Saturday 30.03.2024

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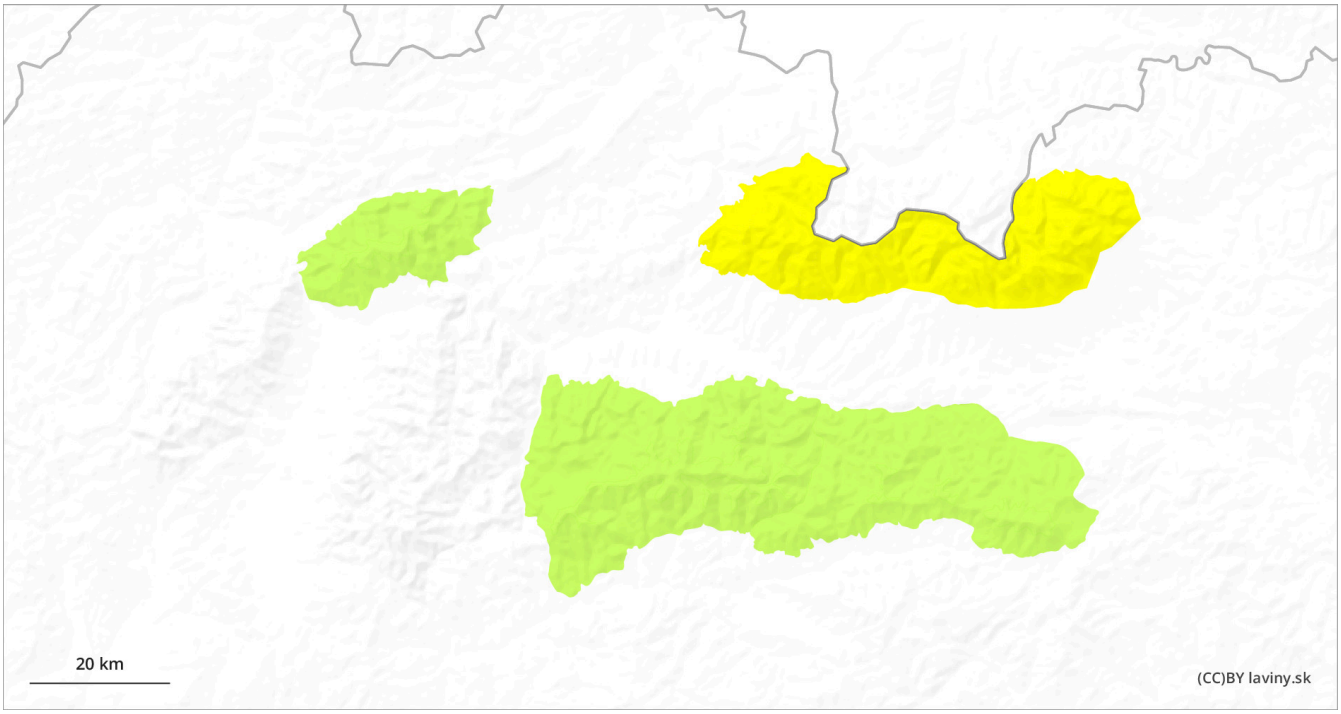
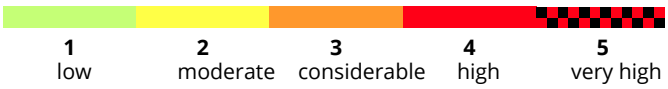
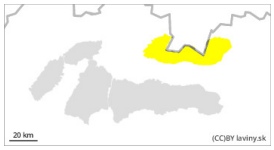
Lavíny.sk



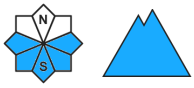


Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 31 03 2024

Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Watch out for avalanches and avalanches from wet snow, in the north for wind-blown slabs!

Moderate avalanche danger is declared in the High and Western Tatras. At altitudes above 2000m above sea level, slabs and pillows of wind-blown snow still occur in the eastern and northern troughs and moguls.
Warning! In some places, wind-blown snow is deposited on a layer of snowflakes = hidden avalanche danger!
On very steep slopes, even medium-sized avalanches can be triggered by large additional mechanical loads.
On extremely steep slopes, spontaneous avalanches can be expected on saline slopes due to the continuing warming.
Avalanche danger needs to be assessed locally in all orientations.

Snowpack

The snow cover is generally well consolidated due to the previous weather pattern. The relatively new snow (10-20 cm) from the last snowfalls (over the weekend and Thursday night to Friday) has not yet had time to firm up and is not firmly bonded to the old base. This layer is unevenly displaced by the wind, mainly on the northern and eastern slopes. Dangerous pillows and slabs are forming there.
As a result of further warming, the upper layer of snow melts away, losing its cohesion.

Tendency

Enduring.

 Compiled by: Ivan Chlebovec

Danger Level 1 - Low

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 31 03 2024

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

Beware of avalanches and sluffs from wet snow

In Mala Fatra and Low Tatras there is a small avalanche danger from melting wet snow. Due to warming, spontaneous small avalanches can be expected on very steep slopes. There is a danger for skiers or hikers especially in connection with terrain traps.

Snowpack

The snow cover is generally well consolidated due to the previous weather pattern. The layer of relatively new snow (10-20 cm) from the last snowfalls has been transported by the wind to the northern slopes, at the same time as this snow is being transformed by the heat into heavy felted snow, later firn snow, which is losing its cohesion as a result of thawing.

Tendency

Enduring.

 Compiled by: Ivan Chlebovec