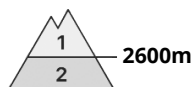
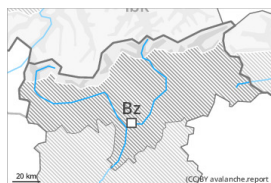




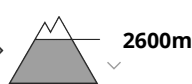
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
 on Thursday 28 12 2023



Gliding snow



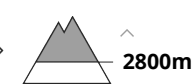
Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Gliding avalanches are the main danger. Wind slabs are in individual cases still prone to triggering in high Alpine regions.

An appreciable danger of gliding avalanches exists. This applies on steep grassy slopes in all aspects in particular below approximately 2600 m. They can be released at any time of day or night. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

The wind slabs of the last few days are in individual cases still prone to triggering on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2800 m. Avalanches can be released, in particular by large loads and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are rare and are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. 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.

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

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The snowpack is largely stable. Wind slabs are in individual cases still prone to triggering on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2800 m.

The snowpack is wet and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases. This applies in particular below approximately 2000 m, as well as on steep sunny slopes. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise to rapid softening of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Tendency

Gliding snow represents the main danger.

Wind slabs are now only very rarely prone to triggering.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 28 12 2023



Gliding snow



2600m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

The conditions are generally favourable. Gliding avalanches are possible.

A latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, especially on steep east, south and west facing slopes below approximately 2600 m in the regions with a lot of snow. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation wet loose snow avalanches are possible as the day progresses.

The somewhat older wind slabs are in individual cases still prone to triggering on very steep shady slopes in high Alpine regions, in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. They can be released, mostly by large loads. The avalanche prone locations are very rare and are easy to recognise. Avalanches can in very isolated cases penetrate deep layers.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The wind slabs of the last few days are lying on soft layers on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted.

Snow depths vary greatly above the tree line, depending on the influence of the wind. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to moistening of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes.

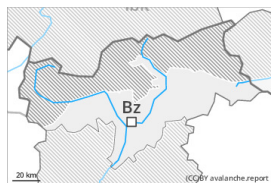
Low and intermediate altitudes: The snowpack is wet and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases, this also applies on steep sunny slopes at high altitude.

Tendency

The conditions are generally favourable. Gliding avalanches require caution.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 28 12 2023

The avalanche conditions are generally favourable.

The somewhat older wind slabs are easy to recognise and unlikely to be released now. Individual avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes. This applies in particular adjacent to ridgelines. Mostly avalanches are rather small.

On very steep sunny slopes individual mostly small loose snow avalanches are possible as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Snowpack

The snowpack will be quite stable. The wind slabs are now only very rarely prone to triggering. Snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to moistening of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes.

Low and intermediate altitudes: The snowpack is wet and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases, this also applies on steep sunny slopes at high altitude.

Tendency

A quite favourable avalanche situation will be encountered over a wide area.