
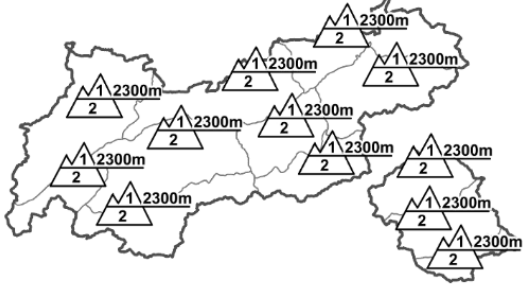
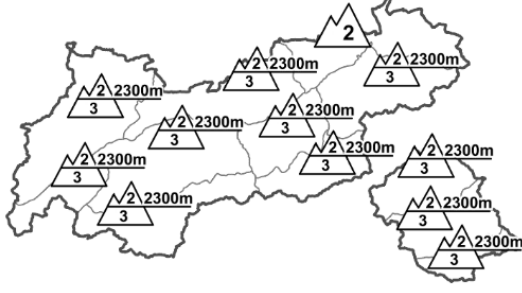

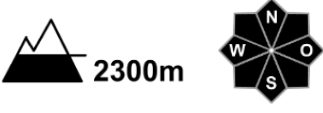

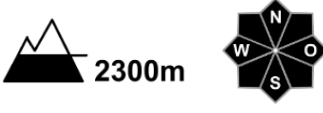





| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Regional Avalanche Danger Levels in alpine areas from 28.03.2015 07:30 MORNING | | Regional Avalanche Danger Levels in alpine areas from 28.03.2015 07:30 AFTERNOON | | Tendency tomorrow  constant |
|  | |  | | |
| WHAT? - problem  persistent weak layer | WHERE? - danger spots  2300m also shady slopes | WHAT? - problem  wet snow | WHERE? - danger spots  2300m gradually increasing | General Level Tyrol  |

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

Beware daytime rise in danger, loose-snow avalanches

AVALANCHE DANGER

Avalanche danger is subject to a daytime cycle. During the morning, danger is moderate below about 2300m, generally low above 2300m. As solar radiation accumulates the snowpack (despite cool temperatures and dry air) becomes moist at least on the surface on sunny slopes and in all aspects up to intermediate altitudes. Avalanche danger then increases, possibly to level "considerable" up to 2300m; to "moderate" above 2300m. Slab avalanches can then be triggered by skiers, particularly on very steep shady slopes below about 2200 m and on very steep west and east facing slopes below 2300m as soon as the snowpack reaches a certain degree of wetness. In addition, loose-snow avalanches threaten in extremely steep terrain. Particularly this afternoon, the entire snowpack could then be swept along in case of a fracture; this needs to be taken into consideration when planning a backcountry tour. In high alpine regions (above 3000m) small, freshly formed snowdrifts near ridgelines require special caution.

SNOW LAYERING

A noticeable drop in temperatures is stabilising the thoroughly wet snowpack up to intermediate altitudes. In some places a superficial melt-freeze crust formed last night, on top of which a few centimeters of new fallen snow was often deposited. The snowpack's proneness to triggering has subsided somewhat, but as moistening increases and intensive solar radiation accumulates, it will rise again. Older, faceted crystals inside the snowpack could serve as bed surface for slab avalanches. Fresh snowdrifts can be expected to bond with the old snowpack rapidly with the help of solar radiation, but in high alpine regions could remain prone to triggering.

ALPINE WEATHER FORECAST (ZAMG-WEATHER SERVICE INNSBRUCK)

Mountain weather today: a nearly perfect day in the mountains, full of sunshine, residual cloud and fog receding. As evening approaches high cloudbanks will move in from the west above summit level. Not very warm: zero-degree level at about 1800m. Temperature at 2000m, -2 degrees; at 3000m, -7 degrees. Brisk to strong NW winds.

SHORT TERM DEVELOPMENT

The main problem is still the thoroughly wet snowpack.

Patrick Nairz

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe