
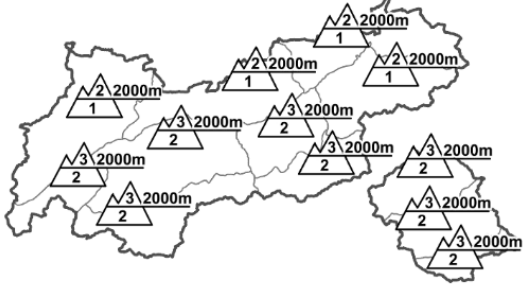
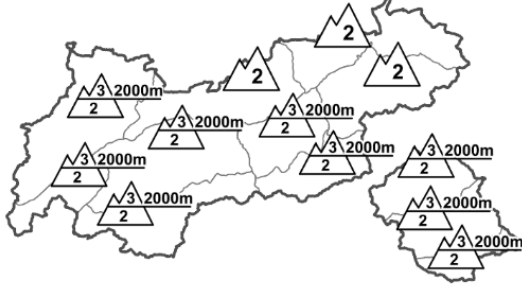











Regional Avalanche Danger Levels in alpine areas from 17.01.2015 07:30 MORNING		Regional Avalanche Danger Levels in alpine areas from 17.01.2015 07:30 AFTERNOON		Tendency tomorrow  constant
				
WHAT? - problem  persistent weak layer	WHERE? - danger spots  2200m  especially south of	WHAT? - problem  drifting snow	WHERE? - danger spots  2000m  freshly formed zones	General Level Tirol 

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

Danger often considerable above 2000m. Hazards rising in south.

AVALANCHE DANGER

Above approximately 2000m the danger level is frequently considerable; below that altitude, moderate; in far northern regions (Ausserfern, Northern Alps, Kitzbühel Alps) the danger level above the treeline is moderate; below the treeline, low. The fresh fallen snow will increase the danger somewhat, most of all in the regions along the Main Alpine Ridge where snowfall was heaviest and in southern East Tirol. Wherever there was about 50cm of new fallen snow, naturally triggered avalanches can be expected, particularly on E-S-W facing slopes above approximately 2400m, and on shady slopes between 2200 and 2600m, since the old snowpack is so poorly structured at those altitudes and can collapse. This applies especially to the regions south of the Arlberg, the Northern Alps and the Kitzbühel Alps. Backcountry ski tourers can trigger a slab avalanche in the old snowpack most easily in the transition areas from shallow to deep snow. Elsewhere, beware fresh snowdrift in all aspects, particularly in shady zones adjacent to ridgelines.

SNOW LAYERING

The snowpack has been massively affected by wind in recent days. This brings a certain benefit, since fresh fallen snow is usually quite well bonded to the old snowpack. However, the fresh snowdrift inside the masses of new fallen snow can be triggered, particularly at transition points from loosely packed new fallen and newly drifted snow. With ascending altitude the tendency to release increases. In addition, the old snowpack itself can trigger. It frequently consists of a mixture of crusts and faceted, loose crystals. This is the case in all aspects.

ALPINE WEATHER FORECAST (ZAMG-WEATHER SERVICE INNSBRUCK)

Mountain weather today: The peaks north and south of the Main Alpine Ridge are veiled in cloud and fog, snowfall is spreading quickly over widespread areas. By tomorrow morning, 10-30 cm of new fallen snow is anticipated. The initially storm-strength winds will slacken off. Temperatures will recede. Temperature at 2000m: -6 degrees; at 3000m: -11 degrees. Southwesterly winds will taper off, later on be blowing at moderate to brisk velocity from the west.

SHORT TERM DEVELOPMENT

unchanged scenario

Patrick Nairz

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe