wind-loaded slopes natural dry avalanches are to be expected. Exposed parts of transportation routes are endangered in isolated cases. Additionally in isolated cases avalanches can be released in the old snowpack and reach quite a large size. This applies in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m.

Whumpung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger. Backcountry touring calls for extensive experience and great restraint.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Up to 40 cm of snow will fall until the evening. The sometimes storm force wind will transport the snow. The brittle wind slabs will be deposited on unfavourable layers.

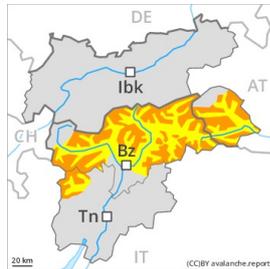
The old snowpack is faceted; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow. As a consequence of low temperatures the snowpack can not consolidate.

Tendency

Wind slabs are to be assessed critically.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

on Friday 15 01 2021



Wind-drifted
snow



Treeline



Persistent
weak layer



Treeline

Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and strong wind. New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.

The new snow and wind slabs are prone to triggering in all aspects, also below the tree line. As a consequence of new snow and strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally as the day progresses. Avalanches can in many places be released very easily and reach large size in isolated cases. Natural avalanches are possible on wind-loaded slopes. In the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 4 (high) the avalanche danger is higher.

Additionally in isolated cases avalanches can also penetrate deep layers. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Especially places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are treacherous. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists.

Backcountry touring calls for great caution and restraint.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

In the north and in the northwest 20 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until the evening, in particular along the border with Tirol and Begin: South Tyrol. In the southeast a little new snow. The sometimes storm force wind will transport the new snow significantly. The brittle wind slabs will be deposited on unfavourable layers.

Precarious weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack. As a consequence of low temperatures the snowpack can not consolidate.

Towards its base, the snowpack is well consolidated.

Tendency

The avalanche conditions are to some extent treacherous. Wind slabs are to be evaluated critically.

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Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 15 01 2021



Wind-drifted
snow



Persistent
weak layer



Wind slabs represent the main danger.

The new snow and wind slabs are prone to triggering in all aspects above the tree line. As a consequence of the sometimes storm force wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally as the day progresses. Avalanches can in many places be released easily and reach medium size.

Avalanches can additionally be released in deeper layers also. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Especially places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are treacherous. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists.

Backcountry touring calls for caution and restraint.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

5 to 10 cm of snow will fall until the evening. The strong wind will transport the fresh and old snow significantly. The brittle wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers.

Precarious weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack. As a consequence of low temperatures the snowpack can not consolidate.

Towards its base, the snowpack is well consolidated.

Tendency

Hardly any decrease in avalanche danger.