| $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lo | moderate | considerable | high | ver high |

# Treeline 

Ne sno

|  | 2600m <br> 2200m |
| :--- | :--- |
| Persistent |  |
| ea laer |  |

## 2400m

liding sno

## As a consequence of snofall and the strong to storm force ind, a sometimes critical avalanche situation ill develop.

The fresh sno as ell as the ind slabs that are being formed $b$ the strong to storm force northesterl ind can be released $b$ a single inter sport participant in all aspects above the tree line. As the precipitation becomes more intense individual natural avalanches are possible, even medium-sized ones.

Avalanches can in some places be released in deeper laers, even $b$ a single inter sport participant. This applies on steep est, north and east facing slopes beteen approximatel 2200 and 2600 m . Avalanches can in some cases reach dangerousl large size.

As a consequence of the ne sno there ill be an additional increase in the danger of gliding avalanches, in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation especiall on steep grass slopes.

## Snopac

anger patterns dp.6: cold, loose sno and ind dp.2: gliding sno
Northern etz and Stubai Alps, arendel Mountains, Tuxer Alps, illertal Alps, ilder aiser Mountainsaidring Alps as ell as enediger ange: 30 to 0 cm of sno, and even more in some localities, ill fall. $n$ the other regions 1 to 30 cm of sno ill fall. The ind ill be strong to storm force over a ide area.

As a consequence of ne sno and northesterl ind, ind slabs ill form in all aspects. The fresh ind slabs are bonding poorl ith the old snopac in particular on ind-protected shad slopes. The are prone to triggering.
n its middle, the snopac is faceted and ea, especiall on shad slopes beteen approximatel 2200

