

Snow, Code, and Safety: A Deep Dive into Avalanche.report

Engineering Kiosk Alps Meetup Innsbruck |

Simon Legner | 2024-01-18 |

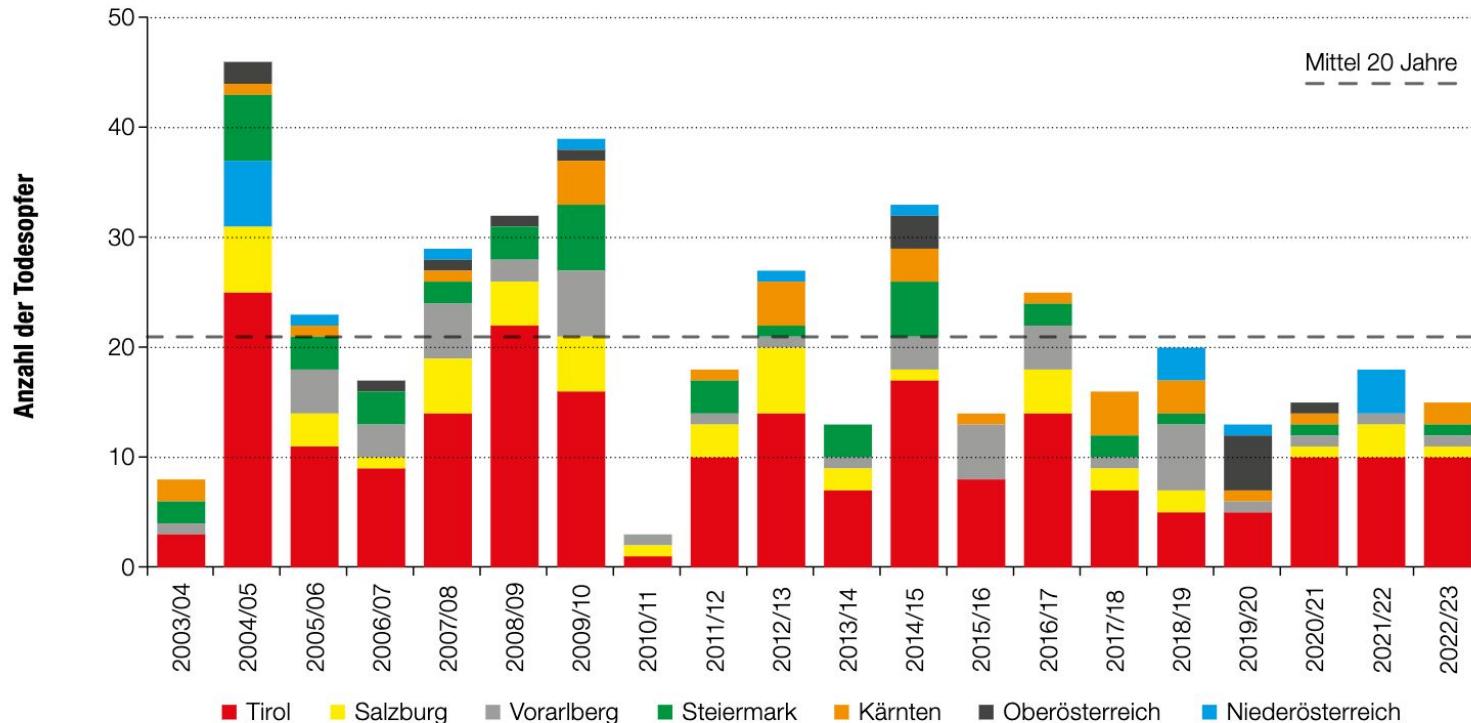
github/simon04 | gitlab/simon04



01

Lawinenunfallgeschehen in den letzten 20 Jahren in Österreich

Anzahl der Todesopfer in den einzelnen Bundesländern



Avalanche.report

1. How it all started
2. European Standards
3. Boring Technology
4. Exotic Technology

Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung
Lawinenwarnsdienst
Abteilung III a 2

Lawinenwarnsdienst der Tiroler Landesregierung
Lagebericht von Donnerstag 22. Dezember 8.30 Uhr.

Die Schneefälle der letzten Tage bewirken eine mäßige Lawinengefahr in Nordtirol. Im Hochgebirge und an freien Hängen auch in Tallagen sind Lockerschneelawinen zu erwarten.

In Osttirol können durch die wesentlich ausgiebigeren Schneefälle größere Lawinen bis ins Tal abgehen. Vor Schitouren im Hochgebirge ist in Osttirol dringend abzuraten.

*** Lagebericht ***

vom Sonntag, den 14. März 1993

Allgemeines:

Gefahrenstufe 2 und 3 für Verkehrswägen, Stufen 3 und 4 für Tirols Skitourengebiete.
Im Alpenraum dominiert weiter Hochdruckeinfluß. Die Berge sind großteils wolkenfrei, es ist nur schwach windig. Die Temperaturen in 2000m liegen um +1 Grad, in 3000m um -5 Grad.

Verkehrswägen:

Für höhergelegene, exponierte Verkehrswägen besteht eine geringe, ab dem späten Vormittag mäßige Gefahr der Selbstauslösung von Lawinen.

Tourenbereich:

Die Verhältnisse in den Tiroler Tourengebieten sind derzeit regional sehr unterschiedlich. Die Schneebrettgefahr ist überwiegend mäßig. Auf Grund der starken Sonneneinstrahlung sinkt die Festigkeit ab den Mittagsstunden, die Lawinengefahr steigt. Sonnseitig sind auch einzelne Selbstauslösungen sowohl von Schneebrett- als auch feuchten Lockerschneelawinen möglich.

Regionale Abweichungen:

Erhebliche Schneebrettgefahr in den Kitzbüheler Alpen, im Raum Gerlos sowie allgemein in schattenseitigen Stellhängen, Rinnen und Mulden. Hier ist die Verbindung des verfestigten Neuschnees mit dem teils ausgeprägten Schwimmschneuuntergrund sehr störanfällig.

Wind und Temperaturen

Zugspitze, 2960m	7 Uhr:	WWN	7 km/h	Böen:	- km/h	T:	-8 Grad
Palatschekofel, 2247m	7 Uhr:	NNO	6 km/h	Böen:	- km/h	T:	-5 Grad
Wendelstein, 1832m	7 Uhr:	NW	17 km/h	Böen:	- km/h	T:	0 Grad
Sonnblick, 3106m	7 Uhr:	SSW	26 km/h	Böen:	-- km/h	T:	-9 Grad
Villacher Alpe, 2140m	7 Uhr:	WWN	19 km/h	Böen:	- km/h	T:	-2 Grad

Den nächsten Lagebericht hören Sie im Telefontonband ab Montag, ca 8.00 Uhr

Mag. Rudi MAIR

Suche nach Zivildienst-Stellen

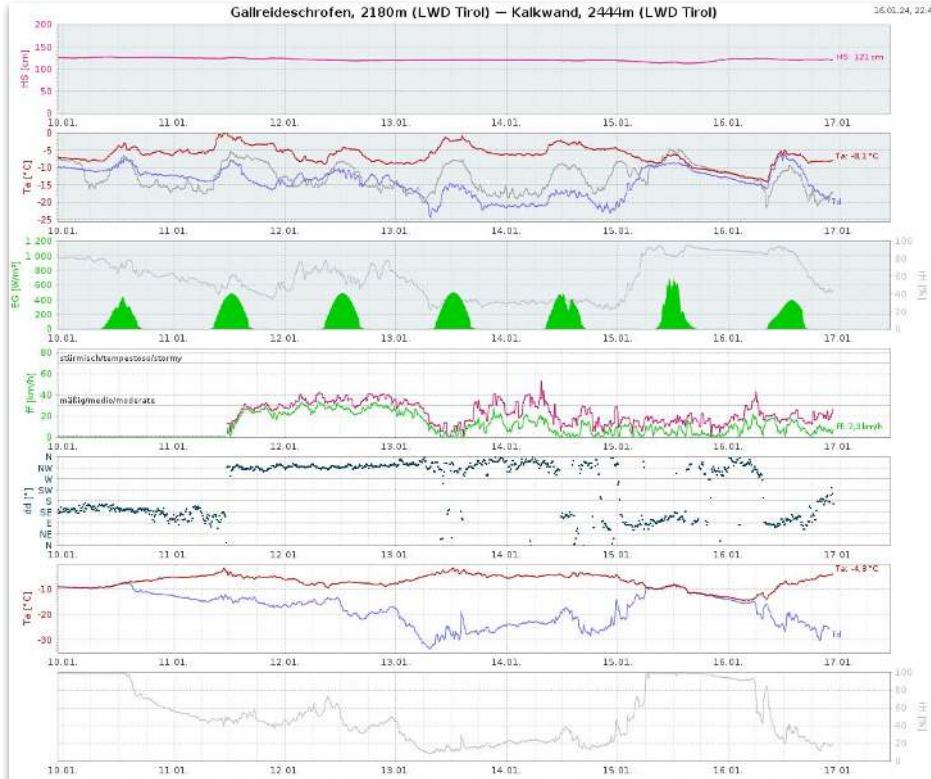
Hier können Sie nach **Einrichtungen und Antrittsterminen für das Jahr 2024** suchen. Ab Februar 2024 werden auch Antrittstermine für das Jahr 2025 online gestellt.

Für Suchergebnisse bitte nach unten scrollen.

