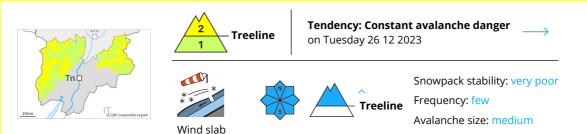








Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated critically.

The fresh wind slabs can be released easily. or in isolated cases naturally,, especially on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line, as well as above the tree line. They can especially at their margins be released very easily. Caution is to be exercised in particular at the base of rock walls, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Avalanches can reach medium size.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted. The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations.

Low and intermediate altitudes: Towards its base, the snowpack is moist. The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day.

Tendency

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Slight increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation, in particular on steep sunny slopes.





Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger _____ on Tuesday 26 12 2023

Wind slabs require caution.

The fresh wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence. The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude.

Snowpack

Snow depths vary greatly above the tree line, depending on the infuence of the wind. The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. In particular at low and intermediate altitudes a little snow is lying.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist. As a consequence of warming, the likelihood of moist and wet avalanches being released will increase on steep sunny slopes.

