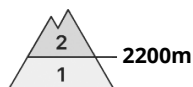
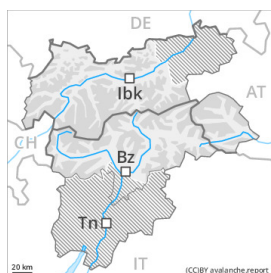


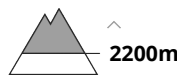
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 27 12 2021



Persistent weak layer



Wind-drifted snow



Weakly bonded old snow requires caution. Wind slabs above approximately 2200 m.

Avalanches can in isolated cases be released in the weakly bonded old snow by small loads, in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on steep sunny slopes in high Alpine regions. In very isolated cases avalanches can also reach large size. Whumphing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger. In particular areas where the snow cover is rather shallow are unfavourable. Very steep, little used slopes are to be evaluated with care and prudence.

The somewhat older wind slabs are in some cases still prone to triggering. They are mostly easy to recognise but can be released in isolated cases at their margins. They are to be avoided in particular in very steep terrain. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain and in shady places that are protected from the wind. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.7: snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack, in particular on shady slopes above the tree line, as well as on sunny slopes in high Alpine regions.

The fresh wind slabs are poorly bonded with the old snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes.

The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Above the tree line snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. The snowpack consists of faceted crystals; its surface is loosely bonded and consists of surface hoar and faceted crystals. This applies in particular on shady slopes above the tree line.

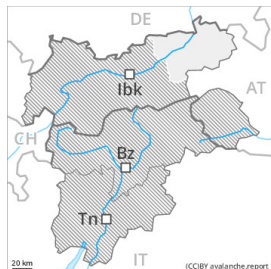
On sunny slopes below approximately 2200 m only a little snow is now lying. As a consequence of solar radiation a crust formed on the surface, especially below approximately 2800 m.

In the north and in the northwest some new snow.

Tendency

A generally favourable avalanche situation will prevail. On little-used, rather lightly snow-covered slopes the situation is a little more dangerous.

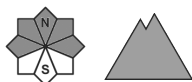
Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 27 12 2021



Wind-drifted
snow



Wind slabs are to be avoided.

The no longer entirely fresh wind slabs are in some cases prone to triggering. They are mostly rather small but can in some cases be released easily, in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. Caution is to be exercised on steep shady slopes, as well as adjacent to ridgelines. At elevated altitudes and in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 2 (moderate) the situation is a little less favourable. Very steep, little used slopes are to be traversed by snow sport participants one at a time. Individual gliding avalanches are possible. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The no longer entirely fresh wind slabs are in some cases still prone to triggering. They are poorly bonded with the old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

As a consequence of mild temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last few days. This applies in particular on steep sunny slopes, as well as in all aspects at low and intermediate altitudes. Below the tree line, shady places that are protected from the wind: The snowpack is faceted; its surface is loosely bonded and consists of surface hoar.

Tendency

As a consequence of mild temperatures the snow drift accumulations will stabilise during the next few days. On shady slopes the situation is less favourable.