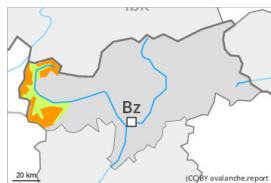


Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 20 03 2023



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence.

Even single persons can release avalanches easily, especially on very steep north facing slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on very steep east and west facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. The avalanches can be released in the weakly bonded old snow and reach medium size. Caution is to be exercised at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

In addition the older wind slabs are capable of being triggered in some cases still.

As the day progresses the likelihood of wet avalanches being released will increase a little.

Defensive route selection is recommended, in particular on steep shady slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

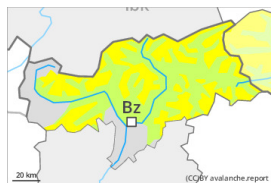
Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack, especially on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on east and west facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. The wind slabs are in some cases still prone to triggering at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Released avalanches and field observations have confirmed this situation.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth and will soften during the day. These weather conditions will bring about a slight weakening of the snowpack as the day progresses.

Tendency

Monday: Slight increase in danger of wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 20 03 2023



Persistent
weak layer



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

Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence.

In some places avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow and reach medium size, especially on very steep north facing slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on very steep east and west facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. Caution is to be exercised at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

In addition the somewhat older wind slabs at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions are capable of being triggered in isolated cases still.

As the day progresses the likelihood of wet avalanches being released will increase a little.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack, especially on north facing slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on east and west facing slopes above approximately 2400 m.

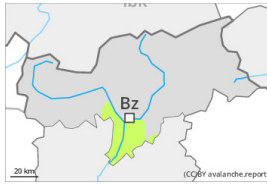
The old wind slabs are in individual cases still prone to triggering at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth and will soften during the day. The weather conditions will bring about a slight weakening of the snowpack as the day progresses.

Tendency

Monday: Slight increase in danger of wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 20 03 2023

Old wind slabs require caution.

The old wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular in very steep terrain, especially on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Such avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. There is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

As the day progresses the likelihood of wet avalanches being released will increase a little.

Snowpack

The old wind slabs are in individual cases still prone to triggering at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Hardly any weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

In all regions below approximately 2000 m only a little snow is lying.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth and will soften during the day. The weather conditions will bring about a slight weakening of the snowpack as the day progresses.

Tendency

Monday: Slight increase in danger of wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.