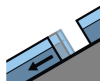


## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 20 12 2023



Gliding snow



2400m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Wind slab



2400m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

### Gliding snow requires caution. Wind slabs require caution.

A substantial danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies in particular on very steep sunny slopes below approximately 2400 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

The somewhat older wind slabs remain prone to triggering. This applies in particular on shady slopes. Caution is to be exercised in particular above approximately 2400 m, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Avalanches can in isolated cases be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.2: gliding snow

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The high temperatures gave rise to gradual moistening of the snowpack in particular on very steep sunny slopes. Towards its base, the snowpack is moist. This applies at low and intermediate altitudes.

The snowpack is largely stable. The wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on near-ridge shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted.

### Tendency

As a consequence of the occasionally strong northwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Wednesday 20 12 2023



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Gliding snow represents the main danger.

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

The older wind slabs are in individual cases still prone to triggering on steep shady slopes. Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes at high altitude.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.2: gliding snow

The old snowpack is wet, in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

As a consequence of rising temperatures the snow drift accumulations stabilised.

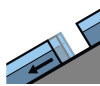
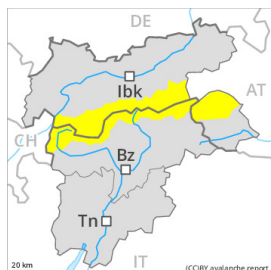
### Tendency

As a consequence of the occasionally strong northwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form.

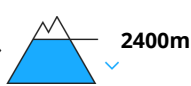
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 20 12 2023



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

**Gliding snow represents the main danger. Wind slabs require caution.**

As a consequence of warming only isolated loose snow avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. In addition a substantial danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies on steep east, south and west facing slopes below approximately 2400 m. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

The somewhat older wind slabs are in individual cases still prone to triggering especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. These can especially at their margins be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are easy to recognise. Caution is to be exercised in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

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. Avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. These places are very rare but are difficult to recognise. Avalanches can reach large size in isolated cases.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.2: gliding snow

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to gradual moistening of the snowpack. Towards its base, the snowpack is moist. This applies at low and intermediate altitudes.

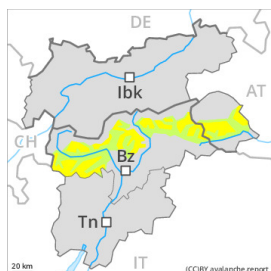
Wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on near-ridge shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. This applies in particular on shady slopes.

Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted.

### Tendency

As a consequence of the occasionally strong northwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Wednesday 20 12 2023



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

### Wind slabs require caution.

The no longer entirely fresh wind slabs are in some cases still prone to triggering above approximately 2400 m. Wind slabs can in very isolated cases be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

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. The avalanche prone locations are very rare but are barely recognisable.

In the regions with a lot of snow individual gliding avalanches are possible.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

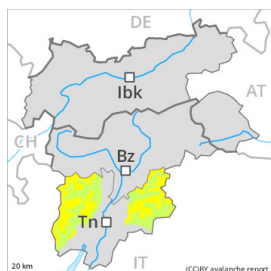
dp.7: snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding

The wind slabs 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

As a consequence of the occasionally strong northwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Wednesday 20 12 2023



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

### Wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence.

The wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in all aspects above approximately 2200 m. In some cases avalanches are medium-sized and can be released even by a single winter sport participant. As a consequence of warming, the likelihood of moist loose snow avalanches being released will increase a little in particular on very steep sunny slopes at intermediate and high altitudes. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in very isolated cases by individual winter sport participants 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 northwest, north and northeast facing slopes in particular above approximately 2400 m.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

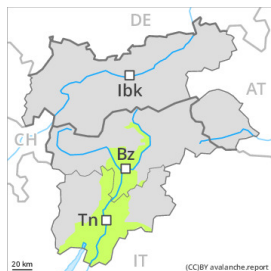
Wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes. The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are mostly easy to recognise but can in some cases be released easily especially at their margins.

Faceted weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack in particular above approximately 2400 m. Weak layers in the old snowpack are difficult to recognise.

## Tendency

The weather conditions will foster a gradual settling of the snow drift accumulations. On Wednesday it will be cold.

## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Wednesday 20 12 2023

A generally favourable avalanche situation will prevail. Wet loose snow avalanches are possible.

The wind slabs are small and can only be released in isolated cases. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, especially on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation individual wet loose snow avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. This applies on extremely steep sunny slopes.

### Snowpack

Wind slabs are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. They are mostly small and unlikely to be released now. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to increasing moistening of the snowpack especially on sunny slopes. Snow depths vary greatly above the tree line, depending on the influence of the wind.

### Tendency

Moist and wet snow slides are still possible.

## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Wednesday 20 12 2023



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

### Wind slabs require caution.

The wind slabs are in individual cases still prone to triggering in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. The mostly small wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

In addition as the day progresses on south facing slopes, very occasional mostly small loose snow avalanches are possible.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to slight moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes.

### Tendency

As a consequence of the occasionally strong northwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form.