

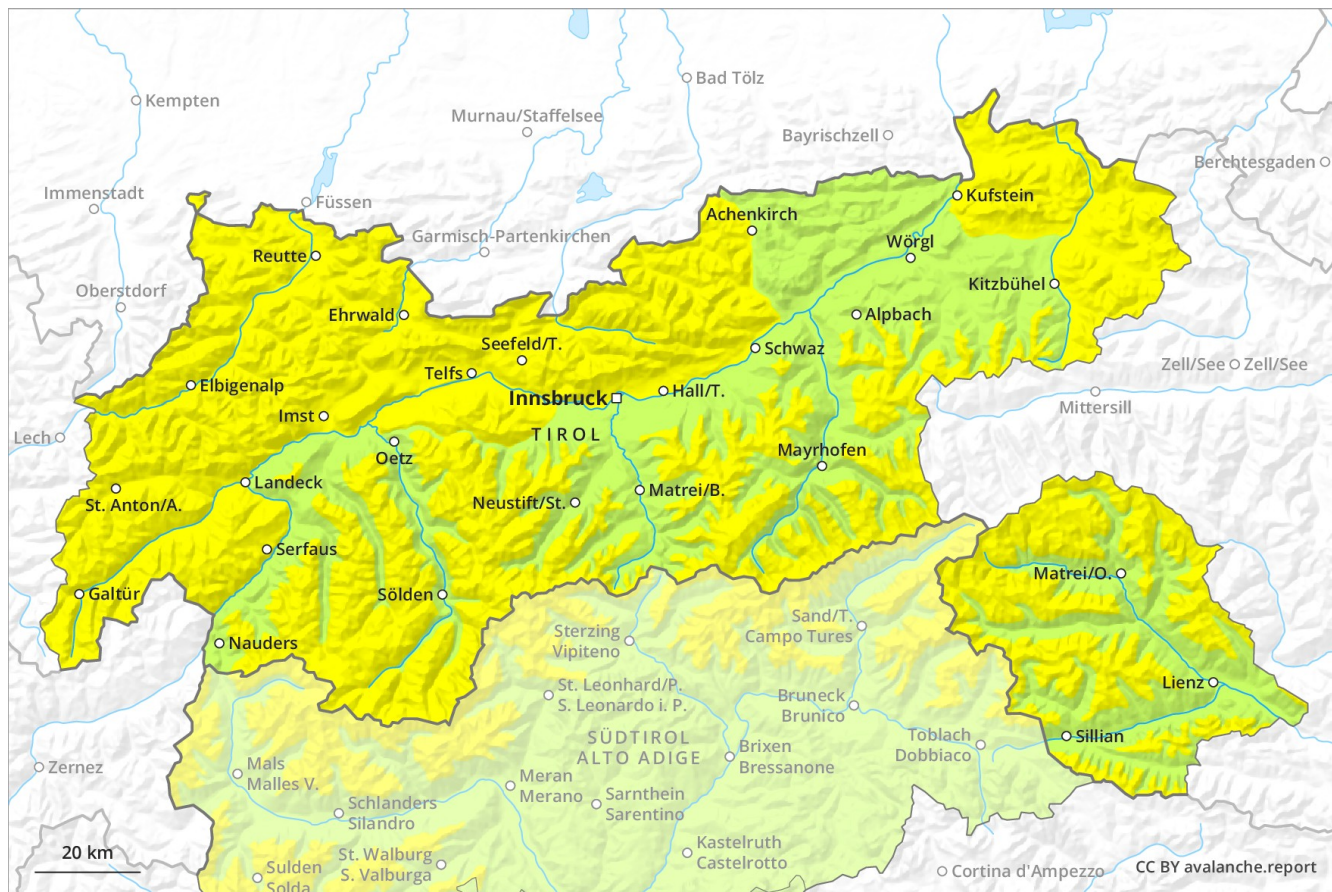
Avalanche Forecast

Thursday 20 12 2018

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Avalanche.report



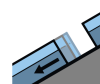
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



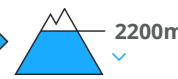
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 21 12 2018



Wind-drifted
snow



Gliding snow



Wind slabs represent the main danger. Gliding snow requires caution.

In the last few days mostly small wind slabs formed above the tree line. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls in northwest to north to east facing aspects. The avalanches can be released in the fresh snow and wind slab layers. They are rather small and can mostly only still be released by large loads. Also places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are critical, in particular in areas close to the tree line as well as in shady places that are protected from the wind. As a consequence of warming, the likelihood of gliding avalanches and moist snow slides being released will increase a little. This applies in particular on steep grassy slopes. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

Snowpack

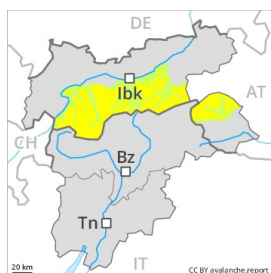
Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 2: gliding snow

Soft weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack. The fresh snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on surface hoar in particular on shady slopes and in areas close to the tree line. The wind slabs are in some cases still prone to triggering in particular on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



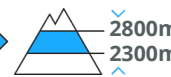
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Friday 21 12 2018



Wind-drifted snow



Persistent weak layer



Wind slabs represent the main danger. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

As a consequence of a moderate to strong wind from westerly directions, clearly visible wind slabs formed in the last few days above the tree line. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls in northwest to north to east facing aspects. Avalanches can in isolated cases be released by a single winter sport participant, but they will be small in most cases. In high Alpine regions and in the regions exposed to the foehn wind avalanche prone locations are a little more prevalent. Also places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are critical, in particular, west of the Sill. Weak layers in the lower part of the snowpack can be released in some places by winter sport participants on steep west, north and east facing slopes, in particular between approximately 2300 and 2800 m. This applies especially in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. Careful route selection is advisable.

Snowpack

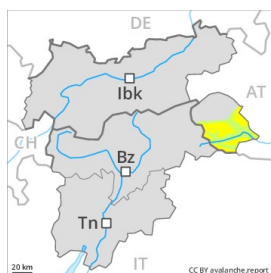
Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 1: deep persistent weak layer

The snowpack will be in some cases prone to triggering. The mostly small wind slabs of the last few days are lying on soft layers on northwest to north to east facing aspects. Places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially unfavourable. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack on steep west, north and east facing slopes, in particular above approximately 2300 m and below approximately 2800 m. Isolated whumpfung sounds serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Friday 21 12 2018



Wind-drifted
snow



Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of a moderate to strong wind from westerly directions, clearly visible wind slabs formed in the last few days above the tree line. The fresh wind slabs are mostly small but prone to triggering. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls in northwest to north to east facing aspects. At high altitude avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

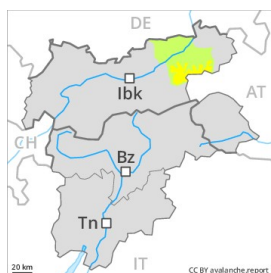
dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

Soft weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack. The fresh wind slabs are lying on surface hoar in some places. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack. At low altitude from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

Tendency

Slight decrease in avalanche danger.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Friday 21 12 2018



Wind-drifted
snow



Wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of wind from westerly directions, clearly visible wind slabs formed in the last few days above the tree line. These are lying on surface hoar in some places especially on shady slopes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2200 m, especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Mostly avalanches are only small but can be released by a single winter sport participant. As a consequence of warming, the likelihood of moist snow slides being released will increase a little below the tree line.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

Soft weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack. The mostly small wind slabs of the last few days are in some cases still prone to triggering. Wind slabs are lying on surface hoar in particular on shady slopes. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. No distinct weak layers exist deep in the snowpack. At low altitude from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

Tendency

Slight decrease in avalanche danger.

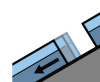
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



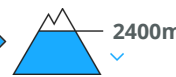
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 21 12 2018



Wind-drifted
snow



Gliding snow



Wind slabs represent the main danger. Gliding snow requires caution.

In the last few days mostly small wind slabs formed above the tree line. The no longer entirely fresh wind slabs can still be released in some cases above approximately 2200 m. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls in northwest to north to east facing aspects. Mostly the avalanches are small. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Also places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are critical, in particular in areas close to the tree line as well as in shady places that are protected from the wind. As a consequence of warming, the likelihood of gliding avalanches and moist snow slides being released will increase a little. This applies in particular on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2400 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 2: gliding snow

Soft weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack. The fresh snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on surface hoar in particular on shady slopes and in areas close to the tree line. The wind slabs are in some cases still prone to triggering in particular on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. No distinct weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack.