



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Wednesday 18 02 2026



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Beware of inflated snow boards and cushions. On the northern slopes persistent weak layer.

In the High, Western and Low Tatras there is a moderate avalanche danger above the 1700 m above sea level, 2nd degree. Snow from the last snowfall was blown by strong winds to the leeward slopes. It has created unstable snow pillows and slab snow, which can cause avalanches on steep slopes when mechanically loaded. Inside the snow cover there is a layer of square-grained snow, which manifests itself in the typical warning signals of cracking of the snow cover and rumbling -grey sounds. Larger spontaneous avalanches are not expected.

### Snowpack

In the northern sector and at the highest elevations, there are unstable layers of snow in the snowpack. In recent days, 10 to 20 cm of new snow has gradually fallen, changing from wet to dry, wind-blown snow as the Arctic air progresses. It is unevenly distributed, especially in the northern sector. Hard slabs alternate with puffy pillows of new snow. On the ridges, drifts have formed. The snow cover remains well below average, especially at altitudes below 1600 m above sea level.

### Tendency

Persistent. fk

## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Wednesday 18 02 2026



Wind slab



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

Avalanche release is only possible on isolated, very steep slopes at the highest altitudes.

In the Fatras and the eastern part of the Low Tatras there is still a small avalanche danger, 1.degree. Above the forest border, 10-15 cm of new snow has fallen in recent days, which lies on hard ground and with which it is not sufficiently bonded. Smaller avalanches can only be released exceptionally, and only on steep and very steep slopes. Their risk is mainly posed by a person being swept into exposed terrain, possibly in conjunction with a terrain trap.

## Snowpack

After the previous warm period and the subsequent cooling, the snow cover is mostly frozen and stabilized, with new, mostly dry snow up to 15 cm. The total snow cover is well below average, mostly below 50 cm. In the gullies and moguls in isolated places even more, on the ridge there are overhangs due to the wind.

## Tendency

persistent. fk