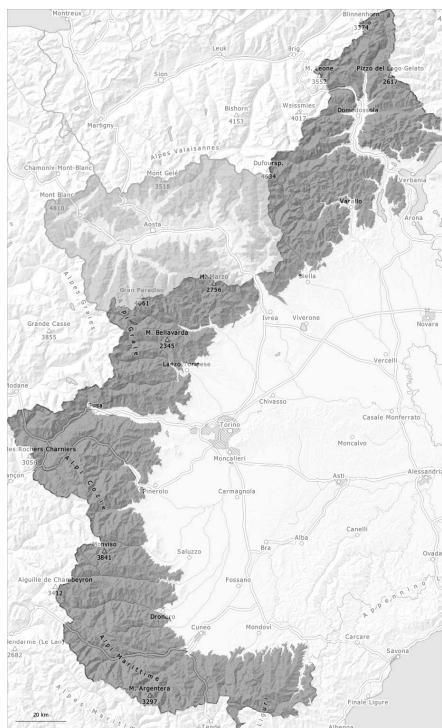
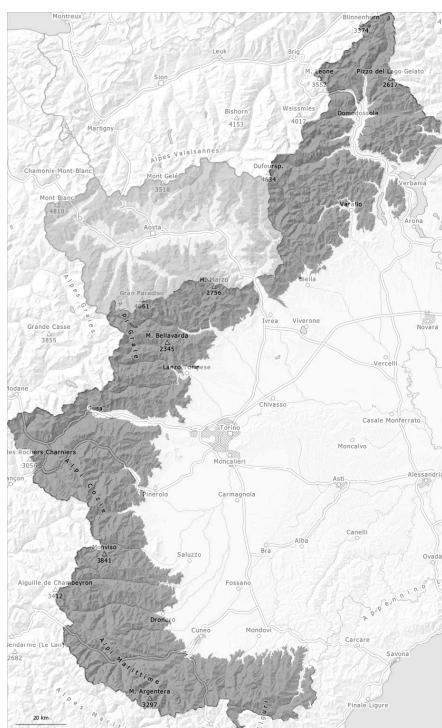


AM

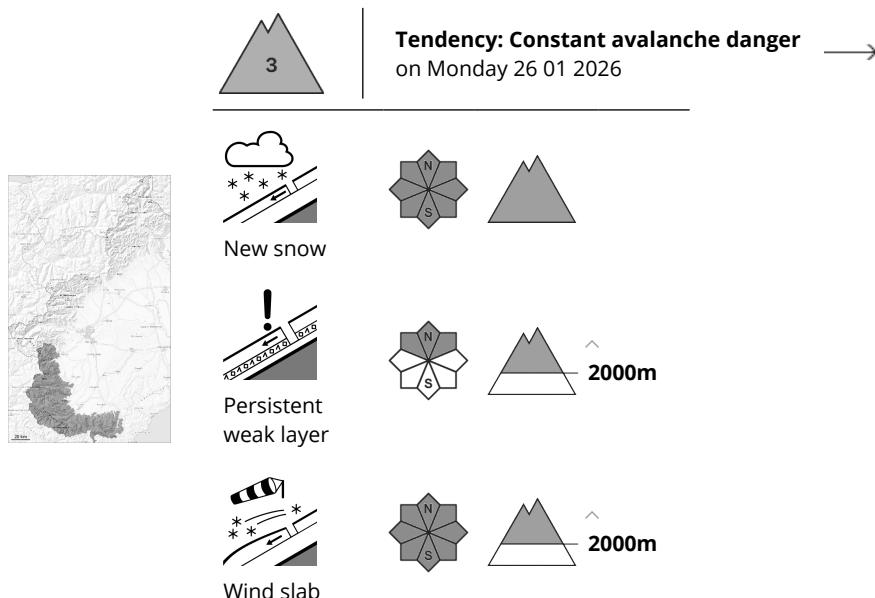


PM

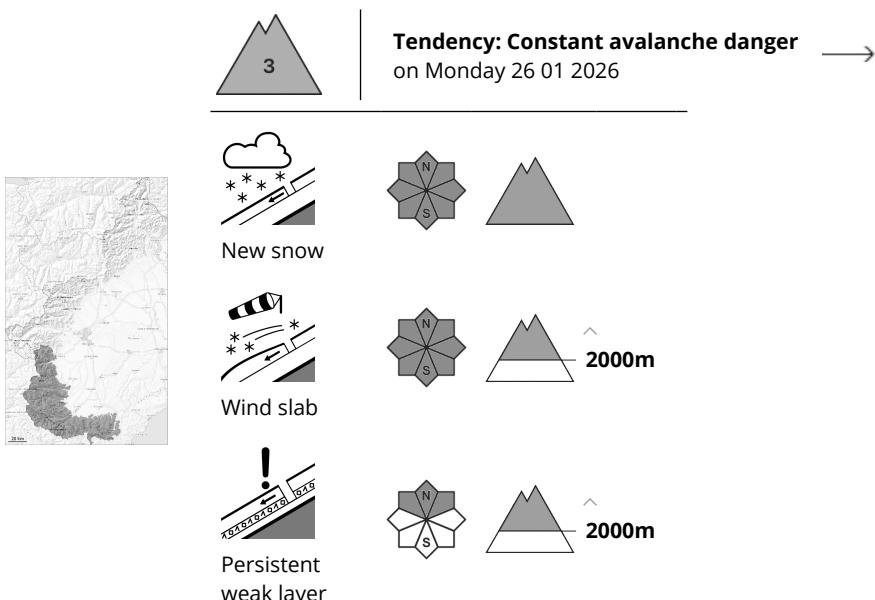


Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



PM:



Down to low altitudes snow has fallen. Further increase in avalanche danger in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation.