Abteilung Krisen- und Gefahrenmanagement

 0512/508-2252 lawine@tirol.gv.at <https://www.tirol.gv.at/>

Tätigkeiten	Mithilfe bei Dokumentation eingehender Infos (zB. Datenbankbefüllung, Speichern von Schneeprofilen), bei Außendienstarbeiten (Wartung v. Wetterstationen, Materialtransport), Kontrolle d. Infoangebotes, in unterg. Ausmaß Bürodienste, Instandhaltungs- u. leichte Adaptierungsarbeiten bei Software von Wetterstationsdaten
Dienstbeginn	01.10.2024, frei: 1 Platz
Einsatzstellen	1 Einsatzstelle 6020 Innsbruck Wilhelm-Greil-Straße 17 Abteilung Krisen- und Gefahrenmanagement
Hinweis	Bewerbungen bitte bis zum 31. Oktober eines Jahres für Zivildienstbeginn 1. Oktober des Folgejahres
Rechtsträger	Land Tirol - Gruppe Tiroler Zentrum für Krisen- und Katastrophenmanagement



— HS: Schneehöhe / Altezza neve / Snow height Gallreideschrofen
 — Ta: Lufttemperatur / Temperatura dell'aria / Air temperature Gallreideschrofen
 — Td: Taupunkt / Temperatura di rugiada / Dew point temperature — Ts: Oberflächentemperatur / Temperatura in superficie / Surface temperature
 ■ EG: Globalstrahlung / Radiazione globale / Global radiation — RH: relative Luftfeuchte / Umidità relativa / Relative humidity
 — ft: Windgeschwindigkeit / Velocità del vento / Wind speed Kalkwand — bb: Windböe / Velocità raffica / Wind gust speed
 ■ dd: Windrichtung / Direzione del vento / Wind direction — Ta: Lufttemperatur / Temperatura dell'aria / Air temperature Kalkwand
 — Td: Taupunkt / Temperatura di rugiada / Dew point temperature — RH: relative Luftfeuchte / Umidità relativa / Relative humidity



— HS: Schneehöhe / Altezza neve / Snow height Seegrube — Ta: Lufttemperatur / Temperatura dell'aria / Air temperature Seegrube
 — Td: Taupunkt / Temperatura di rugiada / Dew point temperature — Ts: Oberflächentemperatur / Temperatura in superficie / Surface temperature
 ■ EG: Globalstrahlung / Radiazione globale / Global radiation — RH: relative Luftfeuchte / Umidità relativa / Relative humidity
 — ft: Windgeschwindigkeit / Velocità del vento / Wind speed Hafelekar — bb: Windböe / Velocità raffica / Wind gust speed
 ■ dd: Windrichtung / Direzione del vento / Wind direction — Ta: Lufttemperatur / Temperatura dell'aria / Air temperature Hafelekar
 — Td: Taupunkt / Temperatura di rugiada / Dew point temperature — RH: relative Luftfeuchte / Umidità relativa / Relative humidity

The project partners

The Alpine region Tirol, South Tyrol, Trentino (Euregio) received the project "Improving the Avalanche Warning Services of the Province of Tyrol, the Autonomous Provinces of Bolzano/South Tyrol and Trentino and the University of Innsbruck admitted it to the call for studies and analysis of the environment, climate and for funding under the Interreg-Alps 2014-2020 programme Italy-Austria". The project was approved at the meeting of the Monitoring Committee on 22-26 September 2016.

Project partner European Region Tirol South Tyrol Trentino

The European Region Tyrol-South Tyrol-Trentino directly addresses the cross-border cooperation by linking the most different areas of life such as the sport, migration, education and culture of the three administrative areas. The idea of deepening social, economic and cultural links is applied in practice and leads to numerous fruitful projects.

Project partner Avalanche Warning Service Tirol

The Avalanche Warning Service Tirol is part of the Department of Civil Protection and Disaster Relief of the State Free University of Bozen-Bolzano. The service issues and releases information in the Tyrolean Alps for more than 30 years. The Avalanche Warning Service is based, evaluated and improved a wide range of information on snow cover and avalanche risk for mountain communities, ultimately used in the central warning product of the Avalanche Warning Service, the avalanche report.

Project partner Avalanche Warning Service South Tyrol

The Avalanche Warning Service South Tyrol is located at the Hydrographic Office of the Civil Protection Agency. It provides a precise and reliable avalanche forecast as well as real-time data and a detailed communication of the up-to-date and forecast of the situation. For this purpose, weather, snow and mountain meteorological data, their spatial and temporal variability and physical processes are analyzed. Combined with the weather forecast issued by the Italian Meteorological Service, a daily forecast of the avalanche danger is published in the area under its responsibility.

Project partner Avalanche Warning Service Trentino

The Avalanche Warning Service Trentino is located at the Hydrographic Office of the Civil Protection Agency. The system is based on the latest scientific research and experience of the Avalanche Warning Service. The system is based on better known as Meteostations, weather stations and snow cover information for all the relevant locations to detect and predict safety situations at a wide range of elevations. It never fails to be interpreted by a short-term forecast the weather danger, the warning service has an extensive network of automatic weather stations, snow measuring fields and observers. These are used to obtain accurate measurements and observations to assess the snow cover.

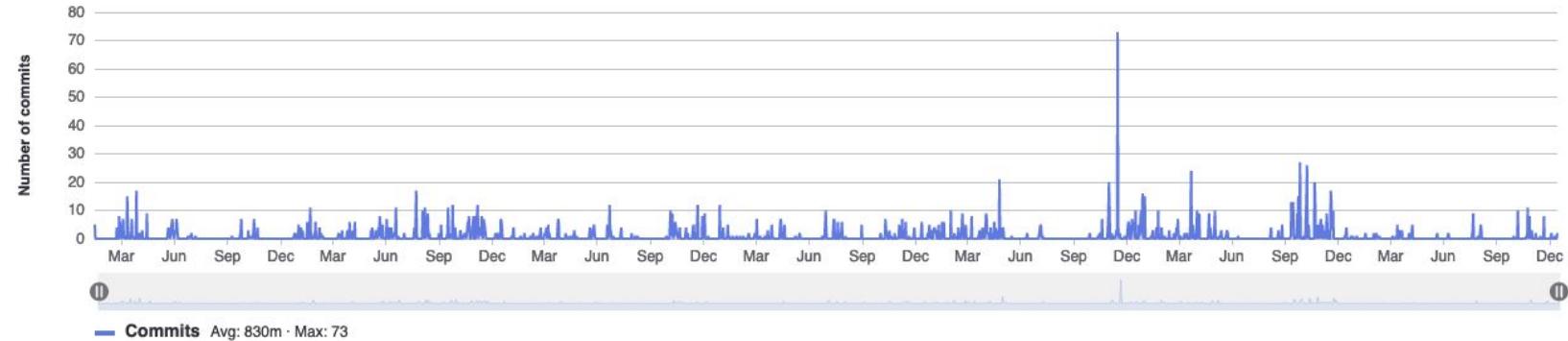
Project partner University of Vienna

The University of Vienna one of the oldest universities in Europe is unique in its ability to influence the city of Vienna. In the field of research, the University of Vienna is particularly successful because its scientific resources, used by a broad public and by improving interdisciplinary transfer activities and communication with society.



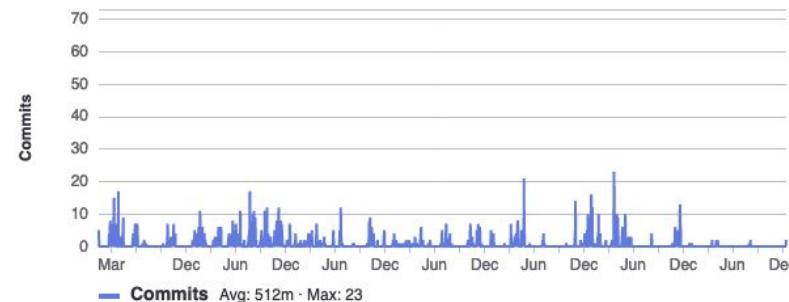
Commits to master

Excluding merge commits. Limited to 6,000 commits.



Norbert Lanzanasto

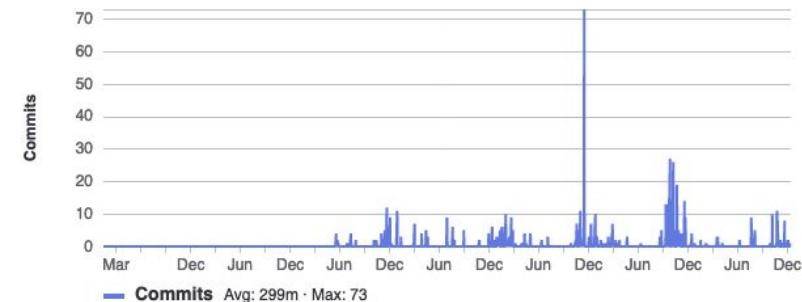
1293 commits (n.lanzanasto@gmail.com)



Commits Avg: 512m · Max: 23

Simon Legner

756 commits (simon.legner@gmail.com)



