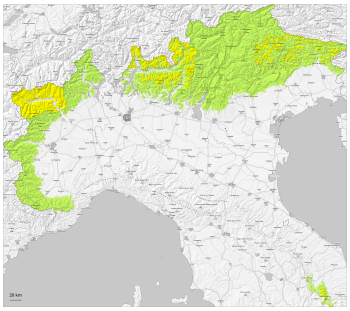
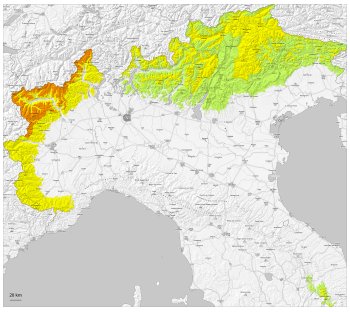
# Friday 11.04.2025

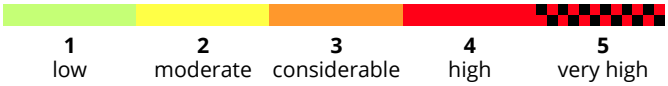
Updated 11 04 2025, 16:40

## AM



## PM



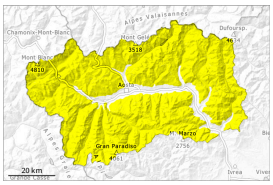


# Friday 11.04.2025

Updated 11 04 2025, 16:40

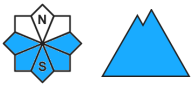
## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**AM:**



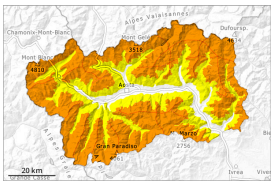

**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

Wet snow




Snowpack stability: very poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

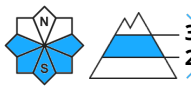
**PM:**




**2000m**

**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

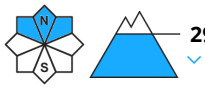
Wet snow




**3600m**
**2000m**

Snowpack stability: very poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: large

Wet snow




**2900m**

Snowpack stability: very poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

### Rapid increase in danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

In particular below approximately 2400 m: The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little and will soften earlier than the day before. In the late morning the likelihood of moist and wet avalanches being released will increase quickly in all aspects. This applies on steep sunny slopes below approximately 3600 m, and on steep shady slopes below approximately 2900 m. Avalanches can in some cases penetrate deep layers reach large size in isolated cases.
Backcountry tours and ascents to alpine cabins should be started and concluded very early.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns** dp.10: springtime scenario

On Friday it will be very warm.
As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last few days, this also applies on shady slopes below approximately 2500 m.
The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack on sunny slopes below approximately 2900 m. Towards its base, the snowpack is wet, also on shady slopes below approximately 2400 m. These weather conditions gave rise to settling of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes.

## Tendency

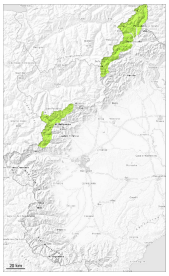
Saturday: In the late morning the weather will be warm. The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little and will soften earlier than the day before.

# Friday 11.04.2025

Updated 11 04 2025, 16:40

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

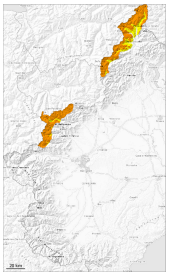
**AM:**




Wind slab


Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

**PM:**




Wet snow


Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

Wet snow


Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab


Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

As the day progresses in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions there will be an increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches to level 3 (considerable).

The backcountry touring conditions in the morning, after a clear night, are generally favourable. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent. In the late morning the likelihood of moist small and medium sized avalanches being released will increase gradually in all aspects. Above approximately 2800 m large moist and wet avalanches are possible.
High Alpine regions and near-ridge shady slopes: The wind slabs can be released in isolated cases, but mostly only by large additional loads, in particular on very steep shady slopes.

Backcountry tours and ascents to alpine cabins should be started and concluded very early.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns** dp.10: springtime scenario

The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise in the late morning to rapid moistening of the snowpack.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist deeper in the snowpack at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.
Below approximately 1800 m a little snow is lying.

## Tendency

Further warming.

# Friday 11.04.2025

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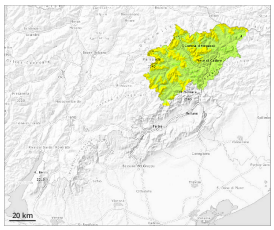
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate




**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

Persistent weak layer


Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: large

Wet snow


Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

### Weak layers exist in the snowpack on north facing slopes. As a consequence of warming during the day moist avalanches are possible.

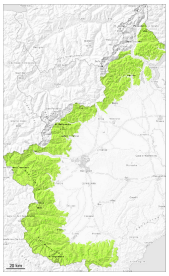
Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in very isolated cases by winter sport participants. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2500 m.
The mostly small wind slabs can be released in isolated cases especially on very steep shady slopes.
In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard crust.

