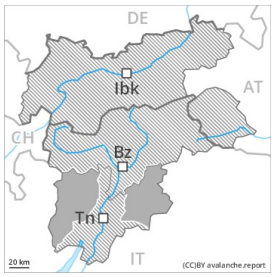
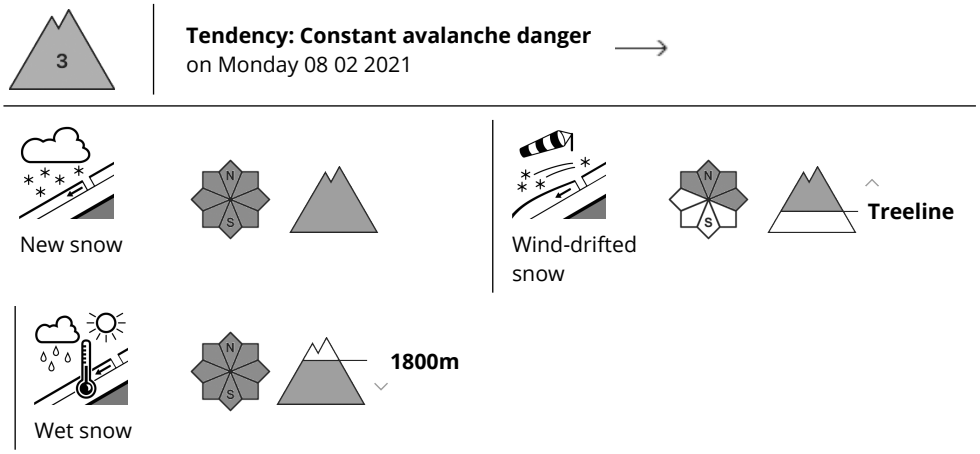
1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Danger Level 3 - Considerable





As a consequence of new snow and wind a considerable avalanche danger will prevail. They can be released, even by small loads in isolated cases.

Over a wide area 20 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1500 m. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase as the day progresses. The new snow and wind slabs of Sunday can be released by a single winter sport participant in all aspects in all altitude zones, especially on very steep slopes, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. Avalanches can also penetrate deep layers and reach dangerously large size.
Low and intermediate altitudes: As the day progresses as a consequence of the rain there will be a significant increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches, especially on steep shady slopes. A substantial danger of gliding avalanches exists. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

Snowpack

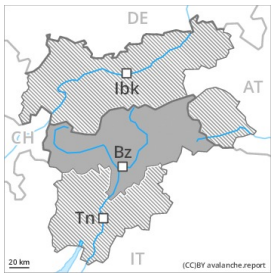
Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.3: rain

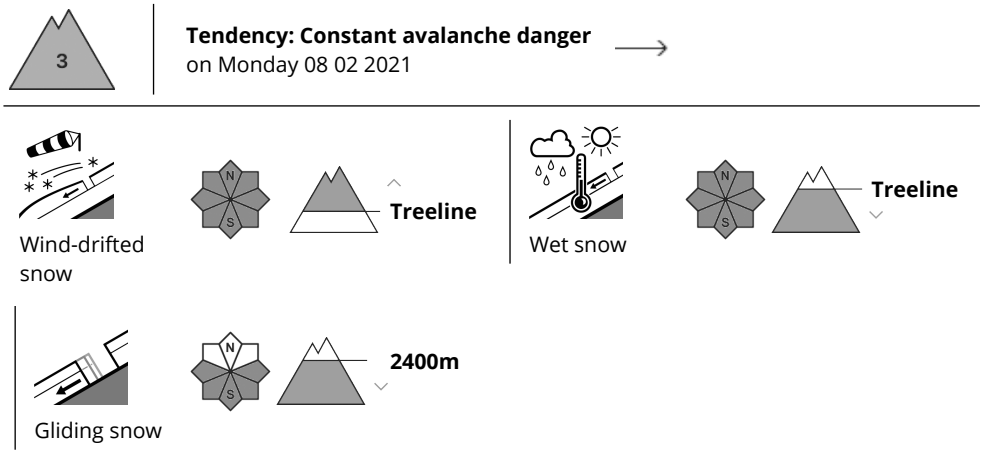
As a consequence of new snow and a strong southwesterly wind, large surface-area wind slabs will form, in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls above the tree line. 20 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall on Sunday above approximately 1500 m. Over a wide area new snow and wind slabs are lying on the smooth surface of an old snowpack. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack, especially above approximately 1900 m. The old snowpack is moist, in particular at low and intermediate altitudes, as well as on steep sunny slopes also at high altitude.

Tendency

Slight decrease in avalanche danger as the precipitation eases.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable





Significant increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of the precipitation.

High altitudes and the high Alpine regions: The fresh snow and in particular the sometimes deep wind slabs can be released easily, or, in isolated cases naturally in all aspects. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase as the day progresses. Avalanches can also penetrate deep layers and reach dangerously large size.
Low and intermediate altitudes: As the day progresses as a consequence of the rain there will be a significant increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches, especially on steep shady slopes. A substantial danger of gliding avalanches exists. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and larger. Extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger is required.

Snowpack

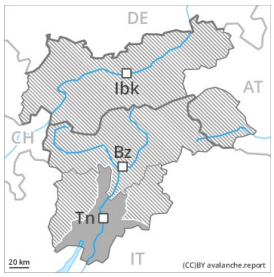
Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.3: rain

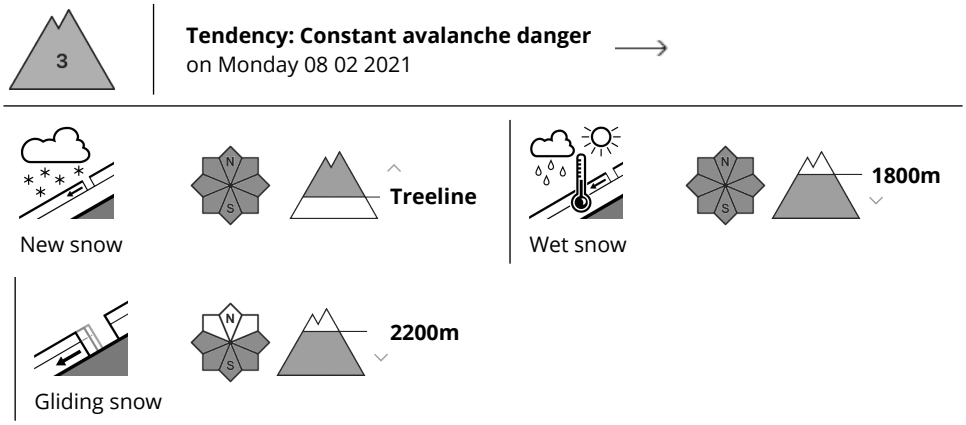
15 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall on Sunday above approximately 1800 m. As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes strong southerly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs will form on Sunday in particular in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The old snowpack is moist, in particular at low and intermediate altitudes, as well as on steep sunny slopes also at high altitude. Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack in all aspects, in particular above approximately 1900 m.

Tendency

Slight decrease in avalanche danger as the precipitation eases.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable





As a consequence of new snow and wind a considerable avalanche danger will prevail. They can be released, even by small loads in isolated cases.

Over a wide area 20 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1500 m. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase as the day progresses. The new snow and wind slabs of Sunday can be released by a single winter sport participant in all aspects in all altitude zones, especially on very steep slopes, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. Avalanches can also penetrate deep layers and reach dangerously large size.
Low and intermediate altitudes: As the day progresses as a consequence of the rain there will be a significant increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches, especially on steep shady slopes. A substantial danger of gliding avalanches exists. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

Snowpack

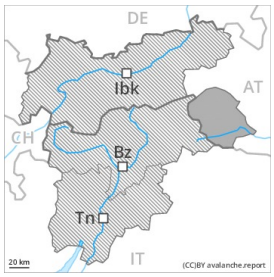
Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.3: rain

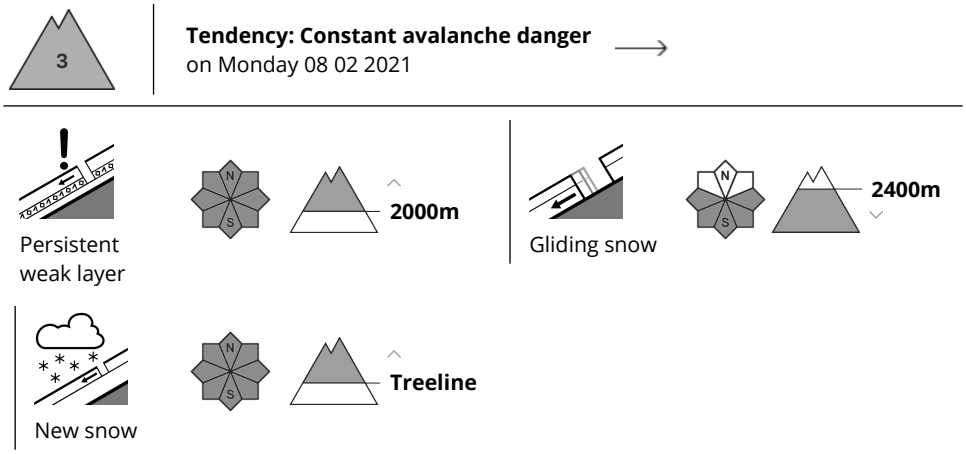
As a consequence of new snow and a strong southwesterly wind, large surface-area wind slabs will form, in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls above the tree line. 20 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall on Sunday above approximately 1500 m. Over a wide area new snow and wind slabs are lying on the smooth surface of an old snowpack. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack, especially above approximately 1900 m. The old snowpack is moist, in particular at low and intermediate altitudes, as well as on steep sunny slopes also at high altitude.

Tendency

Slight decrease in avalanche danger as the precipitation eases.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable





Natural avalanches are possible. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

The avalanche danger will increase during the day. As a consequence of new snow and wind more frequent dry and moist avalanches are to be expected. This applies on steep slopes. Avalanches can also penetrate deep layers and reach dangerously large size.
In addition a substantial danger of gliding avalanches exists. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.
Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released by individual winter sport participants. Caution is to be exercised in all aspects above approximately 2000 m, especially on very steep slopes, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.
In addition the fresh wind slabs in high Alpine regions are prone to triggering in some cases, especially adjacent to ridgelines on shady slopes.
Experience in the assessment of avalanche danger is required.

Snowpack

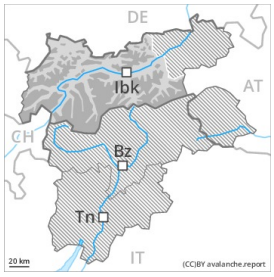
Danger patterns dp.2: gliding snow | dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

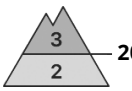
The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced. The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth and will already be soft in the early morning. This applies in all aspects at low and intermediate altitudes, as well as on very steep sunny slopes also at elevated altitudes.
Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack. This applies in particular above approximately 2000 m.
Towards its base, the snowpack is largely stable.
The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in high Alpine regions. This applies on shady slopes.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

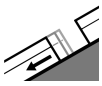
Danger Level 3 - Considerable





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 08 02 2021

Persistent weak layer



Gliding snow

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more frequent wet and gliding avalanches are to be expected. In some places avalanches can be released in the weakly bonded old snow and reach large size.

The avalanche danger will increase a little during the day. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more frequent moist and wet avalanches are to be expected. This applies on extremely steep sunny slopes. Avalanches can also penetrate deep layers and reach dangerously large size.
An appreciable danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies in particular in the west and in the northwest. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.
Dry avalanches can additionally be released in the weakly bonded old snow by a single winter sport participant. This applies above approximately 2000 m, especially in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. Between approximately 2000 and 2400 m the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is slightly greater. Avalanches can penetrate deep layers and reach dangerously large size. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Experience and restraint are required.
In particular in the vicinity of peaks sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed.

Snowpack

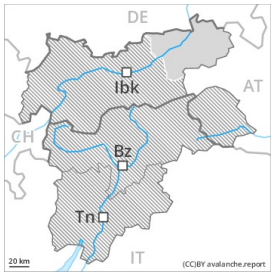
Danger patterns dp.2: gliding snow | dp.10: springtime scenario

The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack, especially at low and intermediate altitudes, as well as on very steep sunny slopes.
Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack, especially between approximately 2000 and 2400 m in all aspects. Released avalanches and stability tests confirm the existence of a weak snowack.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 08 02 2021

Persistent weak layer

Wet snow

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation small to medium-sized wet and gliding avalanches are possible.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation individual moist avalanches are possible as the day progresses, even medium-sized ones. Caution is to be exercised in particular on extremely steep sunny slopes.
Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in some places by individual winter sport participants in particular above approximately 2000 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.7: snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding | dp.10: springtime scenario

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack. This applies in particular above approximately 2000 m. The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to significant moistening of the snowpack. The snowpack will be moist at intermediate altitudes. The snowpack will be wet all the way through at low altitude.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.