

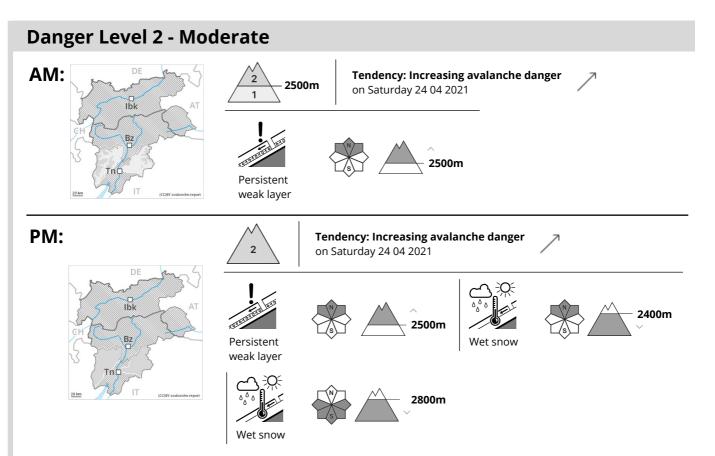
ΡM











## Weakly bonded old snow especially on extreme shady slopes. Wet snow slides and avalanches require caution.

Soft weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack, in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2500 m. Avalanches can in very isolated cases be released by small loads and reach medium size.

The early morning will see quite favourable conditions generally, but the danger of wet avalanches will increase later. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation wet avalanches are possible as the day progresses, in particular on rocky sunny slopes below approximately 2800 m.

#### Snowpack

Danger patterns

(dp.10: springtime scenario)

Towards its surface, the snowpack is unfavourably layered, especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2500 m.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise from early morning to rapid moistening of the snowpack especially on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2800 m. At low altitude only a little snow is lying.

### Tendency

Gradual increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and

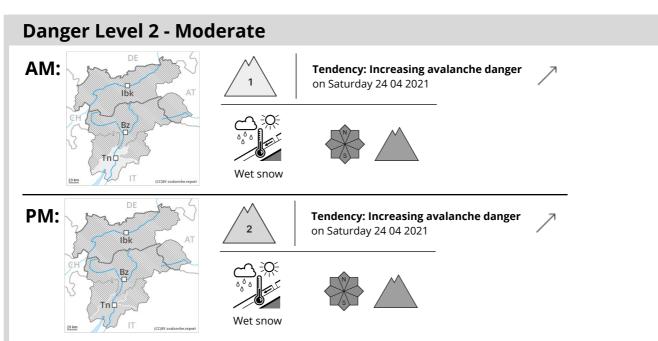




solar radiation, also in case of releases originating from shady starting zones.







# As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation wet snow slides and avalanches are possible.

Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. On very steep sunny slopes more frequent moist and wet avalanches are to be expected from the late morning, even medium-sized ones. In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists. Older wind slabs are mostly easy to recognise and to be assessed with care and prudence. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls in all aspects.

### Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

Towards its surface, the snowpack is moist and its surface consists of loosely bonded snow lying on a crust. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise from early morning to rapid moistening of the snowpack especially on steep sunny slopes. At low altitude only a little snow is lying.

### Tendency

Gradual increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

