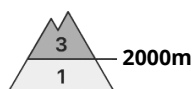




Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 16 01 2023



Persistent weak layer



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



Wind slab



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

Weakly bonded old snow above approximately 2000 m. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

Single winter sport participants can release avalanches in some places. These can penetrate even deep layers and reach large size in isolated cases. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found also on very steep sunny slopes in high Alpine regions. The avalanche prone locations are difficult to recognise. Caution is to be exercised at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

As a consequence of a sometimes strong wind from southwesterly directions, further wind slabs will form especially adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The mostly small wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence on steep shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

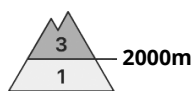
5 to 10 cm of snow will fall on Sunday. In some regions strong southwesterly wind. The strong wind will transport the new snow and, in some cases, old snow as well. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Tendency

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 16 01 2023



Persistent weak layer



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



Wind slab



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

Weakly bonded old snow above approximately 2000 m. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

Single winter sport participants can release avalanches. These can penetrate even deep layers and reach large size in isolated cases. This applies in particular adjacent to ridgelines in high Alpine regions. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above approximately 2000 m. They are difficult to recognise. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Caution is to be exercised at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

As a consequence of new snow and strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size once again.

On steep grassy slopes individual mostly small gliding avalanches are possible.

Caution and restraint are advisable.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area 5 to 15 cm of snow will fall. Over a wide area strong northwesterly wind. The strong wind will transport the new snow and, in some cases, old snow as well.

The snowpack will be in most cases subject to considerable local variations. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack at elevated altitudes. Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack especially between approximately 2000 and 2400 m.

Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Tendency

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution. The avalanche danger will persist.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 16 01 2023



Persistent weak layer



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



Wind slab



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

Weakly bonded old snow above approximately 2000 m. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

Single winter sport participants can release avalanches. These can penetrate even deep layers and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above approximately 2000 m. These places are difficult to recognise. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger. Caution is to be exercised at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

As a consequence of the sometimes storm force wind the wind slabs will increase in size once again. These are mostly small but in some cases prone to triggering. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and on steep shady slopes. Careful route selection is recommended.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Until the early morning the wind will be strong in some cases in particular in the regions exposed to the foehn wind. As a consequence of snowfall and the strong westerly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form in the course of the day. The strong wind will transport the new snow and, in some cases, old snow as well. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack at elevated altitudes. Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack. This applies especially between approximately 2000 and 2400 m. Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Tendency

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution. The avalanche danger will persist.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 16 01 2023



Persistent weak layer



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



Wind slab



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

Weakly bonded old snow at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

In some places avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects at elevated altitudes, especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m, as well as on very steep sunny slopes in high Alpine regions. Such avalanche prone locations are difficult to recognise. Caution is to be exercised at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

The somewhat older wind slabs are mostly small and can only be released in isolated cases. As a consequence of new snow and a freshening wind, small wind slabs will form towards the evening in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. Avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep shady slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

5 to 10 cm of snow will fall from the afternoon.

The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack at elevated altitudes.

Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Tendency

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 16 01 2023



Wind slab



2200m

Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **small**

Fresh wind slabs require caution.

As a consequence of new snow and a strong wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs will form at elevated altitudes.

Avalanche prone locations are to be found especially adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and on steep shady slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Some snow will fall. Over a wide area strong westerly wind.

Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

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

Tendency

Fresh wind slabs require caution. The avalanche danger will persist.