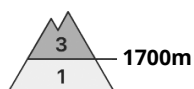


Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 16 02 2026



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Beware of wind-blown snow on hard ground and a permanently weak layer at the highest altitudes!

In the High Tatras there is an increased avalanche danger above 1700 m above sea level, i.e. level 3. Here, due to snowfall and strong winds in the previous days, unstable snow slabs and pillows have formed, especially in the northern orientations. The new snow and wind-blown slabs are in places deposited on an old hard base, in places on a weak layer of square-grained snow with which they are not sufficiently bonded. In the northern sector, there is also an unstable layer of square-grained snow in the snow profile at the highest altitudes. The avalanche can be released in steep and very steep terrain.

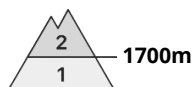
Snowpack

In the northern sector and at the highest altitudes there are unstable snow layers in the profile. Between 10 and 20 cm of new snow has fallen in recent days. It is unevenly distributed, especially in the northern sector. Hard slabs alternate with puffy pillows of new snow. On the ridges, overhangs have formed. The snow cover remains well below average, especially at altitudes below 1600 m above sea level.

Tendency

Persistent, slightly declining.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **small**

Beware of wind-blown snow on hard ground and a permanently weak layer at the highest altitudes!

In the Western and Low Tatras there is a moderate avalanche danger above 1700 m above sea level, i.e. level 2. Here, due to snowfall and strong winds in the previous days, unstable snow slabs and pillows have formed. The new snow and wind-blown slabs are in places deposited on old hard ground, in places on a weak layer of square-grained snow with which they are not sufficiently bonded. In the northern sector, there is also an unstable layer of square-grained snow in the snow profile at the highest altitudes. The avalanche can be released in steep and very steep terrain.

Snowpack

In the northern sector and at the highest altitudes there are unstable snow layers in the profile. Between 10 and 20 cm of new snow has fallen in recent days. It is unevenly distributed, especially in the northern sector. Hard slabs alternate with puffy pillows of new snow. On the ridges, overhangs have formed. The snow cover remains well below average, especially at altitudes below 1600 m above sea level.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 16 02 2026



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

Avalanche release is possible only sporadically on very steep slopes.

In the Fatras and the eastern part of the Low Tatras there is still a small avalanche danger, 1.degree. Up to 10 cm of new snow has fallen above the forest border, which lies on hard ground and is not sufficiently well connected. Warming continues. The 0°C isotherm has risen to the highest altitudes causing the snow to soften. Smaller avalanches can only be released exceptionally, and only on steep and very steep slopes; their risk is of pushing a person into exposed terrain.

Snowpack

The older snow cover is mostly well consolidated and settled. The snow is wet and damp due to high temperatures. The overall snow cover is well below average, mostly less than 50 cm. In gullies and moguls, in isolated places even more, on the ridge there are wind-driven overhangs.

Tendency

With cooling decreasing.