

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Tuesday 19 12 2023



Wind slab

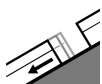


2200m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Gliding snow



2400m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

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

The no longer entirely fresh wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering. This applies in particular on shady slopes, also on sunny slopes at elevated altitudes. 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 by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude.

As a consequence of warming more loose snow avalanches are possible, even medium-sized ones. This applies in particular on very steep sunny slopes. In addition a substantial danger of gliding avalanches exists. 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 in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. These avalanche prone locations are very rare. Avalanches can reach large size in isolated cases.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

The wind was strong in some cases. As a consequence of new snow and wind from northerly directions, sometimes large wind slabs formed. 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. The high temperatures as the day progresses will give rise to gradual moistening of the snowpack in particular on very steep sunny slopes.

### Tendency

As a consequence of rising temperatures the snowpack will settle during the next few days.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**

on Tuesday 19 12 2023



Wind slab

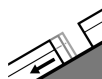


2200m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Gliding snow



2400m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent weak layer



2200m

Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **large**

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

The no longer entirely fresh wind slabs are in some cases still prone to triggering especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. These can especially at their margins be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are easy to recognise. Caution is to be exercised in particular 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.

As a consequence of warming more loose snow avalanches are to be expected, but they will be mostly small. In addition an appreciable danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies on steep slopes below approximately 2400 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

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. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep shady 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

As a consequence of new snow and wind from northerly directions, clearly visible wind slabs formed. These are lying on soft layers in particular on near-ridge shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to gradual moistening of the snowpack, in particular on steep sunny slopes. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack in particular above approximately 2200 m. This applies in particular on shady slopes.



## Tendency

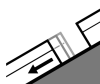
The weather conditions will foster a gradual settling of the snow drift accumulations. A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 19 12 2023



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

**Gliding snow represents the main danger. Wind slabs require caution.**

As a consequence of warming more medium-sized gliding avalanches are possible. This applies on steep grassy slopes.

The no longer entirely fresh wind slabs are in some 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.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

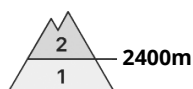
The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on near-ridge shady slopes at elevated altitudes. As a consequence of rising temperatures the snow drift accumulations will stabilise. The old snowpack is wet, in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

### Tendency

Gradual increase in danger of gliding avalanches as a consequence of warming.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 19 12 2023



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

### Wind slabs require caution.

The no longer entirely fresh wind slabs are in some cases still prone to triggering above approximately 2400 m. Wind slabs can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in very isolated cases in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. This applies on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. The avalanche prone locations are rare but are barely recognisable.

In addition as the day progresses on south facing slopes, further mostly small loose snow avalanches are possible. In the regions with a lot of snow individual gliding avalanches are possible.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

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

As a consequence of a strong to storm force northwesterly wind, wind slabs formed in the last few days in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. These are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

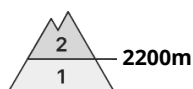
Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack in particular above approximately 2400 m.

Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to slight moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes.

### Tendency

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

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Tuesday 19 12 2023



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

### Wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence.

The wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in all aspects above approximately 2200 m. In some cases avalanches are medium-sized and can be released even by a single winter sport participant. As a consequence of warming, the likelihood of moist loose snow avalanches being released will increase a little in particular on very steep sunny slopes at intermediate and high altitudes. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in very isolated cases by individual winter sport participants in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. This applies in particular on very steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes in particular above approximately 2400 m.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes. The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are mostly easy to recognise but can in some cases be released easily especially at their margins.

Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack in particular above approximately 2400 m. Weak layers in the old snowpack are difficult to recognise.

### Tendency

The weather conditions will foster a gradual settling of the snow drift accumulations. As a consequence of warming, the likelihood of moist loose snow avalanches being released will increase in particular on very steep sunny slopes at intermediate and high altitudes.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 19 12 2023

A generally favourable avalanche situation will prevail. Wet loose snow avalanches are possible.

The somewhat older wind slabs are small and can only be released in isolated cases. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, especially on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation individual wet loose snow avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. This applies on extremely steep sunny slopes.

### Snowpack

Wind slabs are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. They are mostly small and unlikely to be released now. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to increasing moistening of the snowpack especially on sunny slopes. Snow depths vary greatly above the tree line, depending on the influence of the wind.

### Tendency

Moist and wet snow slides are still possible.





## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 19 12 2023



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

### Wind slabs require caution.

The no longer entirely fresh wind slabs of the last few days are in individual cases still prone to triggering in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. The mostly small wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

In addition as the day progresses on south facing slopes, further mostly small loose snow avalanches are possible.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

As a consequence of a strong to storm force northwesterly wind, mostly small wind slabs formed in the last few days in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. These are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to slight moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes.

### Tendency

The avalanche conditions remain generally favourable.