### Snowpack

Weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on shady slopes. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

**AM:**

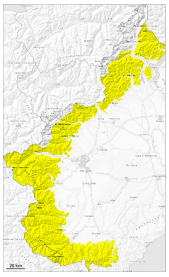



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

Wind slab

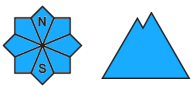

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

**PM:**




**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

Wet snow




Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab


Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be a rapid increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches to level 2 (moderate).

The backcountry touring conditions in the morning, after a clear night, are generally favourable. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent. In the late morning the likelihood of moist small and medium sized avalanches being released will increase gradually in all aspects. Avalanches can in very isolated cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach large size.
Above approximately 2800 m and near-ridge shady slopes: The wind slabs can be released in isolated cases, but mostly only by large additional loads, in particular on very steep shady slopes.

Backcountry tours and ascents to alpine cabins should be started and concluded very early.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns** dp.10: springtime scenario

The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise in the late morning to rapid moistening of the snowpack.
Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist deeper in the snowpack at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.
Below approximately 1800 m a little snow is lying.

## Tendency

Further warming.

# Friday 11.04.2025

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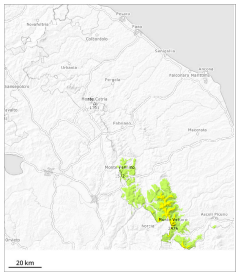
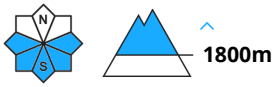
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate




**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

Wet snow




Snowpack stability: very poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Persistent
weak layer


Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow


Snowpack stability: very poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

### Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger.

Above approximately 1800 m medium-sized wet snow slides and avalanches are possible. As the day progresses the likelihood of avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes. Also bases of rock walls are especially unfavourable. Individual weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep northeast, north and northwest facing slopes.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns** dp.10: springtime scenario

The new snow of the last few days has settled a little. The snowpack remains generally moist. The weather conditions will give rise to gradual moistening of the snowpack.

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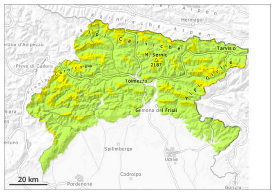
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate




**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

### The danger of moist and wet avalanches will increase during the day.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular at the base of rock walls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. In addition the wind slabs must be taken into account.
The avalanches can be released by large loads.
In many places there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface. In the event of a clear night this applies in particular in the late morning.

### Snowpack

The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack on sunny slopes. On south facing slopes a little snow is lying at low and intermediate altitudes.

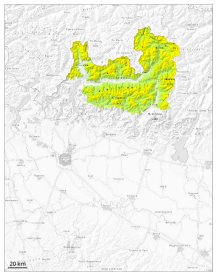
### Tendency

Further warming. The danger of moist and wet avalanches will increase.

# Friday 11.04.2025

Updated 11 04 2025, 16:40

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate




**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

Wind slab


Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: large

Persistent weak layer


Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow


Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs and wet snow represent the main danger. As a consequence of a strong wind, easily released wind slabs formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines on south, east and west facing slopes.

The avalanche prone locations are clearly recognisable to the trained eye, especially adjacent to ridgelines, in particular in the central part of the main Alpine ridge. Weak layers exist in the snowpack in shady places that are protected from the wind. Dry avalanches can still be released, mostly by large loads.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns** dp.1: deep persistent weak layer | dp.10: springtime scenario

Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes. This applies especially at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example.

# Friday 11.04.2025

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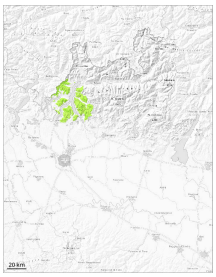
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

### AM:

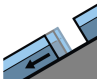



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

Wet snow


1400m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

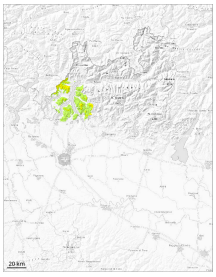


Gliding snow


1400m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

### PM:



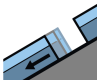

1400m

**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

Wet snow


1400m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium



Gliding snow


1400m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

As a consequence of warming, the activity of small moist and wet avalanches will increase. Gliding avalanches can also be released in the morning on rare occasions.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. A few gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible.

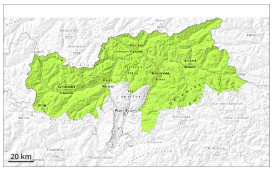
## Snowpack

**Danger patterns** dp.2: gliding snow | dp.10: springtime scenario

As a consequence of warming during the day, the likelihood of moist loose snow avalanches being released will increase a little in particular on steep grassy slopes in all altitude zones.

