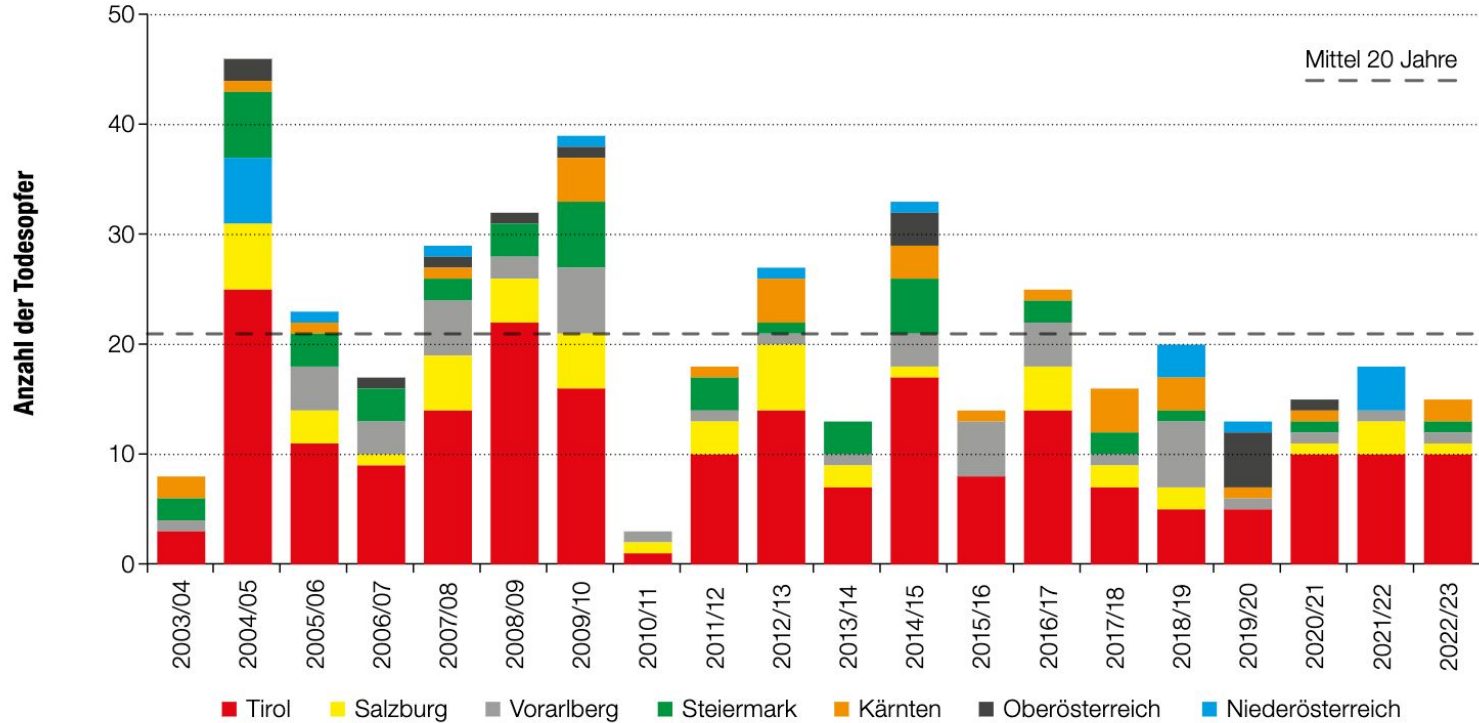


Snow, Code, and Safety: A Deep Dive into Avalanche.report

Engineering Kiosk Alps Meetup Innsbruck |
Simon Legner | 2024-01-18 |
[github/simon04](https://github.com/simon04) | [gitlab/simon04](https://gitlab.com/simon04)



Lawinenunfallgeschehen in den letzten 20 Jahren in Österreich Anzahl der Todesopfer in den einzelnen Bundesländern



Avalanche.report

1. How it all started
2. European Standards
3. Boring Technology
4. Exotic Technology

Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung

Lawinenwarndienst

Abteilung III a 2

Lawinenwarndienst der Tiroler Landesregierung

Lagebericht von Donnerstag 22. Dezember 8.30 Uhr.

Die Schneefälle der letzten Tage bewirken eine mäßige Lawinengefahr in Nordtirol. Im Hochgebirge und an freien Hängen auch in Tallagen sind Lockerschneelawinen zu erwarten.

In Osttirol können durch die wesentlich ausgiebigeren Schneefälle größere Lawinen bis ins Tal abgehen. Vor Schitouren im Hochgebirge ist in Osttirol dringend abzuraten.

*** Lagebericht ***

vom Sonntag, den 14. März 1993

Allgemeines:

Gefahrenstufe 2 und 3 für Verkehrswege, Stufen 3 und 4 für Tirols Skitourengelände.
Im Alpenraum dominiert weiter Hochdruckeinfluß. Die Berge sind größtenteils wolkenfrei, es ist nur schwach windig. Die Temperaturen in 2000m liegen um +1 Grad, in 3000m um -5 Grad.

Verkehrswege:

Für höhergelegene, exponierte Verkehrswege besteht eine geringe, ab dem späten Vormittag mäßige Gefahr der Selbstausslösung von Lawinen.

Tourenbereich:

Die Verhältnisse in den Tiroler Tourengeländen sind derzeit regional sehr unterschiedlich.

Die Schneebrettgefahr ist überwiegend mäßig. Auf Grund der starken Sonneneinstrahlung sinkt die Festigkeit ab den Mittagsstunden, die Lawinengefahr steigt. Sonnseitig sind auch einzelne Selbstausslösungen sowohl von Schneebrett- als auch feuchten Lockerschneelawinen möglich.

Regionale Abweichungen:

Erhebliche Schneebrettgefahr in den Kitzbüheler Alpen, im Raum Gerlos sowie allgemein in schattseitigen Steilhängen, Rinnen und Mulden. Hier ist die Verbindung des verfestigten Neuschnees mit dem teils ausgeprägten Schwimmschneeuntergrund sehr störanfällig.

Die aktuellen Wetterdaten:

Wind und Temperaturen

Zugspitze, 2960m	7 Uhr:	WNW	7 km/h	Böen:	- km/h	T:	-8 Grad
Palschokkofel, 2247m	7 Uhr:	NNO	6 km/h	Böen:	- km/h	T:	-5 Grad
Wendelstein, 1832m	7 Uhr:	NW	17 km/h	Böen:	- km/h	T:	0 Grad
Sonnblick, 3106m	7 Uhr:	SSW	26 km/h	Böen:	- km/h	T:	-9 Grad
Villscher Alpe, 2140m	7 Uhr:	WNW	19 km/h	Böen:	- km/h	T:	-2 Grad

Den nächsten Lagebericht hören Sie im Telefonband ab Montag, ca 8.00 Uhr

Mag. Rudi MAIR



Suche nach Zivildienst-Stellen

Hier können Sie nach **Einrichtungen und Antrittsterminen für das Jahr 2024** suchen. Ab Februar 2024 werden auch Antrittstermine für das Jahr 2025 online gestellt.

Für Suchergebnisse bitte nach unten scrollen.

Abteilung Krisen- und Gefahrenmanagement

☎ 0512/508-2252

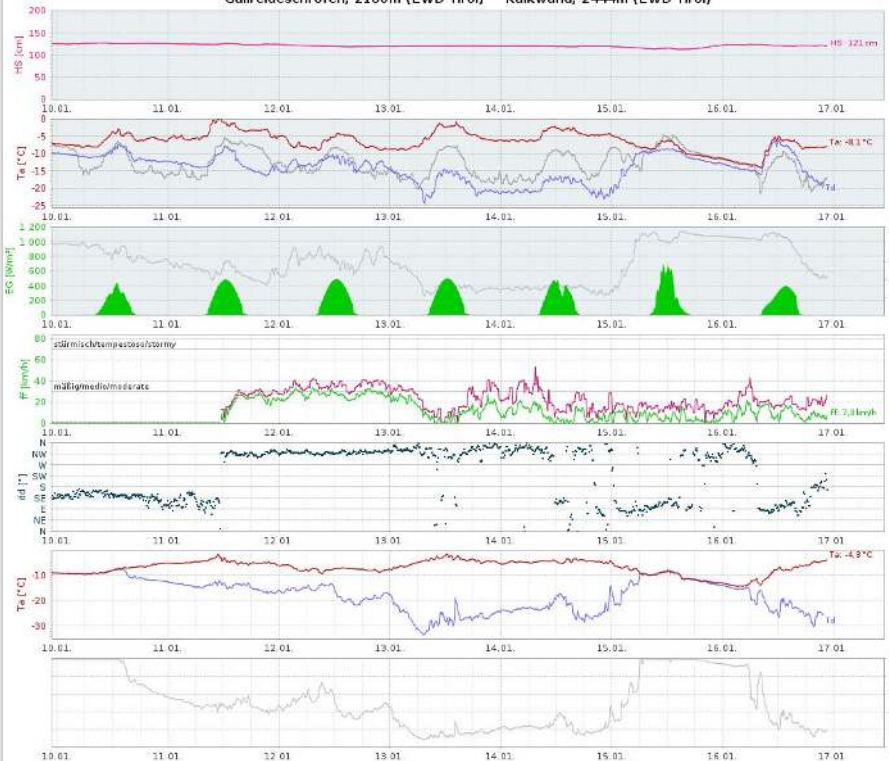
➤ lawine@tirol.gv.at

🌐 <https://www.tirol.gv.at/>

Tätigkeiten	Mithilfe bei Dokumentation eingehender Infos (zB. Datenbankbefüllung, Speichern von Schneeprofilen), bei Außendienstarbeiten (Wartung v. Wetterstationen, Materialtransport), Kontrolle d. Infoangebotes, in unterg. Ausmaß Bürodienste, Instandhaltungs- u. leichte Adaptierungsarbeiten bei Software von Wetterstationsdaten
Dienstbeginn	01.10.2024, frei: 1 Platz
Einsatzstellen	1 Einsatzstelle 6020 Innsbruck Wilhelm-Greil-Straße 17 Abteilung Krisen- und Gefahrenmanagement
Hinweis	Bewerbungen bitte bis zum 31. Oktober eines Jahres für Zivildienstbeginn 1. Oktober des Folgejahres
Rechtsträger	Land Tirol - Gruppe Tiroler Zentrum für Krisen- und Katastrophenmanagement

Gallreideschrofen, 2180m (LWD Tirol) – Kalkwand, 2444m (LWD Tirol)

16.01.24, 22:45



— HS: Schneehöhe / Altezza neve / Snow height Gallreideschrofen — Ta: Lufttemperatur / Temperatura dell'aria / Air temperature Gallreideschrofen
 — Td: Taupunkt / Temperatura di rugiada / Dew point temperature — Tss: Oberflächentemperatur / Temperatura in superficie / Surface temperature
 ■ EGg: Globalstrahlung / Radiazione globale / Global radiation — rh: relative Luftfeuchte / Umidità relativa / Relative humidity
 ■ ff: Windgeschwindigkeit / Velocità del vento / Wind speed Kalkwand — bb: Windböe / Velocità raffica / Wind gust speed
 ■ dd: Windrichtung / Direzione del vento / Wind direction — Ta: Lufttemperatur / Temperatura dell'aria / Air temperature Kalkwand
 — Td: Taupunkt / Temperatura di rugiada / Dew point temperature — rh: relative Luftfeuchte / Umidità relativa / Relative humidity

