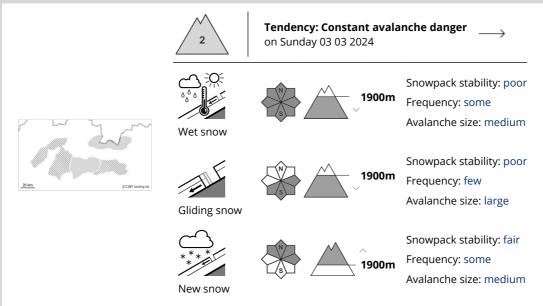








Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Beware of avalanches from wet snow. Snow slabs in the highest altitudes of the Tatras.

The main avalanche problem at most altitudes remains wet snow and gliding avalanches. Snow slabs and pillows of new snow have formed at the highest altitudes of the Tatras. Avalanche release is possible with large additional loads, and spontaneous avalanches, especially from wet snow, are possible on very steep slopes. On grassy slopes, gliding avalanches will also occur sporadically.

Snowpack

The passage of the occlusion front is also associated with light precipitation, snow at altitudes above 1900 m above sea level. An increment of 5- 10 cm is expected, which, together with stronger winds, means the formation of local snow slabs and pillows in leeward locations. At altitudes below 1900 m a.s.l., wet snow prevails on the surface, while at lower altitudes the snow is wet throughout the profile. There is a continuous snow cover, depending on exposure, from about 1200 m altitude.

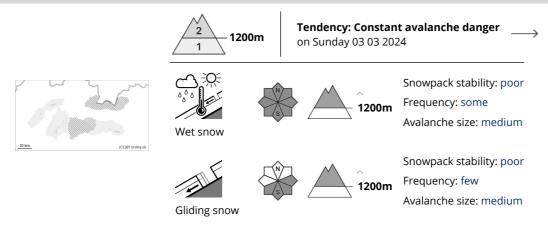
Tendency

Persistent.

<i>Compiled by Filip Kyzek</i>



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Beware of wet and gliding avalanches on steep slopes.

In the Fatras and the eastern part of the Low Tatras it persists above the 1200 m above sea level. MODERATE avalanche danger, 2nd level. Wet snow is the defining avalanche problem. Avalanche release is possible especially with large additional loads, but spontaneous wet avalanches on steep slopes are also expected. Gliding avalanches may also occur on grassy slopes throughout the day.

Snowpack

The strong warming continues, with rainfall occurring at all altitudes. Snow cover is wet, especially in the afternoon, often throughout the profile. Continuous snow cover is found from an altitude of 1200 m above sea level and reaches a height of 40 to 140 cm above the tree line. Wind-exposed areas and ridges are blown into the grassy base in some places.

Tendency

Persistent.

<i>Compiled by Filip Kyzek</i>