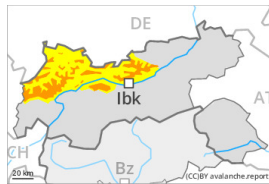




## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 14 12 2023



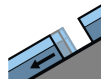
Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **large**

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Gliding snow requires caution.

As a consequence of snowfall and the moderate westerly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form. These are to be assessed critically. Single winter sport participants can release avalanches easily. Shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

An appreciable danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2400 m.

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 2200 m. Avalanches can reach large size.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

As a consequence of mild temperatures the snow drift accumulations stabilised during the last few days. Over a wide area 10 to 20 cm of snow will fall above approximately 1500 m. As a consequence of a moderate wind from westerly directions, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs will form. These are lying on soft layers in all aspects at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack in particular above approximately 2200 m. The rain gave rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

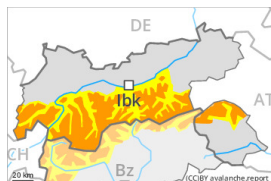
## Tendency

Some snow will fall over a wide area. The avalanche danger will persist.

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 14 12 2023



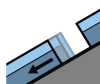
Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



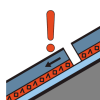
Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent  
weak layer



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **large**

Wind slabs represent the main danger. Gliding snow requires caution.

The fresh wind slabs are prone to triggering in all aspects. Caution is to be exercised in particular above approximately 2200 m, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Avalanches can be released easily and reach medium size. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude. Shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger.

There is a danger of gliding avalanches and moist snow slides. This applies on steep slopes below approximately 2400 m.

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 2200 m. Avalanches can reach large size in isolated cases.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

Over a wide area 10 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1500 m. The wind will be moderate over a wide area. As a consequence of new snow and wind from variable directions, further wind slabs will form. More recent wind slabs are lying on soft layers in all aspects at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack in particular above approximately 2200 m.

### Tendency



Some snow will fall in particular in the north. The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Thursday 14 12 2023



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Gliding snow represents the main danger. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

More medium-sized gliding avalanches are possible. This applies on steep grassy slopes. In addition at low and intermediate altitudes, individual wet loose snow avalanches are possible.

The fresh wind slabs are in isolated cases prone to triggering on steep shady slopes. Caution is to be exercised in particular above approximately 2200 m, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The rain gave rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area in particular at low and intermediate altitudes. As a consequence of new snow and a moderate wind from westerly directions, mostly small wind slabs will form. These are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

### Tendency

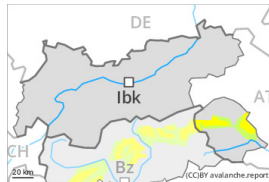
Some snow will fall over a wide area. The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 14 12 2023



Wind slab

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

Persistent weak layer

Snowpack stability: **fair**Frequency: **few**Avalanche size: **large**

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

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

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, and even more in some localities, will fall. As a consequence of new snow and a light to moderate wind from variable directions, wind slabs will form in all aspects. Wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated 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 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Thursday 14 12 2023



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

### Fresh wind slabs require caution.

Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are prone to triggering above approximately 2200 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. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized.

There is a danger of gliding avalanches and moist snow slides.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. As a consequence of new snow and a light to moderate wind from variable directions, avalanche prone wind slabs will form in all aspects. Wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes. The old snowpack is largely stable.

### Tendency

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