Seegrube, 1921m (LWD Tirol) – Hafelekar, 2270m (LWD Tirol)

16.01.24, 22:45



— HS: Schneehöhe / Altezza neve / Snow height Seegrube — Ta: Lufttemperatur / Temperatura dell'aria / Air temperature Seegrube
 — Td: Taupunkt / Temperatura di rugiada / Dew point temperature — Tss: Oberflächentemperatur / Temperatura in superficie / Surface temperature
 ■ EGg: Globalstrahlung / Radiazione globale / Global radiation — rh: relative Luftfeuchte / Umidità relativa / Relative humidity
 ■ ff: Windgeschwindigkeit / Velocità del vento / Wind speed Hafelekar — bb: Windböe / Velocità raffica / Wind gust speed
 ■ dd: Windrichtung / Direzione del vento / Wind direction — Ta: Lufttemperatur / Temperatura dell'aria / Air temperature Hafelekar
 — Td: Taupunkt / Temperatura di rugiada / Dew point temperature — rh: relative Luftfeuchte / Umidità relativa / Relative humidity

[Avalanche report](#) | [Report](#) | [Blog](#) | [Weather](#) | [Education](#) | [More](#)

The project partners

The Euregio region Tirol, South Tyrol, Trentino (EURO) developed the project together with the Avalanche Warning Services of the Province of Tyrol, the Autonomous Provinces of Bolzano, South Tyrol, and Trento and the University of Vienna and submitted it to the administrative authority of the Interreg ALPBA for Leading Local and Pilot Local (2014-2020) program's Inter-System. The project was approved at the meeting of the Monitoring Committee on 27-28 September 2016.

Project partner

European Region Tirol South Tyrol Trentino

The European Region Tirol South Tyrol Trentino directly exercises the cross-sector coordination of the leading the most difficult areas of the such as the sport, agriculture, education in favour of the cross-administrations. The area of deepening social, economic and cultural. It is applied in practice and leads to numerous joint projects.

Project partner

Avalanche Warning Service Tirol

The Avalanche Warning Service Tirol is part of the Department of Civil Protection and Disaster Relief and is based in Innsbruck. It provides the current status and avalanche situation in the Tyrol area for more than 50 years. The Avalanche Warning Service collects, processes and interprets a wide range of information on snow and weather. A high level of information and integration is constantly used in the central warning product of the Avalanche Warning Service, the avalanche report.

Project partner

Avalanche Warning Service South Tyrol

The Avalanche Warning Service South Tyrol is located at the Hydrographic Office of the Civil Protection Agency. It provides a 24-hour and real-time services as well as local authorities and users in communication with up-to-date data and forecasts of the avalanche danger. For this purpose, automatic and manual meteorological data, meteorological and snow radar are analyzed and evaluated. Combined with the meteorological forecasts of the International Weather Service, a daily forecast of the avalanche danger is published in the avalanche report.

Project partner

Avalanche Warning Service Trentino

The Avalanche Warning Service Trentino is part of the Civil Protection and Disaster Management Office of the Autonomous Province of Trento. The warning service sector known as Microcentro, provides weather and snow cover information for all the Microcentro, forecasts and local safety warnings in the entire territory of the province. It is responsible for the entire territory. It is able to assess the weather changes, the snowing periods but on extensive network of automatic weather stations, snow measuring stations and observers. The data is used to make accurate forecasts and observations to assess the snow cover.

Project partner

University of Vienna

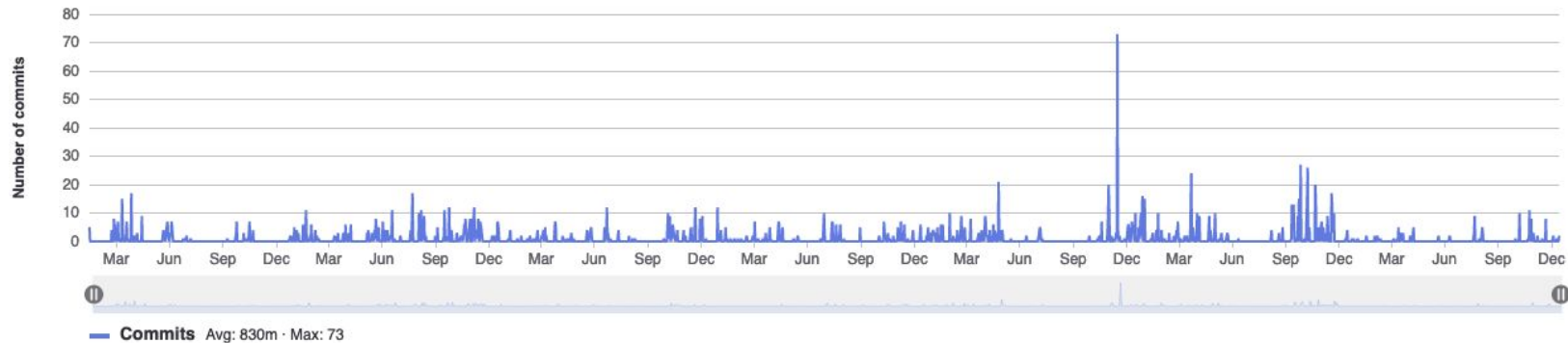
The University of Vienna is one of the oldest universities in the world. It has a long tradition of scientific excellence in research. In the field of research, this is done by linking different scientific disciplines. By providing research results to a broad public and by exchanging knowledge between scientists and cooperation with industry.



<https://avalanche.report/more/about> | <https://www.tirol.gov.at/meldungen/meldung/startschuss-fuer-euregio-lawinenvorhersage/> – 2018-11-18

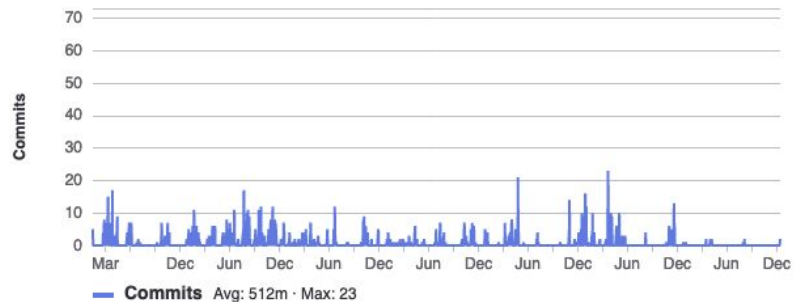
Commits to master

Excluding merge commits. Limited to 6,000 commits.



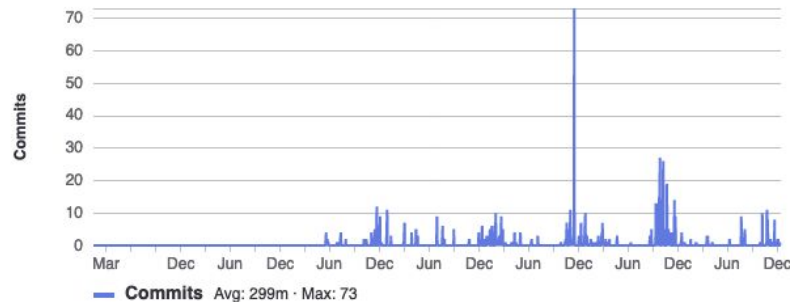
Norbert Lanzanasto

1293 commits (n.lanzanasto@gmail.com)



Simon Legner

756 commits (simon.legner@gmail.com)

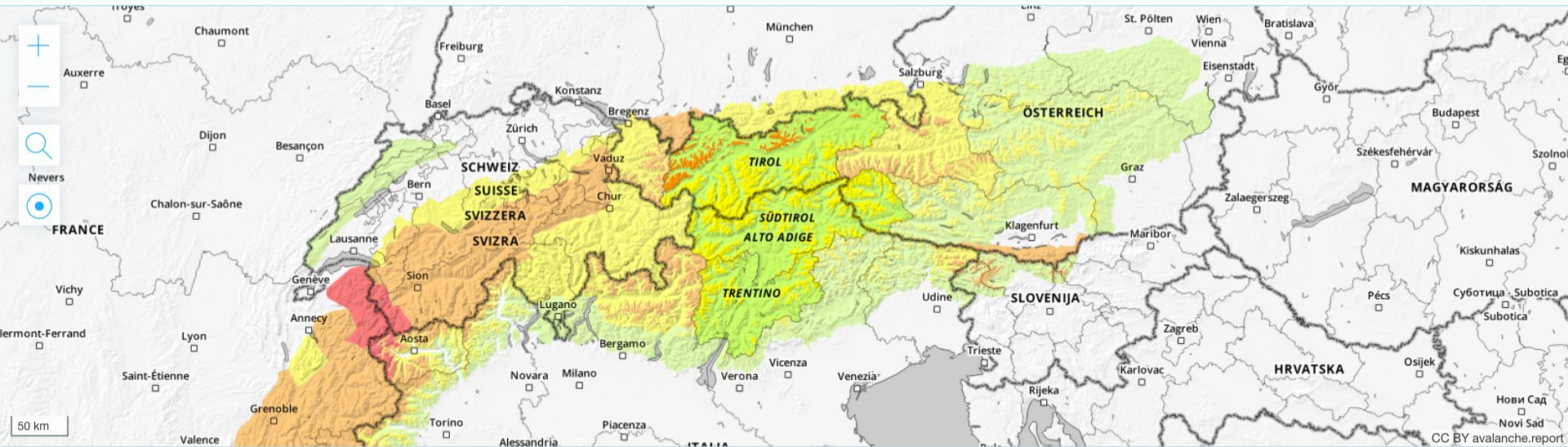


Thursday, 18/01/2024

Published 17/01/2024, 17:00

← 17/01/2024

Archive



Highlight regions with particular **Avalanche Problem**

- New snow
- Wind slab
- Persistent weak layers
- Wet snow
- Gliding snow

Danger Levels



↑ Back to map

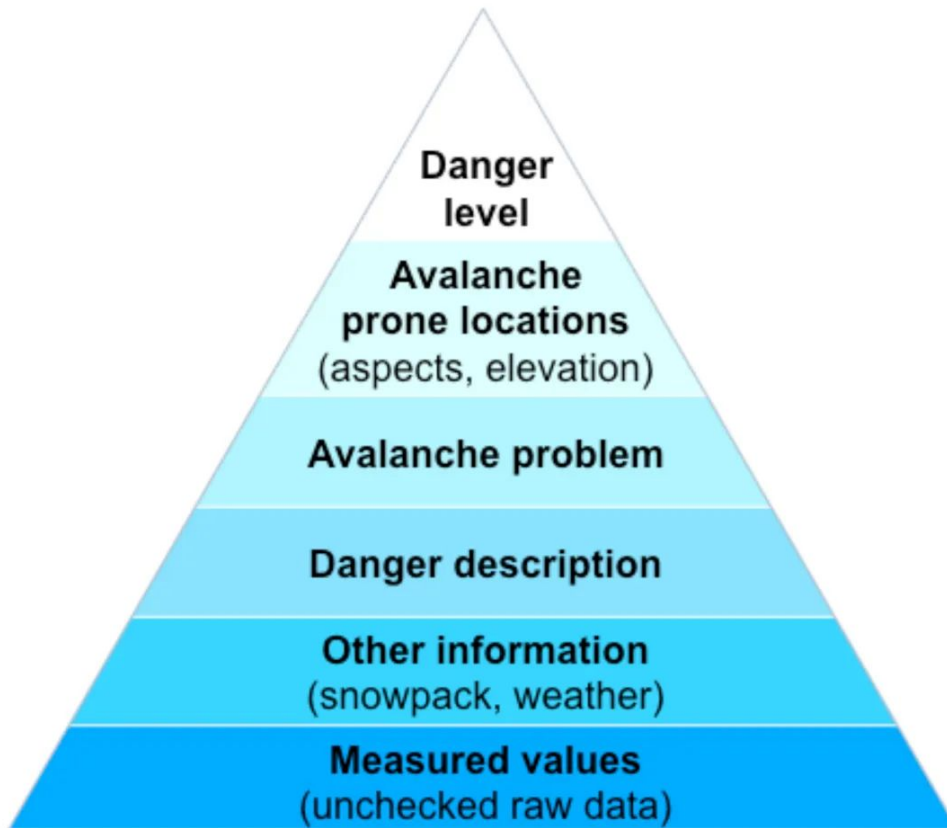
PDF SUBSCRIBE

European Standards





<https://www.avalanches.org/eaws-general-assembly-davos-06-2022/> – 1983; 31 services



Avalanche.report 🌐 ☰

Danger level for **Saturday, 06/01/2024**

Danger Level 2 – moderate

2
1 Treeline

Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday, 07/01/2024 ↗

■ Snowpack stability: **poor**
■ Frequency: **some**
■ Avalanche size: **medium**

Wind slab Treeline

Slight increase in avalanche danger in the course of the day. Fresh wind slabs require caution.






As a consequence of new snow and a strengthening wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs will form in the afternoon above the tree line. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

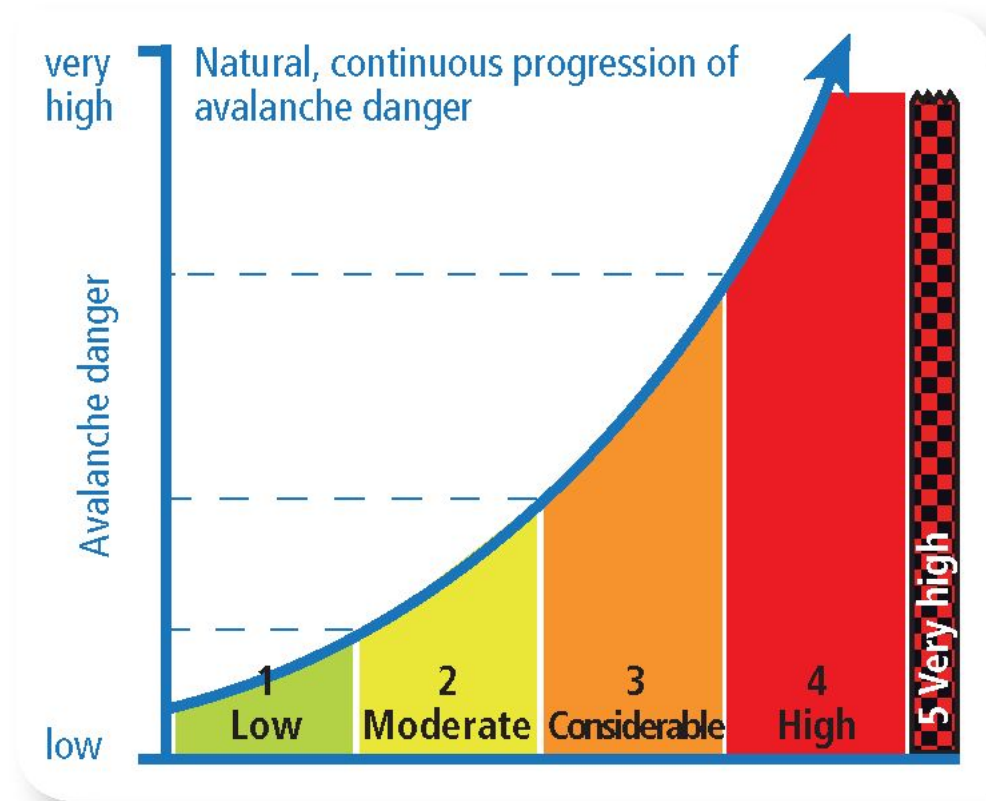
In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular on steep east, south and west facing slopes below approximately 2600 m. In isolated cases the gliding avalanches are quite large. This applies in the regions with a lot of snow. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

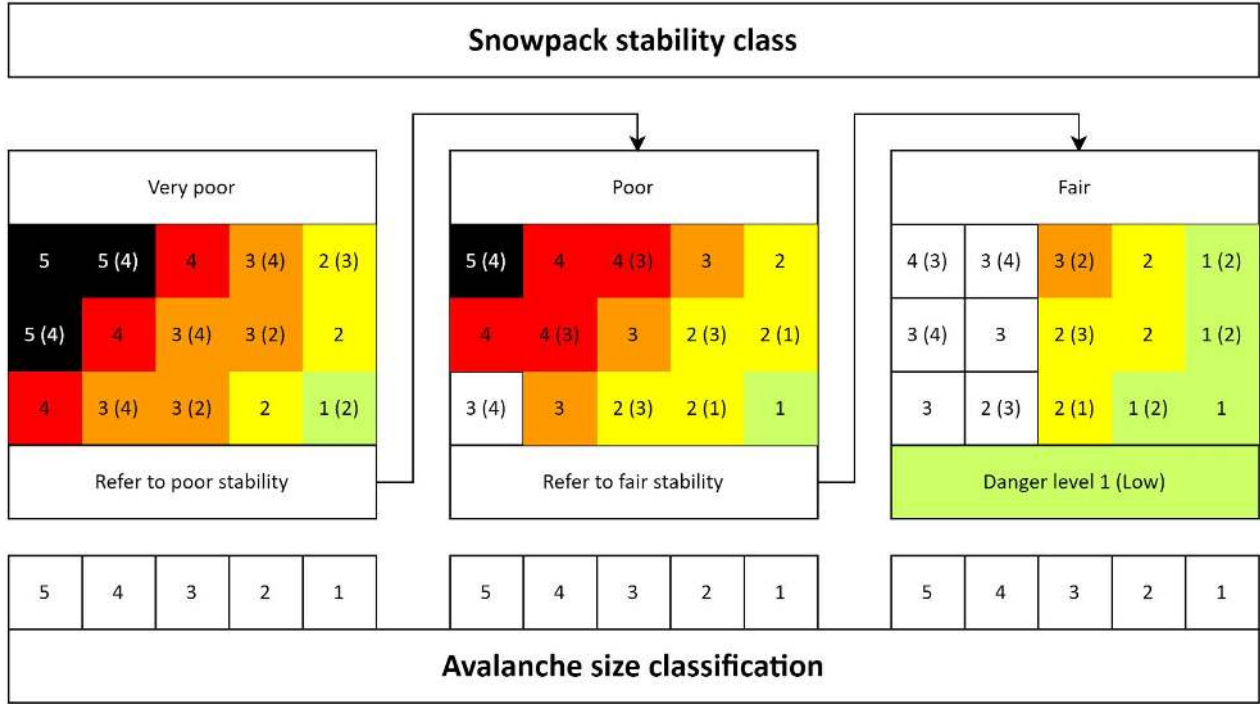
Snowpack

Danger Patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind dp.2: gliding snow

Over a wide area 10 to 30 cm of snow will fall. Afternoon: The wind will be moderate in some regions. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers at elevated altitudes. They can in some cases be released easily.

European Avalanche Danger Scale (2018/19)				
	Danger level	Icon	Snowpack stability	Likelihood of triggering
5	very high		The snowpack is poorly bonded and largely unstable in general.	Numerous very large and often extremely large natural avalanches can be expected, even in moderately steep terrain*.
4	high		The snowpack is poorly bonded on most steep slopes*.	Triggering is likely, even from low additional loads**, on many steep slopes*. In some cases, numerous large and often very large natural avalanches can be expected.
3	considerable		The snowpack is moderately to poorly bonded on many steep slopes*.	Triggering is possible, even from low additional loads**, particularly on the indicated steep slopes*. In certain situations some large, and in isolated cases very large natural avalanches are possible.
2	moderate		The snowpack is only moderately well bonded on some steep slopes*; otherwise well bonded in general.	Triggering is possible, primarily from high additional loads**, particularly on the indicated steep slopes*. Very large natural avalanches are unlikely.
1	low		The snowpack is well bonded and stable in general.	Triggering is generally possible only from high additional loads** in isolated areas of very steep, extreme terrain*. Only small and medium natural avalanches are possible.





Snowpack stability classes

Stability class	How easy is it to trigger an avalanche?
very poor	natural / very easy to trigger
poor	easy to trigger (e.g., a single skier)
fair	difficult to trigger (e.g., explosives)
good	stable conditions

Frequency classes

Frequency class	Description	Evidence (e.g., observations)
<i>many</i>	Points with this stability class are abundant.	Evidence for instability is often easy to find.
<i>some</i>	Points with this stability class are neither many nor a few, but these points typically exist in terrain features with common characteristics (i.e., close to ridgelines, in gullies).	
<i>a few</i>	Points with this stability class are rare. While rare, their number is considered relevant for stability assessment.	Evidence for instability is hard to find.
<i>none or nearly none</i>	Points with this stability class do not exist, or they are so rare that they are not considered relevant for stability assessment.	

Avalanche size classes

Size	Name	Destructive potential
1	Small	Unlikely to bury a person, except in run out zones with unfavorable terrain features (e.g., terrain traps).
2	Medium	May bury, injure, or kill a person.
3	Large	May bury and destroy cars, damage trucks, destroy small buildings and break a few trees.
4	Very large	May bury and destroy trucks and trains. May destroy fairly large buildings and small areas of forest.
5	Extreme	May devastate the landscape and has catastrophic destructive potential.

AVALANCHE SIZE 1

SMALL AVALANCHE (SLUFF)

POTENTIAL DAMAGE

- Unlikely to bury a person, except in run out zones with unfavourable terrain features (e.g. terrain traps)
- In extremely steep terrain, the danger of deep falls prevails the danger of burials.

RUN OUT

- Stops within steep slopes.

TYPICAL DIMENSIONS

- Length: 10-30 m
- Volume: 100 m³





AVALANCHE SIZE 2

MEDIUM AVALANCHE

POTENTIAL DAMAGE

- May bury, injure or kill a person
- Size 2 corresponds to the typical skier-triggered avalanche

RUN OUT

- May reach the end of the relevant steep slope

TYPICAL DIMENSIONS

- Length: 50-200 m
- Volume: 1'000 m³

AVALANCHE SIZE 3

LARGE AVALANCHE

POTENTIAL DAMAGE

- May bury and destroy cars, damage trucks, destroy small buildings and break a few trees.
- When skiers are caught by avalanches of this size, probability for severe consequences are very high.

