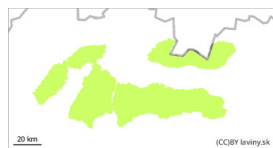


## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**

on Monday 23 12 2024



Wind slab



1500m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

**Attention!** In alpine couloirs and moguls, there are less stable, wind-wound pillows and smaller snow slabs that pose a risk on steep to extremely steep slopes.

High-mountain couloirs and couloirs, where new snow in the form of slabs and cushions is blown by the wind on the older, hard to icy ground, are especially risky places. Their stability and bonding to the subsoil are weak and they are clearly distinguishable from the older snow cover. Loosening of the smaller slabs is mainly possible under high additional loads on steep to extremely steep slopes and couloirs (mountaineering terrain). Occasionally, smaller spontaneous slab avalanches and avalanches formed from wind-blown, new snow may also occur. Due to the relatively small amount of new snow, the expected size of avalanches is small and the risk locations are linked to the highest elevations of the mountains.

### Snowpack

Snow depth is low and snow is unevenly distributed. In high mountain narrow couloirs, locally larger amounts of snow may be blown on hard to icy ground. In such places there are smaller slabs and snow pillows of blown snow lying on top of older frozen, hard and sometimes icy layers. The new wind-blown snow is poorly bonded to the substrate and its stability is poor. In many places there is a hard to icy, breakable crust on the surface. Under this layer, faceted-grained loose layers have formed and movement is difficult. At lower to middle altitudes, snow depths are well below average for this time of year.

### Tendency

Slightly increasing during the day with wind and new snow.