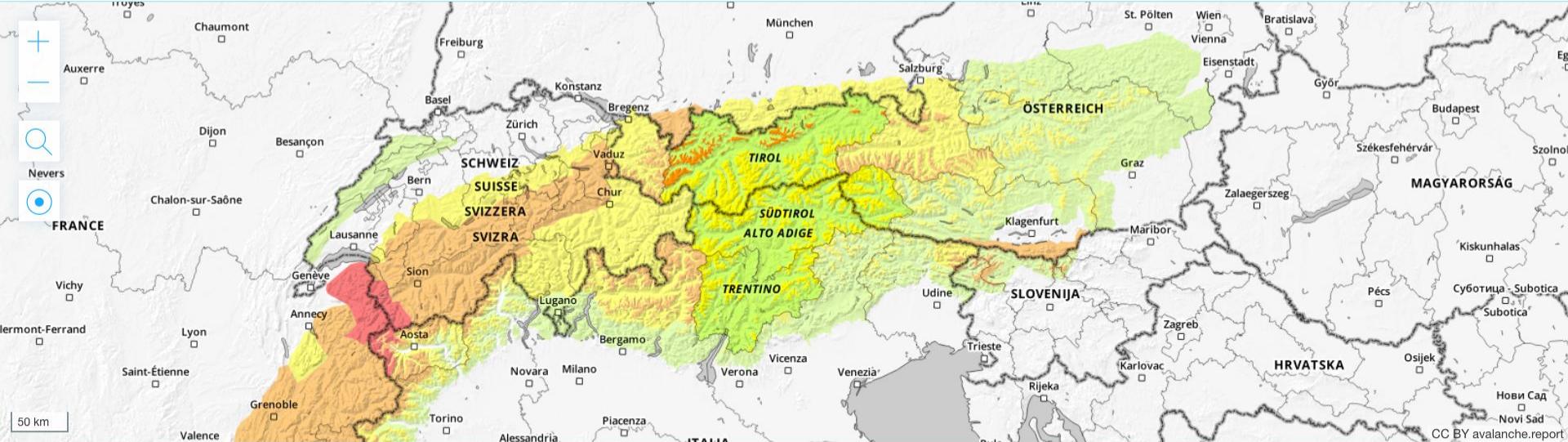
Commits Avg: 299m · Max: 73

Thursday, 18/01/2024

Published 17/01/2024, 17:00

← 17/01/2024

Archive



50 km

Highlight regions with particular Avalanche Problem



New snow

Wind slab

Persistent
weak layers

Wet snow

Gliding snow

Danger Levels



Back to map

PDF

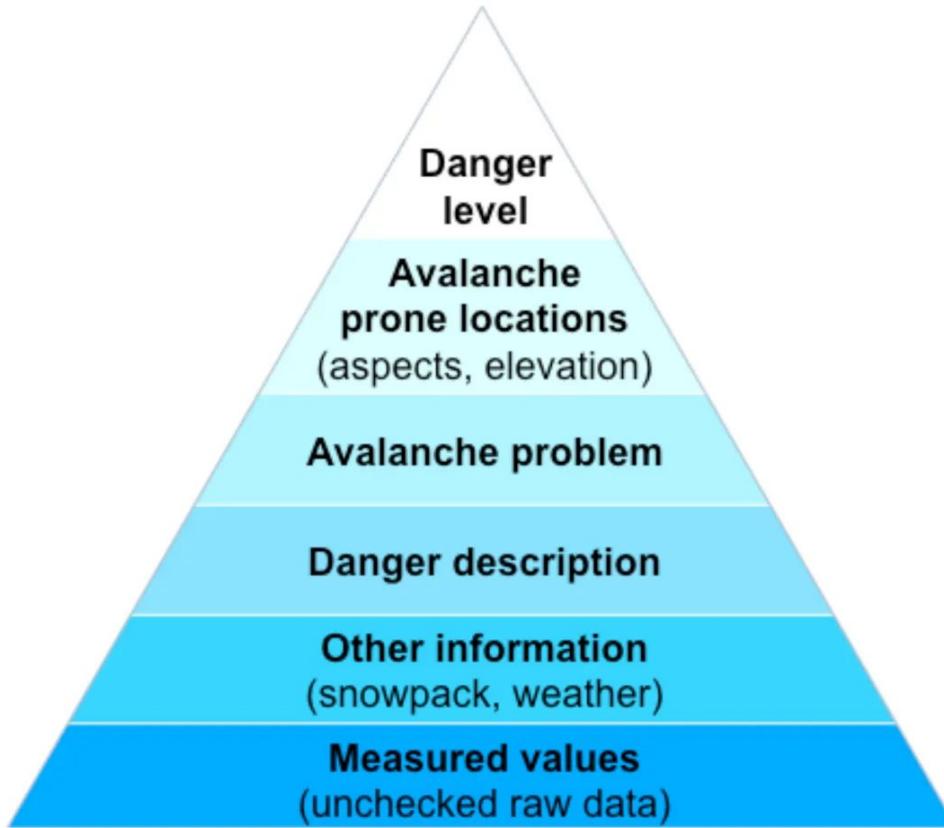
SUBSCRIBE

European Standards



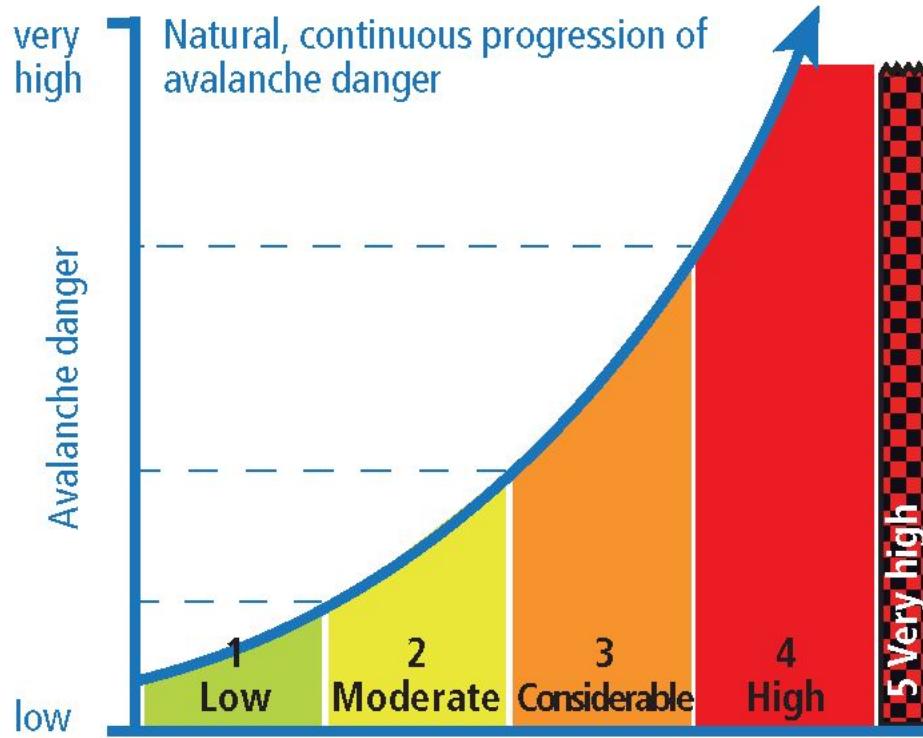


<https://www.avalanches.org/eaws-general-assembly-davos-06-2022/> – 1983; 31 services



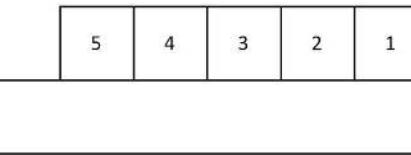
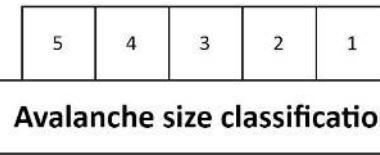
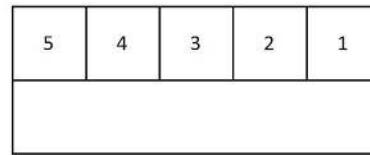
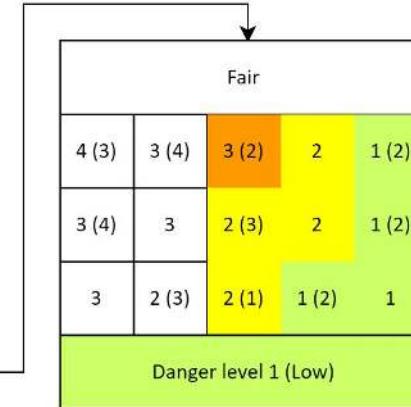
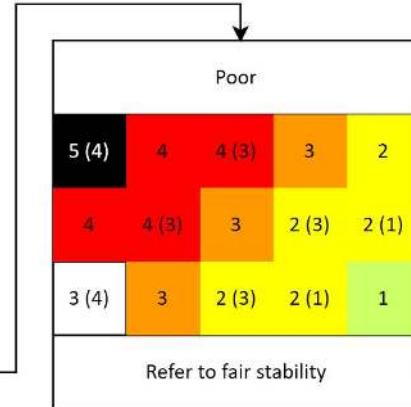
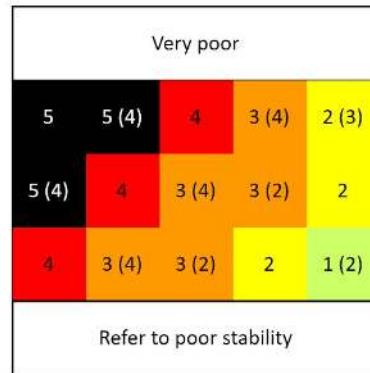
European Avalanche Danger Scale (2018/19)

	Danger level	Icon	Snowpack stability	Likelihood of triggering
5	very high		The snowpack is poorly bonded and largely unstable in general.	Numerous very large and often extremely large natural avalanches can be expected, even in moderately steep terrain*.
4	high		The snowpack is poorly bonded on most steep slopes*.	Triggering is likely, even from low additional loads**, on many steep slopes*. In some cases, numerous large and often very large natural avalanches can be expected.
3	considerable		The snowpack is moderately to poorly bonded on many steep slopes*.	Triggering is possible, even from low additional loads**, particularly on the indicated steep slopes*. In certain situations some large, and in isolated cases very large natural avalanches are possible.
2	moderate		The snowpack is only moderately well bonded on some steep slopes*; otherwise well bonded in general.	Triggering is possible, primarily from high additional loads**, particularly on the indicated steep slopes*. Very large natural avalanches are unlikely.
1	low		The snowpack is well bonded and stable in general.	Triggering is generally possible only from high additional loads** in isolated areas of very steep, extreme terrain*. Only small and medium natural avalanches are possible.



Snowpack stability class

Frequency class	Many
Some	5 (4) 4 3 (4) 3 (2) 2
A few	4 3 (4) 3 (2) 2 1 (2)
(Nearly) none	Refer to poor stability



Avalanche size classification

Snowpack stability

classes

Stability class	How easy is it to trigger an avalanche?
very poor	natural / very easy to trigger
poor	easy to trigger (e.g., a single skier)
fair	difficult to trigger (e.g., explosives)
good	stable conditions

Frequency classes

Frequency class	Description	Evidence (e.g., observations)
<i>many</i>	Points with this stability class are abundant.	Evidence for instability is often easy to find.
<i>some</i>	Points with this stability class are neither many nor a few, but these points typically exist in terrain features with common characteristics (i.e., close to ridgelines, in gullies).	
<i>a few</i>	Points with this stability class are rare. While rare, their number is considered relevant for stability assessment.	Evidence for instability is hard to find.
<i>none or nearly none</i>	Points with this stability class do not exist, or they are so rare that they are not considered relevant for stability assessment.	

Avalanche size classes

Size Name	Destructive potential
1 Small	Unlikely to bury a person, except in run out zones with unfavorable terrain features (e.g., terrain traps).
2 Medium	May bury, injure, or kill a person.
3 Large	May bury and destroy cars, damage trucks, destroy small buildings and break a few trees.
4 Very large	May bury and destroy trucks and trains. May destroy fairly large buildings and small areas of forest.
5 Extreme	May devastate the landscape and has catastrophic destructive potential.

AVALANCHE SIZE 1

SMALL AVALANCHE (SLUFF)

POTENTIAL DAMAGE

- Unlikely to bury a person, except in run out zones with unfavourable terrain features (e.g. terrain traps)
- In extremely steep terrain, the danger of deep falls prevails the danger of burials.

RUN OUT

- Stops within steep slopes.

TYPICAL DIMENSIONS

- Length: 10-30 m
- Volume: 100 m³





AVALANCHE SIZE 2

MEDIUM AVALANCHE

POTENTIAL DAMAGE

- May bury, injure or kill a person
- Size 2 corresponds to the typical skier-triggered avalanche

RUN OUT

- May reach the end of the relevant steep slope

TYPICAL DIMENSIONS

- Length: 50-200 m
- Volume: 1'000 m³

AVALANCHE SIZE 3

LARGE AVALANCHE

POTENTIAL DAMAGE

- May bury and destroy cars, damage trucks, destroy small buildings and break a few trees.
- When skiers are caught by avalanches of this size, probability for severe consequences are very high.

