Thursday 15.12.2022

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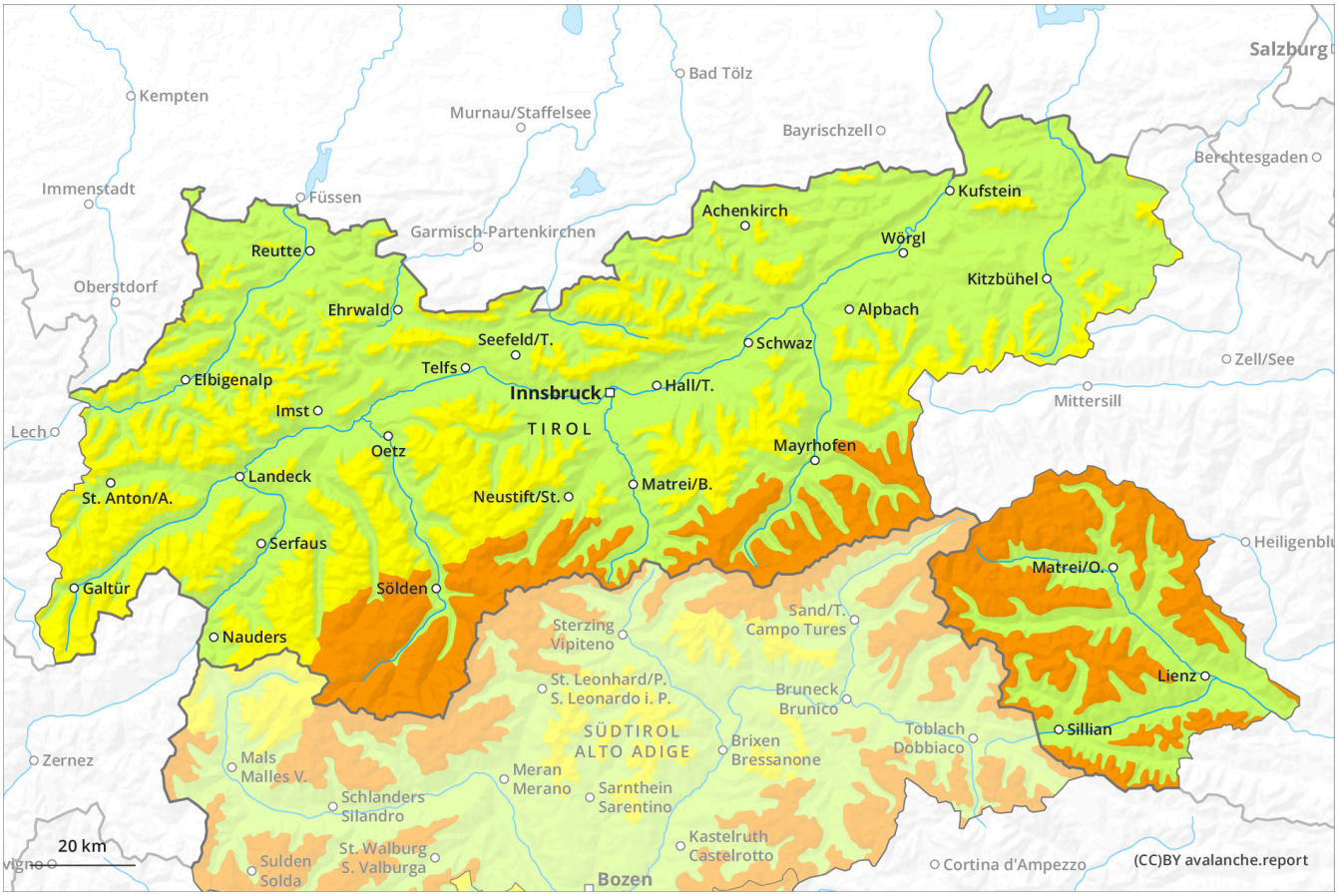
Avalanche.report

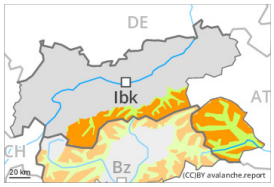


1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Danger Level 3 - Considerable

2000m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 16 12 2022



Persistent weak layer

2000m

Snowpack stability: very poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab

2000m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Distinct weak layers in the old snowpack are difficult to recognise. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

Avalanches can be released by a single winter sport participant. Natural avalanches are possible in isolated cases, in particular on wind-loaded slopes adjacent to ridgelines.
Mostly avalanches are small. On wind-loaded slopes medium-sized avalanches are possible.
The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above approximately 2000 m. Caution is to be exercised in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, as well as adjacent to ridgelines.
Individual gliding avalanches can also occur, in particular in the south.
Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.1: deep persistent weak layer | dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The old snowpack will be unstable over a wide area. The wind slabs of the last few days are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. This applies on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m, as well as on steep sunny slopes above approximately 2500 m. In some places new snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar. As a consequence of a moderate to strong southwesterly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs will form at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. In the south up to 10 cm of snow will fall in the evening. From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

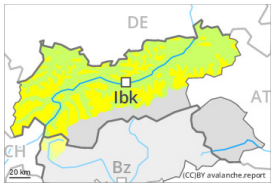
Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

2000m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 16 12 2022



Wind slab

2000m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: small

Persistent weak layer

2000m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: small

The fresh wind slabs are prone to triggering. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint.

Single winter sport participants can release avalanches, especially on wind-loaded slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Caution is to be exercised in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, as well as adjacent to ridgelines.
Mostly the avalanches are small.
Even a small avalanche can sweep winter sport participants along and give rise to falls.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

New snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar in some places. As a consequence of a moderate to strong southwesterly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs will form.
The old snowpack will be unstable in some places, especially on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m.
Up to 5 cm of snow will fall in the evening. A little snow is lying.

Tendency

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.