RUN OUT

- May cross flat terrain (well below 30°) over a distance of less than 50 m

TYPICAL DIMENSIONS

- Length: several 100 m
- Volume: 10'000 m³





AVALANCHE SIZE 4

VERY LARGE AVALANCHE

POTENTIAL DAMAGE

- May bury and destroy trucks and trains
- May destroy fairly large buildings and small areas of forest.
- Very large avalanches may occur at danger level 3-Considerable and are typical during periods with danger levels 4-High and 5-Very High.

RUN OUT

- Crosses flat terrain (well below 30°) over a distance of more than 50 m
- May reach the valley floor

TYPICAL DIMENSIONS

- Length: 1-2 km
- Volume: 100'000 m³

AVALANCHE SIZE 5

EXTREMELY LARGE AVALANCHE

POTENTIAL DAMAGE

- May devastate the landscape and has catastrophic destructive potential
- Typical for danger level 5-Very High

RUN OUT

- Reaches the valley floor
- Largest known avalanche

TYPICAL DIMENSIONS

- Length: > 2 km
- Volume: > 100'000 m³





<https://avalanche.report/education/avalanche-problems> – 2015





NEW SNOW

WIND SLAB

PERSISTENT WEAK LAYERS

WET SNOW

GLIDING SNOW

Boring Technology

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007






























Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<https://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

<https://avalanche.report/> – A joint multilingual avalanche bulletin designed to daily inform citizens about the avalanche situation in Tyrol, South Tyrol and Trentino.

Subgroups and projects		Shared projects	Archived projects	Q Search	Stars	↓	↕
	 albina-website  https://avalanche.report/ – Website for avalanche situation in Tyrol, South Tyrol and Trentino				★ 6		2 days ago
	 albina-server  https://api.avalanche.report/albina/ – The server stores and processes all relevant information for the ALBINA system such as bulletins.				★ 4		6 hours ago
	 albina-admin-gui  https://admin.avalanche.report/ – A frontend to enter avalanche bulletins.				★ 4		9 hours ago
	A albina-caaml  http://caaml.org/ – https://github.com/canadianavalancheassociation/caaml-bulletin-eaws – XML and JSON standard for avalanche bulletins				★ 3		2 days ago
	B base-map 				★ 3		2 months ago
	 pyAvaCore  Python library to download and parse @eaws avalanche bulletins				★ 3		1 week ago
	T textcat-ng  https://admin.avalanche.report/textcat-ng/ – Webapp to compose avalanche bulletins and translate them to multiple languages				★ 2		2 minutes ago
	A albina-docker 				★ 1		11 months ago
	A albina-db 				★ 1		8 months ago
	C cop-editor 				★ 1		2 years ago
	 avalanche-warning-maps 				★ 1		1 year ago
	T textcat-legacy  Application to compose avalanche bulletins and translate to multiple languages				★ 0		2 years ago

Expired Milestone Apr 1, 2023–Nov 1, 2023

Start of winter season 2023/24

Milestone ID: 2841598

Issues 123 Merge requests 81 Participants 10 Labels 19

Unstarted Issues (open and unassigned) 7

albina-admin-gui · Move observation loading to server Node.js API and store in database

#308 observations

albina-website · Load avalanche problems for eaws_bulletins

#573 Improvement

albina-website · more/open-data: add license for the provided data

#540 blog/cms

albina-website · more/open-data: add CAAMLv6

#539 blog/cms

albina-server · Migrate observation data model to match GenericObservation

#272 observations

albina-admin-gui · Add SK38, SN38 and LWC from snowpack to observations

#300 observations

Ongoing Issues (open and assigned) 38

albina-admin-gui · SyntaxError

#316 GUI Refactoring and design optimizations

albina-admin-gui · Panomax webcams problem

#310 observations

albina-website · Data overlay problems for snow height

#582 P 2 S In Progress

albina-website · Wrong timeslot shown in weather cockpit

#580 P 2 S In Progress

albina-website · Use different favicons and logos for beta and dev

#579

albina-website · Sticky first table row

#574 P 4 T Improvement

#573 Improvement

Completed Issues (closed) 78

albina-admin-gui · Add snobs.live observations

#324 observations

albina-admin-gui · Take advantage of DE_AT from textcat_ng

#317

albina-admin-gui · Integration of ras webcams

#311 observations

albina-admin-gui · New panomax webcam

#309 observations

albina-website · Bulletin archive not accessible

#583

albina-server · Wrong Italian translation of matrix factors within PDF

#285 P 1 T Bug i18n

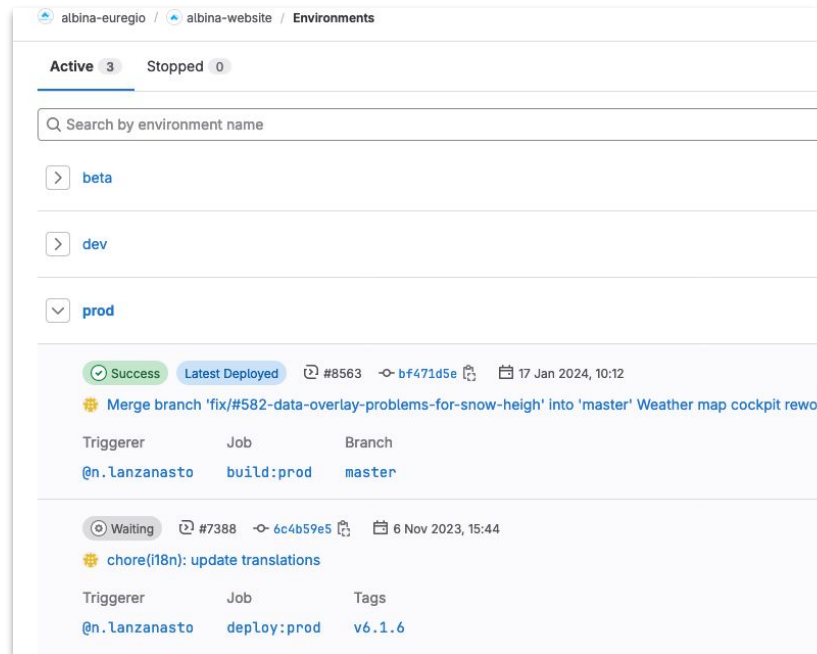
albina-website · Fix time range tooltip

```
1 stages:
2   - build
3   - deploy
4
5 .build:
6   image: node:18
7   stage: build
8   before_script:
9     - yarn install --frozen-lockfile --no-progress
10  script:
11    - yarn test
12    - yarn build-$CI_ENVIRONMENT_NAME
13  artifacts:
14    paths:
15      - dist/
16
17 build:beta:
18   extends: .build
19   environment:
20     name: beta
21
```

```
22 .deploy:
23   stage: deploy
24   image: alpine:latest
25   script:
26     - apk add openssh-client rsync
27     - eval $(ssh-agent -s)
28     - echo "$SSH_PRIVATE_KEY" | tr -d '\r' | ssh-add - > /dev/null
29     - mkdir -p ~/.ssh && chmod 700 ~/.ssh
30     - echo "$SSH_KNOWN_HOSTS" > ~/.ssh/known_hosts
31     - rsync -avz -e 'ssh -p2201' --delete dist/ $SFTP_SERVER
32
33 deploy:beta:
34   extends: .deploy
35   environment:
36     name: beta
37   needs:
38     - build:beta
39   only:
40     - master
```

GitLab CI + GitLab Ultimate :-)

- /dev/ – git master + development data
- /beta/ – git master + production data
- / – git tag + production data



The screenshot shows the GitLab CI/CD Environments page for the project 'albina-euregio / albina-website'. The page displays a list of environments, with 'Active' environments (3) and 'Stopped' environments (0). The 'prod' environment is expanded, showing a successful deployment on 17 Jan 2024, 10:12. The deployment was triggered by a merge branch 'fix/#582-data-overlay-problems-for-snow-heigh' into 'master' by user '@n.lanzanasto'. The job 'build:prod' was executed on the 'master' branch. A previous deployment on 6 Nov 2023, 15:44 was triggered by a chore('f18n'): update translations by the same user, with the job 'deploy:prod' and tag 'v6.1.6'.

albina-euregio / albina-website / Environments

Active 3 Stopped 0

Search by environment name

> beta

> dev

▼ prod

Success Latest Deployed #8563 bf471d5e 17 Jan 2024, 10:12

Merge branch 'fix/#582-data-overlay-problems-for-snow-heigh' into 'master' Weather map cockpit rewo

Triggerer	Job	Branch
@n.lanzanasto	build:prod	master

Waiting #7388 6c4b59e5 6 Nov 2023, 15:44

chore('f18n'): update translations

Triggerer	Job	Tags
@n.lanzanasto	deploy:prod	v6.1.6

```
fish /home/simon.legner/neofetch
simon.legner@albina1rz ~/neofetch> ./neofetch --disable resolution
..
.PLTJ.
<><><><>
KKSSV' 4KKK LJ KKKL.'VSSKK
KKV' 4KKKKK LJ KKKKAL 'VKK
V' 'VKKKK LJ KKKKV' 'V
.4MA.' 'VKK LJ KKV' '.4Mb.
. KKKKKA.' 'V LJ V' '.4KKKKK .
.4D KKKKKKKA.' LJ '''.4KKKKKKK FA.
<QDD ++++++++ GFD>
'VD KKKKKKKK'.. LJ ..'KKKKKKKK FV
' VKKKKK'. .4 LJ K. .'KKKKKV '
'VK'. .4KK LJ KKA. .'KV'
A. . .4KKKK LJ KKKKA. . .4
KKA. 'KKKKK LJ KKKK' .4KK
KKSSA. VKKK LJ KKKV .4SSKK
<><><><>
'MKKM'
..

simon.legner@albina1rz ~/neofetch>

simon.legner@albina1rz.wd.loc
-----
OS: CentOS Linux 7 (Core) x86_64
Host: Intel Corporation 440BX Desktop Reference Platform
Kernel: 3.10.0-1160.105.1.el7.x86_64
Uptime: 19 days, 4 hours, 26 mins
Packages: 759 (rpm)
Shell: bash 4.2.46
Terminal: /dev/pts/0
CPU: Intel Xeon Gold 6246R (4) @ 3.3996Hz
GPU: VMware SVGA II Adapter
Memory: 6251MiB / 7820MiB
```



albina-euregio

- www.avalanche.report – albina-website
 - admin.avalanche.report – albina-admin-gui
 - admin.avalanche.report – textcat-ng
 - api.avalanche.report – albina-server
 - blog.avalanche.report – WordPress
-
- No cookies
 - MariaDB database
 - Caddy web server
 - Website serves static content only

albina-website

- React 18
- Leaflet 1.9
- TypeScript
- Prettier
- Vite
- Sass
- I18n: [ca](#), de, en, es, fr, it, [oc](#)

Grad de perill per **Saturday, 06/01/2024**

Grad de perill 2 – moderat



Limit deth bòsc

Tendència: Perill de lauegi en tot augmentar
en Sunday, 07/01/2024



Limit deth bòsc

Estabilitat deth celh de nhèu: **Praube**
Frecuència: **quauqui**
Mida de laue: **meján**

En cors dera jornada leugèr augment deth perill de lauegi. Eth problèma de nhèu ventada recenta requerís atencion.

