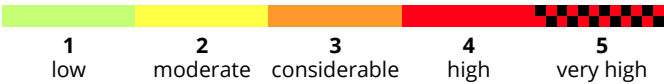
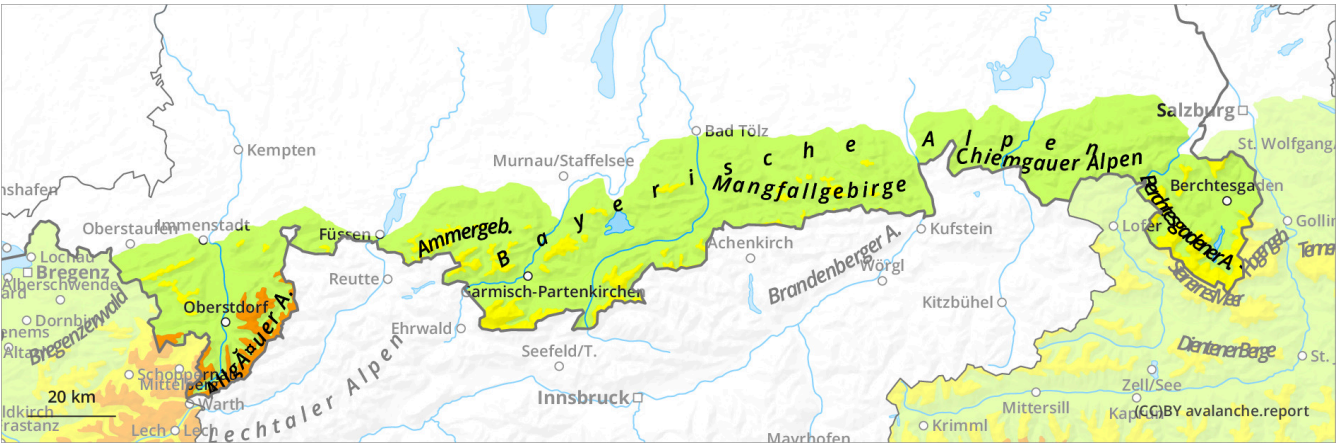
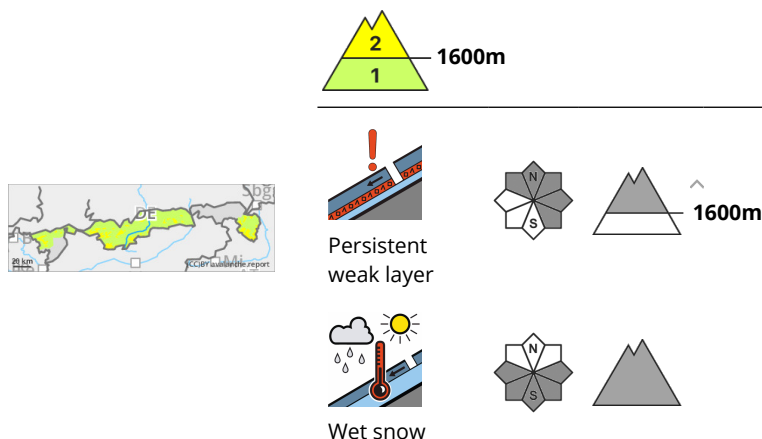




Weak layers remain in the persistent weak layer. Wet snow in the sun.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Snow cover tests can help to assess the problem of old snow in the terrain.

The avalanche danger is moderate above 1600 metres and low below that. The main problem at higher altitudes is a persistent weak layer. Dry slab avalanches can be triggered in some places by low additional loads. Avalanche prone locations are mainly on steep slopes with aspects from north-west to east to south-east as well as in gullies and bowls at the transition from little to much snow. The number and extent of avalanche prone locations increase with altitude. Slab avalanches can be of medium size.

Wet snow is also problematic during daytime changes. Small to medium-sized, wet avalanches can release themselves in very steep terrain, especially when exposed to sunlight.

Snowpack

Older drift snow packs lie in the upper part of the snow cover, in places on weak, built-up layers, often in the area of crusts. At high altitudes, the snowpack base consists of faceted crystals. In many places, the snow cover, snowpack is soaked through to the ground up to high altitudes. A melt-freeze crust forms on the surface overnight at mid-altitudes and on sunny slopes at high altitudes. On sunny slopes, it softens again during the daytime changes, causing the snow to lose its bond. Snow depths are below average, especially in the east.

Tendency

Slow decline in avalanche danger.