



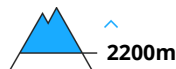
## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Thursday 14 03 2024

Persistent  
weak layerSnowpack stability: **poor**Frequency: **some**Avalanche size: **large**

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: **poor**Frequency: **some**Avalanche size: **medium**

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution. The sometimes strong wind will transport the snow.

Avalanches can be triggered in the old snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found also on steep southeast, south and southwest facing slopes above approximately 2600 m. Released avalanches and reports filed by observers confirm the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack. Places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially unfavourable. Such avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are difficult to recognise.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Avalanches can reach medium size.

From origins in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place more gliding avalanches are possible, even large ones in isolated cases. This applies in particular below approximately 2600 m. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

In some regions up to 15 cm of snow fell on Tuesday. 5 to 15 cm of snow will fall on Wednesday. The wind will be moderate to strong over a wide area. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes above approximately 2200 m.

Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the old snowpack in particular on west, north and east facing slopes. This applies above approximately 2400 m. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar



in some places in particular on shady slopes.

As a consequence of rising temperatures and solar radiation a crust formed on the surface, in particular on steep sunny slopes in all altitude zones.

## Tendency

The fresh and older wind slabs remain prone to triggering in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes. More gliding avalanches are possible, in particular medium-sized ones.

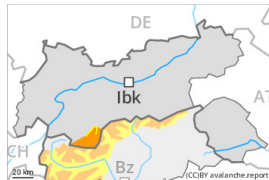


## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Thursday 14 03 2024



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution. The sometimes strong wind will transport the snow.

Avalanches can be triggered in the old snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found also on steep southeast, south and southwest facing slopes above approximately 2600 m. Released avalanches and reports filed by observers confirm the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack. Places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially unfavourable. Such avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are difficult to recognise.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Avalanches can reach medium size.

From origins in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place more gliding avalanches are possible, even large ones in isolated cases. This applies in particular below approximately 2600 m. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

In particular on the Main Alpine Ridge and to the north 5 to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The wind will be moderate to strong over a wide area. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes above approximately 2200 m.

Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the old snowpack in particular on west, north and east facing slopes. This applies above approximately 2400 m. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar



in some places in particular on shady slopes.

As a consequence of rising temperatures and solar radiation a crust formed on the surface, in particular on steep sunny slopes in all altitude zones.

## Tendency

The fresh and older wind slabs remain prone to triggering in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated critically. More gliding avalanches are possible, in particular medium-sized ones.

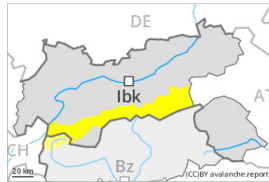


## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Thursday 14 03 2024



Wind slab

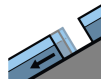


2200m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Gliding snow



2600m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

The sometimes strong wind will transport the snow. Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally. Avalanches can reach medium size. The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Avalanches can in very isolated cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach quite a large size. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. Places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially unfavourable.

From origins in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place more gliding avalanches are possible, even large ones in isolated cases. This applies in particular below approximately 2600 m. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

In particular on the Main Alpine Ridge and to the north 5 to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The wind will be moderate to strong over a wide area. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes above approximately 2200 m.

Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the old snowpack in particular on west, north and east facing slopes. This applies above approximately 2400 m. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar in some places in particular on shady slopes.

As a consequence of rising temperatures and solar radiation a crust formed on the surface, in particular on steep sunny slopes in all altitude zones.



## Tendency

The fresh and older wind slabs remain prone to triggering in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes. More gliding avalanches are possible, in particular medium-sized ones.

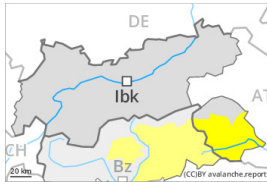


## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Thursday 14 03 2024



Wind slab

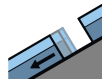


2200m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Gliding snow



2600m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

The sometimes strong wind will transport the snow. Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally. Avalanches can reach medium size. The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Avalanches can in very isolated cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach quite a large size. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. Places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially unfavourable.

From origins in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place more gliding avalanches are possible, even large ones in isolated cases. This applies in particular below approximately 2600 m. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

The wind will be moderate to strong over a wide area. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes above approximately 2200 m.

Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the old snowpack in particular on west, north and east facing slopes. This applies above approximately 2400 m. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar in some places in particular on shady slopes.

As a consequence of rising temperatures and solar radiation a crust formed on the surface, in particular on steep sunny slopes in all altitude zones.





## Tendency

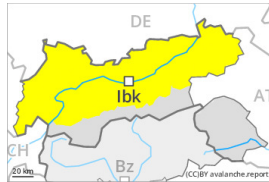
The fresh and older wind slabs remain prone to triggering in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes. More gliding avalanches are possible, in particular medium-sized ones.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 14 03 2024



Wind slab

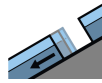


2200m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Gliding snow



2600m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **large**

### Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant especially on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and larger. The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are covered with new snow in some cases and therefore difficult to recognise. Avalanches can reach medium size.

From origins in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place more gliding avalanches are possible at any time, even large ones in isolated cases. This applies in particular below approximately 2600 m. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

In some regions up to 10 cm of snow fell on Tuesday. Over a wide area 10 to 20 cm of snow will fall on Wednesday. Lechtal Alps, Silvretta, Tuxer Alps as well as Kitzbühel Alps: In some localities up to 30 cm of snow will fall.

The wind will be moderate to strong over a wide area. The fresh and older wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers above approximately 2200 m. This applies in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, as well as on near-ridge shady slopes. Hardly any weak layers exist in the top section of the old snowpack.

## Tendency

The wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering.