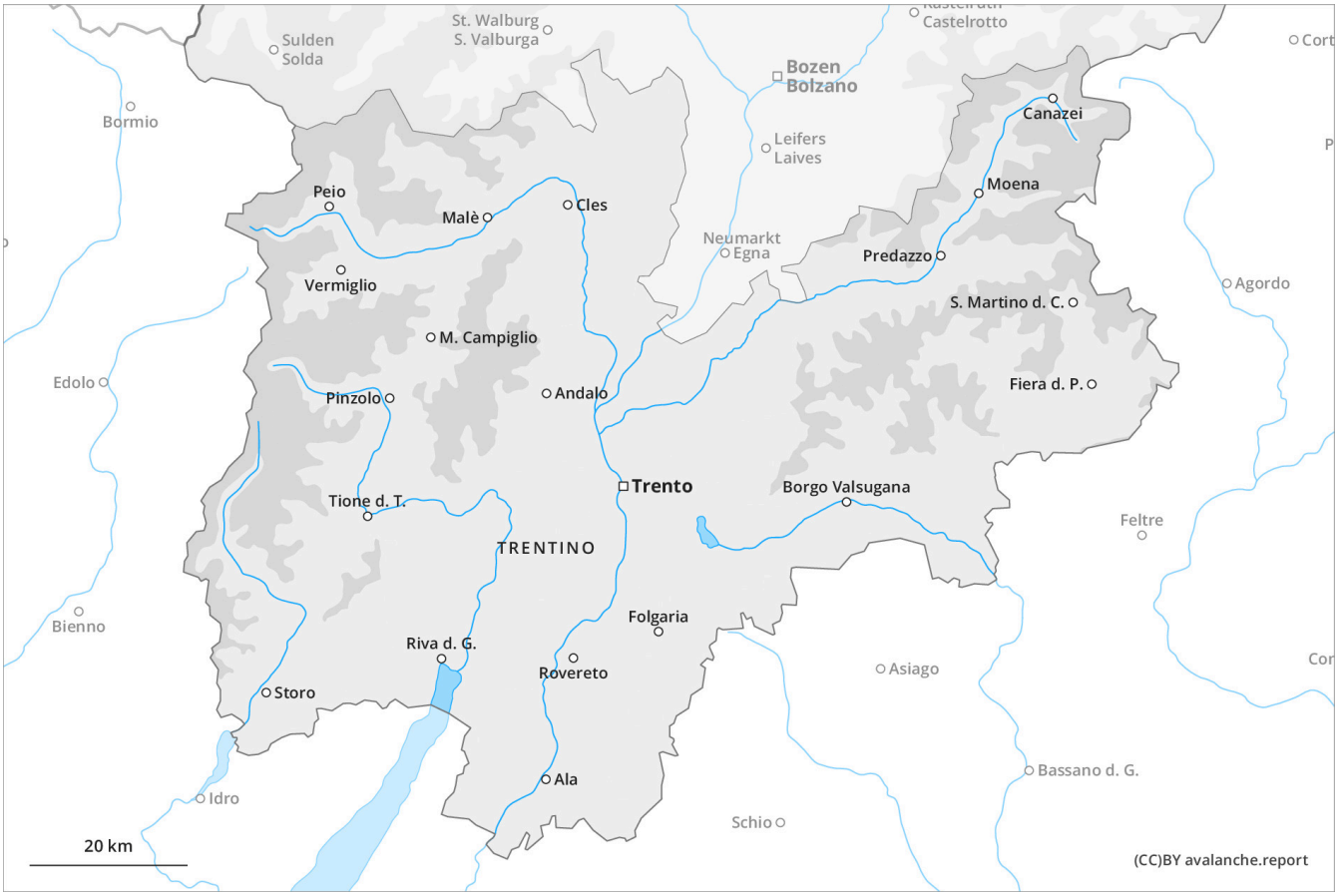
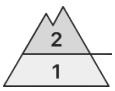
Monday 02.01.2023

Published 01 01 2023, 17:00



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



2400m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 03 01 2023

Persistent
weak layer

2400m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

In isolated cases avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep west to north to east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m and on steep sunny slopes above approximately 2600 m. Caution is to be exercised at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.
Wind slabs are mostly small and can only be released in isolated cases. This applies in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m. The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. They are easy to recognise.
As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible.

Snowpack

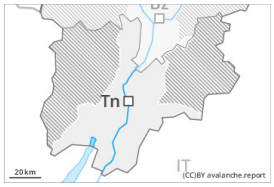
Danger patterns dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted, especially on steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m, as well as on steep sunny slopes at elevated altitudes.
The fresh and older wind slabs are lying on weak layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.
Towards its surface, the snowpack is hard and its surface has a melt-freeze crust. This applies in particular on steep sunny slopes. The snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 03 01 2023

Low avalanche danger will prevail. Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence.

In isolated cases avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep west to north to east facing slopes above approximately 2000 m. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation moist snow slides and avalanches are possible. Mostly the avalanches are small.

Snowpack

A little snow is lying.
Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted, especially on steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2000 m.
Towards its surface, the snowpack is hard and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is not capable of bearing a load.