



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



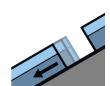
Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 26 12 2023



Wind slab



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



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**
Frequency: **some**
Avalanche size: **medium**

Wind slabs are to be evaluated critically. Gliding avalanches are also to be expected.

The extensive wind slabs of the last few days must be evaluated with care and prudence on northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2400 m. Avalanches can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant and reach dangerously large size. At elevated altitudes the likelihood of avalanches being released is greater. The clearly visible wind slabs are to be avoided whenever possible. Weak layers in the lower part of the snowpack can still be released in very isolated cases on steep, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes.

On extremely steep sunny slopes medium-sized loose snow avalanches are to be expected as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

In addition a substantial danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes in all aspects in particular below approximately 2400 m. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

The weather will be very mild. The weather conditions will bring about a slow stabilisation of the snow drift accumulations. As a consequence of a moderate to strong wind from westerly directions, further wind slabs will form adjacent to ridgelines. Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are in some cases prone to triggering in particular on northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2400 m. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack on steep, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes.

The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The snowpack will be moist below approximately 2000 m. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise to gradual moistening of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes.



Tendency

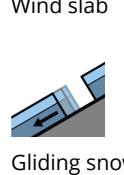
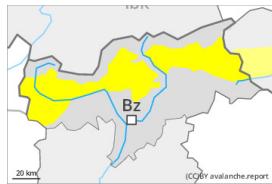
As a consequence of warming there will be an additional decrease in the danger of dry avalanches. Fresh wind slabs are in some cases prone to triggering in particular on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Gliding avalanches are to be expected. As a consequence of solar radiation individual moist loose snow avalanches are possible.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 26 12 2023



2400m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Gliding avalanches require caution.

The fresh wind slabs are prone to triggering above approximately 2400 m. They can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas, as well as in gullies and bowls. At elevated altitudes the likelihood of avalanches is a little higher. Avalanches can in very isolated cases penetrate deep layers and reach large size, especially on steep, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more frequent loose snow avalanches are to be expected as the day progresses. In addition a certain danger of gliding avalanches exists, especially on steep east, south and west facing slopes below approximately 2400 m in the regions with a lot of snow. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

Over a wide area 15 to 30 cm of snow, and up to 50 cm in some localities, fell on Friday above approximately 1500 m. The storm force wind has transported the new snow significantly. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted. Snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind.

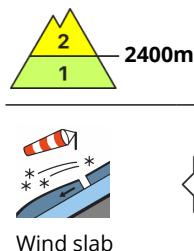
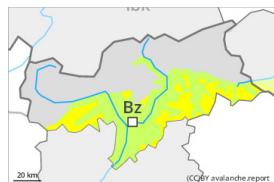
Low and intermediate altitudes: The snowpack is moist.

Tendency

Slight decrease in danger of dry avalanches. Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence. Gliding avalanches require caution.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 26 12 2023 →



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence.

The fresh wind slabs can be released easily in some places, especially on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. At elevated altitudes the likelihood of avalanches is a little higher. Avalanches can reach medium size.

On rocky sunny slopes small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized loose snow avalanches are possible as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

(dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind)

10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell on Friday above approximately 1500 m. As a consequence of a sometimes storm force wind, clearly visible wind slabs formed in the last few days. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on near-ridge shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted.

Low and intermediate altitudes: The snowpack is moist.

Tendency

Wind slabs represent the main danger. The meteorological conditions will facilitate a slow change towards better conditions.