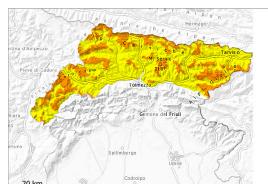


Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 03 04 2025



Wind slab



1900m ↑

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large



Wet snow



1900m ↓

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

The wind slabs remain for the foreseeable future prone to triggering. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.

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 easily released wind slabs must be taken into account. In particular at intermediate and high altitudes the avalanches can penetrate even deep layers and reach very large size in some cases. As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be a gradual increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches.

The avalanches can be released by small loads.

Snowpack

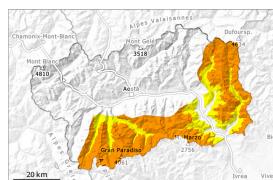
As a consequence of the wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed during the last few days. Precarious weak layers exist in the snowpack. In many places there is a danger of falling on the hard crust. The weather conditions will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack.

Tendency

The weather will be sunny at times. Over a wide area warming.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 03 04 2025 →



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



New snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

The fresh snow and in particular the wind slabs can be released easily.

As a consequence of new snow and a strong wind from southeasterly directions, wind slabs will form in particular above approximately 2300 m. They can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. Especially in the areas bordering Piedmont most affected by the rainfall. In these regions the avalanche prone locations are more widespread. Here the avalanches can be released naturally.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. This applies in particular on very steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 2500 m in places that are protected from the wind.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

10 to 30 cm of snow, and up to 40 cm in some localities, will fall until the evening above approximately 2000 m. The fresh snow and very particularly the wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack. 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, also on shady slopes below approximately 2400 m. As a consequence of falling temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last five days.

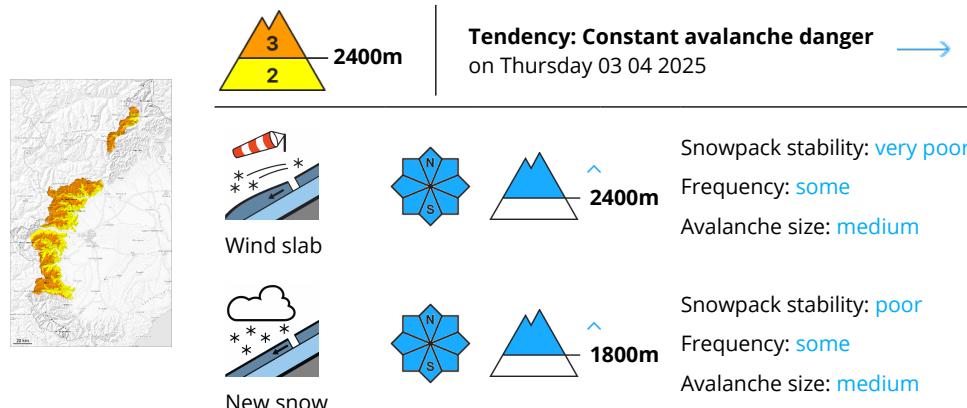
Towards its base, the snowpack is wet. This applies in all aspects below approximately 2400 m, and on sunny slopes below approximately 2900 m.

Tendency

Significant increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



As a consequence of new snow and strong wind the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase. Medium-sized and large avalanches are to be expected from early morning.

Wind slabs can in many places be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach large size in isolated cases. This applies in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, as well as on wind-loaded slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Slab avalanches and dry loose snow avalanches are to be expected. Additionally in some places avalanches can be triggered in the old snowpack and reach large size.

The current avalanche situation calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

15 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until the evening above approximately 2000 m.

As a consequence of a strong southeasterly wind, sometimes deep wind slabs formed since Tuesday adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls as well as in high Alpine regions.

The new snow is bonding poorly with the old snowpack especially on southeast to south to west facing aspects.

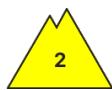
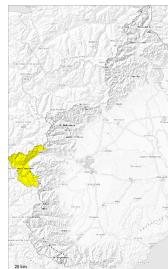
As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last few days, also on shady slopes below approximately 2400 m.

Tendency

Significant increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 03 04 2025 →



Wind slab



2400m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



New snow



1800m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

New snow and wind slabs require caution. As the snowfall becomes more intense the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent from the early morning.

As a consequence of new snow and a strong easterly wind, further wind slabs will form.

