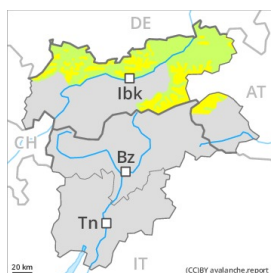




Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 21 04 2021



Persistent weak layer



Wind-drifted snow



Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can still be released in some places.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack in all aspects, in particular above approximately 2200 m. Avalanches can in isolated cases be released by small loads and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep east to south to west facing slopes, in isolated cases also on steep, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes. Isolated whumping sounds can indicate the danger.

Fresh and older wind slabs can only be released in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in northwest to north to northeast facing aspects above approximately 2200 m, also adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.4: cold following warm / warm following cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

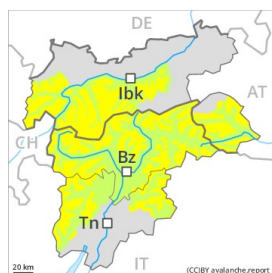
Especially steep sunny slopes above approximately 2200 m: Towards its surface, the snowpack is unfavourably layered and its surface consists of loosely bonded snow lying on a crust. The snowpack will be prone to triggering in some places, in particular on wind-loaded slopes.

The fresh snow of last week as well as the wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be barely evident over a wide area. Some snow will fall in some localities. In particular in the Northern Zillertal Alps, in the Kitzbühel Alps and in the Eastern Tuxer Alps 10 to 15 cm of snow will fall above approximately 1300 m.

Tendency

Slight increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. This also applies at high altitude.

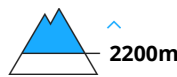
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
 on Wednesday 21 04 2021 →



Persistent
 weak layer



Wind-drifted
 snow



Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can still be released in some places.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack in all aspects, in particular above approximately 2200 m. Avalanches can in isolated cases be released by small loads and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep east to south to west facing slopes, in isolated cases also on steep, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes. Isolated whumpung sounds can indicate the danger.

Fresh and older wind slabs can only be released in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in northwest to north to northeast facing aspects above approximately 2200 m, also adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation moist loose snow avalanches are possible. This applies in particular on rocky sunny slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.4: cold following warm / warm following cold

Especially steep sunny slopes above approximately 2200 m: Towards its surface, the snowpack is unfavourably layered and its surface consists of loosely bonded snow lying on a crust. The snowpack will be prone to triggering in some places, in particular on wind-loaded slopes.

The fresh snow of last week as well as the wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be quite good at times.

Tendency

Slight increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. This also applies at high altitude.