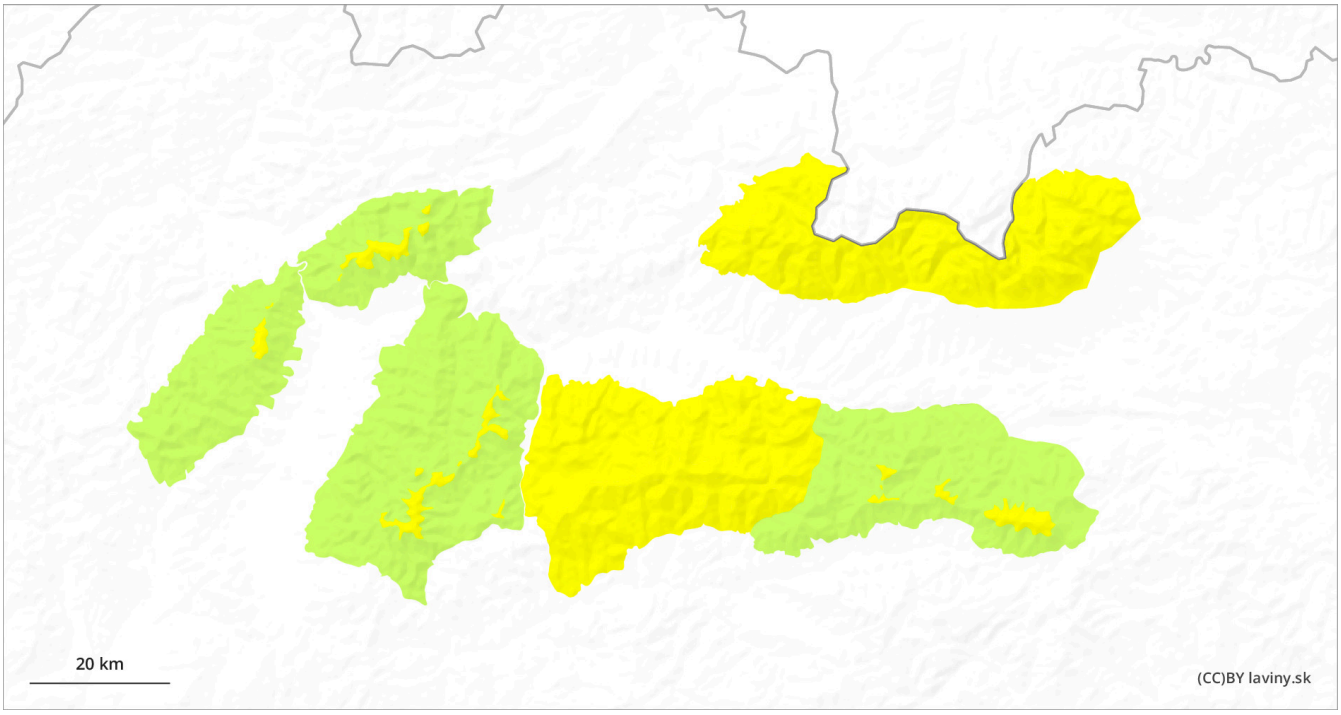
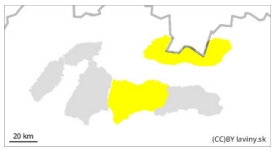
Sunday 01.03.2026

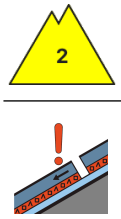
Published 28 02 2026, 17:00



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Persistent weak layer

1800m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

Watch out for significant warming during the day - snow will become heavier, possible spontaneous avalanches in the S sector

Moderate avalanche danger (2nd degree) is valid in the High and Western and western part of the Low Tatras. During the last period of snowfall, up to 30 cm of new snow was added, which was transported by strong winds mainly to the southeastern slopes. The warming and inversion that has persisted since Thursday has caused significant avalanche activity. The avalanche-prone situation has stabilised slightly due to the warming of the last day and the overnight freeze. The main problem will be wet snow on S exposures, especially on steep sunny slopes. Beware, this situation will occur due to the significant warming already in the morning on the eastern slopes. On the northern side of the highest elevations there is still a permanently weak layer in the snow profile. The current situation on the ground requires good decisions, avoid steep places, watch out for a larger layer of melted snow, but also avoid places where blown snow from the last snowfall is evident and has not fallen with an avalanche in the previous days. In the event of an avalanche release, avalanches of medium to large size, even spontaneous avalanches, are a risk.

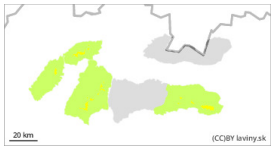
Snowpack

The weather during Sunday will be influenced by an outflow of high pressure, we expect the weather to continue to be very warm and sunny. Temperatures will reach positive numbers even at the highest altitudes. A crust, or ice layer, has formed on the surface of the snow cover on the S side. On the S side of the mountains, the snow still retains a powdery character. Sunny weather and warming will cause the snow cover to become wetter and the cohesion of the individual layers to decrease, especially as midday approaches. The snow cover remains well below average, especially at altitudes up to 1500 m above sea level.

Tendency

rising during the day, decreasing as evening approaches

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Wet snow

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Beware of significant warming during the day - snow will become heavier, possible spontaneous avalanches

In the Fatras and in the eastern part of the Low Tatras a moderate avalanche danger (2nd degree) is declared above the forest zone. During the last period of snowfall, up to 20 cm of new snow was added, which was transported by strong winds mainly to the southeastern slopes. The warming that has persisted since Thursday has caused significant avalanche activity. The avalanche-prone situation is stabilising due to the warming and subsequent overnight freezing. The main problem will be wet snow on S exposures, especially on steep sunny slopes. Beware, this situation will occur due to the significant warming already in the morning on the eastern slopes. The avalanche situation requires good decisions, avoid steep slopes, watch out for a larger layer of melted firn, but also avoid places where the blown snow from the last snowfall is evident and did not fall with the avalanche in the previous days. In the event of an avalanche release, even medium-sized avalanches, even spontaneous avalanches, are threatened.

Snowpack

The weather during Sunday will be influenced by a pressure high and an inversion, we expect to continue to have very warm and sunny weather. Temperatures will reach positive numbers even at the highest elevations. A crust, or ice layer, has formed on the surface of the snowpack on the S side. On the S side of the mountains, the snow still retains a powdery character. Sunny weather and warming will cause the snow cover to become wetter and the cohesion of the individual layers to decrease, especially as midday approaches. The snow cover remains well below average, especially at altitudes up to 1500 m above sea level.

Tendency

rising with the arrival of noon, falling in the evening.

BL