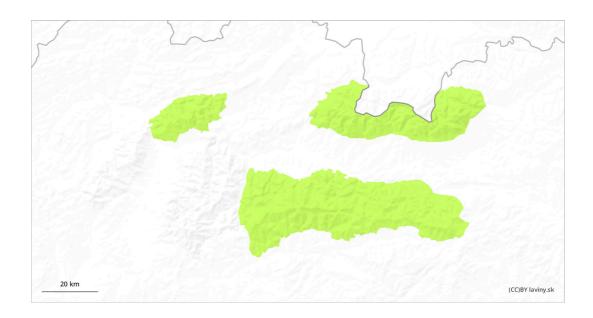
Thursday 27.03.2025

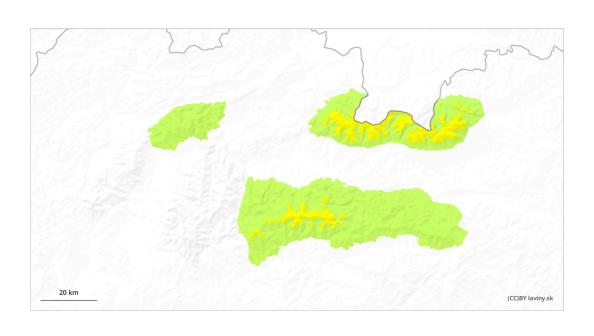
Published 26 03 2025, 17:00



AM



PM

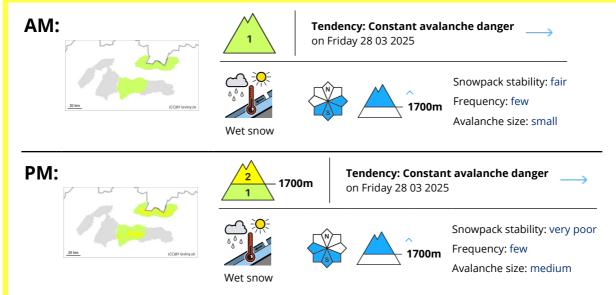


1 2 3 4 5 low moderate considerable high very high





Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Due to warming, the main avalanche problem is WET SNOW.

In the high altitudes of the High, Western and Low Tatras there is only a small danger (1st degree) in the morning and a moderate danger (2nd degree) in the afternoon. Positive temperatures and sunshine, especially in the afternoon, cause the snow cover to become soaked and lose stability. Small to medium sized spontaneous avalanches of wet snow may occur on steep slopes with sufficient snow. At high altitudes, in couloirs, under saddles and rock faces, snow slabs and cushions are still very occasionally found on shady northern slopes, which can release an avalanche with a large additional load.

Snowpack

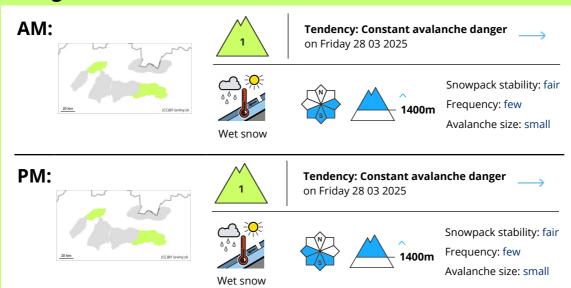
The snow cover is very heterogeneous due to variable precipitation, which is snow only at altitudes above 1800-2000 m above sea level. Below this threshold the snow is moist to wet, above it new snow is slightly increasing. Overall, however, only 5 to 10 cm. At high altitudes (above 2000 m), snow slabs and pillows of varying hardness continue to occur. At altitudes below 1500 m, there is only patchy snow cover.

Tendency

no significant change
br>pk



Danger Level 1 - Low



There is only a small avalanche danger and only locally - on slopes with snow.

In Mala Fatra and in the eastern part of the Low Tatras there is only a LOW avalanche danger, level 1. As a result of rain, the occurrence of wet snow slides is possible on steep slopes.

Snowpack

Most of the mountain ranges are already without snow cover. At altitudes up to 1400 m above sea level and on the southern slopes it is only discontinuous, at higher altitudes it is continuous, especially in troughs and basins where it reaches a maximum of 50 cm. The snow is damp or wet due to the sun, especially in the afternoon.

Tendency

no change
br>