

Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 16 03 2025 →



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **very large**

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **very large**

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

Heavy snowfall. 20 to 60 cm of snow fell in the past few hours.
In these regions the avalanche danger is high (level 4). The conditions are very dangerous for backcountry touring.

As a consequence of the heavy snowfall more natural avalanches are possible at any time, even very large ones. The avalanche prone locations are widespread and are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack. Avalanches can in many places be released by small loads.

Snowpack

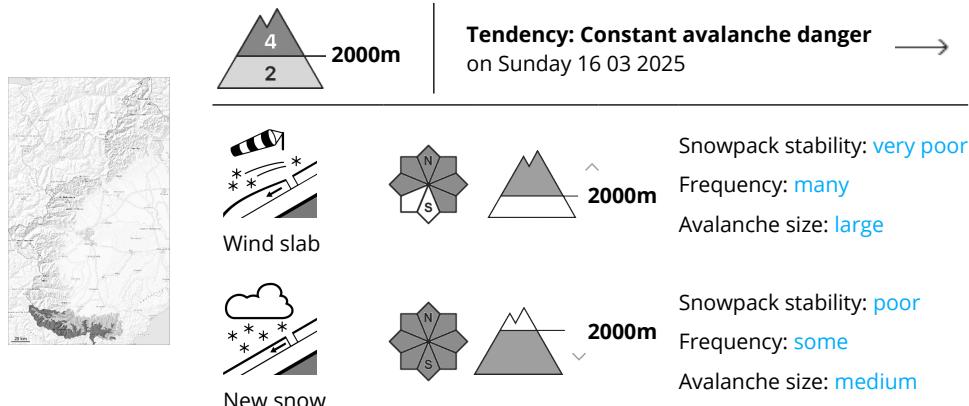
The large quantity of fresh snow as well as the wind slabs remain very prone to triggering.
Weak layers exist in the snowpack.

Tendency

Over a wide area precipitation. The wind will be moderate at times.



Danger Level 4 - High



The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days can be released easily at intermediate and high altitudes.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for great restraint.

The southwesterly wind has transported a lot of snow. In gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain the wind slabs have increased in size additionally.

On wind-loaded slopes and in the regions exposed to precipitation large and, in isolated cases, very large avalanches are possible in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place.

On steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant,.

The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are difficult to recognise. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm sign.

Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.

Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for experience and great restraint.

Individual small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist loose snow avalanches are possible below approximately 1600 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area over a wide area 50 to 90 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Monday above approximately 1600 m. Large quantities of fresh snow and the wind-drifted snow are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes above approximately 2100 m.

Artificially triggered avalanches and reports filed by observers confirm a very precarious avalanche situation also in areas not adjacent to ridgelines. Naturally triggered avalanches and whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate a dangerous avalanche situation in particular on wind-loaded slopes.



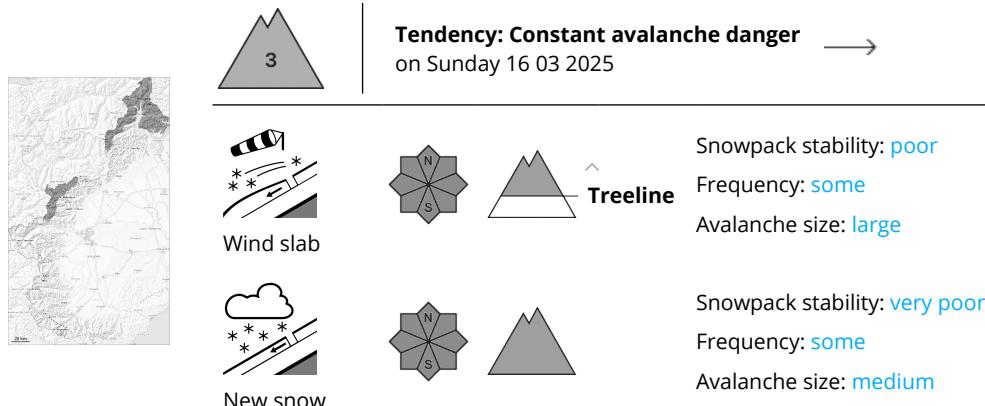
Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on shady slopes.