RUN OUT

- May cross flat terrain (well below 30°) over a distance of less than 50 m

TYPICAL DIMENSIONS

- Length: several 100 m
- Volume: 10'000 m³





AVALANCHE SIZE 4

VERY LARGE AVALANCHE

POTENTIAL DAMAGE

- May bury and destroy trucks and trains
- May destroy fairly large buildings and small areas of forest.
- Very large avalanches may occur at danger level 3-Considerable and are typical during periods with danger levels 4-High and 5-Very High.

RUN OUT

- Crosses flat terrain (well below 30°) over a distance of more than 50 m
- May reach the valley floor

TYPICAL DIMENSIONS

- Length: 1-2 km
- Volume: 100'000 m³

<https://www.avalanches.org/standards/avalanche-size/>

AVALANCHE SIZE 5

EXTREMELY LARGE AVALANCHE

POTENTIAL DAMAGE

- May devastate the landscape and has catastrophic destructive potential
- Typical for danger level 5-Very High

RUN OUT

- Reaches the valley floor
- Largest known avalanche

TYPICAL DIMENSIONS

- Length: > 2 km
- Volume: > 100'000 m³





<https://avalanche.report/education/avalanche-problems - 2015>



<https://avalanche.report/education/avalanche-problems - 2015>



NEW SNOW

WIND SLAB

PERSISTENT WEAK LAYERS

WET SNOW

GLIDING SNOW

Boring Technology

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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Preamble

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your programs, too.



<https://avalanche.report/> – A joint multilingual avalanche bulletin designed to daily inform citizens about the avalanche situation in Tyrol, South Tyrol and Trentino.

[Subgroups and projects](#)[Shared projects](#)[Archived projects](#) Search

Stars ▾



		albina-website	https://avalanche.report/ – Website for avalanche situation in Tyrol, South Tyrol and Trentino	★ 6	2 days ago
		albina-server	https://api.avalanche.report/albina/ – The server stores and processes all relevant information for the ALBINA system such as bulletins.	★ 4	6 hours ago
		albina-admin-gui	https://admin.avalanche.report/ – A frontend to enter avalanche bulletins.	★ 4	9 hours ago
	A	albina-caaml	http://caaml.org/ – https://github.com/canadianavalancheassociation/caaml-bulletin-eaws – XML and JSON standard for avalanche bulletins	★ 3	2 days ago
	B	base-map		★ 3	2 months ago
		pyAvaCore	Python library to download and parse @eaws avalanche bulletins	★ 3	1 week ago
	T	textcat-ng	https://admin.avalanche.report/textcat-ng/ – Webapp to compose avalanche bulletins and translate them to multiple languages	★ 2	2 minutes ago
	A	albina-docker		★ 1	11 months ago
	A	albina-db		★ 1	8 months ago
	C	cop-editor		★ 1	2 years ago
		avalanche-warning-maps		★ 1	1 year ago
	T	textcat-legacy	Application to compose avalanche bulletins and translate to multiple languages	★ 0	2 years ago

<https://gitlab.com/albina-euregio>

Expired

Milestone Apr 1, 2023–Nov 1, 2023

Start of winter season 2023/24

Milestone ID: 2841598 

Issues 123

Merge requests 81

Participants 10

Labels 19

Unstarted Issues (open and unassigned) 7

albina-admin-gui · Move observation loading to server Node.js API and store in database

#308 

albina-website · Load avalanche problems for eaws_bulletins

#573 

albina-website · more/open-data: add license for the provided data

#540 

albina-website · more/open-data: add CAAMLv6

#539 

albina-server · Migrate observation data model to match GenericObservation

#272 

albina-admin-gui · Add SK38, SN38 and LWC from snowpack to observations

Ongoing Issues (open and assigned) 38

albina-admin-gui · SyntaxError

#316  

albina-admin-gui · Panomax webcams problem

#310  

albina-website · Data overlay problems for snow height

#582   

albina-website · Wrong timeslot shown in weather cockpit

#580   

albina-website · Use different favicons and logos for beta and dev

#579 

albina-website · Sticky first table row

#574   

Completed Issues (closed) 78

albina-admin-gui · Add snobs.live observations

#324  

albina-admin-gui · Take advantage of DE_AT from textcat_ng

#317 

albina-admin-gui · Integration of ras webcams

#311  

albina-admin-gui · New panomax webcam

#309  

albina-website · Bulletin archive not accessible

#583 

albina-server · Wrong Italian translation of matrix factors within PDF

#285    

albina-website · Fix time range tooltip

```
1 stages:
2   - build
3   - deploy
4
5 .build:
6   image: node:18
7   stage: build
8   before_script:
9     - yarn install --frozen-lockfile --no-progress
10  script:
11    - yarn test
12    - yarn build-$CI_ENVIRONMENT_NAME
13  artifacts:
14    paths:
15      - dist/
16
17 build:beta:
18   extends: .build
19   environment:
20     name: beta
21
```

```
22 .deploy:
23   stage: deploy
24   image: alpine:latest
25   script:
26     - apk add openssh-client rsync
27     - eval $(ssh-agent -s)
28     - echo "$SSH_PRIVATE_KEY" | tr -d '\r' | ssh-add - > /dev/null
29     - mkdir -p ~/.ssh && chmod 700 ~/.ssh
30     - echo "$SSH_KNOWN_HOSTS" > ~/.ssh/known_hosts
31     - rsync -avz -e 'ssh -p2201' --delete dist/ $SFTP_SERVER
32
33 deploy:beta:
34   extends: .deploy
35   environment:
36     name: beta
37   needs:
38     - build:beta
39   only:
40     - master
```

<https://gitlab.com/albina-euregio/albina-website/-/blob/master/.gitlab-ci.yml>

GitLab CI + GitLab Ultimate :-)

- /dev/
 - git master + development data
- /beta/
 - git master + production data
- /
 - git tag + production data

The screenshot shows the GitLab Environments page for the project 'albina-euregio / albina-website'. There are three environments listed:

- beta**:
 - Success Latest Deployed #8563 → bf471d5e ↗ 17 Jan 2024, 10:12
Merge branch 'fix/#582-data-overlay-problems-for-snow-heigh' into 'master' Weather map cockpit rewo
 - Triggerer Job Branch
@n.lanzanasto build:prod master
- dev**:
 - Waiting #7388 → 6c4b59e5 ↗ 6 Nov 2023, 15:44
chore(i18n): update translations
 - Triggerer Job Tags
@n.lanzanasto deploy:prod v6.1.6
- prod**:
 - Success Latest Deployed #8563 → bf471d5e ↗ 17 Jan 2024, 10:12
Merge branch 'fix/#582-data-overlay-problems-for-snow-heigh' into 'master' Weather map cockpit rewo
 - Triggerer Job Branch
@n.lanzanasto build:prod master

```
fish /home/simon.legner/neofetch
simon.legner@albina1rz ~/neofetch> ./neofetch --disable_resolution
..
.PLTJ.
<><><><>
KKSSV' 4KKK LJ KKKL.'VSSKK
KKV' 4KKKKK LJ KKKKAL 'VKK
V' ' VKKKK LJ KKKKV' ' V
.4MA.' 'VKK LJ KKV' '.4Mb.
. KKKKA.' 'V LJ V' '.4KKKKK .
.4D KKKKKKKK .' LJ '' .4KKKKKK FA.
<QDD ++++++ ++++++ GFD>
'VD KKKKKKKK'.. LJ ..'KKKKKKKK FV
' VKKKKK'.. 4 LJ K. .'KKKKKV '
'VK'. 4KK LJ KKA. .'KV'
A. . 4KKKK LJ KKKKA. . .4
KKA. 'KKKKK LJ KKKKK' .4KK
KKSSA. VKKK LJ KKKV .4SSKK
<><><><>
'MKKM'
..

OS: CentOS Linux 7 (Core) x86_64
Host: Intel Corporation 440BX Desktop Reference Platform
Kernel: 3.10.0-1160.105.1.el7.x86_64
Uptime: 19 days, 4 hours, 26 mins
Packages: 759 (rpm)
Shell: bash 4.2.46
Terminal: /dev/pts/0
CPU: Intel Xeon Gold 6246R (4) @ 3.399GHz
GPU: VMware SVGA II Adapter
Memory: 6251MiB / 7820MiB


```

albina-euregio

- www.avalanche.report – albina-website
 - admin.avalanche.report – albina-admin-gui
 - admin.avalanche.report – textcat-ng
 - api.avalanche.report – albina-server
 - blog.avalanche.report – WordPress
-
- No cookies
 - MariaDB database
 - Caddy web server
 - Website serves static content only

albina-website

- React 18
- Leaflet 1.9
- TypeScript
- Prettier
- Vite
- Sass
- I18n: [ca](#), de, en, es, fr, it, [oc](#)

Grad de perih 2 – moderat

Tendència: Perih de lauegi en tot aumentar
en Sunday, 07/01/2024



Estabilitat deth celh de nhèu: **Praube**
Frecuència: **quaqui**
Mida de lauet: **mejan**

En cors dera jornada leugèr augment deth perih de lauegi. Eth problema de nhèu ventada recenta requerís atencion.

Damb era nhèu recenta e eth vent en augment progressiu , pendent era tarde , per dessús deth **limit deth bosc** se formaran plaques de vent a viotges inestables. Precaucion sustot **aprop des crestes** enos conques, canaus e ath darrer de cambis abruptes de pendent. Es endrets perilhosos son de mau reconeixer damb pòga visibilitat.

Ath delà i a un perih latent de lauegi d'esguillament basau, especialment enes pales arribentes orientades a èst, sud e oèst per dejós des 2600 m aproximativament. Es lauegi d'esguillament basau son de manera isolada en generau de mida grana. Aço se da enes sectors damb força nhèu. Precaucion enes zònes damb henerècles d'esguillament basau.

Celh de nhèu

Patrons de perih (pp.6: nhèu netreda, sense coesión e vent)

(pp.2: esguillament basau de nhèu)

En ua zòna grana queiràn de 10 a 30 cm de nhèu. Tarde: En quauqui sectors eth vent serà moderat. Es plaques de vent més recientes repòsen ath dessús de coches trendes en altitud. Aguestes en quauqui casi se pòden desencadenar damb facilitat.

Era nhèu recenta se depositarà locaument ath dessús de gibra de superficia apròp deth **limit deth bosc**. Era nhèu recenta des darrèr dies arrepose ath dessús d'ua crosta en totes es orientacions per dejós des 2600 m aproximativament. Eth manetéth de nhèu vielh ei estable en força endrets.

Tendència

A conseqüència dera nhèu recenta e eth vent, augment deth perih de lauegi. Enqua dimenge queiràn en una àrea extensa de 20 a 40 cm de nhèu per dessús des 1000 m aproximativament, locaument més. Es naues acumulacions de nhèu ventada se pòden desencadenar damb facilitat.

