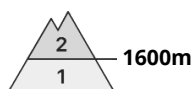


Danger Level 2 - Moderate

**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**

on Wednesday 26 11 2025



Wind slab

Snowpack stability: **poor**Frequency: **few**Avalanche size: **medium**

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: **very poor**Frequency: **few**Avalanche size: **small**

Moderate avalanche danger in the high altitudes of Tatras and Low Tatras, 2nd degree

Due to snowfall and strong winds, new snow is distributed irregularly, so it is possible to release an avalanche in places where a larger amount is piled up. Occasionally, smaller spontaneous avalanches are possible below 1600 m above sea level due to rain. Generally, places where there is older frozen snow under the new snow, or in places with a smoother surface - grass or rock slabs - are more dangerous.

Snowpack

During the last snowfall (3 days on and off), 20 to 45 cm of new snow fell on the mountains, with the least in the west and the most in the eastern and central mountains. The snowfall is accompanied by strong winds with variable direction over the forest belt. Older, frozen snow can be found under the new snow from about 1800 m above sea level, especially on the northern slopes of the Tatras. At lower altitudes the snow will be damp to wet due to warming and rain.

Tendency

persistent state

Danger Level 1 - Low

**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Wednesday 26 11 2025



Wet snow

Snowpack stability: **very poor**Frequency: **few**Avalanche size: **small**

In the Fatra Mountains, due to the recent snowfall, a **SMALL** avalanche danger, level 1 has been created.

The avalanche danger is local and is mainly related to locations with greater accumulation of new snow - steep couloirs and gullies. Warming with rain will reduce the stability of the snow cover.

Snowpack

In the Fatras there is 15 to 30 cm of new snow. The new snow fell on a grassy base without old snow. Warming and rain will cause the snow cover to become wet.

Tendency

persistent state

PK