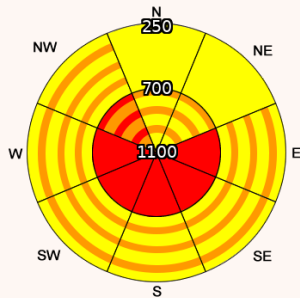


Avalanche Hazard Forecast - FOR PERIOD 18:00HRS Mon 04/01/2010 TO 18:00HRS Tue 05/01/2010



Hazard Level	Avalanche Probability
Very High	Natural and human triggered avalanches will occur. Numerous very large, often extremely large natural avalanches can be expected.
High	Natural and human triggered avalanches will occur. In some cases, numerous large, often very large sized natural avalanches can be expected.
Considerable	Natural and human triggered avalanches possible, in some cases large, in isolated cases very large sized natural avalanches are possible.
Moderate	Very large sized natural avalanches are unlikely. Human triggering possible in indicated steep places.
Low	Only small and medium sized natural avalanches are possible. Human triggering possible in steep, extreme terrain.

Forecast Weather Influences

Frequent snow showers are expected overnight which will become more persistent during the day. It will remain cold with strong Northerly, later North-Easterly, winds.

Forecast Snow Stability and Avalanche Hazard

Snow will drift and form deep accumulations of poorly-stabilised windslab on all East through South to West aspects above 700metres where avalanches will occur. Pockets of instability may also develop on some sheltered North-West-facing gully top and corrie backwalls. Weak, collapse-prone cornices will build over many of these locations. The avalanche hazard will be High.

Observed Avalanche Hazard - Mon 04/01/2010

Observed Weather Influences

It has remained cold with no new snowfall. Winds have been light and generally Northerly.

Observed Snow Stability and Avalanche Hazard

Buried weak layers persist in the snowpack and maintain poor stability on many steep slopes above 700metres where snow has accumulated to significant depth. Snow layers continue to fail and shear easily in field tests conducted as low as 600metres. The avalanche hazard is Considerable.

Mountain Conditions

Observed Mountain Travel Conditions

General cover from 250m

Comments

Any new windslab build up likely to overload persistent buried weak layers that exist in many locations.