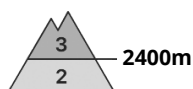




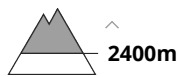
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



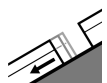
Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Tuesday 27 12 2022



Persistent weak layer



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



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**
 Frequency: **some**
 Avalanche size: **small**

For those venturing off piste a precarious avalanche situation will persist in some cases, in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation especially in the west.

The snow sport conditions outside marked and open pistes are to some extent precarious.

Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches easily, in particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m, and on very steep south facing slopes in high Alpine regions. Avalanches can penetrate down to the ground and reach dangerously large size especially in the regions with a lot of snow. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The avalanche prone locations are difficult to recognise. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. In the regions exposed to precipitation this applies in particular in the west. Great caution and restraint are required.

In addition a certain danger of gliding avalanches and snow slides exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2400 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m, as well as on steep south facing slopes in high Alpine regions. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m.

The rain gave rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area below approximately 2400 m.

A generally clear night: Towards its surface, the snowpack is hard and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is not capable of bearing a load, in particular on steep sunny slopes, as well as in all aspects at low and intermediate altitudes.

Some snow will fall in the evening in some localities.

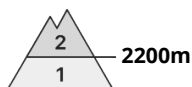
Tendency



Outside marked and open pistes a precarious avalanche situation will persist in some regions. This applies in particular in the west.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Tuesday 27 12 2022



Persistent weak layer



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



Wind slab



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

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow represent the main danger.

Avalanches can be released in the weakly bonded old snow, even by small loads in isolated cases, in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on very steep sunny slopes at elevated altitudes. Avalanches can in isolated cases penetrate deep layers and reach large size. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The avalanche prone locations are difficult to recognise. The fresh and older wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases in particular on northwest to north to east facing aspects at elevated altitudes. Caution and restraint are required. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation only isolated gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible below approximately 2800 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

In some cases new snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m.

The rain gave rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area below approximately 2400 m. A generally clear night: Towards its surface, the snowpack is hard and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is not capable of bearing a load, in particular on steep sunny slopes, as well as in all aspects at low and intermediate altitudes.

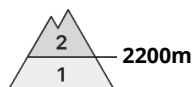
Some snow will fall in the evening in some localities.

Tendency

Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Tuesday 27 12 2022



Persistent weak layer



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



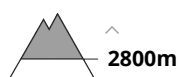
Wet snow



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



Wind slab



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

Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released by individual winter sport participants. This applies in particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on very steep sunny slopes at elevated altitudes. Caution is to be exercised adjacent to ridgelines, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Avalanches can in isolated cases reach medium size. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2800 m adjacent to ridgelines.

Below approximately 2600 m moist small and medium sized avalanches are possible.

Meticulous route selection is recommended.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak, especially on steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2200 m. Released avalanches and field observations confirm the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack.

As a consequence of mild temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last few days. This applies in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m.

Tendency

The old snowpack remains prone to triggering. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more small and medium-sized moist snow slides and avalanches are possible.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Tuesday 27 12 2022



Persistent weak layer



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



Wind slab



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

Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger.

In some places avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow, in particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on very steep sunny slopes at elevated altitudes. Avalanches can in isolated cases reach medium size.

The mostly small wind slabs of the last few days are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m, especially adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas, as well as at elevated altitudes.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation only isolated gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible, but they will be mostly small.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted, especially on steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on steep sunny slopes at elevated altitudes.

The fresh wind slabs are lying on weak layers in particular on shady slopes above approximately 2600 m.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is hard and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is not capable of bearing a load, in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2800 m.

Little snow will fall in the evening in some localities.

Tendency

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.