

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 15 12 2021



Persistent weak layer



Treeline



Wet snow



Treeline

Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated critically. The danger of moist and wet avalanches will increase a little during the day.

The fresh and older wind slabs are prone to triggering in all aspects. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, in particular in areas close to the tree line, as well as above the tree line. Such avalanche prone locations are widespread. They are sometimes covered with new snow and are therefore difficult to recognise.

Avalanches can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size.

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.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.3: rain

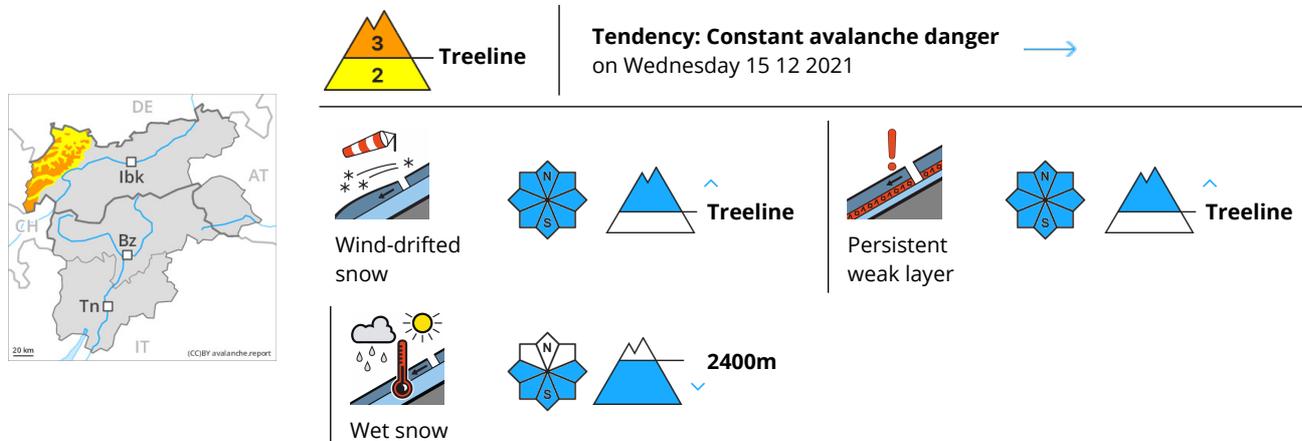
The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers. As a consequence of the sometimes moderate wind the wind slabs will increase in size once again.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack on shady slopes. This applies in the south, in particular at elevated altitudes.

## Tendency

As a consequence of mild temperatures and the occasionally moderate wind, the snow drift accumulations will stabilise during the next few days. The wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering.

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Outside marked and open pistes a sometimes unfavourable avalanche situation will prevail. Dry slab avalanches are the main danger. This applies adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects.

Field observations and stability tests confirm the complex avalanche situation at elevated altitudes. The danger exists primarily in alpine snow sports terrain. The avalanche prone locations are widespread. They are sometimes covered with new snow and are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. They are currently prevalent immediately adjacent to the pistes as well.

Avalanches can in many places be released, even by a single winter sport participant. Caution is to be exercised in all aspects in areas close to the tree line, as well as above the tree line.

Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Natural avalanches are possible as a consequence of the moderate to strong wind, especially on wind-loaded slopes above the tree line. In some cases avalanches are medium-sized.

Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

Experience in the assessment of avalanche danger is required.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.2: gliding snow

As the precipitation eases more frequent small and medium-sized dry and wet avalanches are possible below approximately 1800 m. The fresh and older wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in all aspects at elevated altitudes.

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 elevated altitudes.

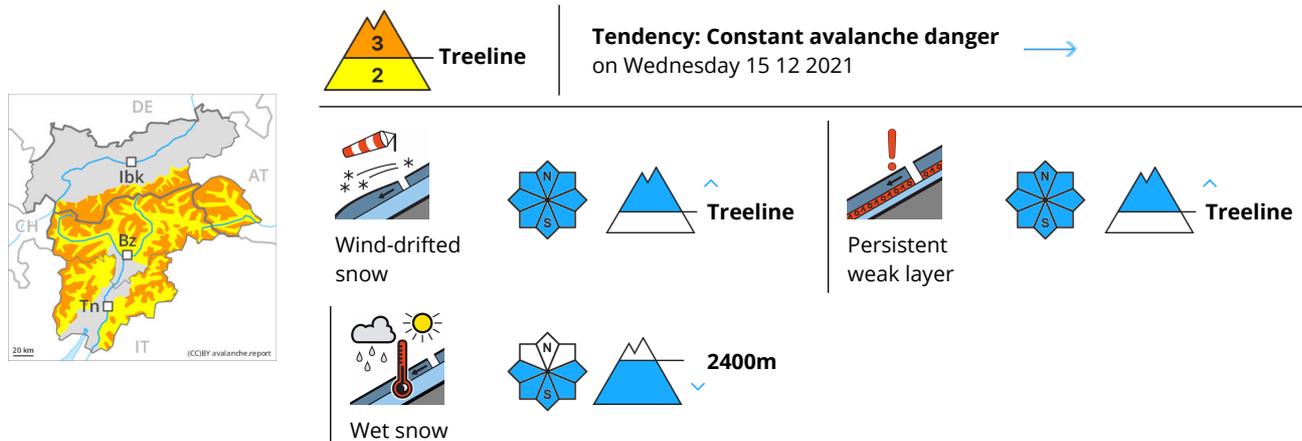
Whumpung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack.

### Tendency



As a consequence of mild temperatures and the occasionally moderate wind, the snow drift accumulations will stabilise during the next few days. The snowpack remains prone to triggering in some places. The conditions are sometimes unfavourable for winter sport activities outside marked and open pistes. As a consequence of rising temperatures the snowpack will settle.

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions a sometimes critical avalanche situation will persist in some cases.

The fresh and older wind slabs are prone to triggering. Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches. Caution is to be exercised on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line, as well as in all aspects at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. They are currently prevalent immediately adjacent to the pistes as well.

Avalanches can in some places be released in the weakly bonded old snow, especially in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. Avalanches can reach large size in isolated cases. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate poor snowpack stability.

During the day: As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation individual wet and gliding avalanches are possible, in particular on very steep sunny slopes.

Experience and restraint are required.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

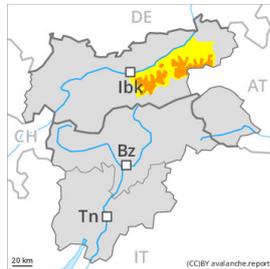
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

In some cases the various wind slabs have bonded poorly with each other and the old snowpack. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack, in particular on shady slopes above the tree line, as well as on sunny slopes at elevated altitudes. Field observations and snow profiles confirm the complex avalanche situation.

### Tendency

The snowpack remains prone to triggering. The meteorological conditions will foster a slow strengthening of the near-surface layers. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation individual wet small and medium sized avalanches are possible.

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**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
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### A precarious avalanche situation will persist in some cases.

The fresh and older wind slabs are prone to triggering. Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches. Caution is to be exercised in all aspects in areas close to the tree line, as well as above the tree line. They are currently prevalent immediately adjacent to the pistes as well. In the regions where the night was overcast the avalanche danger is greater.

Avalanches can in some places be released in the weakly bonded old snow, especially in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. Avalanches can reach large size in isolated cases. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate poor snowpack stability.

During the day: As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more frequent wet and gliding avalanches are to be expected, in particular on very steep sunny slopes.

Experience and restraint are required.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.3: rain

In some cases the various wind slabs have bonded poorly with each other and the old snowpack.

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Field observations and snow profiles confirm the complex avalanche situation.

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The fresh and older wind slabs are prone to triggering. Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches. Caution is to be exercised in all aspects in areas close to the tree line, as well as above the tree line. The avalanche prone locations are sometimes covered with new snow and are difficult to recognise. They are currently prevalent immediately adjacent to the pistes as well. Isolated natural avalanches are possible as a consequence of the light to moderate wind, in particular at elevated altitudes on wind-loaded slopes.

Avalanches can in some places be released in the weakly bonded old snow, especially in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow. Avalanches can reach large size in isolated cases. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate poor snowpack stability.

In the regions with a lot of snow individual gliding avalanches are possible.

Experience in the assessment of avalanche danger is required.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

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dp.3: rain

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