Damb era nhèu recenta e eth vent en augment progressiu, pendent era tarde, per dessús deth limit deth bòsc se formaran plaques de vent a viatges inestables. Precaucion susot apròp des crestes enes congues, canaus e ath darèr de cambis abruptes de pendent. Es endrets perilhosi son de mau reconèisher damb pòga visibilitat.

Ath delà i a un perill latent de lauegi d' esguiltament basau, especiaument enes pales arribentes orientades a èst, sud e oèst per dejós des 2600 m aproximativament. Es lauegi d' esguiltament basau son de manera isolada en generau de mida grana. Açò se da enes sectors damb fòrça nhèu. Precaucion enes zònes damb henerècles d' esguiltament basau.

Celh de nhèu

Patrons de perill pp.6: nhèu heireda, sense coesion e vent pp.2: esguiltament basau de nhèu

En ua zòna grana queirà de 10 a 30 cm de nhèu. Tarde. En quauqui sectors eth vent serà moderat. Es plaques de vent més recents repòsen ath dessús de coches tendres en alitud. Aguestes en quauqui casi se pòden desencadenar damb facilitat.

Era nhèu recenta se depositarà localament ath dessús de gibra de superficia apròp deth limit deth bòsc. Era nhèu recenta des darèri dies arrepòse ath dessús d'ua crosta en totes es orientacions per dejós des 2600 m aproximativament. Eth mantèth de nhèu vielh ei estable en fòrça endrets.

Tendència

A conseqüència dera nhèu recenta e eth vent, augment deth perill de lauegi. Enqua dimenge queirà en una àrea extensa de 20 a 40 cm de nhèu per dessús des 1000 m aproximativament, localament més. Es naues acumulacions de nhèu ventada se pòden desencadenar damb facilitat.

Grado de Peligro para **sábado, 6/1/2024**

Grado de Peligro 2 – limitado



Límite superior del bosque

Tendencia: Grado de Peligro en aumento
en domingo, 7/1/2024



Límite superior del bosque

Límite superior del bosque

Estabilidad del manto nivoso: **pobre**
Frecuencia: **algunos**
Tamaño de alud: **mediana**

En el transcurso de la jornada ligero aumento del peligro de aludes. El problema de nieve ventada reciente requiere atención.

Durante la tarde, con la nieve reciente y el viento en aumento progresivo, se formarán placas de viento en algunos casos inestables por encima del límite del bosque. Precaución sobre todo cerca de los cordales en las cubetas, canales y detrás de los cambios abruptos de pendiente. Los lugares peligrosos son resultan difíciles de reconocer con poca visibilidad.

Además hay un peligro latente de aludes de deslizamiento basal, especialmente en las laderas inclinadas orientadas a este, sur y oeste por debajo de los 2600 m aproximadamente. Los aludes de deslizamiento basal son de manera aislada de tamaño en general grande. Esto se da en los sectores con mucha nieve. Precaución en las zonas con grietas de deslizamiento basal.

Manto nivoso

Patrones de Peligro pp.6: frío, nieve suelta y viento pp.2: aludes de deslizamiento

En una zona amplia caerán de 10 a 30 cm de nieve. Tarde. El viento soplará moderado en algunos sectores. Las placas de viento más recientes descansan encima de capas blandas en altitud. Estas en algunos casos pueden desencadenarse fácilmente.

La nieve reciente se depositará localmente encima de escarcha de superficie cerca del límite del bosque. La nieve reciente de los últimos días descansa encima de una costra en todas las orientaciones por debajo de los 2600 m aproximadamente. El manto de nieve antiguo es estable en muchos lugares.

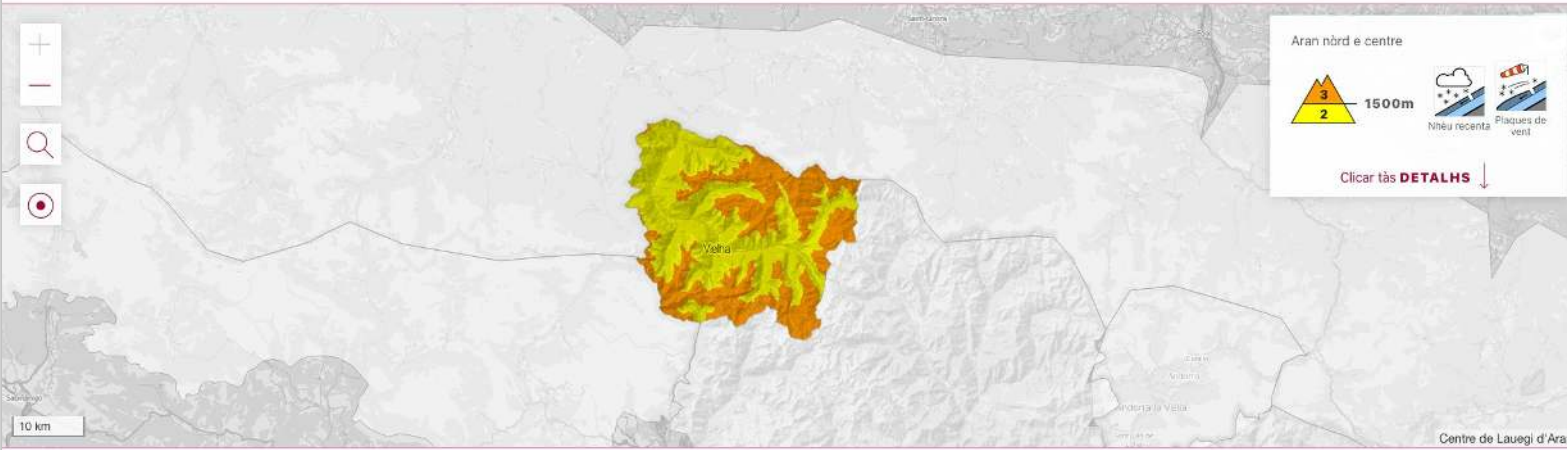
Tendencia

A consecuencia de la nieve reciente y el viento, aumento del peligro de aludes. Hasta el domingo caerán en una zona extensa de 20 a 40 cm de nieve por encima de los 1000 m aproximadamente, localmente más. Las nuevas acumulaciones de nieve ventada pueden desencadenarse fácilmente.

dissabte, 6/1/2024

← 5/1/2024 7/1/2024 → Mès recent

Archiu



Aran nòrd e centre

1500m

Nhèu recent Plagues de vent

[Clicar tàs DETALHS](#)

Senhalar es regions en particular **damb un problema de lauegi**



Grads de perilh



↑ Entà darrèr tath mapa

[PDF](#) [SOSCRUIER-SE](#)

Grad de perilh per **dissabte, 6/1/2024**

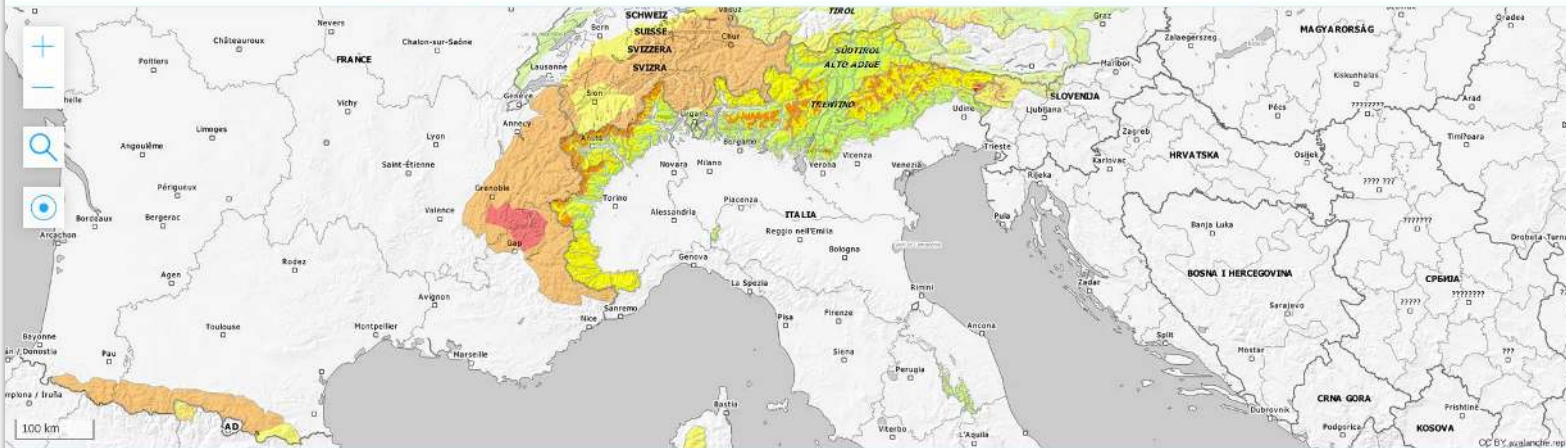
Grad de perilh 3 = mercat

sabato 6/1/2024

Pubblicato il 5/1/2024 alle ore 17:00

← 5/1 7/1 → Ultimo

Archivio



Evidenzia regioni con uno specifico **problema valanghivo**



Gradi di pericolo



↑ [Torna alla mappa](#)

[PDF](#)

Grado di pericolo per sabato 6/1/2024

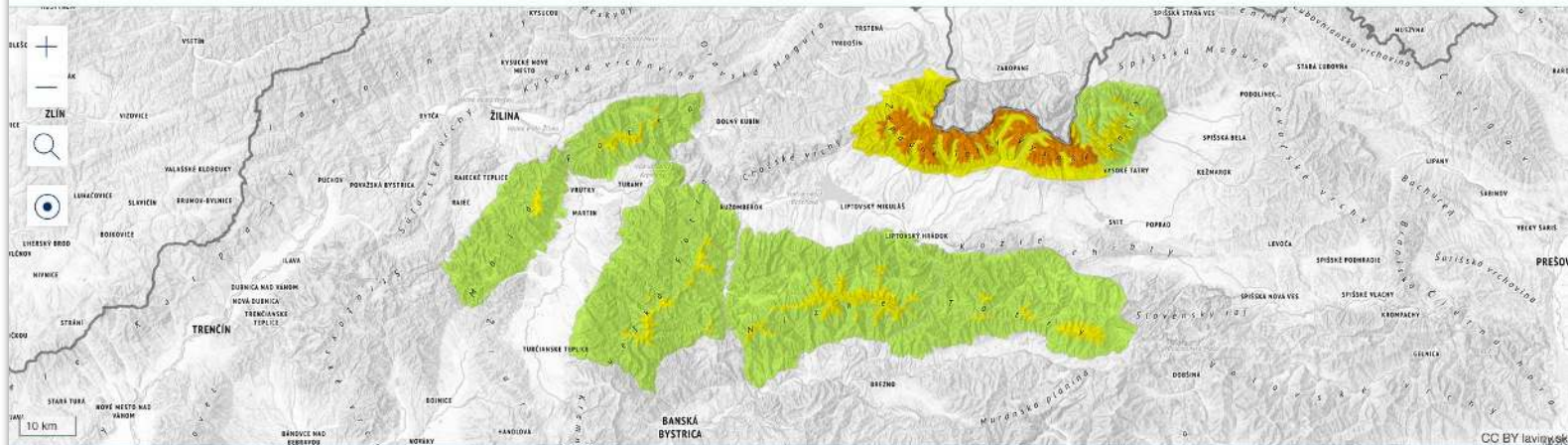
Grado di pericolo 2 – moderato

sobota 6. 1. 2024

Publikované 5. 1. 2024, 17:00

← 5. 1. 2024 7. 1. 2024 → Najnovšie

Archív



Zvýrazni oblasti so špecifickým lavinovým problémom



Stupeň nebezpečenstva



↑ Späť na mapu

PDF

ODBER NOVINIEK

Stupeň nebezpečenstva pre sobota 6. 1. 2024

Stupeň nebezpečenstva 3 – zvýšené

albina-admin-gui


- Angular 17 :-(
 - @angular-devkit/build-angular
 - @angular-eslint/builder
 - @angular-eslint/eslint-plugin
 - @angular-eslint/eslint-plugin-template
 - @angular-eslint/schematics
 - @angular-eslint/template-parser
 - @angular/animations
 - @angular/cdk
 - @angular/cli
 - @angular/common
 - @angular/compiler
 - @angular/compiler-cli
 - @angular/core
 - @angular/forms
 - @angular/material
 - @angular/platform-browser
 - @angular/platform-browser-dynamic
 - @angular/router
 - @angular/upgrade
- ngx-bootstrap + @angular/material + primeng

^Avalanche problems

↑ Treeline

Avalanche problem **Decision tree** Feedback

Aspects



Elevation

Below

Above

Snowpack Stability

fair poor very poor


Frequency

a few some many

Avalanche Size

small medium large very large extreme

Danger Rating



Description of avalanche danger

Notes

Write your notes here ...

The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. These can be released by a single winter sport participant above the tree line. This also applies in areas close to the tree line. The wind slabs are clearly recognizable to the trained eye. They are to be avoided as far as possible. The avalanche prone locations are quite prevalent. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls in all aspects, but in isolated cases also adjacent to ridgelines. Avalanches are medium-sized. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

∨ Show translations

^Snowpack structure

Danger patterns

to the right, above snow and wind

Description of snowpack structure

Notes

Write your notes here ...

5 to 15 cm of snow will fall. As a consequence of new snow and a strong wind from westerly directions, further wind slabs will form in the course of the day in particular in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack.

Towards its base, the snowpack is largely stable. Snow depths vary greatly above the tree line, depending on the influence of the wind. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. The high temperatures will give rise to ...

∨ Show translations

^Tendency

← Avalanche danger decreases → Avalanche danger stays the same → Avalanche danger increases

Description of tendency

Notes

Write your notes here ...

The fresh wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. Slight decrease in danger of dry avalanches.

∨ Show translations

albina-server

- Java 11
 - Maven
 - Tomcat 8.5 + Jersey 2
 - MariaDB 5.5 + Hibernate 5
 - Log4j 2.20
 - Guava 30
 - iText 7
 - Mapyrus
 - [OpenAPI](#)
-
- CAAML
 - Email
 - Telegram
 - Web Push

```

bulletins:
  ▶ 0: {}
  ▼ 1:
    publicationTime: "2024-01-05T16:00:00Z"
    ▼ validTime:
      startTime: "2024-01-05T23:00:00Z"
      endTime: "2024-01-06T23:00:00Z"
    unscheduled: false
    weatherForecast: {}
    ▼ avalancheActivity:
      ▶ highlights: "Slight increase in avala... slabs require caution."
      ▶ comment: "As a consequence of new ...reas with glide cracks."
      ▶ snowpackStructure: {}
      travelAdvisory: {}
    ▼ tendency:
      ▼ 0:
        ▶ highlights: "Increase in avalanche da...can be released easily."
        tendencyType: "increasing"
      ▼ validTime:
        startTime: "2024-01-06T23:00:00Z"
        endTime: "2024-01-07T23:00:00Z"
    ▶ customData: {}

```

```

avalancheProblems:
  ▼ 0:
    problemType: "wind_slab"
    ▼ elevation:
      lowerBound: "treeline"
      validTimePeriod: "all_day"
      snowpackStability: "poor"
      frequency: "some"
      avalancheSize: 2
    ▶ aspects: []
    bulletinID: "10897f05-885f-4611-9493-9b562fd9f7c4"
  ▼ dangerRatings:
    ▼ 0:
      mainValue: "low"
      ▼ elevation:
        upperBound: "treeline"
        validTimePeriod: "all_day"
    ▼ 1:
      mainValue: "moderate"
      ▼ elevation:
        lowerBound: "treeline"
        validTimePeriod: "all_day"
    lang: "en"
  ▼ regions:
    ▼ 0:
      name: "Kauner Ridge"
      regionID: "AT-07-14-01"
    ▼ 1:
      name: "Western Verwall Mountains"
      regionID: "AT-07-10"

```



CAAML V6.0 Profile - Bulletin EAWS

[CAAML](#) / Bulletin EAWS

Introduction

The CAAML V6.0 Profile 'EAWS Bulletin' aims to facilitate the exchange of avalanche bulletin information among the European Avalanche Warning Services.

Status

Current Standard (published Jul. 28, 2023)

Other Versions

Previous version: [5.0](#)

Next version: n/a

Available Files

Schema files

- XML:
[CAAMLv6_BulletinEAWS.xsd](#)
- JSON:
[CAAMLv6_BulletinEAWS.json](#)

Example files

- XML:
[2019-01-16_avalanche_report_en.xml](#)
- JSON:
[2022-03-03_avalanche_report_en.json](#)

Exotic Technology

```

2 <speack>
3 <par>
4 <media repeatCount="1" fadeOutDur="10s" end="10s">
5 <audio src="https://storage.googleapis.com/avalanche-podcast-audio/intro_0_1.mp3"></audio>
6 </media>
7 <media begin="+5s">
8 <s>Lawinenreport für Sonntag, den 03. Dezember </s>
9 <p>
10 <emphasis level="strong">
11 <s>Nach einer langen Schlechtwetterperiode ist an diesem ersten sonnigen Tag Zurückhaltung angebr
12 </emphasis>
13 </p>
14 <break time="1s" strength="strong"></break>
15 <p>
16 <emphasis level="strong">
17 <s>
18 Über 2000 Metern gilt große Lawinengefahr, also Gefahrenstufe 4, darunter erhebliche Lawinenge
19 </s>
20 </emphasis>
21 </p>
22 <break time="1s" strength="strong"></break>
23 <p>
24 <s>Über 2000 Metern müssen wir auf ein Altschneeproblem achten. Dies in allen Expositionen.
25 </s>
26 <s>Des Weiteren, Über der Waldgrenze müssen wir auf ein Neuschneeproblem achten. Dies in allen Expositionen.
27 </s>
28 <s>Des Weiteren, Unter 2400 Metern erwartet uns ein Gleitschneeproblem . Dies in allen Expositionen.
29 </s>
30 </p>
31 <break time="1s" strength="strong"></break>
32 <s>Achtung, eine spezielle Warnung: Die Verhältnisse für Schneesport abseits gesicherter Pisten sind kritisch.</s>
33 <p>Wintersportler können sehr leicht Lawinen auslösen, auch große. Dies vor allem an steilen Hängen oberhalb der Waldgrenze sowie im Bereich der Waldgrenze.
34 <break time="1s" strength="strong"></break>
35 <p>
36 <s>Und nun zur Schneedecke: </s>
37 </p>
38 <p>Es fielen verbreitet 30 bis 50 cm Schnee, lokal bis zu 80 cm. <break time="1s"/> Viel Neuschnee und Trieb Schnee überlagern eine schwache Altschneedecke.
39 <s> Wir finden Gefahrenmuster 4: kalt auf warm / warm auf kalt, Gefahrenmuster 2: Gleitschnee,
40 </s>
41 </p>

```



Christoph Stanger

Strategic Cloud Engineer
Google Cloud

Avalanche Safety in the Cloud:

Automating Avalanche Reports with Serverless and Speech Synthesis



14. December 2024

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. These can be released by a single winter sport participant above the tree line. This also applies in areas close to the tree line. The wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. They are to be avoided as far as possible. The avalanche prone locations are quite prevalent. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls in all aspects, but in isolated cases also adjacent to ridgelines. Avalanches are medium-sized. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

In addition further individual gliding avalanches are possible, in particular on steep east, south and west facing slopes below approximately 2600 m. In isolated cases the gliding avalanches are quite large, in particular in the regions with a lot of snow. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Snowpack

Danger Patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

5 to 15 cm of snow will fall. As a consequence of new snow and a strong wind from westerly directions, further wind slabs will form in the course of the day in particular in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack.

Towards its base, the snowpack is largely stable. Snow depths vary greatly above the tree line, depending on the influence of the wind. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. The high temperatures will give rise to slight moistening of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

All sentences

Empfehlung01 — {Empfehlung01\$Touren_sollten} {Empfehlung01\$auf} {Empfehlung01\$flaches} {Empfehlung01\$Gelände_beschränkt_werden.} {Empfehlung01\$möglichst}

Search sentences

Search:

Selected sentences

▼ Wetter04 — over a wide area [Empty] 40 cm of snow (-), and up to 60 cm in some localities, has fallen above approximately 1500 m (-).

▼ over a wide area over a wide area	▼ [Empty] 40 cm of snow {verbreitet} {Zahl} cm of snow [Empty] 40	▼ (-), and up to 60 cm in some localities, {-}, and up to {Zahl} cm in some localities, 60	▼ has fallen has fallen	▼ above approximately 1500 m above approximately {Höhe_m} 1500 m
--	---	--	----------------------------	--

▼ Triebsschnee15 — as a consequence of new snow and [Empty] wind (-), sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed [Empty] in all aspects (-).

▼ as a consequence of new snow and [Empty] wind (-), as a consequence of {Neuschnee_und} {zunehmendem} {Wind_Richtung} (-), ▼ new snow and new snow and	▼ [Empty] [Empty]	▼ wind wind	▼ sometimes avalanche prone sometimes avalanche prone	▼ wind slabs wind slabs	▼ formed formed	▼ [Empty] [Empty]	▼ in all aspects in all aspects
--	----------------------	----------------	--	----------------------------	--------------------	----------------------	------------------------------------

Translations

- ca** En una zona àmplia han caigut 40 cm de neu per sobre dels 1500 m aproximadament, localment fins a 60 cm. Amb la neu recent i el vent, s'han format plaques de vent en alguns casos inestables en totes les orientacions.
- de** Es fielen verbreitet oberhalb von rund 1500 m 40 cm Schnee, lokal bis zu 60 cm. Mit Neuschnee und Wind entstanden an allen Expositionen teils störanfällige Triebsschneeanstimmungen.
- en** Over a wide area 40 cm of snow, and up to 60 cm in some localities, has fallen above approximately 1500 m. As a consequence of new snow and wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed in all aspects.
- es** En una zona amplia se han acumulado 40 cm de nieve por encima de los 1500 m aproximadamente, localmente hasta 60 cm. Con la nieve reciente y el viento, se han formado placas de viento en algunos casos inestables en todas las orientaciones.
- fr** Il est tombé en général au-dessus d'environ 1500 m 40 cm de neige, localement jusqu'à 60 cm. Des accumulations de neige soufflée en partie fragiles se sont formées avec la neige fraîche et le vent à toutes les expositions.
- it** In molte regioni sono caduti 40 cm di neve al di sopra dei 1500 m circa, localmente sino a 60 cm. Con neve fresca e vento a tutte le esposizioni si sono formati accumuli di neve ventata in parte instabili.
- oc** En ua zòna grana an queiut 40 cm de nhèu per dessús des 1500 m aproximativament, locaument enqua 60 cm. Damb era nhèu recenta e eth vent, en totes es orientacions s'an format plaques de vent a viatges inestables.

Submit translations

```
1 ST_Header: Wetter04
2 ST_CurlyName: Wetter04
3 PA_Pos: 1
4 PA_PosGerman: 2
5 RS_CurlyName: Gebiet0
6 PA_Pos: 2
7 PA_PosGerman: 4
8 RS_CurlyName: Wetter04$wieviel_Schnee
9 PA_Pos: 3
10 PA_PosGerman: 5
11 RS_CurlyName: Wetter04$lokal_mehr.
12 PA_Pos: 4
13 PA_PosGerman: 1
14 RS_CurlyName: Wetter04$Es_fielen
15 PA_Pos: 5
16 PA_PosGerman: 3
17 RS_CurlyName: oberhalb_von_Höhe_optional
18 PA_Pos: 6
19 PA_PosGerman: 0
20 RS_CurlyName: Punkt
```

```
1 RS_Header: Gebiet0
2 RS_CurlyName: Gebiet0
3 Line: [Empty]
4 Line: {vor_allem} in {Exposition} {und_im_Exposition}
5 Line: {vor_allem} {im_Gebiet} {im_Gebiet2_optional} {und_im_Gebiet}
6 Line: {vor_allem} {vom_Gebiet} {Über_das_Gebiet} {zum_Gebiet}
7 Line: {vor_allem} in the regions {des_Nordens} exposed to the foehn
8 Line: over a wide area
9 Line: in some localities
10 Line: in some regions
```

```
1 RS_Header: im_Gebiet
2 RS_CurlyName: im_Gebiet
3 Line: in all regions
4 Line: in the other regions
5 Line: in the regions {des_Nordens} that are exposed to the foehn wind
6 Line: along the border {zu_Italien}
7 Line: in neighbouring regions
8 Line: in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 1 (low)
9 Line: in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 2 (moderate)
10 Line: in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 3 (considerable)
11 Line: in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 4 (high)
12 Line: in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 5 (very high)
13 Begin: Switzerland
14 Line: on the northern flank of the Alps {ohne_Voralpen}
15 Line: in the western part of the northern flank of the Alps {ohne_Voralpen}
16 Line: in the western and central parts of the northern flank of the Alps {ohne_Voralpen}
17 Line: in the central part of the northern flank of the Alps {ohne_Voralpen}
18 Line: in the central and eastern parts of the northern flank of the Alps {ohne_Voralpen}
19 Line: in the eastern part of the northern flank of the Alps {ohne_Voralpen}
20 Line: on the northern flank of the Alps {östlich} {Ort_ANH}
21 Line: on the northern flank of the Alps {von_Ort_ANH} {bis_Ort_ANH}
22 Line: in the Prealps
23 Line: in the western Prealps
24 Line: in the western and central Prealps
25 Line: in the central Prealps
26 Line: in the central and eastern Prealps
27 Line: in the eastern Prealps
28 Line: on the northern Alpine ridge
29 Line: on the northern Alpine ridge {östlich} {Ort_NAK}
30 Line: on the northern Alpine ridge {von_Ort_NAK} {bis_Ort_NAK}
```


Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. These can be released by a single winter sport participant above the tree line. This also applies in areas close to the tree line. The wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. They are to be avoided as far as possible. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies adjacent to ridgelines. Avalanches are medium-sized. Restraint should be observed along and give rise to falls.

In addition further individual gliding avalanches are possible, in particular on east facing slopes below approximately 2600 m. In isolated cases the gliding avalanches are of considerable size. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Tree line

The border of a forest, e.g. in the alps a maximum of 2.400m (Zermatt) the Pyrenees of Catalonia at 2400m, in SW Poland at 1600m.



(Source: EAWS ?)

Snowpack

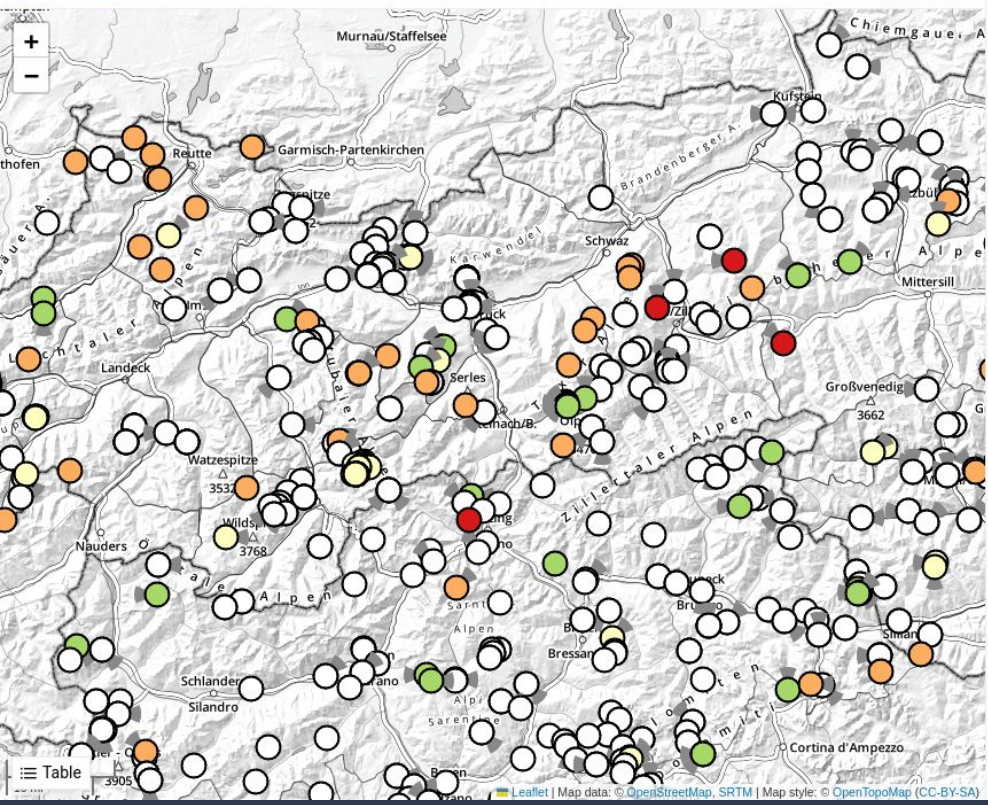
Danger Patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

5 to 15 cm of snow will fall. As a consequence of new snow and a strong wind, further wind slabs will form in the course of the day in particular in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack.

Towards its base, the snowpack is largely stable. Snow depths vary greatly above the tree line, depending on the influence of the wind. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. The high temperatures will give rise to slight moistening of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

The fresh wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. Slight decrease in danger of dry avalanches.



Observations 908 / 921

Aspect Without specification: 554

Day

- 2024-01-12
- 2024-01-13
- 2024-01-14
- 2024-01-15
- 2024-01-16
- 2024-01-17
- 2024-01-18

Elevation Without specification: 67

- 4000
- 3500
- 3000
- 2500
- 2000
- 1500
- 1000
- 500
- 0

Stability Without specification: 720

- very poor
- poor
- fair
- good

Observation Type

- Webcam
- Time series
- Snow profile
- Closure
- Blasting
- Avalanche
- Evaluation
- Simple observation

Important Observation

- Very light new snow
- Ice formation
- Stability test
- Graupel
- Surface hoar
- Snow line

<https://admin.avalanche.report/#/modelling>

KRONOS < ☰

Lawinereignis

Simon Legner am 16.01.2024 | 13:11
Beobachter*in LWD Tirol

Zeitpunkt: Vormittag



lat: 47.09987 | lng: 11.37746

Beschreibung Beobachtungsort: Kesselspitze
AT-07-14-05 - Serleskamm

Lawinenart

KRONOS < ☰

Beschreibung Beobachtungsort: Kesselspitze
AT-07-14-05 - Serleskamm

Lawinenart

Lawinenart: Gleitschneelawine

Lawinengröße: groß

vorherrschendes Lawinenproblem

Gleitschneeproblem

Schaden

Wurde ein Schaden verursacht? **Nein**

Bilder und Anmerkung

Anmerkung:
Gleitschneelawine. Leistelle informiert. Nicht von mir ausgelöst. Länge 250m (unterer/oberer Punkt laut Karte). Wenig Windeinfluss.



