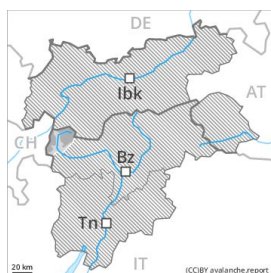




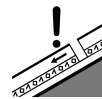
## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Friday 20 12 2019



Wind-drifted  
snow



Persistent  
weak layer



### Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

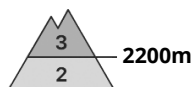
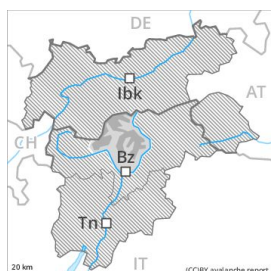
Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack here. As a consequence of a strong to storm force wind, sometimes easily released wind slabs formed in the last few days in particular above the tree line. In particular transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are dangerous. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

### Snowpack

The various wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular in very steep terrain. They are lying on soft layers. On wind-loaded slopes a precarious avalanche situation will be encountered over a wide area.



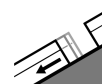
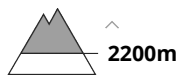
## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Friday 20 12 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Gliding snow



### Wind slabs require caution.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a strong to storm force southwesterly wind, sometimes easily released wind slabs formed in particular at intermediate and high altitudes. In particular transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack are dangerous. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Snow sport activities outside marked and open pistes call for meticulous route selection. The avalanche prone locations are prevalent and are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. The wind slabs represent the main danger. As the penetration by moisture increases more small and medium-sized gliding avalanches are possible below approximately 2600 m.

### Snowpack

The fresh and older wind slabs remain for the foreseeable future prone to triggering in all aspects above approximately 2200 m. They are lying on soft layers. On wind-loaded slopes a precarious avalanche situation will be encountered over a wide area.

### Tendency

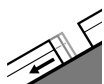
The avalanche conditions are to some extent critical.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
 on Friday 20 12 2019



Gliding snow



2600m



Wind-drifted  
 snow



2400m

### Gliding snow requires caution. Wind slabs at high altitude.

As the moisture increases small to medium-sized gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible. This applies in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m as well as on shady slopes at low and intermediate altitudes, especially in the regions with a lot of snow. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

In addition the fresh and older wind slabs should be taken into account. These can be released, especially by large additional loads, especially on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects above approximately 2400 m. The avalanches are rather small. The avalanche prone locations are clearly recognisable to the trained eye.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in isolated cases in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. This applies in particular on very steep sunny slopes above approximately 2500 m. Avalanches can be released, mostly by large loads and reach medium size. These avalanche prone locations are rare and are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 2: gliding snow

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

The fresh and older wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at high altitude. Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes, in particular above approximately 2500 m. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. At low and intermediate altitudes the snow is moist, also on sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m.

### Tendency

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of the precipitation.