

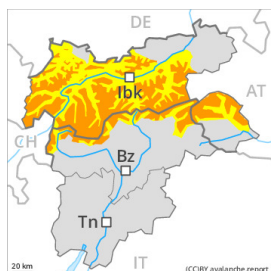
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

on Tuesday 28 11 2023



New snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent weak layer



2400m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



New snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger. Weakly bonded old snow above approximately 2400 m.

As a consequence of snowfall and the strong to storm force northwesterly wind, a sometimes critical avalanche situation developed during the last few days. The large quantity of fresh snow of the weekend as well as the wind slabs to be found in all aspects can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant, above the tree line. Also slopes close to the tree line are unfavourable. Additionally avalanches can also be triggered in the old snowpack and reach large size, especially on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m, as well as on steep sunny slopes above approximately 2800 m. The off-piste conditions are critical. Extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger is required.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

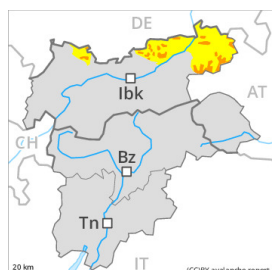
dp.4: cold following warm / warm following cold

A lot of snow fell in the last few days. Over a wide area 30 to 60 cm of snow, and up to 100 cm in some localities, has fallen. The new snow and wind slabs are prone to triggering above the tree line. The snowpack will be prone to triggering in areas close to the tree line. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers on wind-protected shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack. This applies in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m, as well as on steep sunny slopes above approximately 2800 m. Shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and whumpung sounds confirm the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack.

Tendency

In particular in the northwest and in the north some new snow. Hardly any decrease in avalanche danger.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 28 11 2023



New snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



New snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.

The large quantity of fresh snow of the last few days as well as the wind slabs to be found in all aspects can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant, above the tree line. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found also in areas close to the tree line. The off-piste conditions remain to some extent critical. Ski touring, freeriding and snowshoe hiking are to be restricted to moderately steep terrain as far as possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

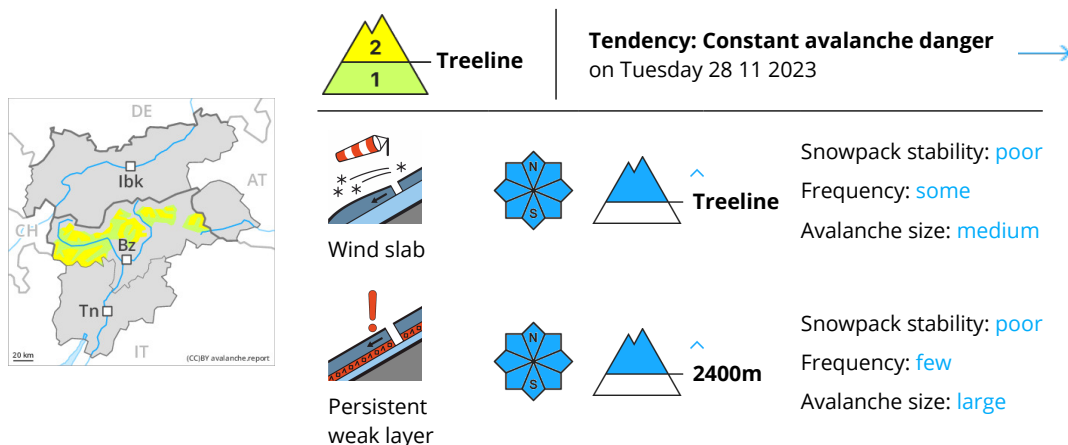
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area 30 to 60 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Friday. The new snow and wind slabs are prone to triggering above the tree line. This also applies in areas close to the tree line. Large quantities of fresh snow and the wind-drifted snow will be deposited on soft layers on wind-protected shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Tendency

The weather conditions will prevent a decrease in the avalanche danger. Some snow will fall in particular in the northwest.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Fresh wind slabs require caution. Weakly bonded old snow at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

As a consequence of new snow and a storm force northwesterly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs formed in the last few days especially in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The brittle wind slabs can be released even by a single winter sport participant in all aspects at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. In regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 3 (considerable) the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

Weakly bonded old snow: In isolated cases avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach quite a large size, especially on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m, as well as on steep sunny slopes above approximately 2800 m.

Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised as well in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

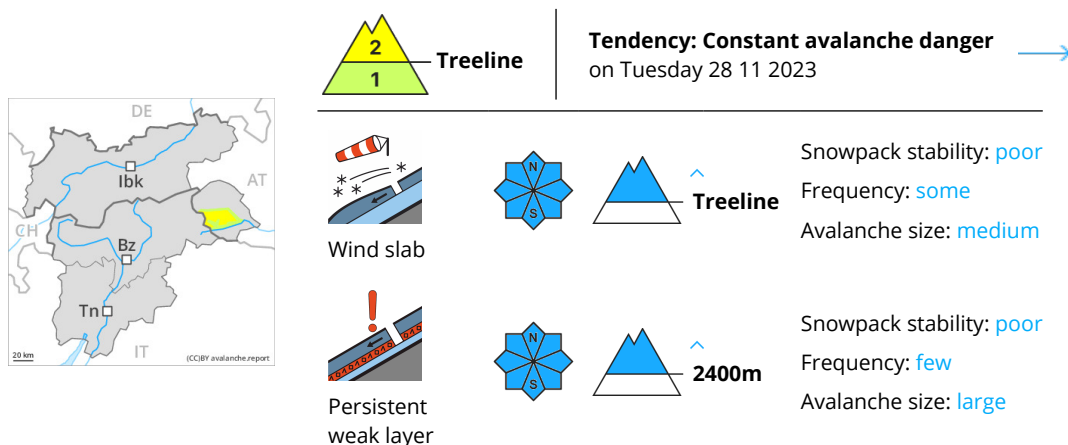
dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

In particular in the north 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell in the last few days. The new snow and wind slabs are prone to triggering above the tree line. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers on wind-protected shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack, especially on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m, as well as on steep sunny slopes above approximately 2800 m.

Tendency

The weather effects will prevent a decrease in the avalanche danger. Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Fresh wind slabs require caution. Weakly bonded old snow at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

As a consequence of new snow and a storm force northwesterly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs formed in the last few days especially in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The brittle wind slabs can be released even by a single winter sport participant in all aspects at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. In regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 3 (considerable) the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

Weakly bonded old snow: In isolated cases avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach quite a large size, especially on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m, as well as on steep sunny slopes above approximately 2800 m.

Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised as well in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

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Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

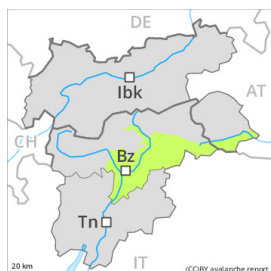
dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

In particular in the north 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell in the last few days. The new snow and wind slabs are prone to triggering above the tree line. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers on wind-protected shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack, especially on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m, as well as on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2800 m.

Tendency

The weather effects will prevent a decrease in the avalanche danger. Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 28 11 2023



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of a storm force northwesterly wind, clearly visible wind slabs formed in the last few days especially in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The mostly small wind slabs can be released even by a single winter sport participant especially on very steep shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The avalanche prone locations are rather rare. In the north the avalanche prone locations are a little more prevalent. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

As a consequence of sharply falling temperatures a crust formed on the surface, in particular on steep sunny slopes in all altitude zones, as well as on shady slopes below approximately 2400 m.

Tendency

Wind slabs require caution.