Wednesday 22.03.2023

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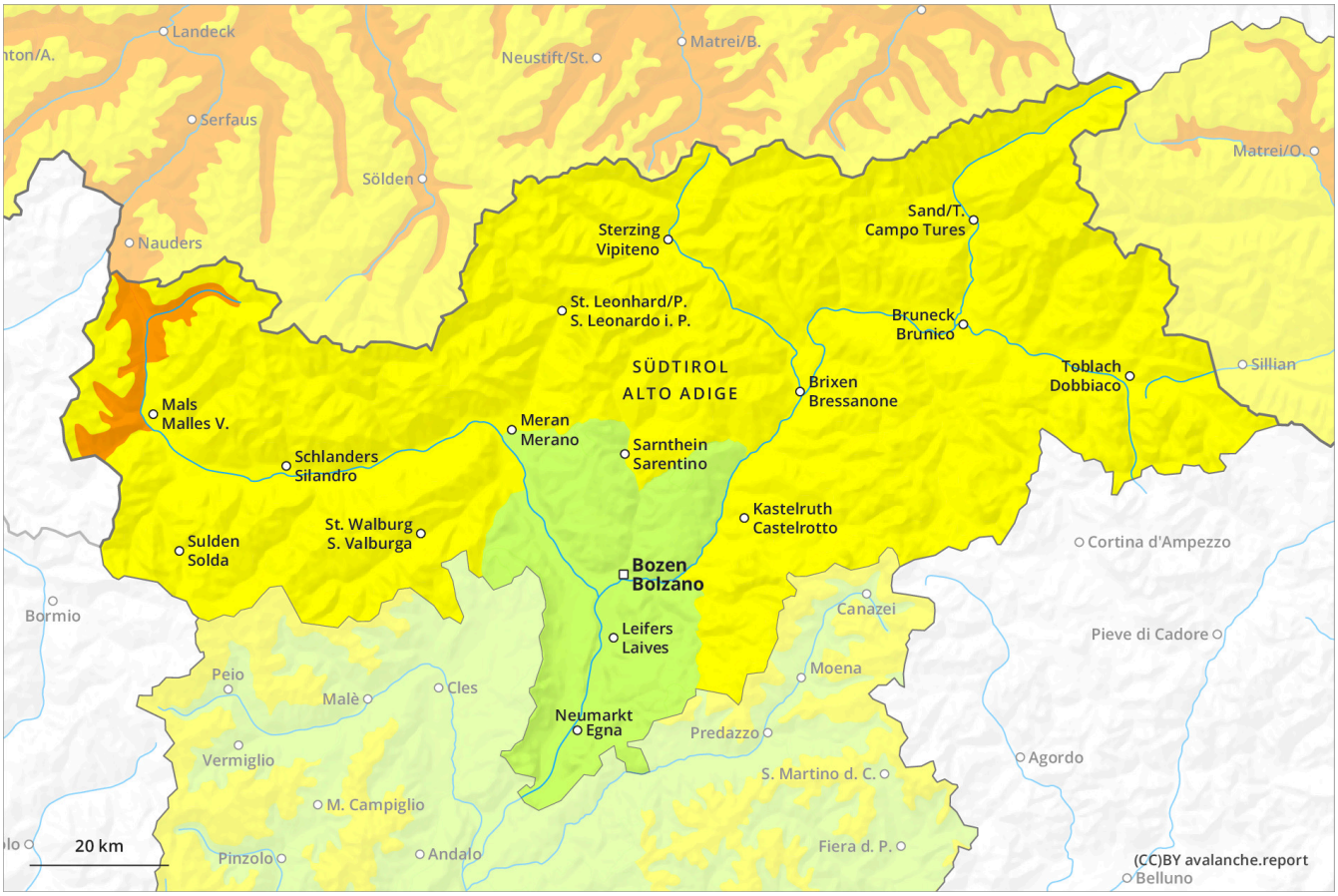
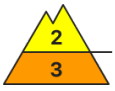
Avalanche.report



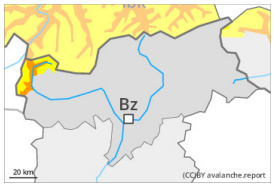
1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



2600m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 23 03 2023



Wet snow

Snowpack stability: very poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: large

Persistent
weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wet avalanches are possible from the morning. Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence.

From late morning, individual, then as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more, and in some cases even large, wet avalanches are to be expected. This applies in particular on steep east, south and west facing slopes below approximately 2600 m, as well as on steep shady slopes below approximately 2400 m. In some places avalanches can release the wet snowpack and reach quite a large size. This applies especially on steep east facing slopes.
Backcountry tours, off-piste skiing and ascents to alpine cabins should be concluded timely.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in very isolated cases by winter sport participants, especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on very steep east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. The avalanches can be released in the weakly bonded old snow and reach medium size. Caution is to be exercised on extremely steep northeast and east facing slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.10: springtime scenario | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

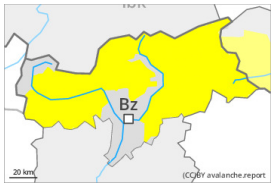
Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack, especially on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on east and west facing slopes above approximately 2400 m.

The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced over a wide area. The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth and will soften quickly. Steep sunny slopes, below approximately 2600 m: The snowpack is wet all the way through.
Steep shady slopes, below approximately 2400 m: The snowpack will become increasingly moist.

Tendency

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 23 03 2023

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: very poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Persistent weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Moist slab avalanches and wet snow slides are the main danger. Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence.

In the early morning the natural activity of small and medium moist and wet avalanches will gradually increase, in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m, as well as on very steep shady slopes below approximately 2200 m.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in very isolated cases by winter sport participants, especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on very steep east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. The avalanches can be released in the weakly bonded old snow and reach medium size.
Experience in the assessment of avalanche danger is required.

Snowpack

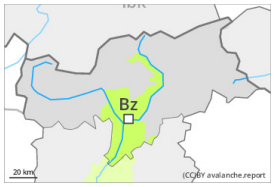
Danger patterns dp.10: springtime scenario | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. These weather conditions will bring about a gradual weakening of the snowpack.
Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack, especially on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on east and west facing slopes above approximately 2400 m.
The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to gradual moistening of the snowpack, especially on steep sunny slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions, as well as on west, north and east facing slopes at intermediate and high altitudes.

Tendency

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 23 03 2023

Moist and wet snow slides are the main danger.

In the early morning the natural activity of small and medium moist and wet avalanches will gradually increase, in particular on sunny slopes at elevated altitudes, as well as on very steep shady slopes below approximately 2200 m.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in very isolated cases by winter sport participants.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.10: springtime scenario | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. These weather conditions will bring about a gradual weakening of the snowpack.
Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack.
The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to gradual moistening of the snowpack, especially on steep sunny slopes at high altitude, as well as on west, north and east facing slopes at intermediate and high altitudes.

Tendency

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger.