

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

on Tuesday 07 12 2021



Persistent weak layer



Treeline



Gliding snow



2200m



Wind-drifted snow



Treeline

Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger. Wind slabs and gliding snow require caution.

Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint. Avalanches can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach dangerously large size. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line, as well as above the tree line, also on steep sunny slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. These avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. They are currently prevalent immediately adjacent to the pistes as well.

A certain danger of gliding avalanches and snow slides exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2200 m.

In addition the wind slabs of the last few days in particular adjacent to ridgelines are easily triggered. The prevalence of these avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude.

Defensive route selection is recommended.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.2: gliding snow

Over a wide area 20 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Saturday. The sometimes strong wind has transported a lot of snow. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack above the tree line. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack, in particular on shady slopes in areas close to the tree line, as well as above the tree line, also on steep sunny slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack.

The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. These will become increasingly prone to triggering at elevated altitudes.

As a consequence of low temperatures a crust formed on the surface on Sunday, in particular at low and



intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

The snowpack remains prone to triggering. This applies in particular at elevated altitudes.

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Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint. Avalanches can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach dangerously large size. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line, as well as above the tree line, also on steep sunny slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. These avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. They are currently prevalent immediately adjacent to the pistes as well.

A certain danger of gliding avalanches and snow slides exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2200 m.

In addition the wind slabs of the last few days in particular adjacent to ridgelines are easily triggered. The prevalence of these avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude.

Defensive route selection is recommended.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.2: gliding snow

Over a wide area 20 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Sunday. The sometimes strong wind has transported a lot of snow. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack above the tree line. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack, in particular on shady slopes in areas close to the tree line, as well as above the tree line, also on steep sunny slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack.

The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. These will become increasingly prone to triggering at elevated altitudes.

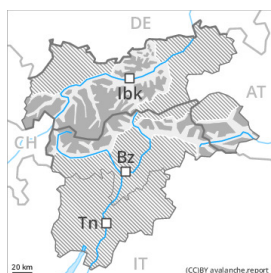


Tendency

The snowpack remains prone to triggering. This applies in particular at elevated altitudes.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Tuesday 07 12 2021



Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint. Avalanches can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach large size in isolated cases. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line, as well as above the tree line, also on steep sunny slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and larger. These avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. They are currently prevalent immediately adjacent to the pistes as well.

In addition the wind slabs of the last few days in particular adjacent to ridgelines are easily triggered. The prevalence of these avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude.

Extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger is required.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area 5 to 25 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Saturday. The sometimes strong wind has transported a lot of snow. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack above the tree line. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack, in particular on shady slopes in areas close to the tree line, as well as above the tree line, also on steep sunny slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack.

The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. These will become increasingly prone to triggering at elevated altitudes.

Tendency

The snowpack remains prone to triggering. This applies in particular at elevated altitudes.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 07 12 2021



Wind-drifted
snow



Treeline

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

The fresh wind slabs are prone to triggering in all aspects above the tree line. These can be released even by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. At elevated altitudes these avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent. In some cases the avalanches are medium-sized.

Dry avalanches can additionally in isolated cases be released in deeper layers. This applies in the south, especially on very steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line, as well as above the tree line.

Experience in the assessment of avalanche danger is required.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Sunday. The sometimes strong wind has transported a lot of snow.

The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. These will become increasingly prone to triggering at elevated altitudes.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist. Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Tuesday 07 12 2021



Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

The new snow and wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Avalanches can in many places be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach large size in isolated cases. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes above the tree line, as well as in all aspects at elevated altitudes. Whumphing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger. The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are difficult to recognise. Their prevalence will increase with altitude. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and larger. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.

Extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger is required.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

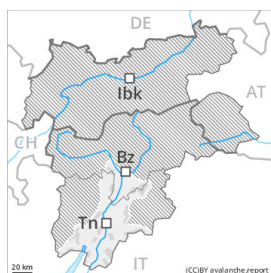
As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size moderately. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack above the tree line. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack, in particular on shady slopes above the tree line, as well as on steep sunny slopes at elevated altitudes. The barely recognisable wind slabs will become increasingly prone to triggering at elevated altitudes.

Whumphing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack.

Tendency

The new snow and wind slabs remain prone to triggering, in particular at elevated altitudes. As a consequence of the strong northerly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form on Tuesday. The avalanche danger will persist.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



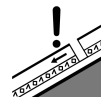
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Tuesday 07 12 2021



Wind-drifted
 snow



Treeline



Persistent
 weak layer



Treeline

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow are to be assessed with care and prudence.

The fresh and older wind slabs are prone to triggering in all aspects above the tree line. They are covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in some places by individual winter sport participants. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on shady slopes above the tree line. At elevated altitudes the avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger. Mostly avalanches are rather small. In the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 3 (considerable) the avalanche danger is a little higher.

Careful route selection is recommended.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

The new snow and wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack, in particular on shady slopes above the tree line, as well as in all aspects at elevated altitudes. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate the existence of a weak snowpack. As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size moderately. The barely recognisable wind slabs will become increasingly prone to triggering at elevated altitudes.

Tendency

The new snow and wind slabs remain prone to triggering, in particular at elevated altitudes. As a consequence of the strong northerly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form on Tuesday. The avalanche danger will persist.