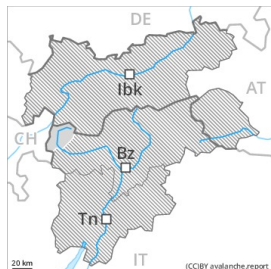






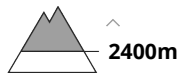
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Friday 18 12 2020



Persistent  
weak layer



Wind-drifted  
snow



### Old wind slabs are to be evaluated critically.

The wind slabs of the last few days must be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects above approximately 2400 m. In some cases the wind slabs have bonded still only poorly with the old snowpack. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation the prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase.

In some places avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases. 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

These wintry weather conditions gave rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack in particular on shady slopes. Faceted weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack especially at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise on Wednesday to significant moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2500 m.

More recent wind slabs have formed in particular in places that are protected from the wind. In some cases the various wind slabs have bonded poorly together. Towards its base, the snowpack is moist. This applies especially at low and intermediate altitudes.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



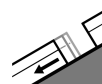
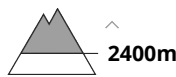
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Friday 18 12 2020



Wind-drifted  
 snow



Gliding snow



Old wind slabs represent the main danger. Individual gliding avalanches can also occur.

The sometimes large wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering in particular on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects above approximately 2400 m. They can be released by large loads at their margins in particular. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation dry and moist avalanches are possible as the day progresses.

On very steep grassy slopes and on sunny slopes only isolated gliding avalanches are possible, even quite large ones. Exposed parts of transportation routes can be endangered occasionally in the regions with a lot of snow. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

In isolated cases avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack and reach quite a 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. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise on Wednesday to moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes. 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. Faceted weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack especially at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. This applies at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The snowpack is fairly homogeneous and its surface has a melt-freeze crust. This applies on sunny slopes below approximately 2500 m.

## Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist. Individual gliding avalanches can also occur.