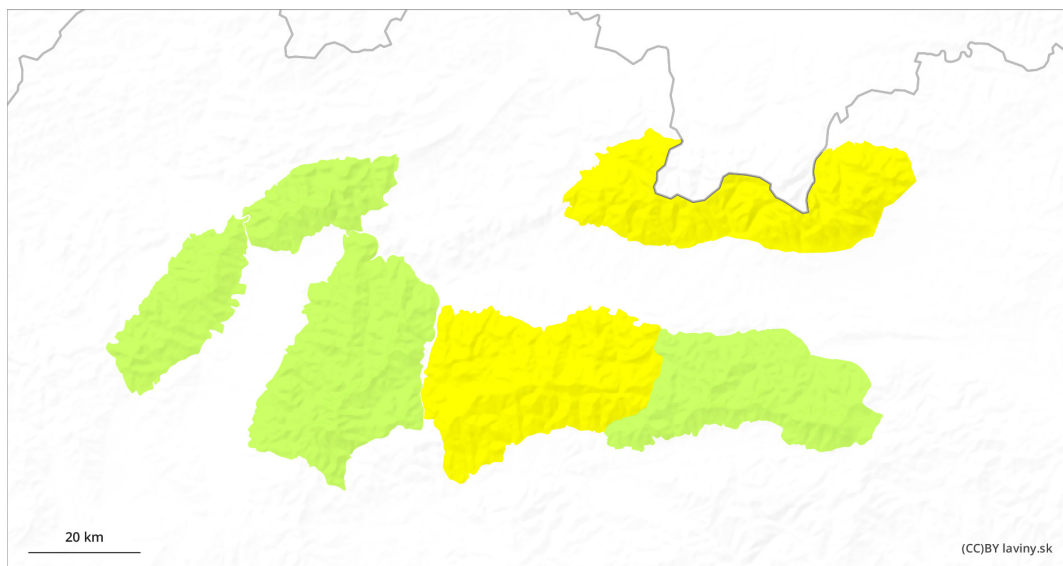
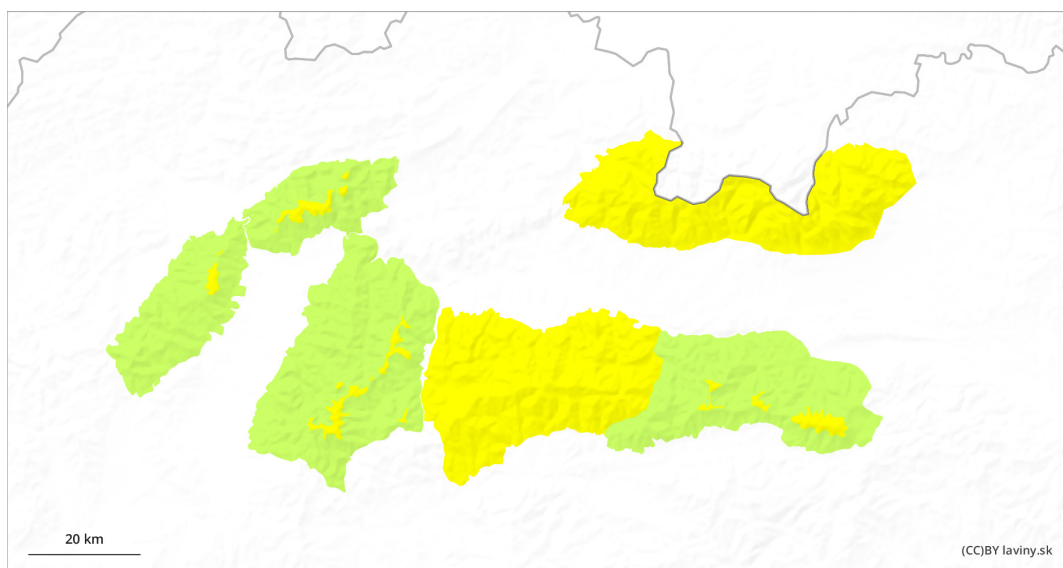


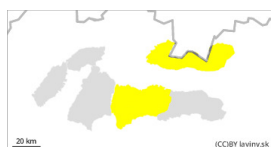
AM**PM**

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

on Thursday 05 03 2026



Wet snow



1800m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent
weak layer



1800m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Watch out for wet snow below 1800 m a.s.l. and weak layers on northern orientations

Moderate avalanche danger (2nd degree) is valid in the High and Western and western part of the Low Tatras. The main avalanche problem is wet snow up to 1800 m above sea level. On the northern side of the highest altitudes 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.

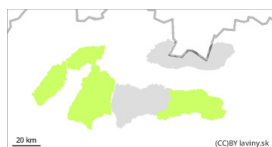
Snowpack

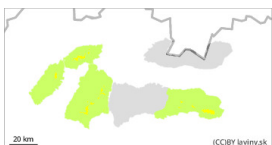
The very warm weather continues. Temperatures will reach positive numbers at altitudes below 1800 m above sea level. The snow will harden at night and then soften again during the day. On the northern side of the mountains, in the case of shaded areas, the snow still retains its powdery character. At the highest points (above 1800 m), there is a permanently weak layer of square-grained snow on the northern side of the mountains. The snow cover remains well below average, especially at altitudes below 1500 m.

Tendency

Permalink

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 05 03 2026

PM:

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 05 03 2026


Wet snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large

Beware of avalanches and avalanches from wet snow

In the Fatras and in the eastern part of the Low Tatras a moderate avalanche danger (2nd degree) is declared over the forest zone in the afternoon. Due to warming and subsequent night freezing, the avalanche-prone situation will stabilise. The main problem will be wet snow. The avalanche situation requires good decisions, avoid steep slopes, watch out for a larger layer of melted firn, but also avoid places where blown snow from the last snowfall is evident and has not fallen with an avalanche in the previous days.

Snowpack

Temperatures will also reach positive numbers at the highest altitudes. A crust, or ice layer, has formed on the surface of the snow cover to the south. The warm weather is causing the snow cover to become wetter and the cohesion of the individual layers to decrease. The snow cover remains well below average, especially at altitudes below 1500 m above sea level.

Tendency

no significant change

pk