

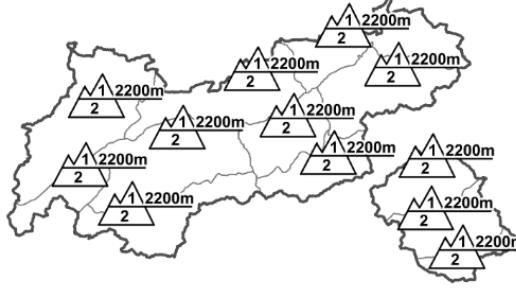











<b>Regional Avalanche Danger Levels</b> in alpine areas from 25.03.2015 07:30 <span style="color: red;">MORNING</span>		<b>Regional Avalanche Danger Levels</b> in alpine areas from 25.03.2015 07:30 <span style="color: red;">AFTERNOON</span>		<b>Tendency tomorrow</b>  constant
				
<b>WHAT? - problem</b>  persistent weak layer	<b>WHERE? - danger spots</b>  2300m  isolated	<b>WHAT? - problem</b>  wet snow	<b>WHERE? - danger spots</b>  2200m  daytime cycle	<b>General Level Tirol</b> 

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

## Predominantly favourable conditions - slight daytime danger cycle up to intermediate altitude

### AVALANCHE DANGER

Favourable conditions continue to prevail for the most part. The danger level during the morning is low widespread, then rises continually during the following hours as the snowpack moistens below about 2200m. Weather reports forecast diffuse light conditions, thus the snowpack will moisten to a greater degree in northern regions than in cloudy East Tirol. But in East Tirol the higher air temperatures will soon make the snow cover thoroughly wet up to intermediate altitudes as well. The major peril stems from the increasing wetness of the snowpack. Avalanches are most likely as of midday in very steep E/S/W facing terrain, especially in E/W terrain below about 2200m by large additional loading. In addition, in regions where snowfall has been heaviest, steep grass-covered slopes may be struck by isolated gliding avalanches. Avalanche prone locations for slab avalanches are rare, most likely in extremely steep, shady terrain at about 2300m in inneralpine regions. At high altitudes this is likely only in isolated cases where the snow is shallow and deeply embedded nests of depth hoar lurk.

### SNOW LAYERING

The snow cover had adequate outgoing longwave radiation during the night, despite cloud cover, thereby forming a melt-freeze crust which is usually capable of bearing loads. Weather data show that the snowpack surface temperature is noticeably higher than in recent days, thus we can expect the snowpack to become thoroughly wet up to about 2200m despite the clouds which are moving in. Bed surfaces for slab avalanches are found on sunny slopes beneath old wind crusts and melt-freeze crusts: namely, the faceted snow crystals which are quite wet, most frequently evident on W/E slopes. On shady slopes recent stability tests have revealed favourable results.

### ALPINE WEATHER FORECAST (ZAMG-WEATHER SERVICE INNSBRUCK)

Mountain weather today: between Arlberg and Wilder Kaiser the summits are generally hidden in cloud, sunshine is sporadic at best, but it will remain dry. On the Main Alpine Ridge and southwards therefrom, the mountains are generally hidden in cloud, snow showers can be expected this afternoon. Temperature at 2000m, +2 degrees; at 3000m, -5 degrees. Moderate S/SE winds, stronger in the Tux Alps.

### SHORT TERM DEVELOPMENT

Fresh snowdrift accumulations deposited atop surface hoar at high altitudes can be triggered.

Patrick Nairz

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe