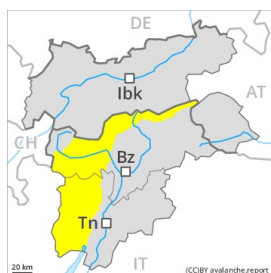


## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

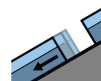
on Wednesday 23.12.2020



Wind-drifted  
snow



2200m



Gliding snow



2600m

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution. In addition further individual gliding avalanches are possible.

The more recent wind slabs can be released in isolated cases on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. The avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. Avalanche prone weak layers exist deeper in the snowpack on steep shady slopes. Avalanches can in some places be released by people and reach large size. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude. Caution is to be exercised at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

On very steep grassy slopes and on sunny slopes more gliding avalanches are possible, even quite large ones. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

In some regions 5 to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. As a consequence of a strong to storm force northwesterly wind, mostly small wind slabs will form. In some places wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, especially on shady slopes. In its middle, the snowpack is well consolidated. High altitudes and the high Alpine regions: Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

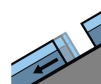
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 23.12.2020



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Gliding snow



Fresh wind slabs require caution. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

The fresh wind slabs can be released in isolated cases on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Mostly avalanches are only small but can be released also by a single winter sport participant. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude. On very steep grassy slopes and on sunny slopes more gliding avalanches are possible, even quite large ones. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

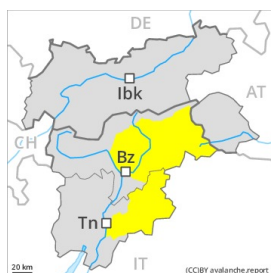
dp.2: gliding snow

As a consequence of a strong to storm force wind from westerly directions, mostly small wind slabs will form. In some places wind slabs are lying on surface hoar, especially on shady slopes. In its middle, the snowpack is well consolidated. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted, especially on shady slopes above the tree line, as well as on sunny slopes in high Alpine regions.

## Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

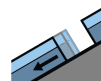
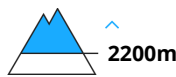
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 23 12 2020



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Gliding snow



Fresh wind slabs require caution. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

The more recent wind slabs can be released in isolated cases on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Mostly avalanches are only small but can be released also by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude.

On very steep grassy slopes and on sunny slopes more gliding avalanches are possible, even quite large ones. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

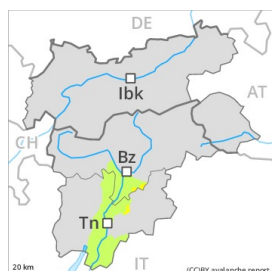
dp.2: gliding snow

As a consequence of a strong to storm force wind from westerly directions, mostly small wind slabs will form. In some places wind slabs are lying on the soft surface of an old snowpack, especially on shady slopes. In its middle, the snowpack is well consolidated. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted, especially on shady slopes above the tree line, as well as on sunny slopes in high Alpine regions.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Wednesday 23 12 2020



Wind-drifted  
snow



### Fresh wind slabs require caution.

The more recent wind slabs can be released easily in some places above approximately 2200 m. This applies in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

On very steep grassy slopes and on sunny slopes only isolated gliding avalanches are possible.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Some snow will fall. As a consequence of a sometimes strong northwesterly wind, rather small wind slabs will form. In some places wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, especially on shady slopes.

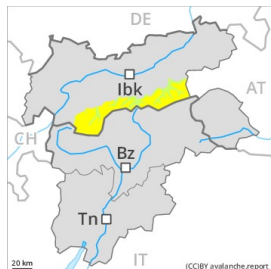
In its middle, the snowpack is well consolidated. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted.

At low and intermediate altitudes only a little snow is lying.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Wednesday 23 12 2020



Wind-drifted  
snow



### Fresh wind slabs require caution.

Fresh wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. This applies especially adjacent to ridgelines. They are mostly only small. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude. Slight increase in danger of gliding avalanches as a consequence of warming.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

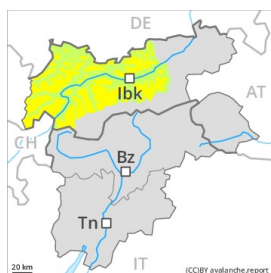
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

As a consequence of a strong to storm force wind from westerly directions, mostly small wind slabs will form. In some places wind slabs are lying on surface hoar, especially on shady slopes. In its middle, the snowpack is well consolidated. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted, especially on shady slopes above the tree line, as well as on sunny slopes in high Alpine regions.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Wednesday 23 12 2020



Persistent weak layer



Wind-drifted snow



Weak layers in the lower part of the snowpack are treacherous. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

Weak layers in the lower part of the snowpack can be released in some places by individual winter sport participants. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on steep sunny slopes above approximately 3000 m, especially in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. Avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow and reach a dangerous size. These avalanche prone locations are difficult to recognise. In the regions with a lot of snow the situation is more favourable.

As a consequence of a sometimes strong wind from westerly directions, wind slabs will form in some places. These are rather small but in some cases prone to triggering, in particular on shady slopes. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Steep shady slopes: The old snowpack will be prone to triggering in some places. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack. The sometimes storm force wind will transport the fresh and old snow. In some places wind slabs are lying on surface hoar.

Steep sunny slopes as well as low and intermediate altitudes: The snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a melt-freeze crust.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

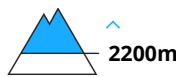


**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Wednesday 23 12 2020



Persistent weak layer



Wind-drifted snow



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

Avalanche prone weak layers exist deeper in the snowpack on steep shady slopes. Avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow and reach large size in some cases. Such avalanche prone locations are rather rare but are difficult to recognise. Caution is to be exercised at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

The more recent wind slabs can be released in isolated cases on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. The avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

In some regions 5 to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. As a consequence of a strong to storm force northwesterly wind, mostly small wind slabs will form. In some places wind slabs are lying on the soft surface of an old snowpack, especially on shady slopes.

High altitudes and the high Alpine regions: Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Wednesday 23 12 2020

### Low, level 1.

Low, level 1. At low and intermediate altitudes from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

### Snowpack

At low and intermediate altitudes hardly any snow is lying. At higher altitudes a little snow is lying. The snowpack is largely stable.

### Tendency

A generally favourable avalanche situation will prevail.