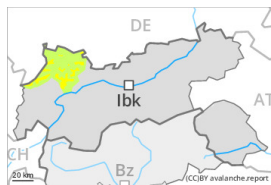




Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 13 02 2023



Persistent
weak layer



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

Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above approximately 1800 m. They are rather rare and are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example, as well as in little used terrain. In isolated cases avalanches are large, in particular in the regions with a lot of snow.

As a consequence of a moderate northerly wind, small wind slabs formed adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. These are to be evaluated with care and prudence especially on very steep shady slopes.

On steep grassy slopes individual small and medium-sized gliding avalanches are possible below approximately 2200 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.7: snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding

Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack. This applies in all aspects above approximately 1800 m.

Stability tests and field observations confirm that the stability of the snowpack varies greatly within a small area.

The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on shady slopes.

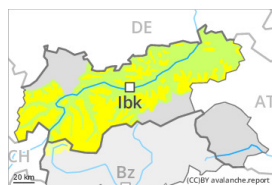
The high temperatures as the day progresses will give rise to softening of the snowpack in some places on steep sunny slopes, especially at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

Monday: In some regions increase in danger of gliding avalanches and moist snow slides as a consequence of warming.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 13 02 2023



Persistent
weak layer



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

Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above approximately 2000 m. They are rather rare and are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example, as well as in little used terrain. In isolated cases avalanches are large, in particular in the regions with a lot of snow.

As a consequence of a moderate northerly wind, small wind slabs formed adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. These are to be evaluated with care and prudence especially on very steep shady slopes.

On steep grassy slopes individual small and medium-sized gliding avalanches are possible below approximately 2200 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.7: snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding

Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack. This applies in all aspects above approximately 2000 m.

Stability tests and field observations confirm that the stability of the snowpack varies greatly within a small area.

The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on shady slopes.

The high temperatures as the day progresses will give rise to softening of the snowpack in some places on steep sunny slopes, especially at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

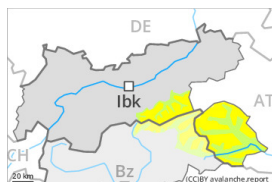
The avalanche danger will persist.

Monday: In some regions increase in danger of gliding avalanches and moist snow slides as a consequence of warming.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 13 02 2023



Persistent weak layer



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



Wind slab



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

Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

Experience in the assessment of avalanche danger is required.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above approximately 2000 m. They are rather rare and are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example, as well as in little used terrain. In isolated cases avalanches are large, in particular in the regions with a lot of snow.

As a consequence of a strong northerly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs formed adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. These are to be evaluated with care and prudence especially on very steep shady slopes. On steep grassy slopes individual small and medium-sized gliding avalanches are possible below approximately 2200 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack. This applies in all aspects above approximately 2000 m. Stability tests and field observations confirm that the stability of the snowpack varies greatly within a small area.

The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on shady slopes.

The high temperatures as the day progresses will give rise to softening of the snowpack in some places on steep sunny slopes, especially at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

Monday: In some regions increase in danger of gliding avalanches and moist snow slides as a consequence of warming.