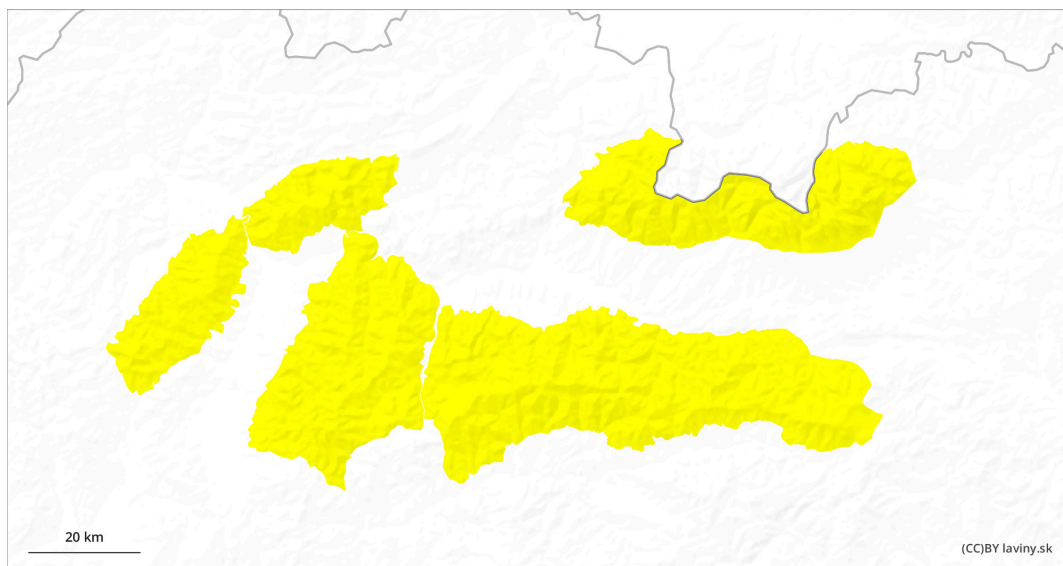
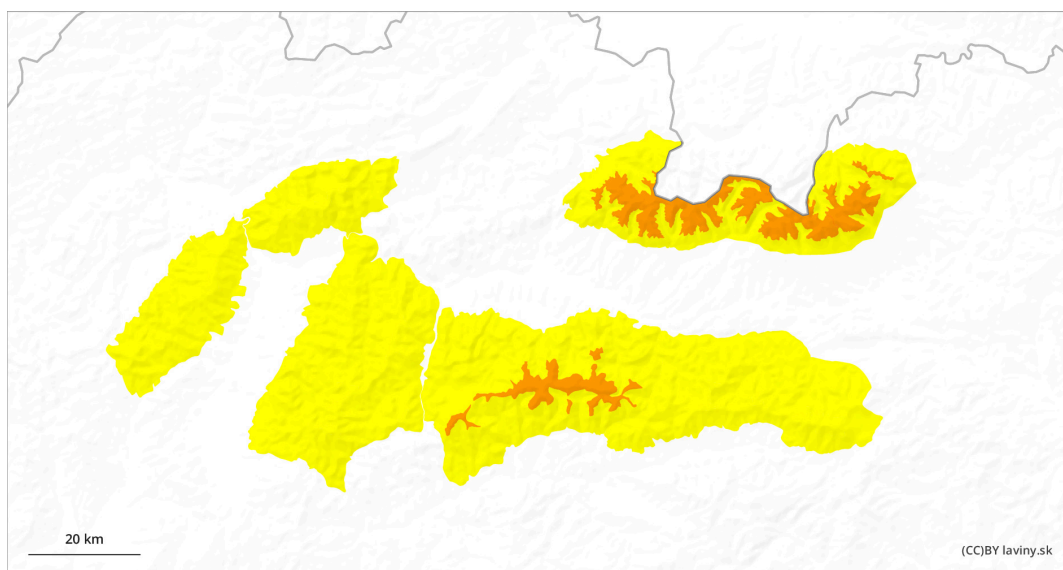


## AM



## PM

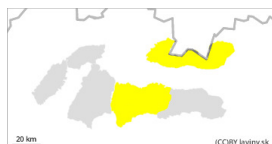


## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 29 02 2024



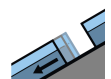
Wet snow



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Gliding snow



2000m

Snowpack stability: poor

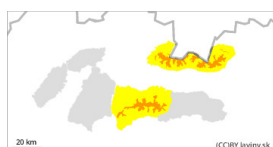
Frequency: few

Avalanche size: large

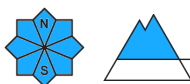
PM:



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 29 02 2024



Wet snow

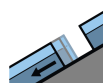


Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large



Gliding snow



2000m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: large

The persistent strong warming has a negative impact on the avalanche situation, especially in the afternoon.

In the Tatras and Low Tatras above the treeline prevails in the morning MODERATE (2) avalanche danger, which rises to CONSIDERABLE, 3rd degree when warming up during the day. Wet snow is the defining avalanche problem. Avalanche release is possible with only a small additional load and spontaneous avalanches are also expected. They will occur mainly on steep slopes and in couloirs where most of the snow fell during the last snowfall. At altitudes up to 2000 m above sea level, gliding avalanches may also occur on grassy slopes.

### Snowpack

The snow cover is slightly hardened and frozen in the morning, but due to the strong warming (0°C isotherm rises up to 2500 m above sea level) the snow cover gets wet during the day. The exception is the northern orientations at the highest altitudes of the Tatras, where there are still snow slabs, pillows and drifts of wet to dry snow. Wind-exposed ridges are often blown onto hard to icy surfaces. Continuous snow cover is found from 1100 (1200) m above sea level, reaching 100 to 300 cm above the tree line.

### Tendency

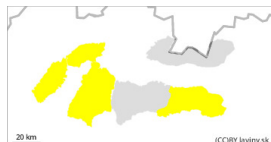


INCREASING during the day when it gets warmer

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 29 02 2024



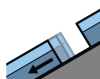
Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **large**

As a consequence of the strong warming, the occurrence of wet and gliding avalanches is possible.

MODERATE (2) avalanche danger level prevails in the Fatras and the eastern part of the Low Tatras. Wet snow is a defining avalanche problem, especially in the afternoon. Avalanche release is possible especially with high additional loads, but spontaneous wet avalanches on steep slopes are also expected. Sliding (foundation) avalanches may also occur on grassy slopes.

### Snowpack

As a result of the strong warming (the 0°C isotherm rises up to 2300 m above sea level), the snow cover is wet especially in the afternoon, often in the whole profile. Wind-exposed ridges are often blown onto hard, even icy, surfaces. Continuous snow cover is found from 1100 (1200) m above sea level, reaching a height of 50 to 150 cm above the tree line

### Tendency

INCREASING when it gets warmer during the day