Grado de Peligro 2 – limitado

Tendència: Grado de Peligro en aumento
en domingo, 7/1/2024



Estabilidad del manto nivoso: **pobre**
Frecuencia: **algunas**
Tamaño de alud: **mediana**

En el transcurso de la jornada ligero aumento del peligro de aludes. El problema de nieve venteada reciente requiere atención.

Durante la tarde , con la nieve reciente y el viento en aumento progresivo , se formarán placas de viento en algunos casos inestables por encima del **límite del bosque**. Precaución sobre todo **cerca de los cordales en las cubetas**, canales y detrás de los cambios abruptos de pendiente. Los lugares peligrosos son resultan difíciles de reconocer con poca visibilidad.

Además hay un peligro latente de aludes de deslizamiento basal, especialmente en las laderas inclinadas orientadas a este, sur y oeste por debajo de los 2600 m aproximadamente. Los aludes de deslizamiento basal son de manera aislada de tamaño en general grande. Esto se da en los sectores con mucha nieve. Precaución en las zonas con grietas de deslizamiento basal.

Manto nivoso

Patrones de Peligro (pp.6: frío, nieve suelta y viento) (pp.2: aludes de deslizamiento)

En una zona amplia caerán de 10 a 30 cm de nieve. Tarde: El viento soplará moderado en algunos sectores. Las placas de viento más recientes descansan encima de capas blandas en altitud. Estas en algunos casos pueden desencadenarse fácilmente.

La nieve reciente se depositará localmente encima de escarcha de superficie cerca del límite del bosque. La nieve reciente de los últimos días descansa encima de una costra en todas las orientaciones por debajo de los 2600 m aproximadamente. El manto de nieve antiguo es estable en muchos lugares.

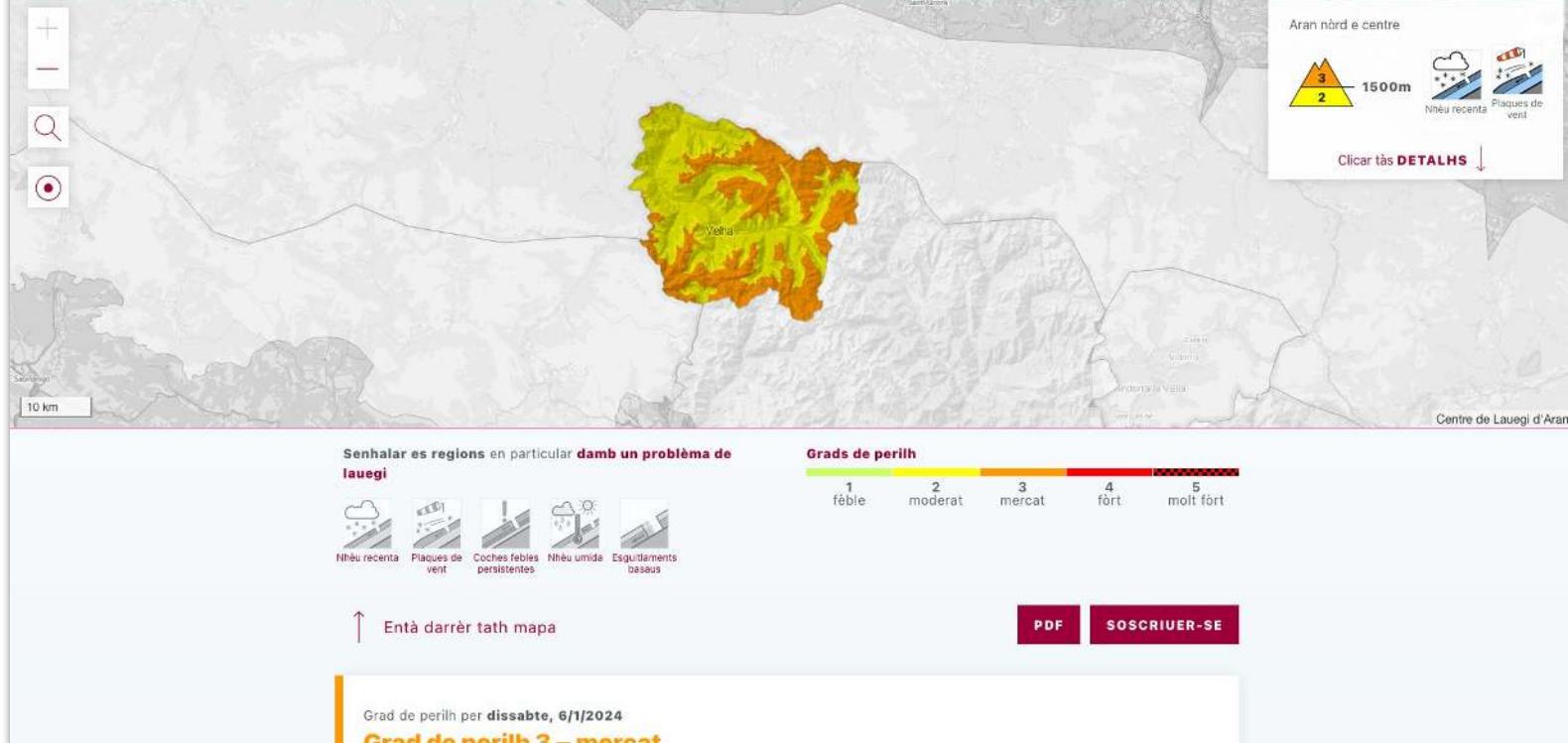
Tendencia

A consecuencia de la nieve reciente y el viento, aumento del peligro de aludes. Hasta el domingo caerán en una zona extensa de 20 a 40 cm de nieve por encima de los 1000 m aproximadamente, localmente más. Las nuevas acumulaciones de nieve venteada pueden desencadenarse fácilmente.

dissabte, 6/1/2024

← 5/1/2024 7/1/2024 → Mès recent

Archiu



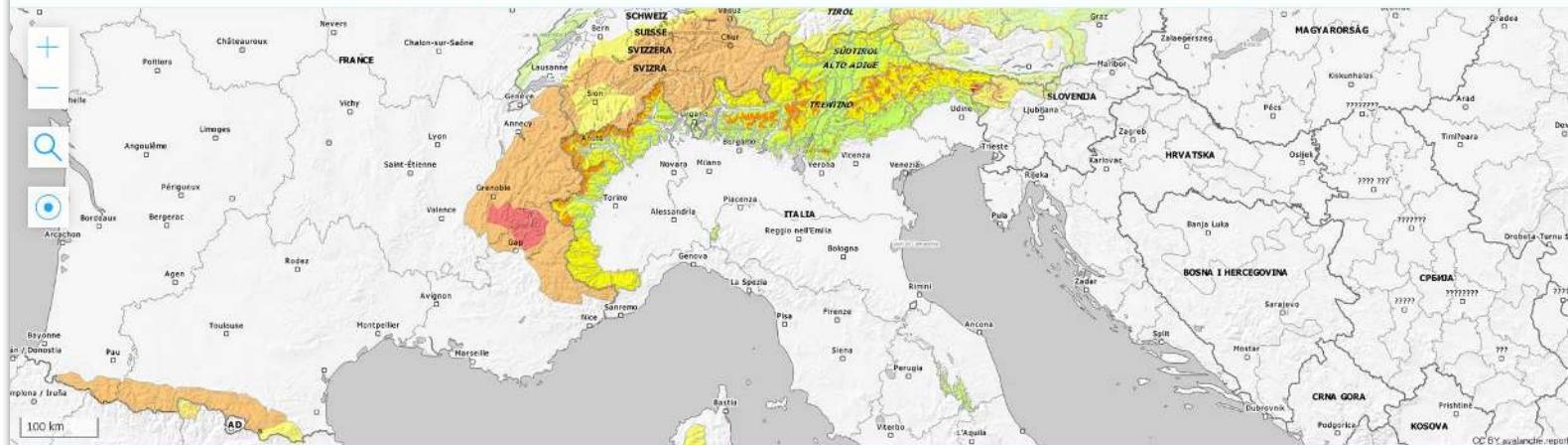


sabato 6/1/2024

← 5/1 7/1 → Ultimo

Pubblicato il 5/1/2024 alle ore 17:00

Archivio



Evidenzia regioni con uno specifico problema valanghivo



Gradi di pericolo



↑ Torna alla mappa

PDF

Grado di pericolo per sabato 6/1/2024

Grado di pericolo 2 – moderato

sobota 6. 1. 2024

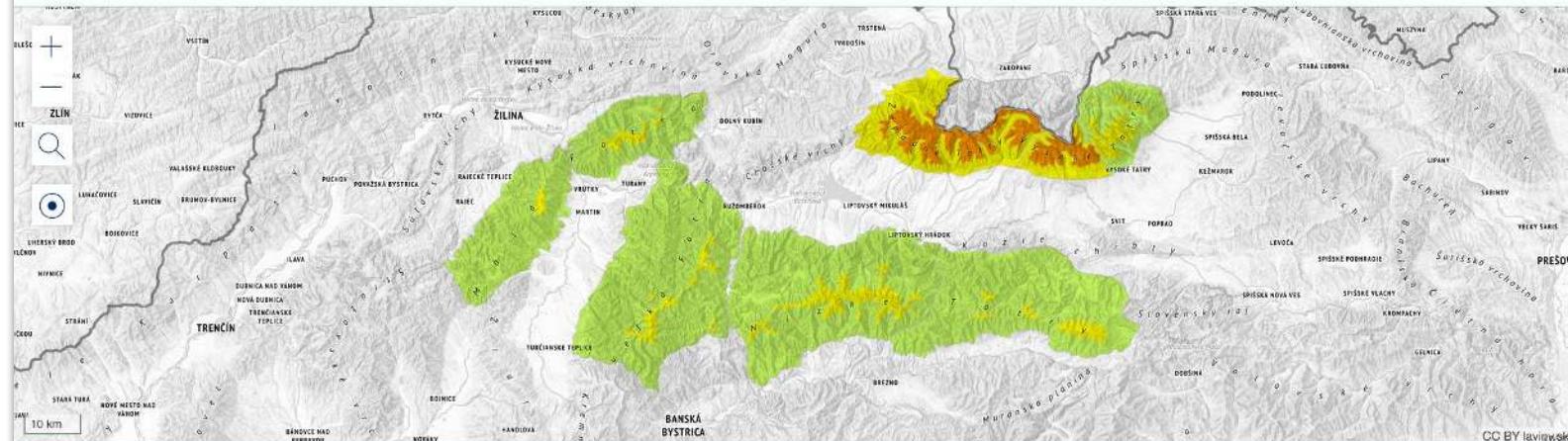
Publikované 5. 1. 2024, 17:00

← 5. 1. 2024



7. 1. 2024 → Najnovšie

Archív



CC BY laviny.sk

Zvýraznené oblasti so špecifickým lavinovým problémom



Stupeň nebezpečenstva



1

2

3

4

5

malé

mierne

zvýšené

veľké

veľmi veľké

↑ Späť na mapu

PDF

ODBER NOVINIEK

Stupeň nebezpečenstva pre sobotu 6. 1. 2024

Stupeň nebezpečenstva 3 – zvýšené

albina-admin-gui

- Angular 17 :-(
 - @angular-devkit/build-angular
 - @angular-eslint/builder
 - @angular-eslint/eslint-plugin
 - @angular-eslint/eslint-plugin-template
 - @angular-eslint/schematics
 - @angular-eslint/template-parser
 - @angular/animations
 - @angular/cdk
 - @angular/cli
 - @angular/common
 - @angular/compiler
 - @angular/compiler-cli
 - @angular/core
 - @angular/forms
 - @angular/material
 - @angular/platform-browser
 - @angular/platform-browser-dynamic
 - @angular/router
 - @angular/upgrade
- ngx-bootstrap + @angular/material + primeng

