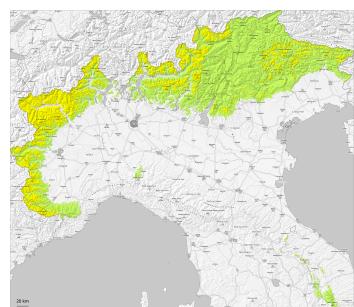
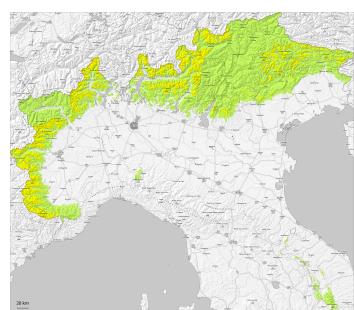


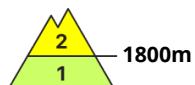
AM



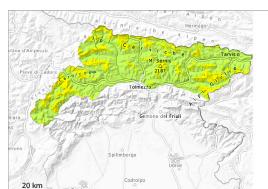
PM



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Saturday 22 02 2025



Wind slab



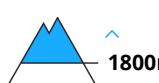
Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Over a wide area warming.

In particular on steep sunny slopes loose snow avalanches are possible as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. The wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering. 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. Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches are possible. Avalanches can be released, mostly by large loads.

Snowpack

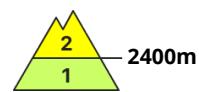
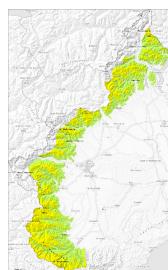
Weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

Tendency

The weather will be sunny.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Saturday 22 02 2025



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

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in steep terrain at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Dry avalanches can be released in the old snowpack and reach medium size in isolated cases. This applies in particular in case of a large load.

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 moist avalanches are possible as the day progresses, but they will be mostly small. This applies in particular in steep rocky terrain between approximately 2300 and 2600 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The high temperatures on Thursday gave rise to significant moistening of the snowpack over a wide area on sunny slopes.

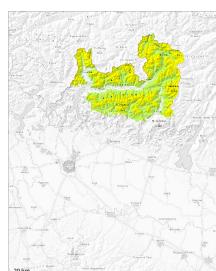
As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last few days, in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2400 m, as well as at low altitude.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack, especially in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow.

At low altitude less snow than usual is lying. Watch out for the numerous rocks hidden by the little recent snow.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 22 02 2025 →



Persistent
weak layer



Treeline

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

The strong wind has transported the fresh and old snow.

The visible wind slabs can be released, especially by large additional loads, in particular on steep north facing slopes above approximately 2500 m. Soft weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

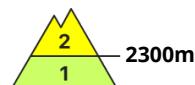
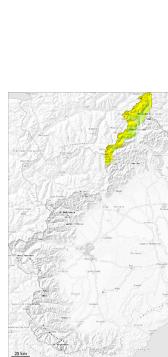
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

The snowpack will become in some cases unfavourable. In the last few days visible wind slabs formed especially adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. Also shady slopes where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are dangerous.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 22 02 2025 →



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Individual weak layers exist in the snowpack. The weather conditions will cause a slight weakening of the near-surface layers in the early morning in particular on sunny slopes.

Avalanches can in isolated cases be released in the old snowpack and reach medium size in particular on very steep shady slopes, caution is to be exercised in steep rocky terrain, as well as on steep, little used shady slopes.

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 the solar radiation, the likelihood of dry and moist avalanches being released will increase a little in particular on steep southeast and south facing slopes below approximately 2600 m. Here avalanches are possible in the late morning, but they will be mostly small.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

High altitudes and the high Alpine regions: As a consequence of mild temperatures, low relative humidity and the light wind, the snow drift accumulations stabilised during the last few days.

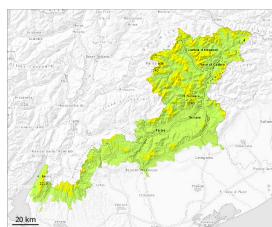
In shady places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is fairly homogeneous; its surface is loosely bonded and consists of surface hoar and faceted crystals.

Very steep sunny slopes: Towards its surface, the snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases. The high temperatures on Thursday gave rise to significant moistening of the snowpack over a wide area on sunny slopes.

Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted. This applies in particular on steep east, north and northwest facing slopes.,



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Error: Incomplete joker sentence

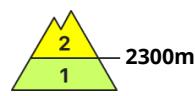
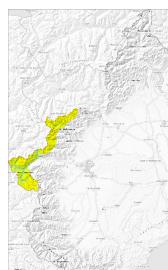
As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of wet avalanches being released will increase significantly in particular on steep slopes below the tree line. A clear night will be followed in the early morning by quite favourable conditions generally, but the danger of wet and gliding avalanches will increase later.

Snowpack

The old snowpack will be prone to triggering in some places. This applies in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m.



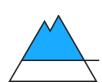
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 22 02 2025



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Weakly bonded old snow at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Slight increase in danger of dry and moist avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Avalanches can in very isolated cases be released in the old snowpack and reach medium size in particular on steep shady slopes. This applies in particular in case of a large load.

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 moist avalanches are possible as the day progresses, but they will be mostly small. This applies in particular on very steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m, as well as in steep rocky terrain.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to increasing consolidation of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes. It is largely stable and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases, in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2200 m.

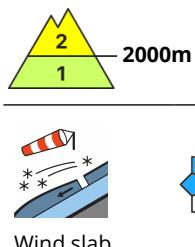
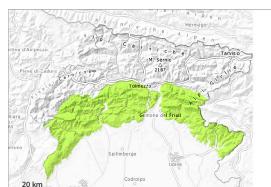
The high temperatures on Thursday gave rise to significant moistening of the snowpack on sunny slopes.

In shady places that are protected from the wind intermediate and high altitudes: Towards its surface, the snowpack is fairly homogeneous; its surface is loosely bonded and consists of surface hoar and faceted crystals.

Towards its base, the snowpack consists of faceted crystals. This applies in particular on steep east, north and northwest facing slopes.,



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 22 02 2025 →



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Over a wide area warming.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. Avalanches can be released by large loads.

On sunny slopes loose snow avalanches are possible as a consequence of solar radiation.

Snowpack

Weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

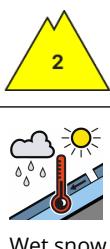
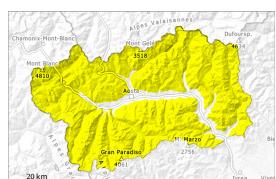
Tendency

The weather will be sunny.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:

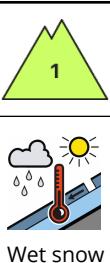


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Saturday 22 02 2025



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Saturday 22 02 2025



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Field observations and stability tests have shown a favourable avalanche situation.

Where night cloudy cover will be most persistent: The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. Until the temperature falls small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible.

Backcountry tourers or freeriders can release avalanches in some places, with a large load in most cases. They are rather small. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found on extremely steep southeast, south and southwest facing slopes. 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. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

Gradual decrease in danger as the temperature drops.

Snowpack

Thursday: In the afternoon on extremely steep south facing slopes individual mostly small avalanches were released.

As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last few days, in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2800 m. In some localities a partly overcast night: The surface of the snowpack is hardly frozen at all. This applies already during the night.

In shady places that are protected from the wind intermediate and high altitudes: Towards its surface, the snowpack is dry and has a loosely bonded surface.

Snow depths vary greatly above approximately 2200 m, depending on the influence of the wind. 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. In the south-east of the region, watch out for the numerous rocks hidden by the little recent snow.



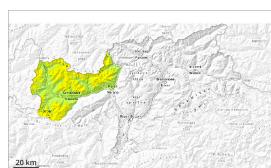
Towards its base, the snowpack consists of faceted crystals. This applies in particular on steep east, north and northwest facing slopes.,

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 22 02 2025 →



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Avalanches can in isolated cases be released in the old snowpack.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in isolated cases in little used terrain. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on extremely steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. These avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. Avalanches can reach medium size in isolated cases.

The hard wind slabs are in individual cases still prone to triggering on steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. They are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

On extremely steep sunny slopes individual mostly small wet loose snow slides are possible as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes. These can be released in isolated cases.

The mostly shallow wind slabs of the last few days have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. They are unlikely to be released now.

