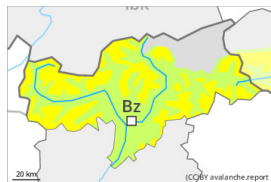


Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 19 12 2022



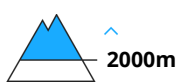
Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **poor**
 Frequency: **few**
 Avalanche size: **medium**



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**
 Frequency: **few**
 Avalanche size: **small**

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution. Fresh wind slabs adjacent to ridgelines.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m, especially at the base of rock walls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, as well as on wind-loaded slopes. Here medium-sized avalanches are possible.

In addition the mostly small wind slabs adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas are prone to triggering. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on north and east facing slopes at elevated altitudes. The fresh wind slabs are to be avoided in particular in terrain where there is a danger of falling.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack, especially on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on near-ridge shady slopes. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Tendency

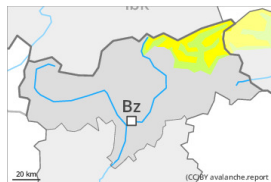
Monday:

Significant warming. Increase in danger of moist and wet snow slides.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 19 12 2022



Persistent weak layer



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



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**
 Frequency: **few**
 Avalanche size: **medium**

Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in some places by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2000 m, especially in shady places that are protected from the wind. Avalanches can reach medium size. Isolated whumpfung sounds can indicate the danger. Meticulous route selection is recommended.

In addition the mostly small wind slabs are prone to triggering in some locations. They are sometimes covered with new snow and are therefore difficult to recognise. Caution is to be exercised adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas on very steep north and east facing slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. At elevated altitudes the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack, especially on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m, as well as on steep sunny slopes in high Alpine regions. Released avalanches and field observations confirm the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate wind, mostly small wind slabs formed especially adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. These are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes.

Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Tendency

Monday: Significant warming. Increase in danger of moist and wet snow slides.

Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution.