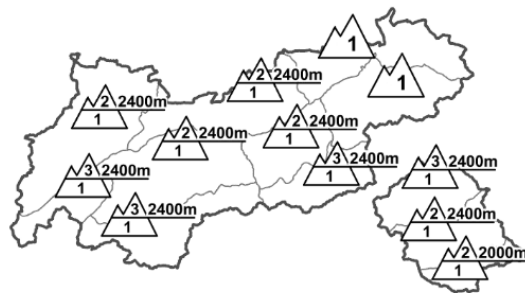
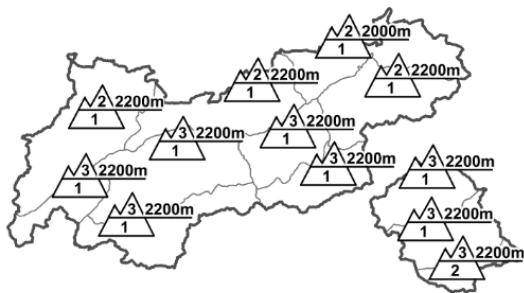









Regional Avalanche Danger Levels in alpine areas from 26.04.2017 07:30		Regional Avalanche Danger Levels in alpine areas from 26.04.2017 07:30		Tendency tomorrow  → constant
MORNING		AFTERNOON		
				 <p>General Level Tirol 3</p>
<p><b>WHAT?</b> - problem</p>  <p>old snow</p>	<p><b>WHERE?</b> - danger spots</p>  <p>2400m uppermost layer</p>	<p><b>WHAT?</b> - problem</p>  <p>drifting snow</p>	<p><b>WHERE?</b> - danger spots</p>  <p>2200m daytime increase</p>	

**DANGER PATTERNS (DP):** [dp.4 - cold following warm / warm following cold](#) [dp.6 - loose snow and wind](#)

## Snowfall + wind = increasing avalanche danger

### AVALANCHE DANGER

Avalanche danger will increase as a result of new fallen snow accompanied by wind. This morning, danger is often low below 2400m; above 2400m danger is moderate, considerable in some places. Least favourable are the conditions in the regions along the Main Alpine Ridge and in East Tirol, where snowfall has already set in and strong southerly winds are blowing. This will bring about new snowdrift accumulations which will become more frequent, deeper and more prone to triggering with ascending altitude. Poor visibility makes assessing the perils on-site difficult. In addition, on north-facing slopes between 2400 and 2900m; and on W-S-E facing slopes above 3200m, slab avalanches can be triggered in very steep terrain even by the weight of one sole skier. This applies both to North Tirol and the East Tirolean Tauern. Also in ridgeline terrain on shady slopes above 2600m, the snowpack can (through the Nigg effect) be trigger-sensitive from place to place.

### SNOW LAYERING

In the southern regions, precipitation has already begun. In some places, e.g. Timmelsjoch, it has been snowing heavily since yesterday evening. By Friday, up to 100 cm of fresh fallen snow is expected from region to region; in most places it will be less than 50 cm. Wind impact will transport the new fallen snow. Wherever intense snowdrift accumulation occurs, naturally triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases: on north-facing slopes at 2400-2900m, on south-facing slopes above 3200m. The weak layer consists of faceted-crystal snow, it formed last week through the danger pattern known as COLD ON WARM. Near ridgelines on shady slopes at high altitudes, surface hoar has formed (Nigg effect) which heightens the proneness to triggering. Fresh powder snow blanketed over by drifts is a weak layer, but only occurs at very high altitude.

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

The summits will disappear into the clouds, but it is expected to remain dry in the Inn Valley and the Kitzbühel Alps this morning, including foehn-induced bright intervals. This afternoon, intense precipitation in places, intermittent snowfall. On the Main Alpine Ridge and in the Southern Alps, snowfall above 1500-1800m. Temperature at 2000m: +2 to -2 degrees; at 3000m: -5 degrees. Strong to stormy SW winds, slackening off from the west this afternoon.

### SHORT TERM DEVELOPMENT

In the regions where snowfall is heaviest, increasingly critical conditions for backcountry tours.

Patrick Nairz

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe