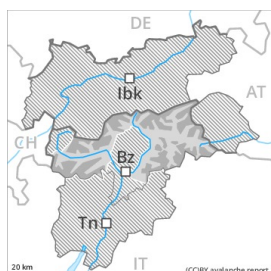




## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Tuesday 15 12 2020



### Wind slabs require caution. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

The wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in all aspects above the tree line. The fresh wind slabs are rather small but can be released easily.

On very steep grassy slopes and on sunny slopes gliding avalanches are possible, in particular medium-sized ones. Exposed parts of transportation routes can be endangered especially in the regions with a lot of snow. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

In very isolated cases avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack and reach very large size. This applies in case of releases originating from very steep starting zones at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions that have retained the snow thus far, especially at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. This applies in particular in case of a large load.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.2: gliding snow

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

More recent wind slabs are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In some cases the various wind slabs have bonded poorly together. This applies at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Towards its surface, the snowpack is soft and its surface consists of surface hoar, especially in areas close to the tree line. Faceted weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack especially at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Towards its base, the snowpack is moist. This applies especially at low and intermediate altitudes. As a consequence of mild temperatures and solar radiation the snowpack will consolidate during the next few days.

### Tendency

Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks. The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 15 12 2020



Wind-drifted  
snow



Persistent  
weak layer



### Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow represent the main danger.

The fresh and older wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence, in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls above approximately 2200 m. The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are covered with new snow in some cases and therefore difficult to recognise.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released by individual winter sport participants, in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example, caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes above the tree line, as well as on steep sunny slopes above approximately 2500 m. In very isolated cases avalanches are large.

On steep grassy slopes gliding avalanches are possible, in particular medium-sized ones, especially on very steep sunny slopes below approximately 2500 m.

The current avalanche situation calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Towards its surface, the snowpack is fairly homogeneous and has a loosely bonded surface. In the last few days avalanche prone wind slabs formed above the tree line. As a consequence of the southwesterly wind, the snow drift accumulations have increased in size on Friday, in particular on near-ridge shady slopes.

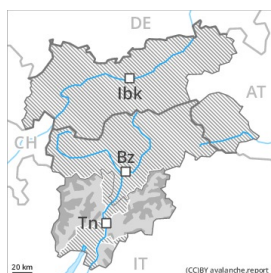
The old snowpack will be weakly bonded in some places. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



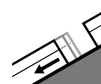
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 15 12 2020



Wind-drifted  
snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2500m

Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence. On steep grassy slopes natural avalanches must be expected in isolated cases.

The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days can be released, especially by large additional loads, in all aspects above the tree line. On steep grassy slopes individual gliding avalanches are possible in the afternoon, but they will be mostly small. This applies in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2500 m.

Ski touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

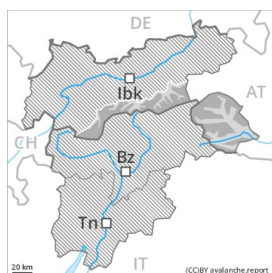
As a consequence of the moderate to strong wind, snow drift accumulations formed during the last few days, in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. Faceted weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The covering of new snow is fairly homogeneous and has a loosely bonded surface. At low and intermediate altitudes, for the time of year, a lot of snow is lying. Towards its base, the snowpack is moist. Naturally triggered avalanches and snow profiles have confirmed this situation. As a consequence of mild temperatures and solar radiation the snowpack will consolidate during the next few days.

## Tendency

The avalanche danger will decrease gradually.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



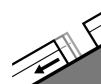
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Tuesday 15 12 2020



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2500m

### Wind slabs require caution. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

The wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in all aspects in areas close to the tree line. The fresh wind slabs are rather small but can be released easily. These will be deposited on surface hoar in some places. In addition the fresh and older wind slabs in particular above approximately 2200 m are prone to triggering in some locations, especially on near-ridge shady slopes.

On very steep grassy slopes and on sunny slopes gliding avalanches are possible, in particular medium-sized ones. Exposed parts of transportation routes can be endangered in particular in the regions with a lot of snow. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

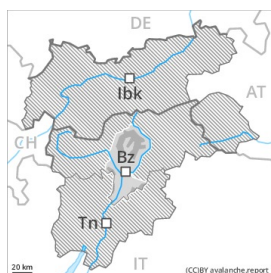
As a consequence of the light to moderate southwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed, in particular on near-ridge shady slopes. In some cases the various wind slabs have bonded poorly together. This applies at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Towards its surface, the snowpack is soft and its surface consists of surface hoar, especially in areas close to the tree line. The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on surface hoar in some places. Faceted weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Towards its base, the snowpack is moist, in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

### Tendency

The weather conditions will foster a slow change towards better conditions. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



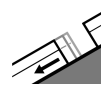
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 15 12 2020



Wind-drifted  
snow



Treeline



Gliding snow



2500m

### Fresh wind slabs require caution. More gliding avalanches are possible.

The fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on west to north to east facing aspects above the tree line. Single backcountry tourers can release avalanches as before.

On steep grassy slopes gliding avalanches are possible at any time, even medium-sized ones. This applies on sunny slopes below approximately 2500 m.

Backcountry touring calls for careful route selection.

### Snowpack

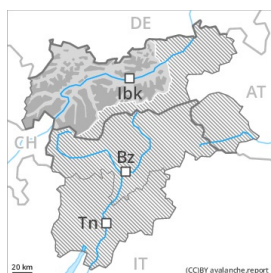
In some cases the various wind slabs have bonded still only poorly together. These are covered with new snow in some cases and therefore difficult to recognise. As a consequence of mild temperatures the snowpack will consolidate during the next few days. Towards its base, the snowpack is moist, in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Tuesday 15 12 2020



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline



Persistent weak layer



2400m

### Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow represent the main danger.

The fresh and older wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence, in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls above approximately 2200 m. The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are covered with new snow in some cases and therefore difficult to recognise. Caution is to be exercised in areas close to the tree line. The more recent wind slabs are lying on surface hoar in some places.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released by individual winter sport participants, in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example, caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m, as well as on steep sunny slopes above approximately 2600 m. In very isolated cases avalanches are large.

On steep grassy slopes gliding avalanches are possible, in particular medium-sized ones, especially on very steep sunny slopes below approximately 2500 m.

The current avalanche situation calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

Over a wide area 10 to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell on Sunday. Towards its surface, the snowpack is fairly homogeneous and has a loosely bonded surface. In the last few days sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed above the tree line. As a consequence of the light to moderate wind, the snow drift accumulations have increased in size. The wind slabs are lying on surface hoar in some places in areas close to the tree line, in particular on near-ridge shady slopes.

The old snowpack will be unfavourable in some places. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger.

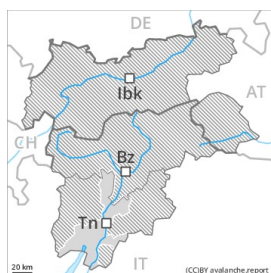
### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

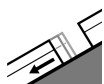




## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 15 12 2020



Gliding snow



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline

Wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence. More gliding avalanches are possible.

More gliding avalanches are possible in the afternoon, but they will be mostly small. Caution is to be exercised in particular on rather lightly snow-covered sunny slopes.

The fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on west to north to east facing aspects above the tree line. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude.

Ski touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

The covering of new snow is fairly homogeneous and has a loosely bonded surface. Towards its base, the snowpack is moist, in particular at low and intermediate altitudes. Naturally triggered avalanches and snow profiles have confirmed this situation. As a consequence of the moderate to strong wind, snow drift accumulations formed during the last few days, in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. This applies above the tree line. As a consequence of mild temperatures and solar radiation the snowpack will consolidate during the next few days.

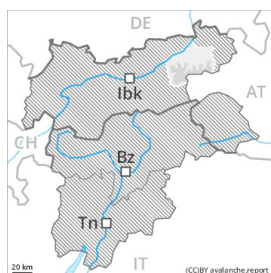
### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.





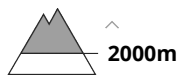
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 15 12 2020



Wind-drifted  
snow



### Wind slabs require caution.

The fresh and older wind slabs represent the main danger. They can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases in particular on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects at high altitude. They are mostly small.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

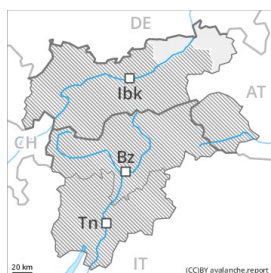
In the last few days sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed at high altitude. The old snowpack is weak in some cases, especially on steep shady slopes at high altitude. At low and intermediate altitudes a little snow is lying. The snowpack is soft and its surface consists of surface hoar, in particular in areas close to the tree line. The fresh wind slabs are lying on surface hoar in some places.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 15 12 2020



Wind-drifted  
snow



### Wind slabs require caution.

The fresh and older wind slabs represent the main danger. They can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases in particular on northwest to north to southeast facing aspects at high altitude. They are mostly small.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

In the last few days sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed at high altitude, especially on steep shady slopes at high altitude. At low and intermediate altitudes hardly any snow is lying.

### Tendency

Low, level 1.