Avalanche problems

Treeline Danger rating

Avalanche problem **Decision tree** **Feedback**

Aspects

Elevation

Below m

Above m

Snowpack Stability

fair poor very poor

Frequency

few some many

Avalanche Size

small medium large very large extreme

Danger Rating

Description of avalanche danger

The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. These can be released by a single winter sport participant above the tree line. This also applies in areas close to the tree line. The wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. They are to be avoided as far as possible. The avalanche prone locations are quite prevalent. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls in all aspects, but in isolated cases also adjacent to ridgelines. Avalanches are medium-sized. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Snowpack structure

Danger patterns

Rock, cold, loose snow and wind

Description of snowpack structure

5 to 15 cm of snow will fall. As a consequence of new snow and a strong wind from westerly directions, further wind slabs will form in the course of the day in particular in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack.

Towards its base, the snowpack is largely stable. Snow depths vary greatly above the tree line, depending on the influence of the wind. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. The high temperatures will give rise to

Tendency

Avalanche danger decreases Avalanche danger stays the same Avalanche danger increases

Description of tendency

The fresh wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. Slight decrease in danger of dry avalanches.

Notes

Write your notes here ...

<https://admin.avalanche.report/#/bulletins/new>

albina-server

- Java 11
 - Maven
 - Tomcat 8.5 + Jersey 2
 - MariaDB 5.5 + Hibernate 5
 - Log4j 2.20
 - Guava 30
 - iText 7
 - Mapyrus
 - [OpenAPI](#)
-
- CAAML
 - Email
 - Telegram
 - Web Push

bulletins:	
► 0:	{...}
▼ 1:	
publicationTime:	"2024-01-05T16:00:00Z"
validTime:	
startTime:	"2024-01-05T23:00:00Z"
endTime:	"2024-01-06T23:00:00Z"
unscheduled:	false
weatherForecast:	{}
▼ avalancheActivity:	
► highlights:	"Slight increase in ava... slabs require caution."
► comment:	"As a consequence of new ...reas with glide cracks."
► snowpackStructure:	{...}
travelAdvisory:	{}
▼ tendency:	
▼ 0:	
► highlights:	"Increase in avalanche da...can be released easily."
tendencyType:	"increasing"
▼ validTime:	
startTime:	"2024-01-06T23:00:00Z"
endTime:	"2024-01-07T23:00:00Z"
► customData:	{...}
avalancheProblems:	
▼ 0:	
problemType:	"wind_slab"
▼ elevation:	
lowerBound:	"treeline"
validTimePeriod:	"all_day"
snowpackStability:	"poor"
frequency:	"some"
avalancheSize:	2
► aspects:	[...]
bulletinID:	"10897f05-885f-4611-9493-9b562fd9f7c4"
▼ dangerRatings:	
▼ 0:	
mainValue:	"low"
▼ elevation:	
upperBound:	"treeline"
validTimePeriod:	"all_day"
▼ 1:	
mainValue:	"moderate"
▼ elevation:	
lowerBound:	"treeline"
validTimePeriod:	"all_day"
lang:	"en"
▼ regions:	
▼ 0:	
name:	"Kauner Ridge"
regionID:	"AT-07-14-01"
▼ 1:	
name:	"Western Verwall Mountains"
regionID:	"AT-07-10"

https://static.avalanche.report/bulletins/2024-01-06/2024-01-06_EUREGIO_en_CAAMLv6.json



```
caaml:beginPosition uom="m" >/caaml:beginPosition  
caaml:endPosition uom="m" >/caaml:endPosition  
caaml:period  
caaml:validDepositionTime  
caaml:grainFormPrimary > /caaml:grainFormPrimary  
caaml:grainFormSecondary-DFdo > /caaml:grainFormSecondary
```

```
caaml:Layer pos="1" LayerID="1"  
<caaml:comment>From recent storm</caaml:comment>  
<caaml:depthTop uom="cm">0</caaml:depthTop>  
<caaml:thickness uom="cm">10</caaml:thickness>  
<caaml:validDepositionTime>  
caaml:TimePeriod>
```

CAAML V6.0 Profile - Bulletin EAWS

[CAAML](#) / Bulletin EAWS

Introduction

The CAAML V6.0 Profile 'EAWS Bulletin' aims to facilitate the exchange of avalanche bulletin information among the European Avalanche Warning Services.

Status

Current Standard (published Jul. 28, 2023)

Other Versions

Previous version: [5.0](#)

Next version: n/a

Available Files

Schema files

- XML:
[CAAMLv6_BulletinEAWS.xsd](#)
- JSON:
[CAAMLv6_BulletinEAWS.json](#)

Example files

- XML:
[2019-01-16_avalanche_report_en.xml](#)
- JSON:
[2022-03-03_avalanche_report_en.json](#)

Exotic Technology

```
2 <speak>
3   <par>
4     <media repeatCount="1" fadeOutDur="10s" end="10s">
5       <audio src="https://storage.googleapis.com/avalnache-podcast-audio/intro_0_1.mp3"></audio>
6     </media>
7     <media begin="+5s">
8       <s>Lawinenreport für Sonntag, den 03. Dezember </s>
9       <p>
10         <emphasis level="strong">
11           <s>Nach einer langen Schlechtwetterperiode ist an diesem ersten sonnigen Tag Zurückhaltung angebracht</s>
12         </emphasis>
13       </p>
14       <break time="1s" strength="strong"></break>
15       <p>
16         <emphasis level="strong">
17           <s>
18             Über 2000 Metern gilt große Lawinengefahr, also Gefahrenstufe 4, darunter erhebliche Lawinengefahr</s>
19           </s>
20         </emphasis>
21       </p>
22       <break time="1s" strength="strong"></break>
23       <p>
24         <s>Über 2000 Metern müssen wir auf ein Altschneeproblem achten. Dies in allen Expositionen.</s>
25       </p>
26       <s>Des Weiteren, Über der Waldgrenze müssen wir auf ein Neuschneeproblem achten. Dies in allen Expositionen.</s>
27       </p>
28       <s>Des Weiteren, Unter 2400 Metern erwartet uns ein Gleitschneeproblem . Dies in allen Expositionen.</s>
29       </p>
30     </p>
31     <break time="1s" strength="strong"></break>
32     <s>Achtung, eine spezielle Warnung: Die Verhältnisse für Schneesport abseits gesicherter Pisten sind kritisch.</s>
33     <p>Wintersportler können sehr leicht Lawinen auslösen, auch große. Dies vor allem an steilen Hängen oberhalb der Waldgrenze sowie im Bereich der Waldgrenze.</p>
34     <break time="1s" strength="strong"></break>
35     <p>
36       <s>Und nun zur Schneedecke: </s>
37     </p>
38     <p>Es fielen verbreitet 30 bis 50 cm Schnee, lokal bis zu 80 cm. <break time="1s"/> Viel Neuschnee und Triebsschnee überlagern eine schwache Altschneedecke.
39       <s> Wir finden Gefahrenmuster 4: kalt auf warm / warm auf kalt, Gefahrenmuster 2: Gleitschnee,</s>
40       </s>
41     </p>
```



Avalanche Safety in the Cloud:

Automating Avalanche Reports with Serverless and Speech Synthesis

Christoph Stanger

Strategic Cloud Engineer
Google Cloud



14. December 2024

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. These can be released by a single winter sport participant above the tree line. This also applies in areas close to the tree line. The wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. They are to be avoided as far as possible. The avalanche prone locations are quite prevalent. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls in all aspects, but in isolated cases also adjacent to ridgelines. Avalanches are medium-sized. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

In addition further individual gliding avalanches are possible, in particular on steep east, south and west facing slopes below approximately 2600 m. In isolated cases the gliding avalanches are quite large, in particular in the regions with a lot of snow. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Snowpack

Danger Patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

5 to 15 cm of snow will fall. As a consequence of new snow and a strong wind from westerly directions, further wind slabs will form in the course of the day in particular in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack.

Towards its base, the snowpack is largely stable. Snow depths vary greatly above the tree line, depending on the influence of the wind. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. The high temperatures will give rise to slight moistening of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

All sentences

[+] Empfehlung01 — {Empfehlung01\$Touren_sollten} {Empfehlung01\$auf} {Empfehlung01\$flaches} {Empfehlung01\$Gelände_beschränkt_werden.} {Empfehlung01\$möglichst}

Search sentences

Search:

Selected sentences

▼ [+] Wetter04 — over a wide area [Empty] 40 cm of snow (-), and up to 60 cm in some localities, has fallen above approximately 1500 m (-).

▼ over a wide area over a wide area	▼ [Empty] 40 cm of snow verbreitet} {Zahl} cm of snow	▼ (-), and up to 60 cm in some localities, (-), and up to {Zahl} cm in some localities,	▼ has fallen has fallen	▼ above approximately 1500 m above approximately {Höhe_m}
	▼ [Empty] [Empty]	▼ 40 40		▼ 1500 m 1500 m

▼ [+] Triebsschnee15 — as a consequence of new snow and [Empty] wind (-), sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed [Empty] in all aspects (-).