Steep sunny slopes: The snowpack is well consolidated and its surface has a crust that is barely capable of bearing a load. The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to gradual softening of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes. This also applies at low and intermediate altitudes in all aspects.

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

Tendency

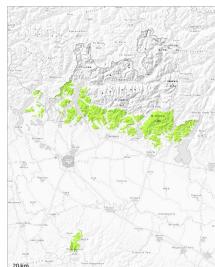
Gradual decrease in danger of dry avalanches. As a consequence of warming, the likelihood of wet and



gliding avalanches being released will increase a little.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Saturday 22 02 2025



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

Small avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

There is a danger of moist snow slides during the day.

Snowpack

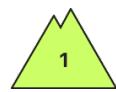
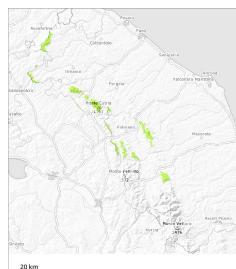
Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

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



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Saturday 22 02 2025



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

Moist snow slides and avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

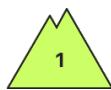
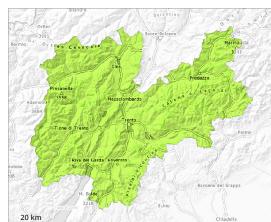
In very isolated cases the avalanches are rather small.

Snowpack

Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to increasing and thorough wetting of the old snowpack over a wide area.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Saturday 22 02 2025



Persistent
weak layer



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

Avalanches can in very isolated cases be released in the old snowpack.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in very isolated cases in particular in little used terrain. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on extremely steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. These avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are therefore barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. Avalanches can reach medium size in isolated cases.

The somewhat older wind slabs are only small and unlikely to be released now. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on near-ridge shady slopes.

On extremely steep sunny slopes individual mostly small wet loose snow slides are possible as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.10: springtime scenario

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes. These can be released in isolated cases.

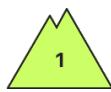
Steep sunny slopes: The snowpack is well consolidated and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is barely capable of bearing a load. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to gradual softening of the snowpack on sunny slopes. This applies especially at low and intermediate altitudes, and in all aspects.

Tendency

The avalanche prone locations are rare. The avalanche danger will persist.



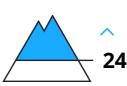
Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Saturday 22 02 2025



Persistent
weak layer



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

The conditions are mostly favourable. Individual avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in very isolated cases in little used terrain. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on extremely steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. Avalanches can reach medium size in isolated cases.

Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are small and can only be released in isolated cases. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on near-ridge shady slopes. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

On extremely steep sunny slopes individual mostly small wet loose snow slides are possible as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes. The mostly shallow wind slabs of the last few days have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. They can only be released in isolated cases.

Steep sunny slopes: The snowpack is well consolidated and its surface has a crust that is barely capable of bearing a load. The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to gradual softening of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes. This also applies at low and intermediate altitudes in all aspects.

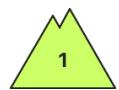
Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Tendency

A generally favourable avalanche situation will prevail.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Saturday 22 02 2025

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep slopes above approximately 2300 m.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls above approximately 2300 m and on extreme north facing slopes.

Avalanches can as before be released by large loads, but they will be small in most cases.
Watch out for the numerous rocks hidden by the little recent snow.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

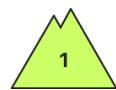
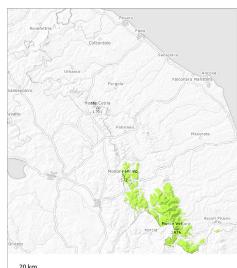
The snowpack is largely stable.

As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface, in particular below approximately 2200 m. The high temperatures on Thursday gave rise to moistening of the snowpack over a wide area on sunny slopes.

At low altitude less snow than usual is lying.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Saturday 22 02 2025



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Old wind slabs represent the main danger.

Above approximately 1900 m and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain dry slab avalanches are possible, but they can reach medium size in isolated cases. They can be released, mostly by large loads in isolated cases. On wind-protected shady slopes the danger is a little higher. Isolated mostly small moist snow slides and avalanches are possible below approximately 1900 m.

Snowpack

The old snowpack will be generally stable. More recent wind slabs have formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines on southwest, west and northwest facing slopes and generally at elevated altitudes. The weather conditions will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack over a wide area below approximately 1900 m.

