Sunday 12.02.2023

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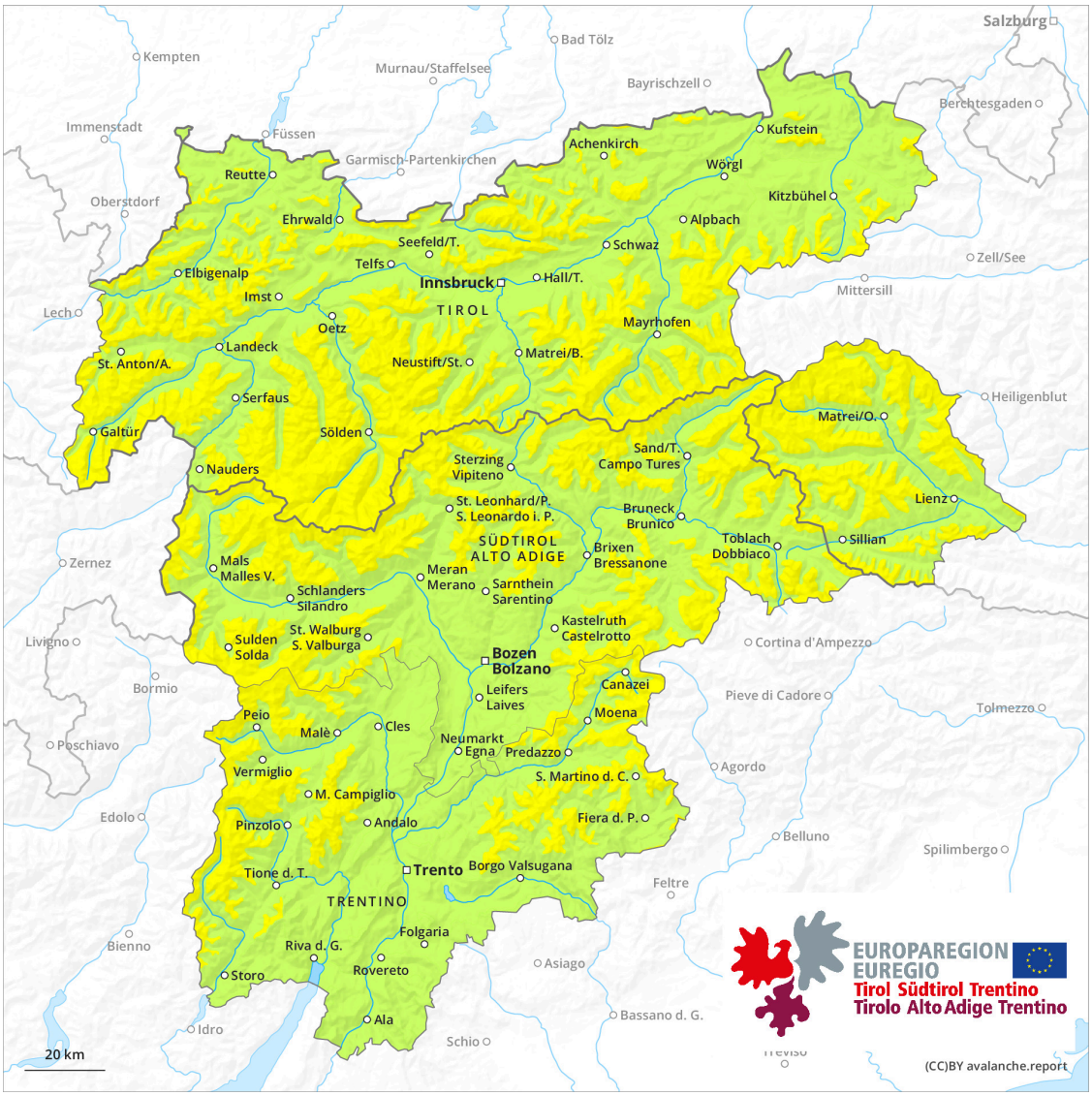
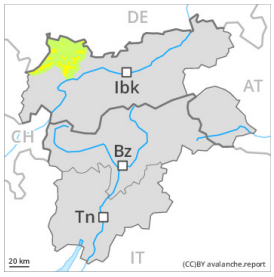


