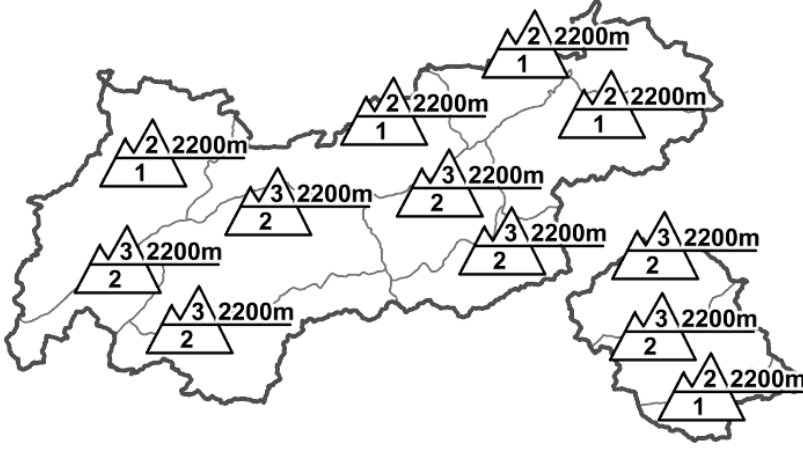
















Regional Avalanche Danger Levels in alpine areas from 14.01.2015 07:30 All-Day	WHAT? problem	WHERE? danger spots		
	 persistent weak layer	 2200m  south of the Inn		
	 drifting snow	 2800m  high alpine regions		
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> General Level Tirol  </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> Tendency tomorrow  constant </td> </tr> </table>		General Level Tirol 	Tendency tomorrow  constant
General Level Tirol 	Tendency tomorrow  constant			

DANGER PATTERNS (DP): [dp.1 - deep persistent weak layer](#) [dp.7 - snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding](#) [dp.6 - loose snow and wind](#)

Avalanches can trigger in transition areas from shallow to deep snow

AVALANCHE DANGER

Avalanche danger has diminished somewhat, but along the Main Alpine Ridge and in the northern Ötztal, Stubai and Tux Alps and in central East Tirol above approximately 2200m the danger level is still considerable. Below that altitude the danger level is moderate. Lower down from 2000m, the danger level is low. In northern regions above approximately 2200m the danger level is moderate in general, below that altitude it is low. Avalanche prone locations are found in all aspects in the regions with considerable danger. The major hazard lurks inside the old snowpack, particularly in transition areas from shallow to deep snow: there, the snowpack can release even by minimum additional loading. In the Silvretta and southern Ötztal and Stubai Alps, such avalanches can reach medium size. On shady slopes, the snowpack is most trigger sensitive between about 2200 and 2600; on sunny slopes, primarily above approximately 2400m. Recently formed snowdrift accumulations are likely to release only above approximately 2800m at the transition point to the loosely packed new fallen snow beneath them.

SNOW LAYERING

Storm winds, snowfall and fluctuating temperatures have left their marks on the snow cover. On the surface are frequently alternating ice crusts up to approximately 2600m, together with hardened wind crusts. This has stabilised the snowpack somewhat, although the generally unfavourable structure of the snowpack remains unchanged. It still contains deeply embedded hardened crusts, interspersed with loose, faceted crystals.

ALPINE WEATHER FORECAST (ZAMG-WEATHER SERVICE INNSBRUCK)

Mountain weather today: storm-strength westerly winds will visit the ridgelines on the northern flank of the Alps more than anywhere else. The sun will remain in the background. This afternoon, snow showers will set in, which will be massively transported by the wind. The mountain ranges south of the Inn Valley will also remain windy, as will the Main Alpine Ridge, where snow showers are anticipated this afternoon, interspersed with sunny patches. Most sunshine and least wind can be expected on the southern flank of the Alps where a few snow showers could appear after sundown. Temperature at 2000m: -1 degree; at 3000m, -10 degrees. Stormy westerly winds in the Northern Alps; at moderate to strong towards the south.

SHORT TERM DEVELOPMENT

No significant changes initially.

Patrick Nairz

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe