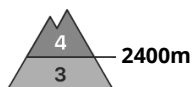
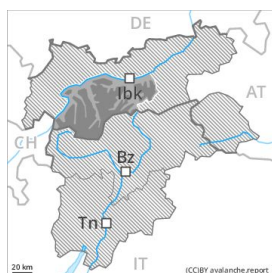





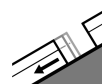
## Danger Level 4 - High



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**   
 on Tuesday 24 12 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Gliding snow



Treeline

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Gliding avalanches and wet snow slides are still to be expected.

Significant increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and wind. The fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. The avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines above approximately 2400 m. In isolated cases the dry avalanches are medium-sized and easily released.

As the penetration by moisture increases small to medium-sized gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible. This applies in particular on steep sunny slopes as well as at low and intermediate altitudes, especially 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

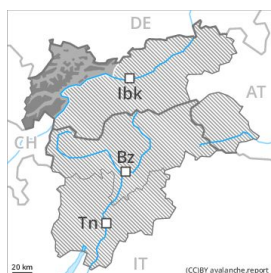
Over a wide area 30 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1000 m. The fresh wind slabs will become increasingly prone to triggering in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations 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

Further increase in danger of dry and moist avalanches as a consequence of fresh snow and wind.



## Danger Level 4 - High



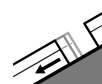
**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
 on Tuesday 24 12 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



Treeline

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Gliding avalanches and wet snow slides are to be expected.

Significant increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and stormy weather. The fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. The avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines above approximately 2000 m. In some cases the avalanches are large and very easily released.

As the moisture increases small to medium-sized gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible. This applies in particular on steep sunny slopes as well as at low and intermediate altitudes, especially 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

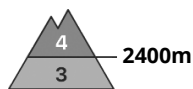
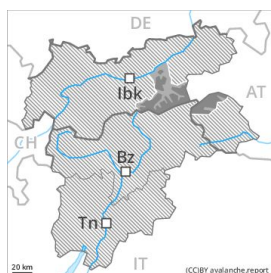
dp 2: gliding snow

Over a wide area 50 to 80 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1000 m. The fresh wind slabs will become increasingly prone to triggering in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 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

Further increase in danger of dry and moist avalanches as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind.

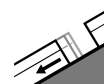
## Danger Level 4 - High



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger** ↗  
 on Tuesday 24 12 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Gliding snow



Further increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and wind. Gliding avalanches and wet snow slides are to be expected.

Fresh wind slabs are mostly dangerously large and prone to triggering. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines, and elsewhere on very steep shady slopes especially at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Dry avalanches can additionally be released in near-surface layers, even by a single winter sport participant.

As the penetration by 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 at low and intermediate altitudes, especially in the regions with a lot of snow.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 2: gliding snow

Over a wide area 40 to 60 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1000 m. The fresh and older wind slabs will become increasingly prone to triggering in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

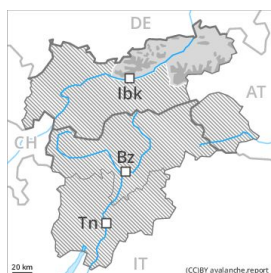
Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes, in particular above approximately 2400 m. At low and intermediate altitudes the snow is moist, also on sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m.

## Tendency

Further increase in danger of dry and moist avalanches as a consequence of fresh snow and wind.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



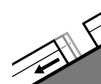
**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Tuesday 24 12 2019



Wind-drifted  
snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



Treeline

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are still to be expected.

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on steep slopes above approximately 1800 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines as well as on steep slopes. Such avalanche prone locations are widespread and are therefore barely recognisable in the fog.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 2: gliding snow

The fresh wind slabs will become increasingly prone to triggering in all aspects above approximately 1800 m. The snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes. This also applies on steep sunny slopes at high altitude.

## Tendency

Significant increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and wind.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



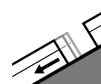
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Tuesday 24 12 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2400m

The wind slabs represent the main danger.

Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for meticulous route selection, in particular on steep slopes above approximately 1800 m. Great caution and restraint are advisable. The more recent wind slabs are extensive and can in some cases be released easily. Single winter sport participants can release avalanches very easily, in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation in particular on wind-loaded slopes and. Below approximately 2200 m small and medium-sized gliding avalanches are possible.

### Snowpack

The wind slabs are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and generally in the high Alpine regions. They are extensive and prone to triggering. In some cases the wind slabs have bonded still only poorly with the old snowpack. The old snowpack will be moist below approximately 2200 m. As a consequence of the strong northwesterly wind the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase on Monday.

### Tendency

Gradual increase in danger of dry avalanches as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind. The northwesterly wind will transport the fresh and old snow. Wind slabs represent the main danger. There is a danger of gliding avalanches, in particular in the regions with a lot of snow in particular below approximately 2200 m.



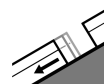
## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Tuesday 24 12 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Gliding snow



Treeline

Gradual decrease in avalanche danger as a consequence of the ceasing of precipitation. Gliding avalanches and wet snow slides are to be expected even now.

Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are in many cases quite large and prone to triggering. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines, and elsewhere on very steep shady slopes especially at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Dry avalanches can additionally be released in near-surface layers, even by a single winter sport participant.

As the penetration by 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 at low and intermediate altitudes, especially in the regions with a lot of snow.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 2: gliding snow

The no longer entirely fresh wind slabs of the last few days are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes, in particular above approximately 2400 m. At low and intermediate altitudes the snow is moist, also on sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m.

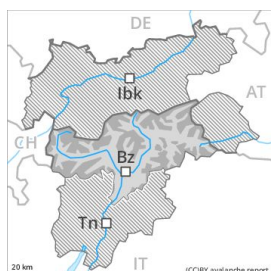
### Tendency

Gradual decrease in danger of dry avalanches as a consequence of the ceasing of precipitation.





## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



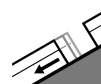
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Tuesday 24 12 2019



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2400m

### The wind slabs represent the main danger.

The current avalanche situation calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection. Great caution and restraint are advisable. The more recent wind slabs are extensive and can in some cases be released easily. Single winter sport participants can release avalanches very easily, in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation in particular on wind-loaded slopes and. Especially below approximately 2400 m small and medium-sized gliding avalanches are possible.

### Snowpack

The wind slabs have formed in particular in the regions exposed to precipitation and generally at high altitudes. They are extensive and prone to triggering. In some cases the wind slabs have bonded still only poorly with the old snowpack. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular adjacent to ridgelines. The old snowpack will be moist below approximately 2200 m. As a consequence of the strong to storm force northwesterly wind the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase on Monday.

### Tendency

Gradual increase in danger of dry avalanches as a consequence of fresh snow and strong wind. The northwesterly wind will transport the fresh and old snow. Wind slabs represent the main danger. There is a danger of gliding avalanches, in particular in the regions with a lot of snow in particular below approximately 2200 m.