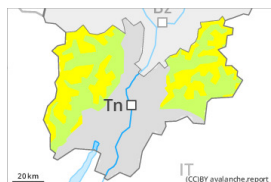


Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Friday 06 01 2023



Persistent weak layer



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



Wet snow



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

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 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, and at transitions into gullies and bowls.

Older wind slabs are mostly small and can be released by large loads in particular, especially 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.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation individual gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible, but they will be mostly small, especially on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2400 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.10: springtime scenario

Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted, especially on steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2000 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 that is strong in many cases. This applies in particular below approximately 2400 m on steep sunny slopes. The snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 06 01 2023

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

In very 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.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation individual moist snow slides are possible. Mostly the avalanches are small.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

Over a wide area a little snow is lying. Below approximately 1800 m from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted, especially on steep west, north and east facing slopes.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is hard and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is not capable of bearing a load. Low avalanche danger will prevail.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.