KRONOS < ☰






SNOBS ☰

Aktivitäten

LAWINEREREIGNIS

SNOBS
Gaichtspitze, Gundental | Allgäuer Alpen  >


Jörg Brejcha am 17.01.2024 | 17:20

EINFACHE BEOBACHTUNG

SNOBS
Schneefallgrenze heute über 2300m | Allgäuer Alpen >

Jörg Brejcha am 17.01.2024 | 17:17

EINFACHE BEOBACHTUNG

BELS - Vorarlberg
Gehrenspitze | Bregenzerwaldgebirge  >


Gebhard Barbisch am 16.01.2024 | 23:09

EINFACHE BEOBACHTUNG

NATLEFS_3.0 | SNOBS
Kl. Latemarscharte | Südliche Sarntaler Alpen >

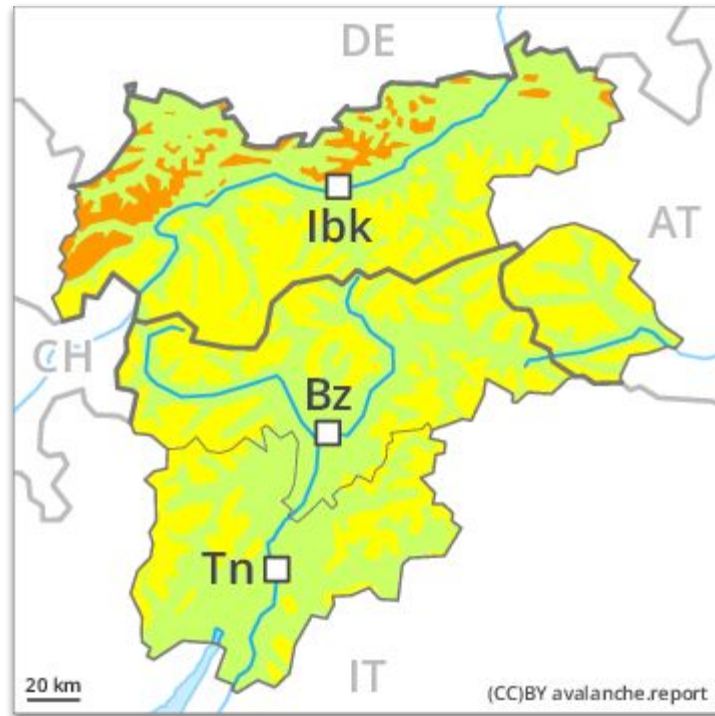
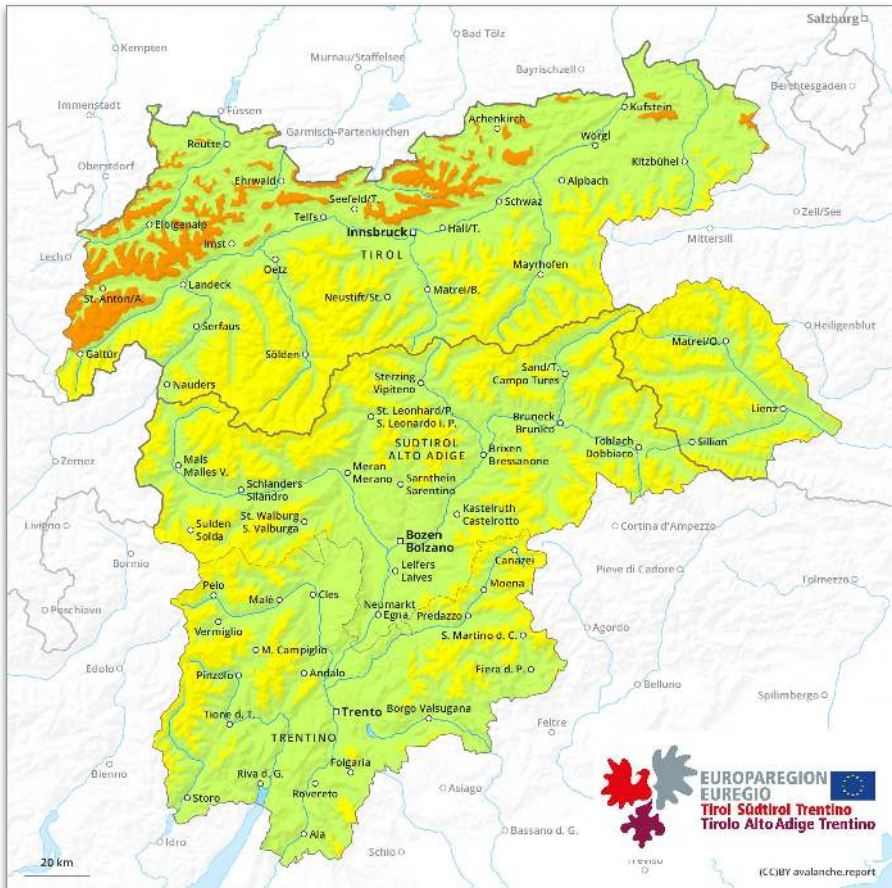
Erich Resch am 16.01.2024 | 16:14

EINFACHE BEOBACHTUNG

SNOBS
Lindauerhuetten | Rätikon East   >

Map rendering

1. Leaflet [ImageOverlay](#) (via Mapyrus)
2. Leaflet [GeoJSON](#) polygons
3. Leaflet [Polyline](#)
`cx1_cBqwvnS|Dy@ogFyxmAf`IsnA|CjFzCsHluD_k@hi@ljL`
4. Leaflet [VectorGrid](#) (.pbf via [tippecanoe](#))
5. Leaflet [Protomaps](#) (.pmtiles via tippecanoe)
6. [OpenLayers](#) VectorTileLayer

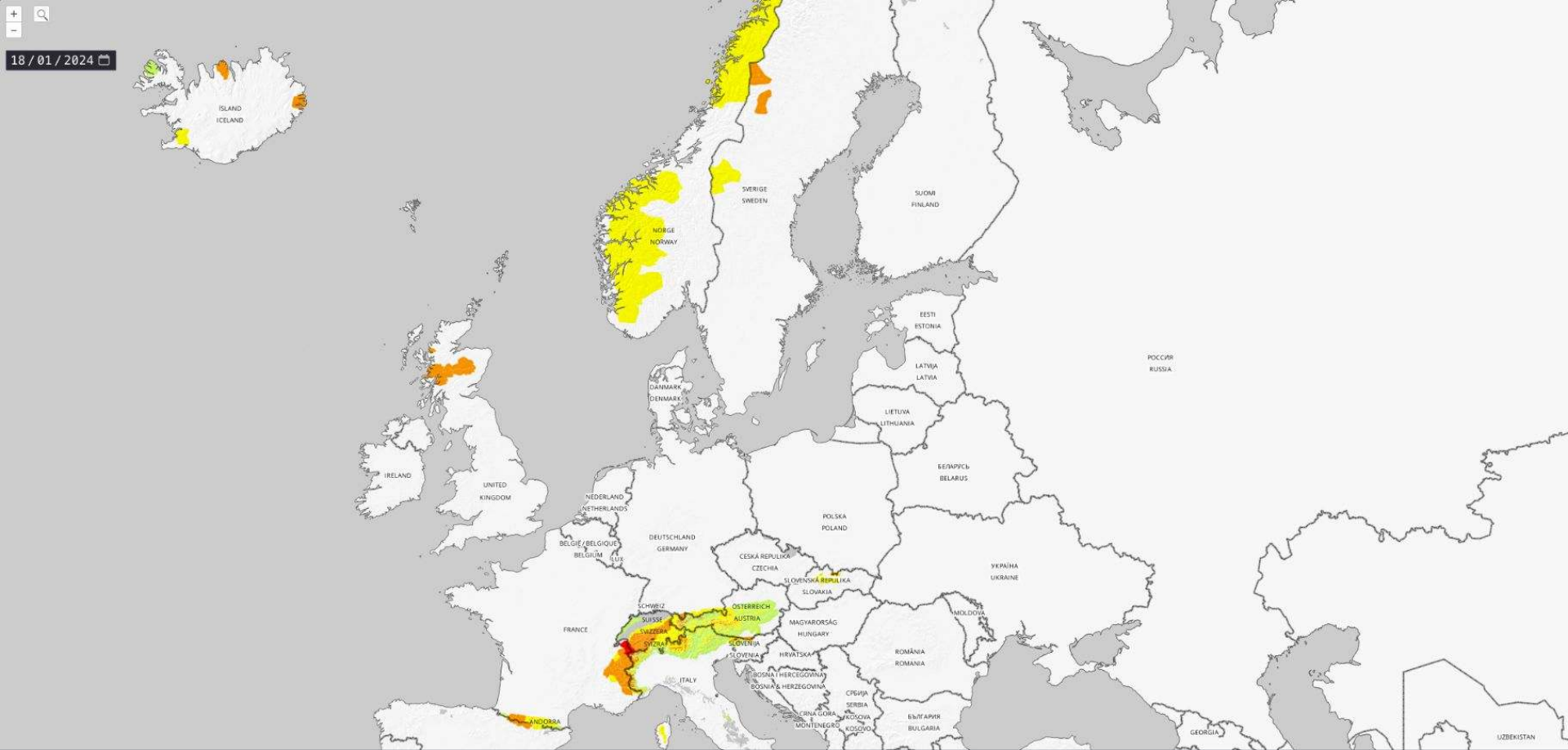


https://static.avalanche.report/bulletins/2024-01-18/fd_EUREGIO_map.jpg

```

314 # -----
315 # --- Danger Levels ---
316 # -----
317
318 begin polygon_feature_danger_levels file
319
320     worlds xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax, mx1, my1, mx2, my2, "distortion=true"
321     clip "inside"
322     blend "Normal"
323     if (map_level eq "standard" or map_level eq "overlay") and bulletin_id ne "overlay" and colormode ne "bw" then
324         blend "Multiply"
325     endif
326
327     dataset "shapefile", file, ""
328     while Mapyrus.fetch.more
329         do
330             fetch
331             clearpath
332             addpath GEOMETRY
333             eval reg_line
334             eval reg_line_color
335             if dynamic_region eq "one" and colormode eq "bw" then
336                 if bulletin_ids[ALB_ID] eq bulletin_id then
337                     stroke
338                 endif
339             endif
340         done
341
342     dataset "shapefile", file, ""
343     while Mapyrus.fetch.more
344         do
345             fetch
346             clearpath
347             addpath GEOMETRY
348             linestyle 0.01
349             if dynamic_region eq "all" then
350                 if (danger_h[ALB_ID] eq 1 and threshold >= elevation_h[ALB_ID]) or danger_l[ALB_ID] eq 1 then
351                     eval danger_color[1]
352                     fill
353                     if map_level eq "thumbnail" or map_level eq "overlay" then
354                         stroke
355                     endif

```



<https://eaws-bulletin-map.legner.me/?date=2024-01-18>

HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE: (SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC.)

SITUATION:
THERE ARE
14 COMPETING
STANDARDS.

14?! RIDICULOUS!
WE NEED TO DEVELOP
ONE UNIVERSAL STANDARD
THAT COVERS EVERYONE'S
USE CASES.



SOON:
SITUATION:
THERE ARE
15 COMPETING
STANDARDS.

processor.py	class HtmlProcessor	1 month ago
processor_ad.py	GitLab CI: run ruff	11 months ago
processor_caamlv5.py	Migrate CAAML to @dataclass	1 month ago
processor_caamlv6.py	Implement CAAMLv6 processor for SK	1 month ago
processor_catalunya.py	Migrate CAAML to @dataclass	1 month ago
processor_ch.py	Finalize CAAMLv6 JSON standard	1 month ago
processor_ch_zip.py	Migrate CAAML to @dataclass	1 month ago
processor_cz.py	Take API URLs from pyAvaCore.py.ini	1 year ago
processor_es.py	Migrate CAAML to @dataclass	1 month ago
processor_fi.py	Finalize CAAMLv6 JSON standard	1 month ago
processor_fr.py	Migrate CAAML to @dataclass	1 month ago
processor_is.py	Finalize CAAMLv6 JSON standard	1 month ago
processor_it_livigno.py	class HtmlProcessor	1 month ago
processor_it_meteomont.py	simpler replacement	3 weeks ago
processor_norway.py	Migrate CAAML to @dataclass	1 month ago
processor_pl.py	class HtmlProcessor	1 month ago
processor_pl12.py	PL-12: avalanche problems	4 weeks ago
processor_ro.py	RO: add basic processor	4 days ago
processor_se.py	Migrate CAAML to @dataclass	1 month ago
processor_sk.py	Migrate CAAML to @dataclass	1 month ago
processor_uk.py	GitLab CI: run ruff	11 months ago
processors.py	RO: add basic processor	4 days ago
pyAvaCore.py	Set customData.ALBINA.mainDate for all bulletins	4 weeks ago
pyAvaCore.py.ini	RO: add basic processor	4 days ago

