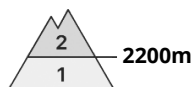
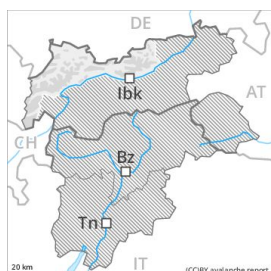







Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger 
 on Friday 13 12 2019



Wind-drifted
 snow



Persistent
 weak layer



Wind slabs require caution. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on north to east to southeast facing aspects at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Avalanches can additionally in isolated cases be released in the weakly bonded old snow on steep south, southwest and west facing slopes. In areas where the snow cover is rather shallow the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

Avalanches can mostly be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. Snow sport activities outside marked and open pistes call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp 4: cold following warm / warm following cold

Over a wide area 10 to 20 cm of snow. will fall, in particular in the Silvretta, in the Verwall Mountains and in the Lechtal Alps. The westerly wind will transport the fresh snow. In some cases wind slabs are lying on soft layers.

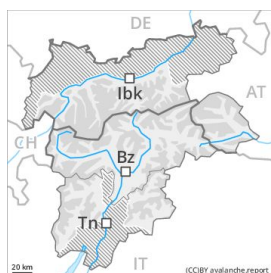
Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the old snowpack on steep sunny slopes.

Tendency

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and wind.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Friday 13 12 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



Treeline

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and wind, caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Avalanches can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. In regions exposed to heavier precipitation avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater. Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

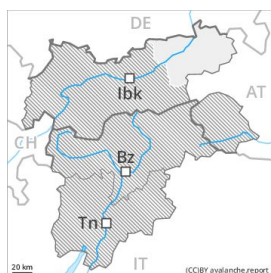
2 to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall, in particular in the west and in the north. The strong wind will transport the fresh and old snow. In some cases wind slabs are lying on soft layers. As the day progresses the wind slabs will increase in size. The old snowpack will be generally well bonded.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will increase, in particular in the west and in the north.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Friday 13 12 2019



Wind-drifted
snow



Treeline

Fresh wind slabs require caution.

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and wind, caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes as well as adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Avalanches can in some places be released by small loads, but they will be small in most cases.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind

Up to 10 cm of snow. will fall. As a consequence of fresh snow and a moderate westerly wind, mostly small wind slabs will form in particular in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In some cases wind slabs are lying on soft layers.

The old snowpack will be generally well bonded. At low altitude hardly any snow is lying.

Tendency

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of fresh snow and wind.