▼ as a consequence of new snow and [Empty] wind (-), as a consequence of {Neuschnee_und} {zunehmendem} {Wind_Richtung} (-),	▼ sometimes avalanche prone sometimes avalanche prone	▼ wind slabs wind slabs	▼ formed formed	▼ [Empty] [Empty]	▼ in all aspects in all aspects
▼ new snow and new snow and	▼ [Empty] [Empty]	▼ wind wind			

Translations

- ca En una zona àmplia han caigut 40 cm de neu per sobre dels 1500 m aproximadament, localment fins a 60 cm. Amb la neu recent i el vent, s'han format plaques de vent en alguns casos inestables en totes les orientacions.
- de Es fielen verbreitet oberhalb von rund 1500 m 40 cm Schnee, lokal bis zu 60 cm. Mit Neuschnee und Wind entstanden an allen Expositionen teils störungsfähige Triebsschneeansammlungen.
- en Over a wide area 40 cm of snow, and up to 60 cm in some localities, has fallen above approximately 1500 m. As a consequence of new snow and wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed in all aspects.
- es En una zona amplia se han acumulado 40 cm de nieve por encima de los 1500 m aproximadamente, localmente hasta 60 cm. Con la nieve reciente y el viento, se han formado placas de viento en algunos casos inestables en todas las orientaciones.
- fr Il est tombé en général au-dessus d'environ 1500 m 40 cm de neige, localement jusqu'à 60 cm. Des accumulations de neige soufflée en partie fragiles se sont formées avec la neige fraîche et le vent à toutes les expositions.
- it In molte regioni sono caduti 40 cm di neve al di sopra dei 1500 m circa, localmente sino a 60 cm. Con neve fresca e vento a tutte le esposizioni si sono formati accumuli di neve通风在部分不稳定。
- oc En ua zôna grana an queigut 40 cm de nhieu per dessus des 1500 m approximativament, locaument enqua 60 cm. Damb era nhieu recenta e eth vent , en totes es orientacions s'an format plaques de vent a viatges inestables.

Submit translations

```
1 ST_Header: Wetter04
2 ST_CurlyName: Wetter04
3 PA_Pos: 1
4 PA_PosGerman: 2
5 RS_CurlyName: Gebiet0
6 PA_Pos: 2
7 PA_PosGerman: 4
8 RS_CurlyName: Wetter04§wieviel_Schnee
9 PA_Pos: 3
10 PA_PosGerman: 5
11 RS_CurlyName: Wetter04§lokal_mehr.
12 PA_Pos: 4
13 PA_PosGerman: 1
14 RS_CurlyName: Wetter04§Es_fielen
15 PA_Pos: 5
16 PA_PosGerman: 3
17 RS_CurlyName: oberhalb_von_Höhe_optional
18 PA_Pos: 6
19 PA_PosGerman: 0
20 RS_CurlyName: Punkt
```

```
1 RS_Header: Gebiet0
2 RS_CurlyName: Gebiet0
3 Line: [Empty]
4 Line: {vor_allem} in {Exposition} {und_im_Exposition}
5 Line: {vor_allem} {im_Gebiet} {im_Gebiet2_optional} {und_im_Gebiet}
6 Line: {vor_allem} {vom_Gebiet} {über_das_Gebiet} {zum_Gebiet}
7 Line: {vor_allem} in the regions {des_Nordens} exposed to the foehn
8 Line: over a wide area
9 Line: in some localities
10 Line: in some regions
```

```
1 RS_Header: im_Gebiet
2 RS_CurlyName: im_Gebiet
3 Line: in all regions
4 Line: in the other regions
5 Line: in the regions {des_Nordens} that are exposed to the foehn wind
6 Line: along the border {zu_Italien}
7 Line: in neighbouring regions
8 Line: in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 1 (low)
9 Line: in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 2 (moderate)
10 Line: in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 3 (considerable)
11 Line: in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 4 (high)
12 Line: in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 5 (very high)
13 Begin: Switzerland
14 Line: on the northern flank of the Alps {ohne_Voralpen}
15 Line: in the western part of the northern flank of the Alps {ohne_Voralpen}
16 Line: in the western and central parts of the northern flank of the Alps {ohne_Voralpen}
17 Line: in the central part of the northern flank of the Alps {ohne_Voralpen}
18 Line: in the central and eastern parts of the northern flank of the Alps {ohne_Voralpen}
19 Line: in the eastern part of the northern flank of the Alps {ohne_Voralpen}
20 Line: on the northern flank of the Alps {östlich} {Ort_ANH}
21 Line: on the northern flank of the Alps {von_Ort_ANH} {bis_Ort_ANH}
22 Line: in the Prealps
23 Line: in the western Prealps
24 Line: in the western and central Prealps
25 Line: in the central Prealps
26 Line: in the central and eastern Prealps
27 Line: in the eastern Prealps
28 Line: on the northern Alpine ridge
29 Line: on the northern Alpine ridge {östlich} {Ort_NAK}
30 Line: on the northern Alpine ridge {von_Ort_NAK} {bis_Ort_NAK}
```

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. These can be released by a single winter sport participant above the tree line. This also applies in areas close to the tree line. The wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. They are to be avoided as far as possible. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies adjacent to ridgelines. Avalanches are medium-sized. Restraint should be applied and give rise to falls.

In addition further individual gliding avalanches are possible, in particular at approximately 2600 m. In isolated cases the gliding avalanches are quite large. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Tree line

The border of a forest, e.g. in the alps a maximum of 2.400m (Zermatt) the Pyrenees of Catalonia at 2400m, in SW Poland at 1600m.

ons are quite prevalent. isolated cases also

avalanches can sweep people

west facing slopes below elevations with a lot of snow.



(Source: EAWS ²⁾)

Snowpack

Danger Patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

5 to 15 cm of snow will fall. As a consequence of new snow and a strong wind, further wind slabs will form in the course of the day in particular in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack.

Towards its base, the snowpack is largely stable. Snow depths vary greatly above the tree line, depending on the influence of the wind. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. The high temperatures will give rise to slight moistening of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

The fresh wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. Slight decrease in danger of dry avalanches.

Avalanche.report Observations GeoSphere SNOWPACK AWESOME Simon Legner

Table Quellen Region 12.01.2024 - 18.01.2024 1d 2d 3d 7d Add observation Mehr Filter

Murnau/Staffelsee Garmisch-Partenkirchen Kufstein Zirl Mittersill Imst Landeck Nauders Schlanders Silandro Cortina d'Ampezzo

Chiemgauer A. Brandenberger A. Kitzbüheler Alpen Zillertaler Alpen Sarentiner Alpen

Watzenötzspitze 3533 Wilds. 3768 Sarnthein Bressanone

Observations 908 / 921

Aspect Without specification: 554

Day 2024-01-12, 2024-01-13, 2024-01-14, 2024-01-15, 2024-01-16, 2024-01-17, 2024-01-18

Elevation Without specification: 67

Stability Without specification: 720

Observation Type Webcam, Time series, Snow profile, Closure, Blasting, Avalanche, Evaluation, Simple observation

Important Observation Very light new snow, Ice formation, Closure, Stability test, Graupel, Surface hoar, Snow line

Leaflet | Map data: © OpenStreetMap, SRTM | Map style: © OpenTopoMap (CC-BY-SA)

<https://admin.avalanche.report/#/modelling>

KRONOS

Lawinenereignis

Simon Legner am 16.01.2024 | 13:11
Beobachter*in LWD Tirol

Zeitpunkt: Vormittag

Basic
Satellite
Outdoor
Topo



lat: 47.09987 | lng: 11.37746 [\[copy\]](#)

Beschreibung Beobachtungsort: Kesselspitze
AT-07-14-05 - Serleskamm

Lawinenart

KRONOS

Beschreibung Beobachtungsort: Kesselspitze
AT-07-14-05 - Serleskamm

Lawinenart

Lawinenart: Gleitschneelawine
Lawinengröße: groß

vorherrschendes Lawinenproblem

Gleitschneeproblem

Schaden

Wurde ein Schaden verursacht? Nein

Bilder und Anmerkung

Anmerkung:
Gleitschneelawine. Leistelle informiert. Nicht von mir ausgelöst. Länge 250m (unterer/oberer Punkt laut Karte). Wenig Windeinfluss.



