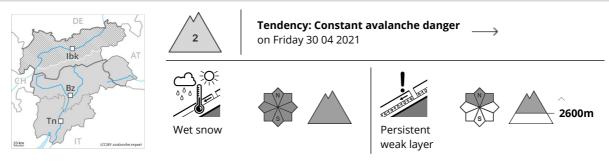






## **Danger Level 2 - Moderate**



## In some localities increase in danger of wet avalanches as a consequence of the rain.

The weather conditions will give rise to rapid softening of the snowpack. Already in the late morning small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized wet avalanches are possible. As the day progresses as the penetration by moisture increases there will be an increase in the danger of wet avalanches. This applies on very steep sunny slopes below approximately 3000 m, as well as on very steep shady slopes below approximately 2600 m. Wet avalanches can in some places be released in near-surface layers by a single winter sport participant.

Individual avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found on extremely steep shady slopes, in particular adjacent to ridgelines in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Avalanches can be released, mostly by large loads. Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised as well in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

## Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.3: rain

dp.10: springtime scenario

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted over a wide area. Here the snowpack will freeze with a strong crust only at high altitudes. In its middle, the snowpack is wet and its surface has a melt-freeze crust. The surface of the snowpack will soften quickly. In some regions rain to 2200 m. The rain will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack.

Large-grained weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on shady slopes, especially above approximately 2600 m in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow.

At low altitude only a little snow is lying, especially on sunny slopes.

## Tendency

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced. The danger of wet avalanches will persist.