Tendency

Down to 1300 m and below snow will fall on Saturday over a wide area. On Sunday it will be mostly sunny.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



The new snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs have increased in size additionally, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In starting zones where no previous releases have taken place and on wind-loaded slopes medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches are possible.

Avalanches can be released, even by a single winter sport participant. Whumping sounds and natural avalanches serve as an alarm sign.

Caution is to be exercised in particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation.

The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area over a wide area 30 to 70 cm of snow has fallen since Monday above approximately 1800 m. The sometimes strong wind has transported some snow. This situation gave rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

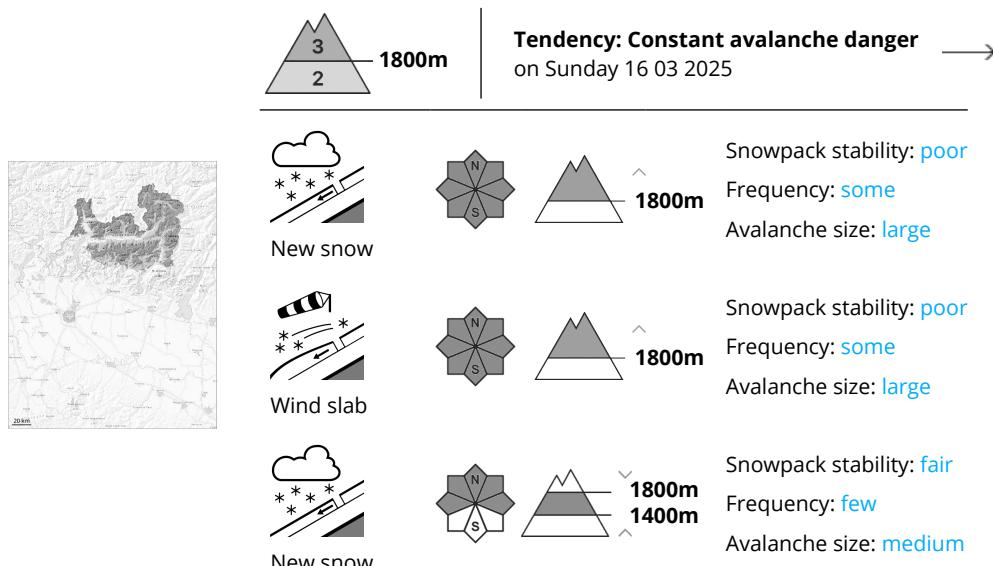
New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes. Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes.

Tendency

As a consequence of snowfall above approximately 1300 m the snowpack can not consolidate at the weekend.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs have increased in size additionally, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In starting zones where no previous releases have taken place and on wind-loaded slopes medium-sized and large avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and wind.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant,. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.

Caution is to be exercised in particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation. Isolated very large dry avalanches are possible here. The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are difficult to recognise. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for defensive route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

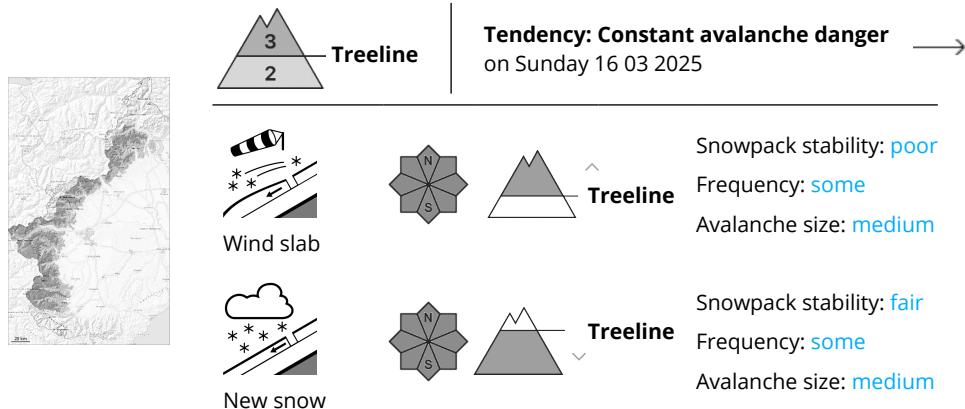
Over a wide area over a wide area 40 to 70 cm of snow has fallen since Monday above approximately 1700 m. The sometimes strong wind has transported some snow. This situation gave rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

The new snow and wind slabs are prone to triggering. This applies especially at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example.

New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes. Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



The new snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs have increased in size additionally, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. On steep slopes medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches are possible.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant. Caution is to be exercised in particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation. The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are difficult to recognise.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for defensive route selection. Whumping sounds and natural avalanches serve as an alarm sign.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area over a wide area 30 to 60 cm of snow has fallen since Monday above approximately 1800 m. The sometimes strong wind has transported some snow. This situation gave rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

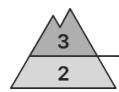
New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes. Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes.

Tendency

As a consequence of snowfall above approximately 1300 m the snowpack can not consolidate at the weekend.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**Treeline**

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 16 03 2025



New snow



Wind slab

**Treeline**

Snowpack stability: **poor**
Frequency: **some**
Avalanche size: **large**

**Treeline**

Snowpack stability: **poor**
Frequency: **some**
Avalanche size: **large**



New snow

**Treeline**

Snowpack stability: **fair**
Frequency: **some**
Avalanche size: **medium**

Over a wide area new snow.

In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

The new snow and wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence. In particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation large to very large avalanches are possible. 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. They are numerous and are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack.

The avalanches can be released by small loads.

Snowpack

As a consequence of new snow and wind, further wind slabs formed. The wind slabs have bonded poorly with the old snowpack.

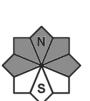
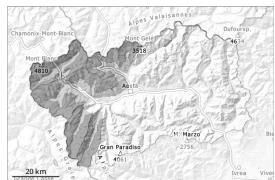
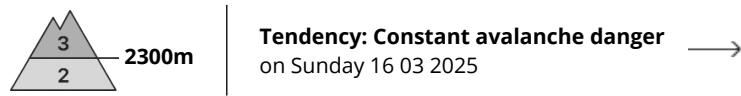
Weak layers exist in the snowpack.

Tendency

Over a wide area precipitation. The wind will be moderate at times.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. The more recent wind slabs of Thursday will be covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise.

As a consequence of snowfall and the moderate to strong westerly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed on Thursday. The new snow and wind slabs of last week are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes. They remain for the foreseeable future prone to triggering. In particular above approximately 2300 m the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. As a consequence of the snowfall, the likelihood of avalanches being released will increase on steep slopes. The avalanches can be released by a single winter sport participant, in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example.

Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and artificially triggered avalanches confirm an unfavourable avalanche situation on very steep shady slopes. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for meticulous route selection.

Snowpack

25 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell in the last five days above approximately 2000 m. 10 to 20 cm of snow will fall until Sunday above approximately 1600 m.

The high humidity gave rise to moistening of the old snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2400 m. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust.

The new snow and wind slabs are lying on a crust on steep sunny slopes.

In shady places that are protected from the wind above approximately 2500 m: The new snow is lying on soft layers.

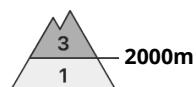
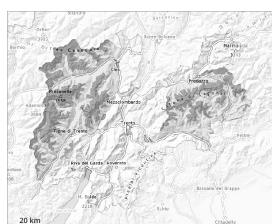
In all aspects less snow than usual is lying. On sunny slopes below approximately 2400 m hardly any snow is lying.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 16 03 2025



Wind slab



2000m

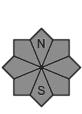
Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



New snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.

Over a wide area 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen above approximately 1800 m. 15 to 25 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall on Saturday above approximately 2000 m. Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind. Avalanches can occur easily or triggered naturally. This applies even in case of a small load. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above approximately 2000 m and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation caution is to be exercised in particular at the base of rock walls. Wind-loaded slopes where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are unfavourable. At transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche situation is dangerous. Medium-sized avalanches are possible. Careful route selection and spacing between individuals are recommended.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The new snow and wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m. The fresh wind slabs will be covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise.

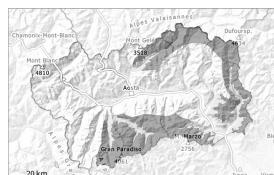
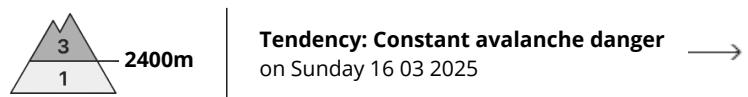
The old snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Tendency

The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are therefore difficult to recognise.

10 to 20 cm of snow will fall until Sunday above approximately 1600 m. As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes moderate southeasterly wind, further wind slabs will form during the course of the night. The new snow and wind slabs of last week are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on very steep shady slopes. In particular above approximately 2400 m these avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

They can be released by a single winter sport participant. This applies especially at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. As a consequence of the snowfall, the likelihood of avalanches being released will increase on steep slopes.

Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate a precarious avalanche situation.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for meticulous route selection.

Snowpack

25 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell in the last five days above approximately 2000 m. On Monday the wind was moderate to strong.

The high humidity gave rise to moistening of the old snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2400 m. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust.

The new snow and wind slabs are lying on a crust on steep sunny slopes.

In shady places that are protected from the wind above approximately 2500 m: The new snow is lying on soft layers.

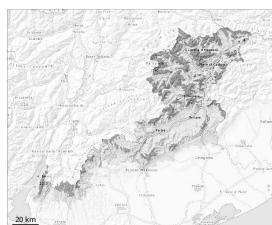
In all aspects less snow than usual is lying. On sunny slopes below approximately 2500 m hardly any snow is lying.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



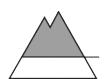
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 16 03 2025 →



New snow



N
S



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wind slab



N
S



2200m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

As a consequence of new snow and wind a considerable avalanche danger will prevail.

Over a wide area 20 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen above approximately 1800 m. In some regions 20 to 25 cm of snow will fall on Saturday above approximately 2000 m. Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind. Avalanches can occur easily or triggered naturally. This applies even in case of a small load. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above approximately 2000 m and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation caution is to be exercised in particular at the base of rock walls. Wind-loaded slopes where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are unfavourable. At transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche situation is dangerous. Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches are possible. The snow sport conditions outside marked and open pistes are dangerous. Careful route selection and spacing between individuals are recommended.

Snowpack

The snowpack will be moist below approximately 2000 m.

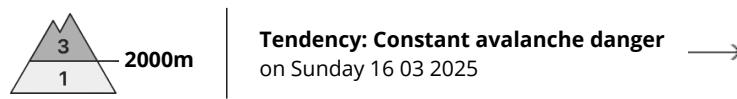
The new snow and wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m. The fresh wind slabs will be covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise.

Tendency

The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Persistent weak layer



2000m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Wind slab



2000m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released by winter sport participants on very steep west, north and northeast facing slopes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on little used shady slopes above approximately 2000 m and on very steep west facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. Avalanches can reach medium size. Individual natural avalanches are possible. Caution is to be exercised in particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong wind from southerly directions, further wind slabs will form on Saturday. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

Dry loose snow avalanches are to be expected, in the event of prolonged bright spells especially on extremely steep slopes.

On steep grassy slopes individual small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized gliding avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

20 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Wednesday. 5 to 15 cm of snow, and up to 30 cm in some localities, will fall on Saturday. This applies at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The wind will transport the new snow.

Weak layers exist in the centre of the old snowpack in particular on little used shady slopes. They are prone to triggering in particular on west to north to northeast facing aspects. The various wind slabs are lying on soft layers at elevated altitudes.

The old snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

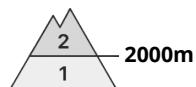
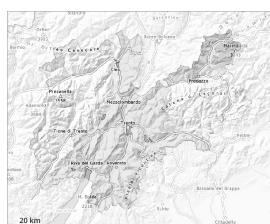


Tendency

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.



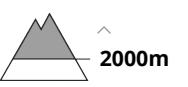
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 16 03 2025



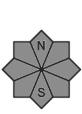
Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



New snow



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.

Over a wide area 10 to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen above approximately 1800 m. 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall on Saturday above approximately 1800 m. Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above approximately 2000 m and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation caution is to be exercised in particular at the base of rock walls. Wind-loaded slopes where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are unfavourable. At transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche situation is precarious. Small and medium-sized avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The new snow and wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m. The fresh wind slabs will be covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise.