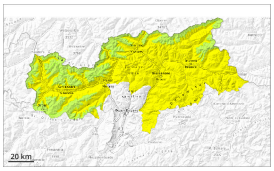
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

**AM:**




**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

**PM:**




**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

Persistent
weak layer


Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

### Increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. Early morning: A favourable avalanche situation will be encountered over a wide area.

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist and wet avalanches being released will increase in particular on very steep sunny slopes below approximately 3000 m. They can release the saturated snowpack and reach medium size.

Early morning: Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases and mostly by large additional loads, in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m and on very steep west and east facing slopes above approximately 2800 m. Avalanches can in some cases reach medium size.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns** dp.10: springtime scenario | dp.7: snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be quite good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 3000 m.
Towards its base, the snowpack is moist, especially on sunny slopes, as well as in all aspects below approximately 2200 m.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used west, north and east facing slopes. This applies on shady slopes above approximately 2600 m, as well as on west and east facing slopes above approximately 2800 m.

The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations.

## Tendency

Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. Individual avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found in particular on extremely steep slopes above approximately 2600 m.

# Friday 11.04.2025

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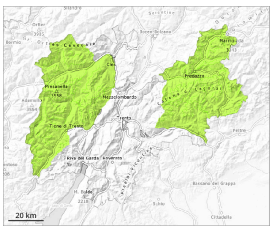
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

### AM:




**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

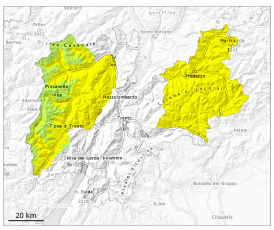
Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

### PM:


**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

## Increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. Early morning: A mostly favourable avalanche situation will be encountered over a wide area.

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist and wet avalanches being released will increase in particular on very steep sunny slopes below approximately 3000 m. They can penetrate deep layers and reach large size in isolated cases.
Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases and mostly by large additional loads, in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2500 m and on very steep west and east facing slopes. Avalanches can in some cases reach medium size.

## Snowpack

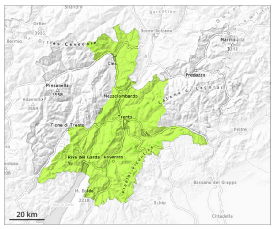
**Danger patterns** dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used west, north and east facing slopes. This applies on shady slopes above approximately 2500 m.
As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs have increased in size. The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations.
Below the tree line a little snow is lying.

## Tendency

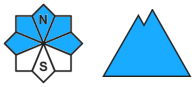
The avalanche danger will persist.

## Danger Level 1 - Low




**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

Wet snow




Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

Low avalanche danger will prevail. The danger of moist and wet avalanches will increase during the day.

Thus far only isolated mostly small moist loose snow slides are possible as a consequence of warming during the day. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 1900 m.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns** dp.10: springtime scenario

In these regions a little snow is lying in all altitude zones. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. The surface of the snowpack will only just freeze and will soften quickly.
Below the tree line no snow is lying.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

# Friday 11.04.2025

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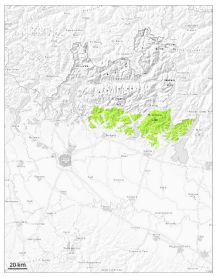
## Danger Level 1 - Low

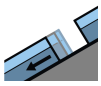



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

Wet snow


1200m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small



Gliding snow


1200m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

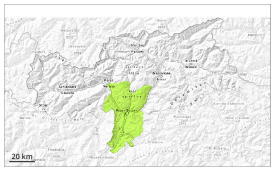
Moist and wet snow slides and small avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

Individual small moist and wet avalanches are possible.

### Snowpack

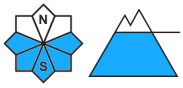
**Danger patterns** dp.10: springtime scenario | dp.2: gliding snow

## Danger Level 1 - Low




**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

Wet snow




**2800m**

Snowpack stability: very poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

### The danger of moist and wet avalanches will increase during the day.

Avalanches can in very isolated cases be released by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.
As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation individual wet avalanches are possible. This applies on steep sunny slopes.
Mostly avalanches are small.

### Snowpack

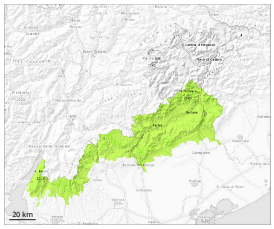
The surface of the snowpack will only just freeze and will soften quickly. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on steep shady slopes.

The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Only a little snow is now lying.

### Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

## Danger Level 1 - Low




**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**
on Saturday 12 04 2025

Wet snow


Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

### The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation small and medium-sized moist avalanches are possible. The avalanche prone locations are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. In many places there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

### Snowpack

As a consequence of rising temperatures and solar radiation a crust formed on the surface. The snowpack will become moist as the day progresses.