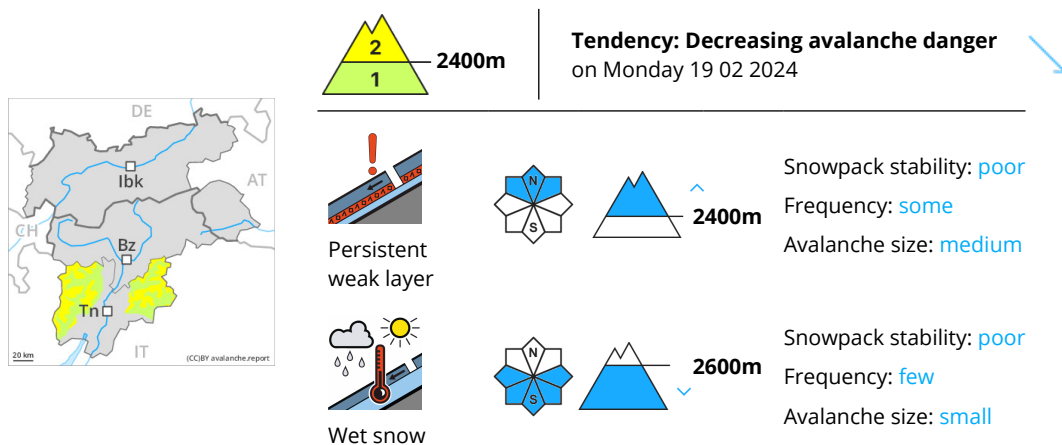


## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases in particular on steep shady slopes. As the day progresses more small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist snow slides and avalanches are possible.

Individual weak layers exist in the snowpack. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Avalanches can penetrate even deep layers and reach medium size in isolated cases.

As a consequence of warming during the day individual moist small and medium sized avalanches are possible below approximately 2600 m. This applies especially on west, south and southeast facing slopes. Mostly avalanches are small.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns** dp.10: springtime scenario

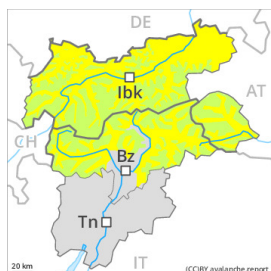
As a consequence of falling temperatures and low relative humidity a crust formed on the surface during the night. In its middle, the snowpack is weak in some cases and its surface has a crust that is not capable of bearing a load. Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases.

Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to softening of the snowpack in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m.

### Tendency

Slight decrease in avalanche danger as the temperature drops.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Monday 19 02 2024



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

### Wet and gliding avalanches are the main danger.

As the penetration by moisture increases individual wet and gliding avalanches are possible. This applies especially in case of releases originating from extremely steep, sunny starting zones below approximately 2400 m that still retain some snow. In steep gullies in particular the wet avalanches can in very isolated cases reach areas without any snow cover.

Wind slabs can be released in isolated cases in particular on extremely steep shady slopes. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Mostly avalanches are small. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls. In very isolated cases dry avalanches can also be released in the old snowpack. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in little used terrain above approximately 2400 m, especially on very steep shady slopes.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

dp.10: springtime scenario

Some rain has fallen in particular in the north. The high humidity gave rise on Saturday to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area below approximately 2400 m. A partly overcast night. The surface of the snowpack will only just freeze and will soften quickly, especially on very steep sunny slopes below approximately 2400 m. These weather conditions will give rise to increasing softening of the snowpack.

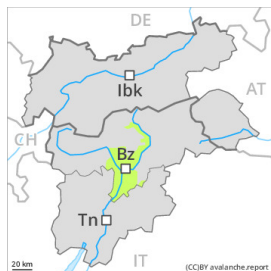
The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations at high altitude. Above approximately 2400 m: In near-surface layers, there are multiple melt-freeze crusts sandwiches with faceted layers in between. These layers can still be occasionally triggered, although the thickness of the slab is usually thin. Towards its base, the snowpack is stable.

At low and intermediate altitudes only a little snow is lying.

### Tendency

As a consequence of a moderate to strong northwesterly wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs will form. Some snow will fall in particular in the northwest.

## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Monday 19 02 2024

Currently there are favourable conditions generally.

Wind slabs can be released in isolated cases in particular on extremely steep shady slopes. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, in particular at high altitude. Mostly avalanches are small. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Individual wet loose snow slides are possible below approximately 2400 m.

### Snowpack

In near-surface layers, there are multiple melt-freeze crusts sandwiches with faceted layers in between. These layers can still be occasionally triggered, although the thickness of the slab is usually thin. Towards its base, the snowpack is stable.

At low and intermediate altitudes only a little snow is lying.

### Tendency

As a consequence of a moderate to strong northwesterly wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs will form.

## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Monday 19 02 2024



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

As the day progresses small moist snow slides and avalanches are possible.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation individual small moist snow slides and avalanches are possible. This applies in particular on steep sunny slopes. Mostly avalanches are only small.

### Snowpack

The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to increasing softening of the snowpack over a wide area. Wind slabs are now only very rarely prone to triggering.

At low and intermediate altitudes a little snow is lying.

### Tendency

Slight decrease in avalanche danger as the temperature drops.