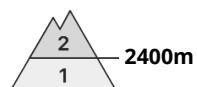


Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 16 12 2025 →



Persistent
weak layer



Wind slab



Avalanche prone locations are to be found above approximately 2400 m.

In the course of the day the wind slabs will increase in size moderately. These will be deposited on weak layers in particular on shady slopes. The fresh wind slabs can be released, even by small loads in isolated cases, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain on very steep slopes. The avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow and reach medium size in isolated cases.

As the temperature drops only isolated moist avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes. The snowpack is unfavourably layered and has a loosely bonded surface.

Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack on very steep sunny slopes below approximately 3000 m. These conditions will foster a gradual strengthening of the snowpack especially on very steep sunny slopes.

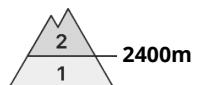
At intermediate and high altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures and rain up to approximately 2300 m a crust formed on the surface. The numerous rocks hidden by the recent snow are the main danger.

Tendency

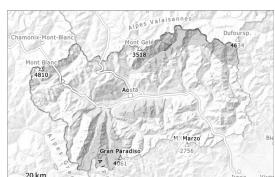
Little snow will fall on Tuesday.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 16 12 2025



Persistent weak layer



Wind slab



In these regions the avalanche prone locations are more rare.

In the course of the day the wind slabs will increase in size moderately. These will be deposited on weak layers in particular on shady slopes. The avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow. Mostly they are small and can be released in some cases by a single winter sport participant, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain on extremely steep slopes.

As the temperature drops only isolated moist avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes. The snowpack is unfavourably layered and has a loosely bonded surface.

Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack on very steep sunny slopes below approximately 3000 m. These conditions will foster a gradual strengthening of the snowpack especially on very steep sunny slopes.

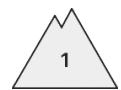
At intermediate and high altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. As a consequence of sharply rising temperatures and rain up to approximately 2300 m a crust formed on the surface at the weekend. At low and intermediate altitudes only a little snow is now lying. The numerous rocks hidden by the recent snow are the main danger.

Tendency

Little snow will fall on Tuesday.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 16 12 2025



Persistent
weak layer



2400m

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep slopes above approximately 2400 m. Evening and night: Some new snow.

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in steep terrain at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions and on steep, little used shady slopes, in particular along the border with Switzerland. The avalanches are rather small and can mostly be released by large loads. As the temperature drops hardly any more natural avalanches are possible.

The numerous rocks hidden by the recent snow are the main danger.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. Below approximately 2200 m from a snow sport perspective, insufficient snow is lying.

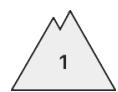
The weather conditions fostered a gradual strengthening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes. Individual weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes.

Tendency

Tuesday: New snow to low altitudes. Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 16 12 2025



Wet snow



In gullies and bowls a low avalanche danger will be encountered in some localities.

Wind slabs can at their margins occasionally be released by large loads, but they will be small in most cases.

Snowpack

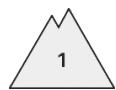
Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

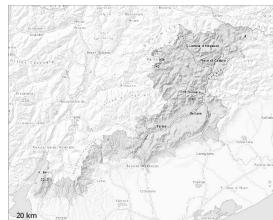
From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in shady places that are protected from the wind.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 16 12 2025



Persistent
weak layer



Wind slab



Low avalanche danger will prevail.

The mostly small wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m.

Over a wide area only a little snow is now lying. 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. As a consequence of mild temperatures and solar radiation a crust formed on the surface.

Snowpack

The snowpack remains subject to considerable local variations. Above the tree line, shady slopes: Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak. In some places various wind slab layers are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack.

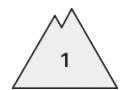
Over a wide area only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Tendency

Low avalanche danger will still be encountered. Until Monday the weather will be sunny.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 16 12 2025



Persistent
weak layer



2400m

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls above approximately 2400 m. Evening and night: Some new snow.

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in steep terrain at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions and in gullies and bowls. This applies especially along the border with France. The avalanches are rather small and can mostly only be released by large loads. In other regions the avalanche prone locations are more rare and the danger is lower.

