

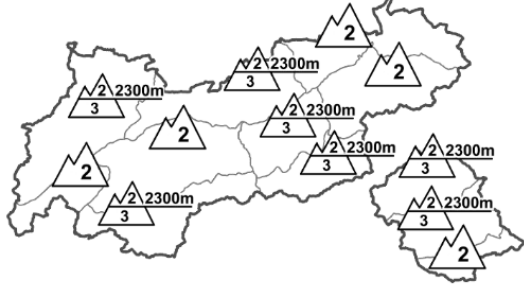











Regional Avalanche Danger Levels in alpine areas from 30.03.2016 07:30 MORNING		Regional Avalanche Danger Levels in alpine areas from 30.03.2016 07:30 AFTERNOON		Tendency tomorrow  constant
				
WHAT? - problem  drifting snow	WHERE? - danger spots  2500m  esp. ridgelines	WHAT? - problem  wet snow	WHERE? - danger spots  2500m  daytime increase	General Level Tyrol 

DANGER PATTERNS (DP): [dp.10 - springtime szenario](#) [dp.2 - gliding snow](#) [dp.8 - surface hoar blanketed with snow](#)

Daytime increase in avalanche danger. Beware wet sluffs in sunny terrain

AVALANCHE DANGER

Avalanche danger is subject to a daytime danger cycle: until late morning danger is moderate, from place to place low. As solar radiation intensifies and temperatures rise in the course of the day, the danger will rise to moderate, from place to place below 2300m to considerable. Where diffuse light conditions reign due to intermediate altitude cloud cover, the snowpack can become thoroughly wet down to deeper layers and thereby weaken enormously. On extremely steep, sunny slopes, spontaneous, usually small wet-snow avalanches can then be expected. The risk is also heightened that skiers can trigger loose sluffs and loose-snow avalanches; as are the hazards of gliding avalanches on steep, grass-covered slopes. Otherwise, the recently formed snowdrift patches at high altitude, especially near ridgelines on very steep, shady slopes require special caution.

SNOW LAYERING

The automated weather stations, together with our own snow analysis, show that on sunny slopes below 2300m the snowpack has virtually used up its reserves of cold, zero degrees often extending down to the ground. The melt-freeze crusts which form during the nights are usually breakable at this altitude, higher up they are capable of bearing loads. However, the snowpack is increasingly becoming wet from the surface itself. On sunny slopes there are embedded crusts which hamper a thoroughly wet snowpack. This process is also slowed by winds, which cool the entire snow cover. Apart from the wetness, the weakened surface layers covered with surface hoar and faceted crystals (transformed powder on shady slopes) are also a risk wherever they are blanketed by newer drifts, particularly in high altitude terrain.

ALPINE WEATHER FORECAST (ZAMG-WEATHER SERVICE INNSBRUCK)

Mountain weather today: a cloudy start, but sunshine will gain the upper hand within hours. Winds will make conditions less pleasant. From Silvretta over the Ortler to the Lienz Dolomites, some fog due to the barrier cloud effects. Temperature at 2000m, +5 degrees; at 3000m, -2 degrees. Moderate to strong SW winds, strong-to-stormy southerly winds in the Tux Alps and around Wipp Valley.

SHORT TERM DEVELOPMENT

The daytime danger cycle will continue.

Patrick Nairz

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe