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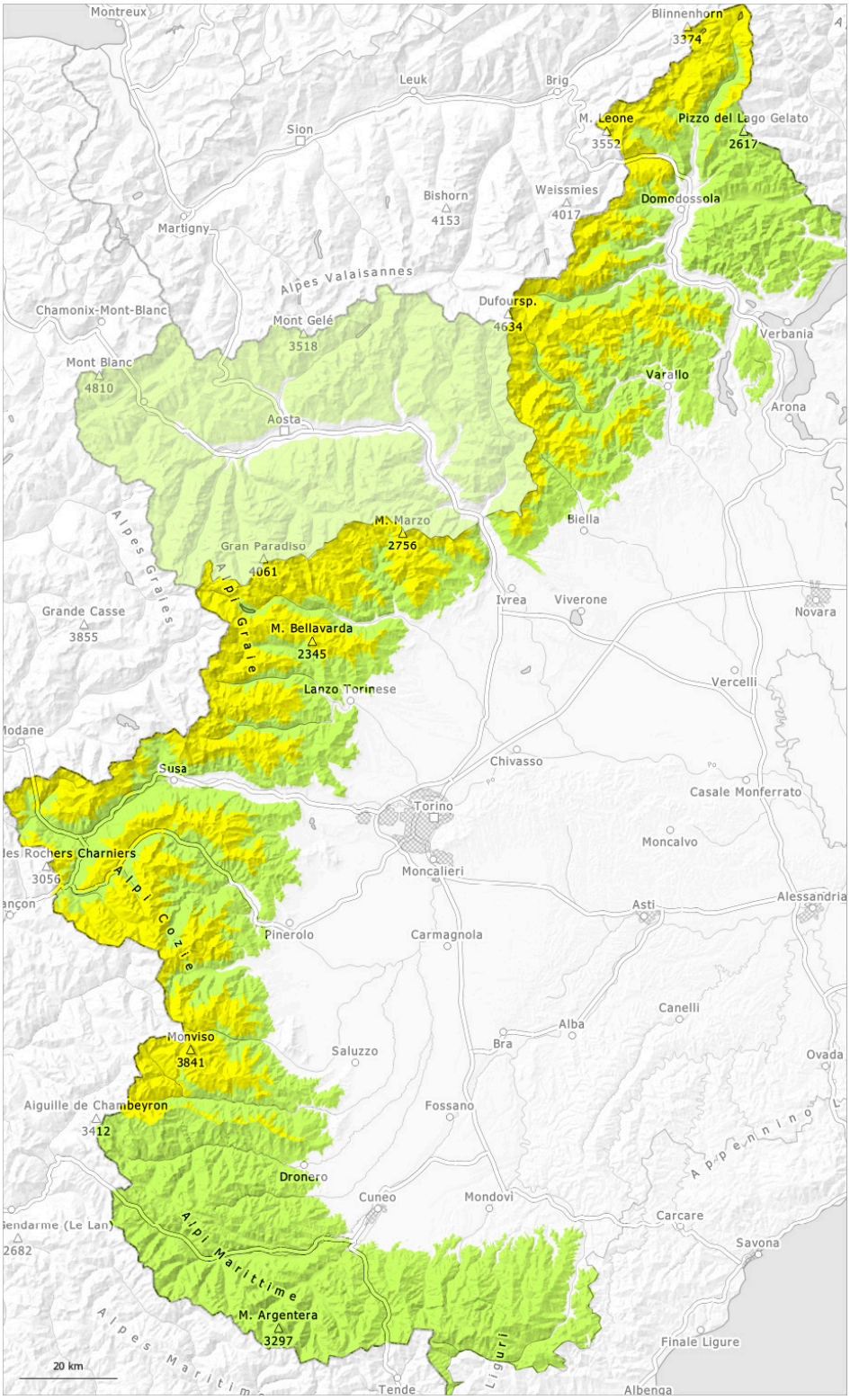
Sunday 11.05.2025

Published 10 05 2025, 17:00



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

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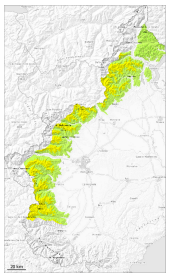
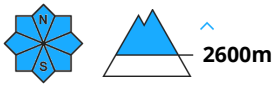
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Monday 12 05 2025

New snow



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: small

Loose snow slides require caution. Backcountry tours should be started and concluded early.

The new snow of the last few days can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases. This applies in particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation on very steep slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.
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.
As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more moist loose snow avalanches are possible, even medium-sized ones. This applies in particular at the base of rock walls, as well as in extremely steep terrain above approximately 2600 m.

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information that has been collected in the high Alpine regions, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

This is the final hazard map for the winter 2024/25. Regular avalanche bulletins with hazard maps will appear again from around the start of December, depending on the snow situation.
In the summer and autumn, the avalanche bulletins appear in text format.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.10: springtime scenario

The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust only at high altitudes and will soften quickly.
High altitudes: In its middle, the snowpack is moist and its surface consists of loosely bonded snow lying on a melt-freeze crust.
In particular sunny slopes and southeast facing slopes: The snowpack is wet and its surface has a melt-freeze crust.
Below approximately 1800 m hardly any snow is lying.

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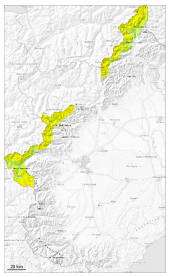
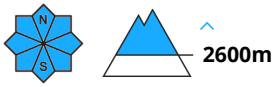
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Monday 12 05 2025

New snow



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: small

The danger of moist and wet avalanches will already increase in the late morning. Backcountry tours should be started and concluded early.

The new snow can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases. This applies in particular on very steep slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.
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.
As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more moist loose snow avalanches are possible, even medium-sized ones, caution is to be exercised in steep rocky terrain, as well as on sunny slopes between approximately 2200 and 2800 m.
The new snow of the last few days can be released naturally also on shady slopes below approximately 2600 m.

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information that has been collected in the high Alpine regions, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

This is the final hazard map for the winter 2024/25. Regular avalanche bulletins with hazard maps will appear again from around the start of December, depending on the snow situation.
In the summer and autumn, the avalanche bulletins appear in text format.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.10: springtime scenario

The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust only at high altitudes and will soften quickly.
Above approximately 2800 m: In its middle, the snowpack is moist and its surface consists of loosely bonded snow lying on a melt-freeze crust.
In particular sunny slopes and southeast facing slopes: The covering of new snow is moist and its surface has a melt-freeze crust.

Below approximately 1900 m only a little snow is lying.

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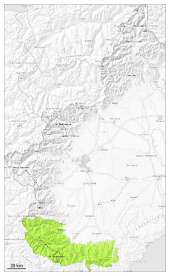
Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 12 05 2025

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

The snowpack is largely stable. Slight increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming.

The early morning will see favourable conditions, but the danger of wet avalanches will increase later.
Even a small avalanche can sweep snow sport participants along and give rise to falls, in the event of solar radiation caution is to be exercised on very steep slopes.
Backcountry tours should be started early and concluded timely.

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information that has been collected in the field, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

This is the final hazard map for the winter 2024/25. Regular avalanche bulletins with hazard maps will appear again from around the start of December, depending on the snow situation.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.10: springtime scenario

The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust and will soften during the day.
Below approximately 2000 m hardly any snow is lying.