Be careful of the numerous rocks hidden by the little snow.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The weather conditions fostered a gradual strengthening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes.

Sunny slopes and below the tree line: The snowpack is fairly homogeneous and its surface has a melt-freeze crust.

Shady slopes and in places that are protected from the wind: The snowpack is soft and has a loosely bonded surface. Large-grained weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack here.

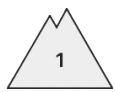
At low and intermediate altitudes from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

Tendency

Tuesday: New snow to low altitudes. Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 16 12 2025

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

Avalanches can scarcely be released. Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised in particular in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

Snowpack

The snowpack will be in most cases stable.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be quite good.

Steep sunny slopes: The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to slight moistening of the snowpack.

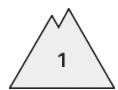
From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 16 12 2025



Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found above approximately 2200 m. Evening and night: A lot of snow will fall, this also applies at low altitude.

The avalanches can in very isolated cases be released by people, but they will be small in most cases. The avalanche prone locations are very rare. Are to be found in particular in extremely steep terrain at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Natural avalanches are unlikely to occur.

Evening and night: Down to low altitudes snow will fall. Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.4: cold following warm / warm following cold

As a consequence of mild temperatures and solar radiation the snowpack consolidated during the last few days.

On sunny slopes as well as at low altitude only a little snow is lying on south and southeast facing slopes.

Shady slopes: The snowpack is fairly homogeneous; its surface is loosely bonded and consists of surface hoar and faceted crystals.

Steep sunny slopes: The snowpack is well consolidated and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases.

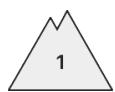
Tendency

Tuesday: A lot of new snow to low altitudes. Rapid increase in avalanche danger as the precipitation becomes more intense.

The avalanche danger will already increase in the early morning.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 16 12 2025



Wind slab



Wet snow



Wind slabs represent the main danger. The wind slabs are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and generally at high altitudes.

The wind slabs are mostly easy to recognise but can be released by large loads at their margins in particular. Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger.

In very isolated cases the avalanches are rather small and can mostly only be released by large loads, caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m on wind-loaded slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

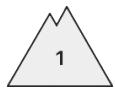
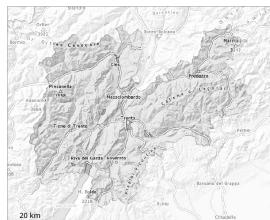
The snowpack remains subject to considerable local variations above approximately 2200 m.

The wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack on shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack in shady places that are protected from the wind.

At low and intermediate altitudes thus far only a little snow is lying.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 16 12 2025

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

Avalanches can scarcely be released. Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised in particular in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

Snowpack

The snowpack will be in most cases stable.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be quite good.

Steep sunny slopes: The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to slight moistening of the snowpack.

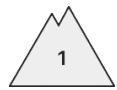
From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 16 12 2025



Persistent
weak layer



The avalanche prone locations are rare.

In isolated cases avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m. Mostly avalanches are small.

As a consequence of the moderate to strong southerly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form. This applies especially on shady slopes in high Alpine regions.

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.

Snowpack

All aspects below approximately 2600 m: The snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a crust.
Shady slopes above approximately 2600 m: Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack.

Steep sunny slopes: The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to slight moistening of the snowpack.

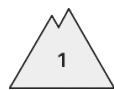
The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 16 12 2025



Wet snow



1800m



Persistent
weak layer



1800m

Wet snow slides and avalanches and slab avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation individual mostly small wet snow slides and avalanches are possible above approximately 1800 m. In particular on steep slopes mostly small slab avalanches are possible. This applies on shady slopes. At transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack the danger is higher.

Snowpack

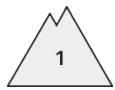
Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations below approximately 1800 m. The weather conditions will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack also at high altitude. The surface of the snowpack will only just freeze and will already be soft in the early morning.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 16 12 2025



In all altitude zones from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found at high altitude and on extremely steep slopes. The avalanches in these locations are small and can be released in isolated cases by a single winter sport participant. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Snowpack

In all altitude zones from a snow sport perspective, insufficient snow is lying. The numerous rocks hidden by the recent snow are the main danger.

Tendency

Some snow will fall on Tuesday.