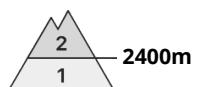
The old snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Tendency

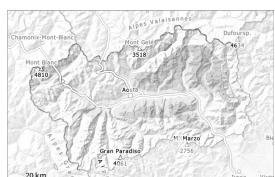
The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 16 03 2025 →



Wind slab



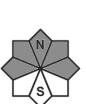
Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of a moderate to strong wind from westerly directions, soft wind slabs formed on Thursday. The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are therefore difficult to recognise.

The fresh snow and the wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases on shady slopes. This applies especially at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example on very steep slopes.

Snowpack

15 to 25 cm of snow fell in the last four days above approximately 2000 m. The wind was moderate to strong in some localities.

10 to 15 cm of snow will fall on Saturday above approximately 1600 m.

The high humidity gave rise to moistening of the old snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2400 m. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust.

The new snow and wind slabs are lying on a crust on steep sunny slopes.

In shady places that are protected from the wind above approximately 2500 m: The new snow is lying on soft layers.

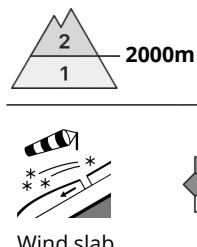
In all aspects less snow than usual is lying. Adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas and at high altitude a little snow is lying. At low altitude less snow than usual is lying. On sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m hardly any snow is lying.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 16 03 2025 →



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Fresh wind slabs at high altitude.

Fresh wind slabs are in some cases prone to triggering. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The avalanche prone locations are sometimes covered with new snow and are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. In the south the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. Avalanches can reach medium size in isolated cases, especially in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in little used backcountry terrain above approximately 2400 m, especially on very steep shady slopes.

Individual mostly small dry loose snow avalanches are possible. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation this applies on extremely steep slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

Over a wide area 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Wednesday above approximately 2000 m. The wind has transported the new snow. The wind will be moderate to strong adjacent to ridgelines in particular in the south. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

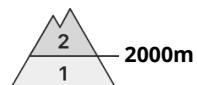
Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Tendency

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.



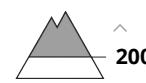
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 16 03 2025 →



Wind slab



2000m

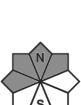
Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Persistent weak layer



2000m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

Fresh wind slabs are in some cases prone to triggering. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The avalanche prone locations are sometimes covered with new snow and are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Avalanches can reach medium size in isolated cases, especially in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases by winter sport participants on very steep west, north and northeast facing slopes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in little used backcountry terrain, caution is to be exercised in particular in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 3 (considerable).

Individual dry loose snow avalanches are possible. In the event of prolonged bright spells this applies on extremely steep slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

Over a wide area 15 to 20 cm of snow has fallen since Wednesday above approximately 2000 m. 5 to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall on Saturday.

In the last few days the wind was moderate to strong at times. The wind has transported the new snow. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on west and north facing slopes. The old snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

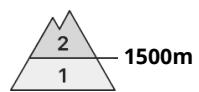


Tendency

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 16 03 2025



New snow



1500m

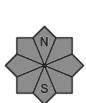
Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Wind slab



1500m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Dry and moist avalanches are likely to occur.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released naturally in all aspects. In particular on steep slopes and on very steep grassy slopes mostly small moist loose snow avalanches are possible as a consequence of the new snow.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

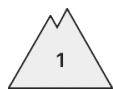
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

In many cases new snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Sunday 16 03 2025



Wet snow



1200m

Snowpack stability: **fair**
Frequency: **few**
Avalanche size: **small**



New snow



1200m

Snowpack stability: **fair**
Frequency: **few**
Avalanche size: **small**

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

As a consequence of the precipitation individual small moist and wet avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

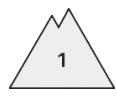
dp.2: gliding snow

dp.10: springtime scenario

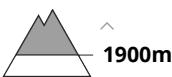
The snowpack will become in most cases wet all the way through.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Sunday 16 03 2025



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

Wet snow slides and avalanches are the main danger.

Rain to high altitudes. Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and above approximately 1900 m gliding avalanches and snow slides are possible, but they will be mostly small. The avalanche prone locations for wet avalanches are to be found also at the base of rock walls and on steep slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

The old snowpack will be generally stable. The more recent wind slabs have formed in particular in gullies and bowls and at elevated altitudes. The weather conditions as the day progresses will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack also at intermediate and high altitudes.

