# Avalanche.report Saturday 08.05.2021

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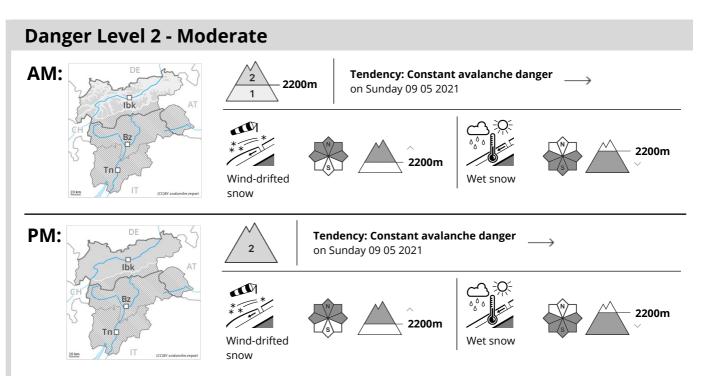
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# High Alpine regions: Fresh wind slabs require caution. The danger of wet and gliding avalanches will increase during the day.

As a consequence of new snow and a strong to storm force wind from westerly directions, sometimes easily released wind slabs formed in high Alpine regions. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes. Caution is to be exercised adjacent to ridgelines, and in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. Backcountry touring calls for meticulous route selection.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be a gradual increase in the danger of wet and gliding avalanches, in particular in the regions with a lot of snow. Wet avalanches can be triggered in deep layers and reach medium size in isolated cases. This applies in particular on steep shady slopes. Additionally in some places wet avalanches can also be triggered in near-surface layers. This applies in all aspects below approximately 2200 m.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind ) (dp.10: springtime scenario

In some regions 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen above approximately 1200 m.

The old snowpack is wet, in particular below approximately 2600 m.

The moist fresh snow and the wind slabs formed by the strong to storm force westerly wind are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on very steep shady slopes. This applies especially above approximately 2600 m, and in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow.

At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions there is still a very large amount of snow. At low and intermediate altitudes only a little snow is lying, especially on sunny slopes.



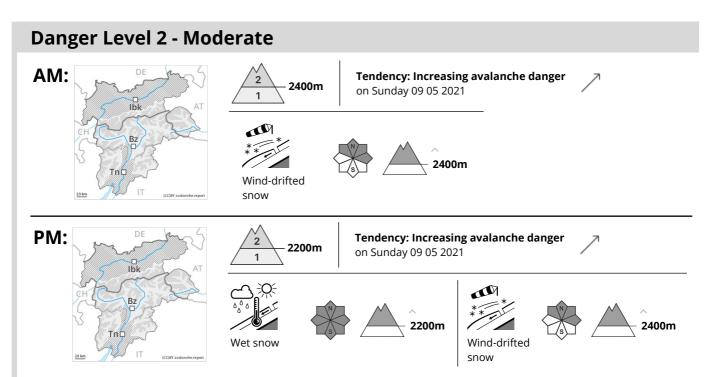


## Tendency

Fresh wind slabs at high altitude. Rapid increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.







## Fresh wind slabs require caution. Wet avalanches as the day progresses.

The fresh and older wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in steep terrain. They are easy for the trained eye to recognise but in some cases prone to triggering. Caution is to be exercised on nearridge shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

During the day: As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation wet snow slides and avalanches are to be expected. These can release the saturated snowpack and reach quite a large size in particular on steep shady slopes. Exposed parts of transportation routes can be endangered occasionally. Wet avalanches can additionally in some places be released by people. Backcountry tours should be concluded timely.

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information that has been collected in the field, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

### Snowpack

#### **Danger patterns**

(dp.10: springtime scenario )

( dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. The covering of new snow is moist and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is barely capable of bearing a load. Wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack. This applies on sunny slopes below approximately 3000 m, as well as on shady slopes below approximately 2500 m. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack.

At low and intermediate altitudes only a little snow is lying, especially on sunny slopes. At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions a lot of snow is lying for the time of year.





## Tendency

Significant warming to the high Alpine regions. Wet avalanches as the day progresses, in particular on shady slopes. Wind slabs require caution.

