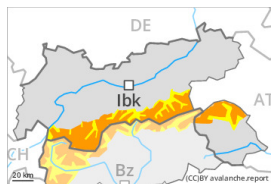


Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
 on Monday 18 12 2023



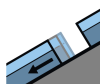
Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



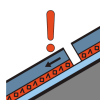
Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **large**

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Gliding snow requires caution.

The fresh wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering. This applies in particular on shady slopes, also on sunny slopes at elevated altitudes. Caution is to be exercised in particular above approximately 2200 m, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Avalanches can be released easily and reach medium size. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude. Shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger.

As a consequence of warming loose snow avalanches are to be expected, but they will be mostly small. In addition there is a danger of gliding avalanches. This applies on steep slopes below approximately 2400 m.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released especially by large additional loads in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Avalanches can reach large size in isolated cases.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

The wind was strong in some cases. As a consequence of new snow and wind from northerly directions, sometimes large wind slabs formed. More recent wind slabs are lying on soft layers in all aspects at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack in particular above approximately 2200 m.



Tendency

The weather conditions will foster a gradual settling of the snow drift accumulations. As a consequence of warming, the likelihood of wet loose snow avalanches being released will increase for a while in particular on very steep sunny slopes.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Monday 18 12 2023



Wind slab

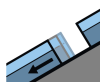


2200m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Gliding snow



2400m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Gliding snow requires caution.

The fresh wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering. This applies in particular on shady slopes, also on sunny slopes at elevated altitudes. Caution is to be exercised in particular above approximately 2200 m, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Avalanches can be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude. Shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger.

As a consequence of warming loose snow avalanches are to be expected, but they will be mostly small. In addition there is a danger of gliding avalanches. This applies on steep slopes below approximately 2400 m.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released especially by large additional loads in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. These avalanche prone locations are very rare. Avalanches can reach large size in isolated cases.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

The wind was strong in some cases. As a consequence of new snow and wind from northerly directions, sometimes large wind slabs formed. More recent wind slabs are lying on soft layers in all aspects at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack in particular above approximately 2200 m.

Tendency

As a consequence of rising temperatures the snowpack will settle during the next few days. As a consequence of warming, the likelihood of wet loose snow avalanches being released will increase for a while in particular on very steep sunny slopes.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger

on Monday 18 12 2023



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Wind slab



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Gliding snow represents the main danger. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

As a consequence of warming more medium-sized gliding avalanches are possible. This applies on steep grassy slopes.

The fresh wind slabs are in some cases prone to triggering on steep shady slopes. Caution is to be exercised in particular above the tree line, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are therefore difficult to recognise.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

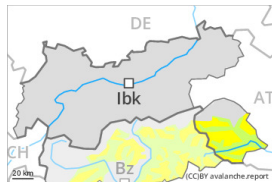
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

More recent wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on near-ridge shady slopes at elevated altitudes. As a consequence of rising temperatures the snow drift accumulations will stabilise. The old snowpack is wet, in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

Gradual increase in danger of gliding avalanches as a consequence of warming.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 18 12 2023



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Wind slabs require caution.

The fresh and older wind slabs are in some cases prone to triggering above approximately 2200 m. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in west to north to east facing aspects. Avalanches can be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. As a consequence of warming loose snow avalanches are to be expected, but they will be mostly small.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in very isolated cases in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. This applies on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m, especially in the north. The avalanche prone locations are rare. Avalanches can reach medium size.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

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

As a consequence of a strong to storm force northwesterly wind, wind slabs formed in the last few days in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. These are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack in particular above approximately 2400 m.

Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to slight moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes.

Tendency

The weather conditions will foster a gradual settling of the snow drift accumulations. As a consequence of warming, the likelihood of wet loose snow avalanches being released will increase further in particular on very steep sunny slopes.