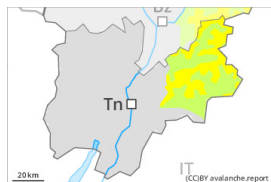


## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 12 12 2023



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

### Fresh wind slabs require caution.

Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are in some cases prone to triggering above approximately 2400 m. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In some cases avalanches are medium-sized.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Some snow will fall.

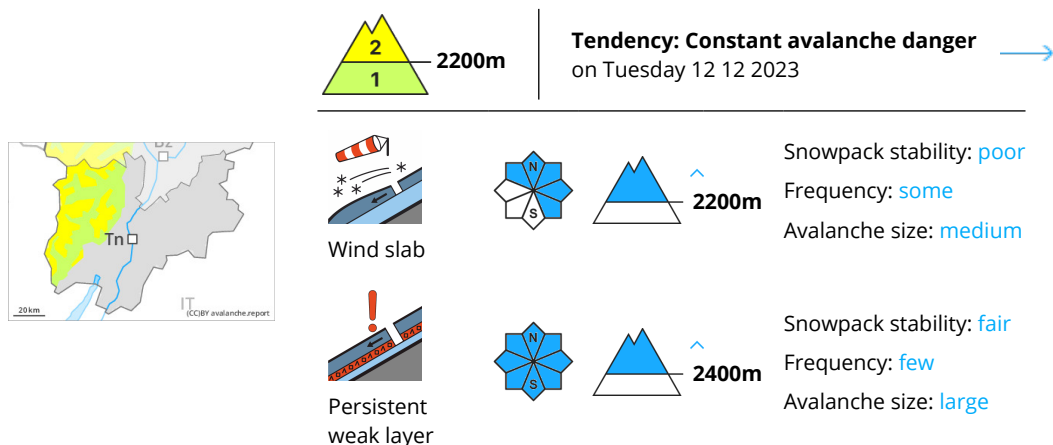
The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes. The old snowpack is largely stable. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on a crust below approximately 2600 m. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the icy crust. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. Snow depths vary greatly above the tree line, depending on the influence of the wind.

From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

### Tendency

The weather conditions will cause a gradual settling of the snow drift accumulations.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



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

The fresh and older wind slabs are prone to triggering in particular on northwest to north to southeast facing aspects above approximately 2200 m. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized and can be released even by a single winter sport participant. In the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 3 (considerable) the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released especially by large additional loads in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. This applies on very steep slopes above approximately 2400 m. Avalanches can reach large size in isolated cases.

On steep slopes small to medium-sized gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible below approximately 2000 m.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

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

Over a wide area 10 to 20 cm of snow will fall. As a consequence of the strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally. This applies especially in the regions with a lot of snow. The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes. The rain will give rise to softening of the snowpack in some cases at low and intermediate altitudes. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack in particular above approximately 2400 m.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist. The weather conditions will foster a gradual settling of the snow drift accumulations.

## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 12 12 2023

From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

Avalanches can in isolated cases be released, in particular by large loads. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes, and at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. Wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Mostly avalanches are small.

### Snowpack

Some snow will fall in some regions. Wind slabs are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and at elevated altitudes. They are mostly small.

### Tendency

Fresh wind slabs require caution.