

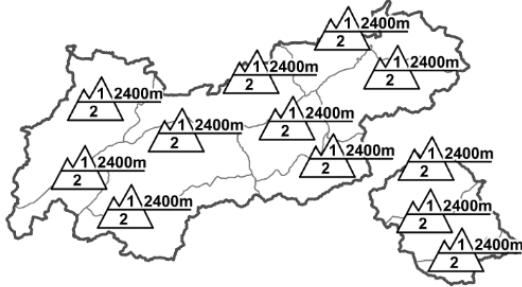

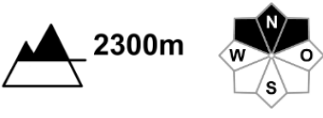







Regional Avalanche Danger Levels in alpine areas from 24.03.2015 07:30 MORNING		Regional Avalanche Danger Levels in alpine areas from 24.03.2015 07:30 AFTERNOON		Tendency tomorrow  constant
				
WHAT? - problem  persistent weak layer	WHERE? - danger spots  2300m isolated	WHAT? - problem  wet snow	WHERE? - danger spots  2400m this afternoon	General Level Tyrol  2

DANGER PATTERNS (DP): [dp.10 - springtime szenario](#) [dp.1 - deep persistent weak layer](#)

Classic springtime scenario - good morning conditions, danger rises

AVALANCHE DANGER

A classic springtime scenario prevails. Avalanche danger in the morning hours is low in general; as the snowpack moistens the danger level up to approximately 2400 m increases to moderate over the course of the day. On sunny, very steep slopes the likelihood of a skier triggering a slab avalanche then increases. Naturally triggered slab avalanches are unlikely, mostly possible where residual cloud clings to the mountain flanks, and diffuse light conditions increase the wetness of the snowpack. On steep, grassy slopes in those regions where snowfall has been heaviest, isolated gliding avalanches can be expected. In East Tirol solar radiation and daytime loss of snowpack firmness are reduced due to dense cloud cover. The peril of dry slab avalanches is low in general. Isolated avalanche prone locations are found on very steep, shady lopes at altitudes of around 2300m in inneralpine regions, where isolated older snowdrift masses can release by large additional loading, particularly in zones where the snow is shallow.

SNOW LAYERING

The snow cover's outgoing longwave radiation during the night was sufficient, the surface settled and consolidated. In the early morning hours at low and intermediate altitudes, on sun-drenched slopes up to at least 2500m, a melt-freeze crust capable of bearing loads formed. Beneath this crust the snowpack is generally moist, at low altitudes wet. A bed surface for potential slab avalanches consisting of layers of faceted snow crystals threatens beneath embedded crusts. Meltwater seeping down into the snowpack causes these layers (which daytime warming had bonded together) to lose their firmness. On shady slopes, isolated nests of depth hoar are buried inside the snowpack from which fractures could propagate in steep terrain.

ALPINE WEATHER FORECAST (ZAMG-WEATHER SERVICE INNSBRUCK)

Mountain weather today: Quite sunny conditions are anticipated in the mountains of North Tirol apart from the Main Alpine Ridge. A bit of high altitude cloud will generally be above summit level. On and south of the Main Alpine Ridge, barrier clouds will remain lodged against the flanks, a few snowflakes are possible. Between Patscherkofel and Glungezer, strong southerly winds; elsewhere winds will be only moderate. Zero-degree level at about 2200m. Temperature at 2000m, +1 degree; at 3000m, -7 degrees. Light to moderate S/SW winds, strong in classic foehn lanes.

SHORT TERM DEVELOPMENT

Despite precipitation, generally favourable backcountry conditions will persist.

Patrick Nairz

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe