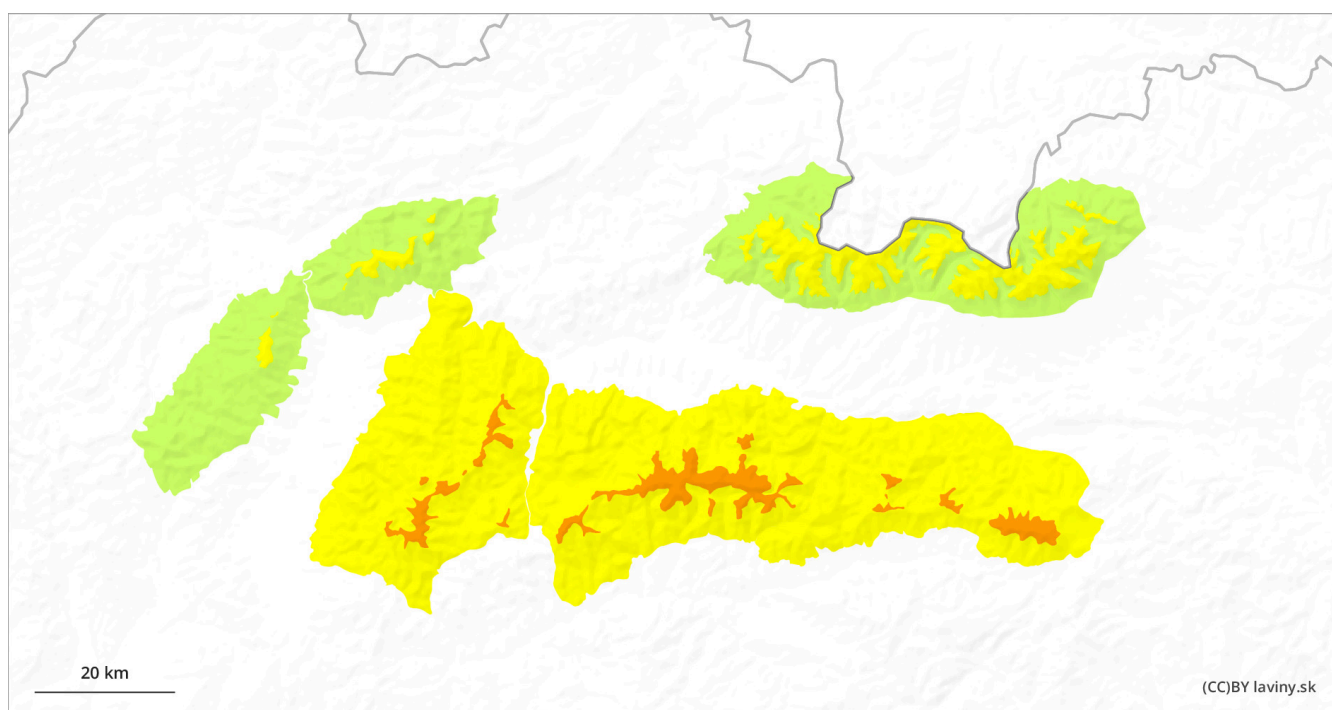
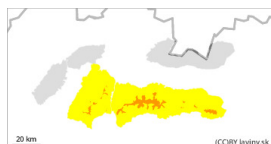


Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 28 11 2025


New snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **poor**Frequency: **some**Avalanche size: **large**

New snow



Treeline

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

Beware of avalanches from large amounts of new snow above treeline.

In the Low Tatras and Veľká Fatra there is an increased avalanche danger (3rd degree) above 1500 m above sea level. The southern flow brought intense precipitation mainly to the Low Tatras and Veľká Fatra. More than 60 cm of new snow has fallen in places. Generally, places where there is older frozen snow under the new snow, or in places with smooth grassy surfaces, are more dangerous. Occasional spontaneous avalanches are possible above 1500 m above sea level.

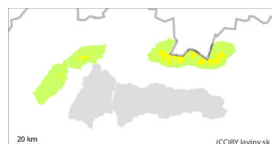
Snowpack

There are two distinct layers in the snow cover. Old frozen snow forms the base. The second layer is the new snow of which about 60 cm has fallen. The interface of these two layers can form a potential slippery layer for avalanches. The total snow depth in the mountains is 10-120 cm.

Tendency

No change.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 28 11 2025


New snow



Treeline

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

New snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **fair**Frequency: **few**Avalanche size: **small**

Watch out for new snow on hard ground.

In the High Tatras, Western Tatras and Mala Fatra a moderate avalanche danger is declared above the forest zone. During the last period of snowfall up to 30 cm of new snow has been added, therefore in places where a larger amount is piled up it is possible to release an avalanche. More dangerous are generally places where there is older frozen snow under the new snow, or in places with a smoother surface - grass or rock slabs.

Snowpack

There are two distinctly different layers in the snow cover. The old frozen snow is the base, with up to 30 cm of new snow on top, sometimes more. The interface of these two layers can form a slippery avalanche layer. At lower altitudes, new snow fell directly on the base. There the situation is stable.

Tendency

No changes.