1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 13 02 2023

Persistent
weak layer

1800m

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

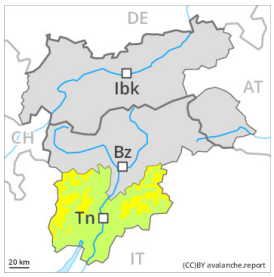
Danger patterns dp.1: deep persistent weak layer | dp.7: snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding

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



2200m

Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Monday 13 02 2023

Persistent weak layer

2200m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab

2400m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Old wind slabs require caution.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in some places by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above the tree line. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. In isolated cases avalanches are medium-sized. At transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example the likelihood of avalanches being released is greater.
The somewhat older wind slabs can still be released in some cases in all aspects above the tree line. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

Snowpack

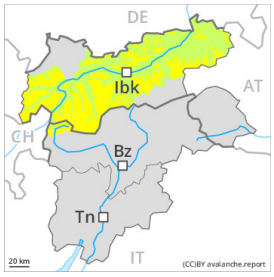
Danger patterns dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack, especially on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on sunny slopes above approximately 2500 m.
The somewhat older wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes.
Especially at low and intermediate altitudes only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year. Above the tree line snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind. On sunny slopes the snowpack will freeze during the clear night and form a strong crust, especially at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

As a consequence of warming the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.

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

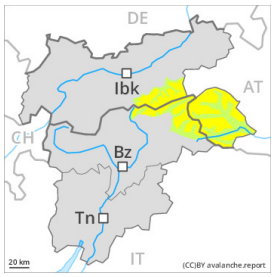
Danger patterns dp.1: deep persistent weak layer | dp.7: snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding

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



2000m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 13 02 2023

Persistent weak layer

2000m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: large

Wind slab

2400m

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

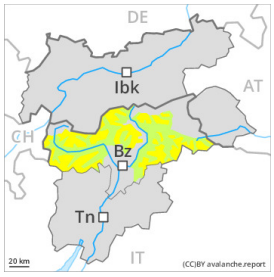
Danger patterns dp.1: deep persistent weak layer | dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

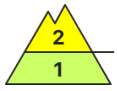
Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack. This applies in all aspects above approximately 2000 m. Stability tests and field observations confirm that the stability of the snowpack varies greatly within a small area.
The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on shady slopes.
The high temperatures 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.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 13 02 2023

Persistent weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in some places by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above approximately 2200 m. Caution is to be exercised at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. In little used terrain the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized.
As a consequence of a gusty northerly wind, mostly small wind slabs will form on Sunday especially adjacent to ridgelines as well as at elevated altitudes. They are to be evaluated with care and prudence in steep terrain.
On steep sunny slopes individual wet snow slides and avalanches are possible as the day progresses.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for meticulous route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.1: deep persistent weak layer | dp.7: snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding

Above the tree line snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind.
Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack, especially on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on sunny slopes above approximately 2500 m.
As a consequence of a moderate to strong northerly wind, mostly small wind slabs will form on Sunday in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. These are in some cases prone to triggering.
The high temperatures as the day progresses will give rise to softening of the snowpack in some places in particular on steep sunny slopes, especially at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.
On steep sunny slopes more frequent wet snow slides and avalanches are to be expected as the day progresses.

Danger Level 1 - Low

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 13 02 2023

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep slopes at elevated altitudes.

The hard wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases in particular on very steep shady slopes above the tree line. Caution is to be exercised adjacent to ridgelines, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are easy to recognise. Wind slabs are to be avoided especially in terrain where there is a danger of falling.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The snowpack will be generally well bonded. The wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. Snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail.