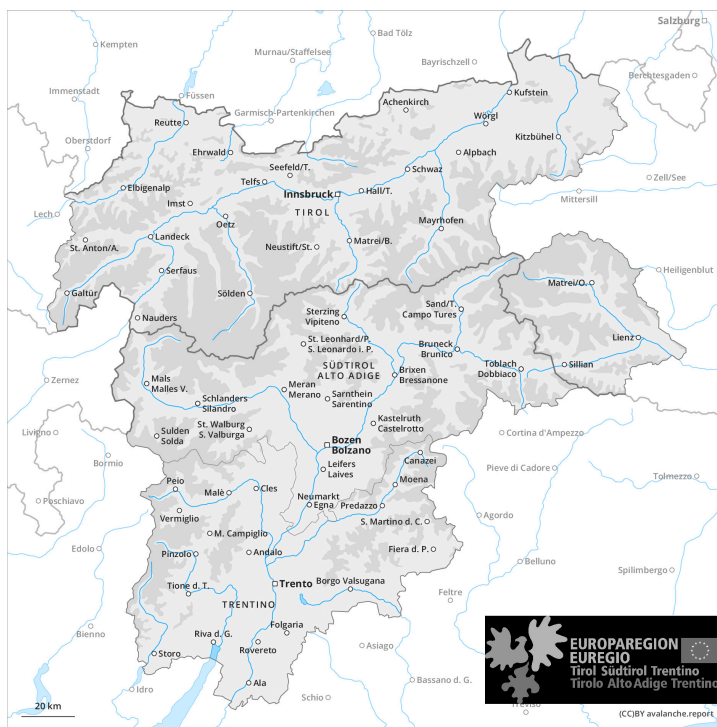
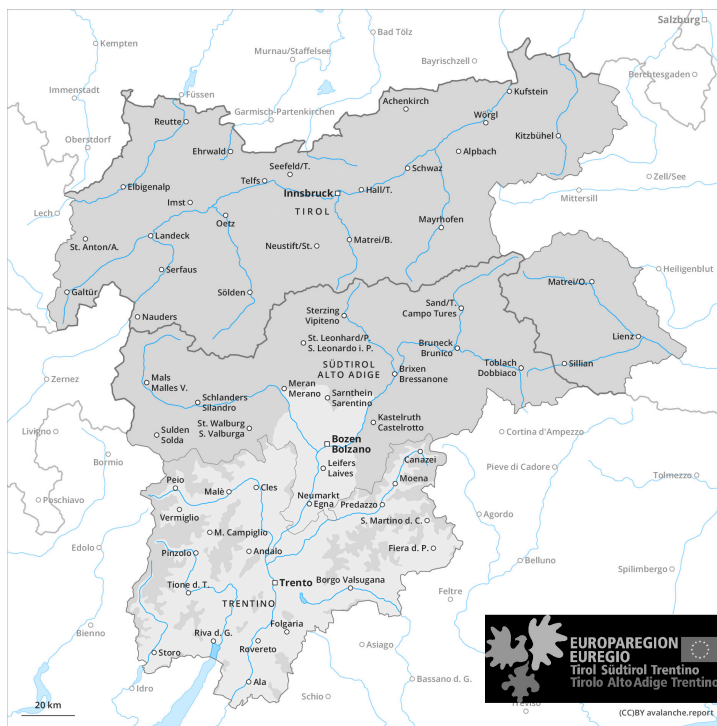




# AM



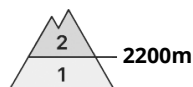
# PM





## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

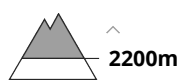
**AM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 15 02 2023



Persistent weak layer



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

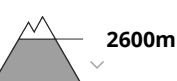
**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 15 02 2023



Wet snow



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



Persistent weak layer



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

Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence. Increase in danger of wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in some places by individual winter sport participants, especially on steep, little used slopes above approximately 2200 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized.

The older wind slabs are in individual cases still prone to triggering in particular on very steep shady slopes. As a consequence of warming during the day, the likelihood of wet avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m.

Backcountry touring calls for meticulous route selection.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.10: springtime scenario

The old snowpack remains prone to triggering in some places, especially on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on sunny slopes above approximately 2500 m. The weather conditions brought about a slow strengthening of the old snowpack. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to softening of the snowpack in



particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m.

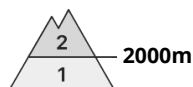
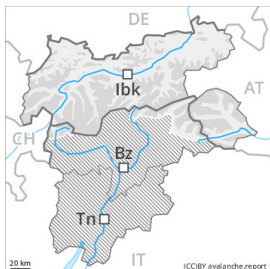
## Tendency

As the day progresses as a consequence of warming there will be an increase in the danger of wet avalanches.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

**AM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 15 02 2023



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

**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 15 02 2023



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



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

Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence. As the day progresses, individual wet avalanches are possible.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. This applies in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example, as well as in little used terrain.

The avalanche prone locations are rare but are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. They are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m and on steep sunny slopes above approximately 2200 m.

Avalanches can penetrate deep layers. Mostly they are medium-sized.

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of wet avalanches being released will increase gradually on very steep sunny slopes below approximately 2400 m.

Meticulous route selection is advisable.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

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

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night was good. The old snowpack remains prone to triggering in some places, in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m, as well as on steep sunny slopes above approximately 2200 m.

The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations above the tree line.



Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to gradual softening of the snowpack, especially on steep sunny slopes.

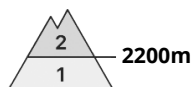
## Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist. The avalanche danger will increase a little during the day.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

**AM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 15 02 2023



Persistent weak layer



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

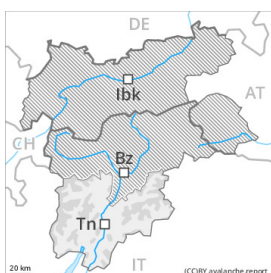


Wind slab



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

**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 15 02 2023



Wet snow



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



Persistent weak layer



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

Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence. Increase in danger of wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day. Old wind slabs require caution.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in some places by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above approximately 2200 m. At transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example the likelihood of avalanches being released is greater. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. In isolated cases avalanches are medium-sized.

The somewhat older wind slabs can still be released in some cases in all aspects above approximately 2200 m.

As a consequence of warming during the day, the likelihood of moist avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer



Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack, especially on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on sunny slopes above approximately 2500 m.

The somewhat older wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes.

Especially at low and intermediate altitudes only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year. Above the tree line snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to softening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes. On sunny slopes the snowpack will freeze during the clear night and form a strong crust.

## Tendency

As a consequence of warming during the day the prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase as the day progresses.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Wednesday 15 02 2023

### Low avalanche danger will prevail.

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in extremely steep terrain. They are very rare and are easy to recognise. Even a small snow slide can sweep snow sport participants along and give rise to falls.

On steep sunny slopes wet snow slides and avalanches are possible as the day progresses.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

The snowpack will be generally well bonded. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year. The high temperatures as the day progresses will give rise to softening of the snowpack in some places in particular on steep sunny slopes.

### Tendency

As the day progresses as a consequence of warming there will be an increase in the danger of wet avalanches.