As a consequence of snowfall and the moderate to strong westerly wind, the snow drift accumulations will increase in size in the course of the day. The danger of dry avalanches will increase but remain within the current danger level.

New snow and wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant and reach large size in isolated cases. This applies in particular on steep slopes also in areas close to the tree line, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain at intermediate and high altitudes.



Dry loose snow avalanches and slab avalanches are possible already in the early morning. The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes. These can in some places be released by small loads and reach large size in isolated cases.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

Stability tests and snow profiles show the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack on steep shady slopes. Individual weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

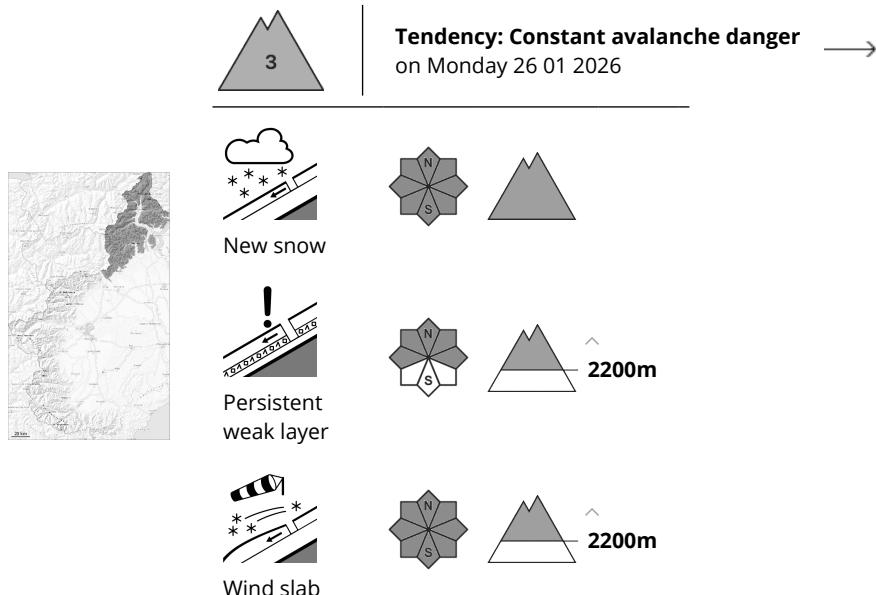
30 to 40 cm of snow will fall until Sunday above approximately 1200 m. Over a wide area new snow is lying on surface hoar. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Tendency

Monday: The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information about the snowpack, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Down to low altitudes snow has fallen. The more recent wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack.

More snow than expected has fallen in some localities. Dry loose snow avalanches and slab avalanches are possible already in the early morning.

In particular on steep slopes slab avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and wind, especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, and at intermediate and high altitudes. The avalanche-prone wind slabs of the last two days are covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise.

In particular on very steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach large size. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack. Remotely triggered and natural avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

20 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen above approximately 1500 m. Further increase in danger of dry avalanches as a consequence of new snow and wind.

Intermediate and high altitudes: Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep shady slopes. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection.

Stability tests and snow profiles show the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack on steep shady slopes.



Individual weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

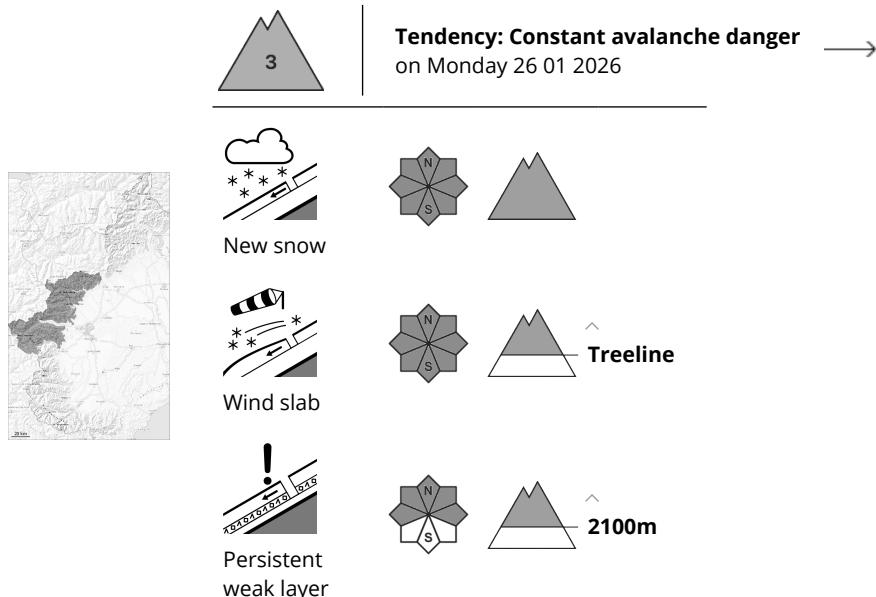
In some places new snow is lying on surface hoar. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Tendency

Monday: The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information about the snowpack, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Down to low altitudes snow has fallen. The fresh and older wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in all aspects and generally in areas close to the tree line.

In particular on steep slopes and on wind-loaded slopes slab avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and wind, especially, and at intermediate altitudes.

The avalanche-prone wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise. These can over a wide area be released easily and reach large size, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, and in particular in areas close to the tree line.

In particular on very steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach large size. Dry loose snow avalanches and slab avalanches are possible already in the early morning.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

Precarious weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep shady slopes. The avalanche-prone wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise.

Stability tests and snow profiles show the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack on steep shady slopes. 15 to 30 cm of snow will fall until Sunday above approximately 1200 m.

Over a wide area new snow is lying on surface hoar. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting



cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Tendency

Monday: The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information about the snowpack, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