KRONOS



SNOBS

Aktivitäten

LAWINENEREIGNIS

SNOBS
Gaichtspitze, Gundental | >
Allgäuer Alpen

Jörg Brejcha am 17.01.2024 | 17:20

EINFACHE BEOBACHTUNG

SNOBS
Schneefallgrenze heute über 2300m | Allgäuer Alpen
 >

Jörg Brejcha am 17.01.2024 | 17:17

EINFACHE BEOBACHTUNG

BELS - Vorarlberg
Gehrenspitze | >
Bregenzerwaldgebirge

Gebhard Barbisch am 16.01.2024 | 23:09

EINFACHE BEOBACHTUNG

NATLEFS_3.0 | SNOBS
Kl. Latemarscharte | Südliche Sarntaler Alpen
 >

Erich Resch am 16.01.2024 | 16:14

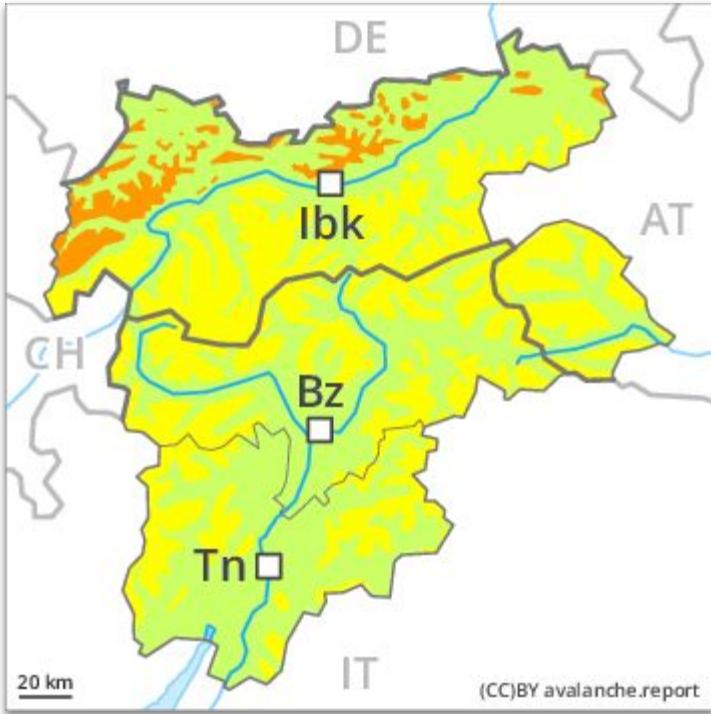
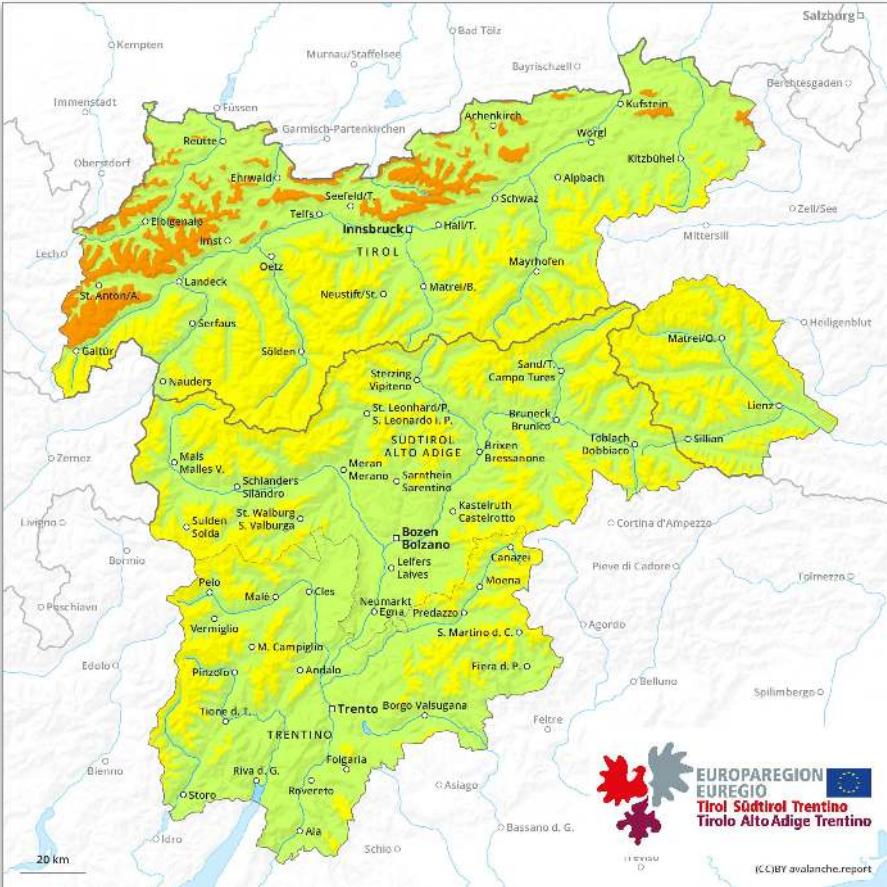
EINFACHE BEOBACHTUNG

SNOBS
Lindauehuette | Rätikon East
 >

<https://snobs.live/>

Map rendering

1. Leaflet [ImageOverlay](#) (via Mapyrus)
2. Leaflet [GeoJSON](#) polygons
3. Leaflet [Polyline](#)
cxl_cBqwvNS|Dy@ogFyxmAf`IsnA|CjFzCsHluD_k@hi@ljL
4. Leaflet [VectorGrid](#) (.pbf via [tippecanoe](#))
5. Leaflet [Protomaps](#) (.pmtiles via tippecanoe)
6. [OpenLayers](#) VectorTileLayer



https://static.avalanche.report/bulletins/2024-01-18/fd_EUREGIO_map.jpg

```

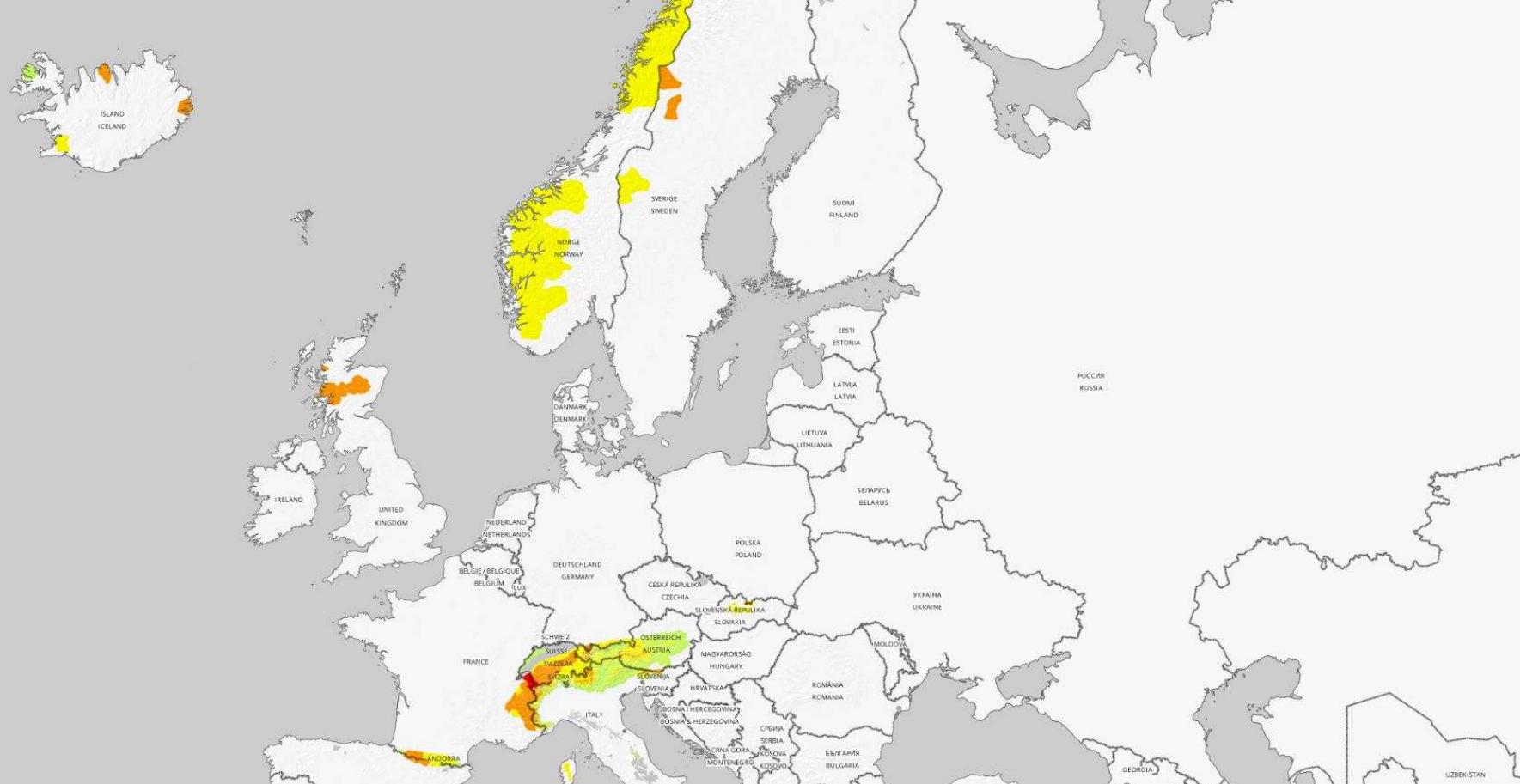
314 # -----
315 # --- Danger Levels ---
316 #
317
318 begin polygon_feature_danger_levels file
319
320     worlds xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax, mx1, my1, mx2, my2, "distortion=true"
321     clip "inside"
322     blend "Normal"
323     if (map_level eq "standard" or map_level eq "overlay") and bulletin_id ne "overlay" and colormode ne "bw" then
324         blend "Multiply"
325     endif
326
327     dataset "shapefile", file, ""
328     while Mapyrus.fetch.more
329         do
330             fetch
331             clearpath
332             addpath GEOMETRY
333             eval reg_line
334             eval reg_line_color
335             if dynamic_region eq "one" and colormode eq "bw" then
336                 if bulletin_ids[ALB_ID] eq bulletin_id then
337                     stroke
338                 endif
339             endif
340         done
341
342     dataset "shapefile", file, ""
343     while Mapyrus.fetch.more
344         do
345             fetch
346             clearpath
347             addpath GEOMETRY
348             linestyle 0.01
349             if dynamic_region eq "all" then
350                 if (danger_h[ALB_ID] eq 1 and threshold >= elevation_h[ALB_ID]) or danger_l[ALB_ID] eq 1 then
351                     eval danger_color[1]
352                     fill
353                     if map_level eq "thumbnail" or map_level eq "overlay" then
354                         stroke
355                     endif

```

<https://github.com/simoc/mapyrus> |
https://gitlab.com/albina-euregio/albina-server/-/blob/master/src/main/resources/mapyrus/albina_functions.mapyrus



18 / 01 / 2024

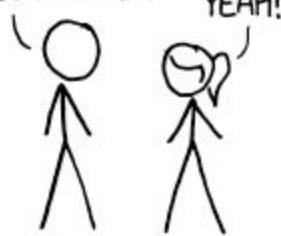


<https://eaws-bulletin-map.legner.me/?date=2024-01-18>

HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE: (SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC.)

SITUATION:
THERE ARE
14 COMPETING
STANDARDS.

14?! RIDICULOUS!
WE NEED TO DEVELOP
ONE UNIVERSAL STANDARD
THAT COVERS EVERYONE'S
USE CASES.



SOON:

SITUATION:
THERE ARE
15 COMPETING
STANDARDS.

processor.py	class HtmlProcessor	1 month ago
processor_ad.py	GitLab CI: run ruff	11 months ago
processor_caamlv5.py	Migrate CAAML to @dataclass	1 month ago
processor_caamlv6.py	Implement CAAMLv6 processor for SK	1 month ago
processor_catalunya.py	Migrate CAAML to @dataclass	1 month ago
processor_ch.py	Finalize CAAMLv6 JSON standard	1 month ago
processor_ch_zip.py	Migrate CAAML to @dataclass	1 month ago
processor_cz.py	Take API URLs from pyAvaCore.py.ini	1 year ago
processor_es.py	Migrate CAAML to @dataclass	1 month ago
processor_fi.py	Finalize CAAMLv6 JSON standard	1 month ago
processor_fr.py	Migrate CAAML to @dataclass	1 month ago
processor_is.py	Finalize CAAMLv6 JSON standard	1 month ago
processor_it_livigno.py	class HtmlProcessor	1 month ago
processor_it_meteoment.py	simpler replacement	3 weeks ago
processor_norway.py	Migrate CAAML to @dataclass	1 month ago
processor_pl.py	class HtmlProcessor	1 month ago
processor_pl12.py	PL-12: avalanche problems	4 weeks ago
processor_ro.py	RO: add basic processor	4 days ago
processor_se.py	Migrate CAAML to @dataclass	1 month ago
processor_sk.py	Migrate CAAML to @dataclass	1 month ago
processor_uk.py	GitLab CI: run ruff	11 months ago
processors.py	RO: add basic processor	4 days ago
pyAvaCore.py	Set customData.ALBINA.mainDate for all bulletins	4 weeks ago
pyAvaCore.py.ini	RO: add basic processor	4 days ago

