

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Friday 23 12 2022



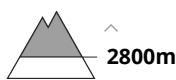
Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **poor**  
 Frequency: **some**  
 Avalanche size: **medium**



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **fair**  
 Frequency: **some**  
 Avalanche size: **medium**

### Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released by individual winter sport participants. This applies in particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on very steep sunny slopes at elevated altitudes. Caution is to be exercised adjacent to ridgelines, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Avalanches can in isolated cases reach medium size.

As a consequence of a sometimes strong wind from westerly directions, rather small wind slabs will form in the course of the day. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2800 m adjacent to ridgelines.

Meticulous route selection is recommended.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak, especially on steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on steep sunny slopes at elevated altitudes. Released avalanches and field observations confirm the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack. The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers in particular on northwest, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 2800 m.

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 below approximately 2600 m.

A little snow is lying.

### Tendency

The old snowpack remains prone to triggering. In the regions exposed to precipitation the avalanche danger will increase gradually.