The wind slabs of the last few days can be released easily or naturally.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack on little used northwest, north and northeast facing slopes. These can as before be released by large loads and reach medium size.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until the evening above approximately 2000 m.

As a consequence of a strong northeasterly wind, sometimes deep wind slabs formed on Saturday adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls as well as in high Alpine regions. As a consequence of new snow and strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally as the day progresses.

The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack in some places in particular on very steep sunny slopes.

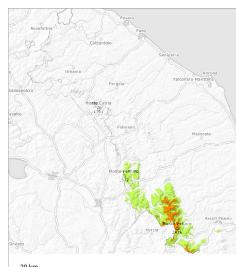
The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to gradual consolidation of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2700 m, also on shady slopes below approximately 2400 m.

Tendency

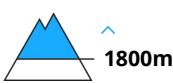
Significant increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 03 04 2025 →



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

New snow and wet snow are to be assessed with care and prudence.

On steep slopes and above approximately 1800 m natural avalanches are possible, even medium-sized ones. Also bases of rock walls are especially unfavourable.

Snowpack

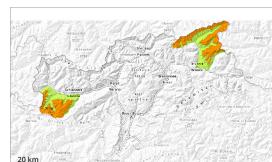
Wind and new snow above approximately 1600 m. The snowfall gave rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack above approximately 1800 m.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Thursday 03 04 2025



Wind slab



2200m
Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: many

Avalanche size: medium



Persistent
weak layer



2200m
Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow represent the main danger.

As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes storm force wind from northeasterly directions, avalanche prone wind slabs formed in the last few days in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. These can be released by a single winter sport participant. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep slopes above approximately 2200 m. As a consequence of the solar radiation, the likelihood of slab avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes.

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can be released by individual winter sport participants.

These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2200 m and on steep, little used west and east facing slopes above approximately 2600 m. In isolated cases avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more frequent loose snow avalanches are to be expected, even medium-sized ones, in the regions exposed to a lot of new snow in particular on extremely steep slopes.

Individual gliding avalanches can also occur. This applies on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2400 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.9: graupel blanketed with snow

In some regions up to 40 cm of snow has fallen. As a consequence of new snow and strong wind the wind slabs have increased in size additionally. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m.

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 2200 m, as well as on west and east facing slopes above approximately 2600 m.

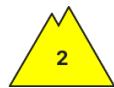
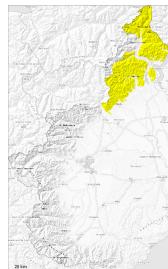


Tendency

Gradual decrease in avalanche danger.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 03 04 2025



Wind slab



2400m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



New snow



1800m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

New snow and wind slabs require caution. As the snowfall becomes more intense the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent from the early morning.

Wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. This applies in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions, as well as on wind-loaded slopes. In some places avalanches can be triggered in the old snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases.

The current avalanche situation calls for careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until the evening above approximately 2000 m.

As a consequence of a strong northeasterly wind, sometimes deep wind slabs formed on Saturday adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls as well as in high Alpine regions. As a consequence of new snow and strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally as the day progresses.

The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack in some places in particular on very steep sunny slopes.

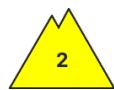
The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to gradual consolidation of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m, also on shady slopes below approximately 2200 m.

Tendency

Significant increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 03 04 2025



Wind slab



2300m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



New snow



1800m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

New snow and wind slabs require caution, in the regions exposed to snowfall in particular on very steep slopes.

10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until late morning above approximately 2000 m.

As a consequence of new snow and strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally. These can be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. This applies in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions, as well as on wind-loaded slopes.

In some places avalanches can be triggered in the old snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases. The current avalanche situation calls for careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack in some places in particular on very steep sunny slopes.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is dry; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow. This applies in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

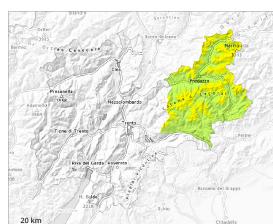
The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to gradual consolidation of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. Weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

Tendency

Significant increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 03 04 2025 →



Wind slab



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: small

Fresh wind slabs require caution. There is a danger of moist avalanches. Weak layers in the old snowpack are treacherous.

Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m, especially adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects. In isolated cases avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach medium size. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Small and medium-sized wet and gliding avalanches are possible as the moisture increases. This applies in particular on steep slopes above the tree line. In isolated cases avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach large size.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.10: springtime scenario

As a consequence of a storm force wind from northerly directions, mostly small wind slabs formed in the last few days especially adjacent to ridgelines. The wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on very steep shady slopes in high Alpine regions.

The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust only at high altitudes and will soften during the day.

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 2200 m.

The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations at intermediate altitudes. Below the tree line a little snow is lying.

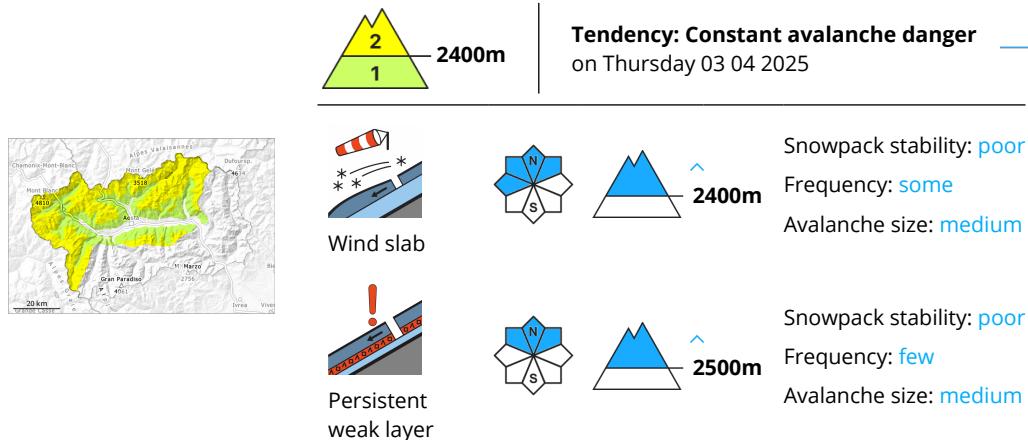
Tendency



The wind was strong over a wide area. The weather will be sunny at times. The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



The wind slabs of the last few days must be evaluated with care and prudence.

As a consequence of a strong wind from northerly directions, wind slabs formed in the last three days in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. As a consequence of new snow and a strong wind from southeasterly directions, further wind slabs will form.

The various wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular in very steep terrain. They can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant. In particular along the border with Switzerland these avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is slightly greater.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. This applies in particular on very steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 2500 m in places that are protected from the wind.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

5 to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until the evening above approximately 2000 m. The fresh snow and very particularly the wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack.

As a consequence of the occasionally strong foehn wind, snow drift accumulations formed during the last few days.

As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface, 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, also on shady slopes below approximately 2400 m. As a consequence of falling temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last five days.

Towards its base, the snowpack is wet. This applies in all aspects below approximately 2400 m, and on sunny slopes below approximately 2900 m.

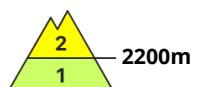
Tendency



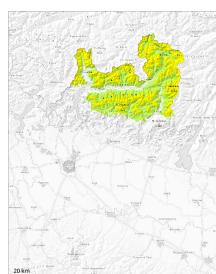
Increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 03 04 2025



Wind slab



2200m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: large



Persistent
weak layer



2200m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



2000m
1400m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

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

The avalanche prone locations are and are clearly recognisable to the trained eye, in the regions exposed to a lot of wind especially adjacent to ridgelines, in particular. In particular in east to south to west facing aspects and below approximately 2300 m medium-sized and large avalanches are possible as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. Weak layers exist in the snowpack in shady places that are protected from the wind. Dry avalanches can be released, mostly by large loads and reach large size in isolated cases.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

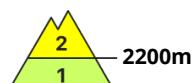
dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.10: springtime scenario

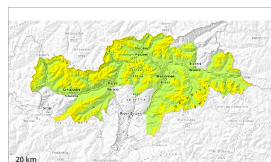
Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes. This applies especially at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 03 04 2025 →



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

As a consequence of new snow and a storm force wind from northeasterly directions, avalanche prone wind slabs formed in the last few days especially adjacent to ridgelines. The fresh wind slabs can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep slopes above approximately 2200 m, in particular on southwest, north and east facing slopes. In the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 3 (considerable) the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2200 m and on steep, little used west and east facing slopes above approximately 2600 m. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation individual loose snow avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. In the regions exposed to new snow in particular.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The wind was strong to storm force in some regions. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m.

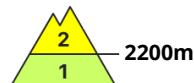
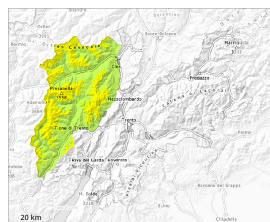
Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used west, north and east facing slopes. This applies on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on west and east facing slopes above approximately 2600 m.

Tendency

Hardly any change in avalanche danger.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 03 04 2025 →



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

As a consequence of a storm force wind from northeasterly directions, mostly small wind slabs formed on Tuesday especially adjacent to ridgelines. The fresh wind slabs can in some places be released by small loads. Avalanches can in some cases be released in deep layers and reach medium size. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized, caution is to be exercised in particular above approximately 2200 m, in particular on southwest, north and east facing slopes.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation individual loose snow avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

As a consequence of a storm force wind from northerly directions, mostly small wind slabs formed in the last few days especially adjacent to ridgelines. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers. This applies especially on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m.

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 2200 m.

The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust only at high altitudes and will soften during the day.

The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations at intermediate altitudes. Below the tree line a little snow is lying.

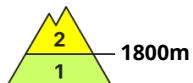


Tendency

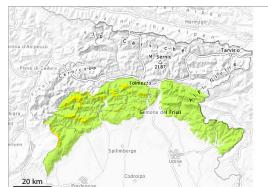
The wind was strong over a wide area. The weather will be sunny at times. The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 03 04 2025



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be a gradual increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches.

The avalanches can be released by large loads.

Snowpack

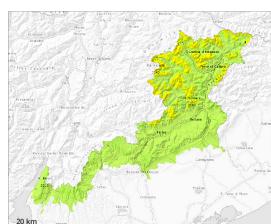
On sunny slopes no snow is lying at low and intermediate altitudes. As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be a gradual increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches.

Tendency

The weather will be sunny at times. Over a wide area warming.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 03 04 2025 →



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Fresh wind slabs require caution. Weak layers in the old snowpack are treacherous. In addition there is a danger of moist avalanches.

Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, especially adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects. Sometimes avalanches are medium-sized. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls. Small and medium-sized wet and gliding avalanches are possible as the moisture increases. This applies in particular on steep slopes above the tree line. In isolated cases avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach large size.

Snowpack

In some localities 0 to 2 cm of snow has fallen above approximately 2000 m. As a consequence of a sometimes strong wind from northerly directions, wind slabs formed especially adjacent to ridgelines. The wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on very steep shady slopes in high Alpine regions. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust and will soften during the day.

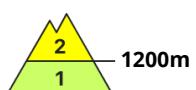
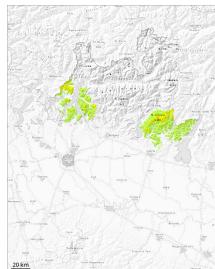
Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used west, north and east facing slopes.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 03 04 2025



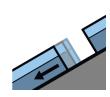
Wet snow



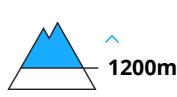
Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

The meteorological conditions fostered a strengthening of the snowpack in particular on east, south and west facing slopes.

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

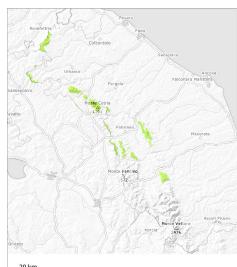
dp.2: gliding snow

dp.10: springtime scenario

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



Danger Level 1 - Low



New snow

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

New snow at elevated altitudes.

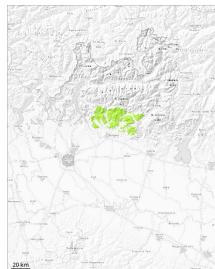
Low, level 1.

Snowpack

In some localities wind and new snow at intermediate altitudes.



Danger Level 1 - Low



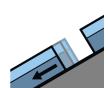
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 03 04 2025



Wet snow



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



Gliding snow



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.2: gliding snow

dp.10: springtime scenario



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 03 04 2025

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

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. 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.

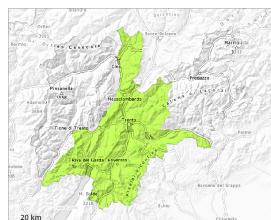
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Only a little snow is now lying.

Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 03 04 2025

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

As a consequence of a sometimes strong wind from northerly directions, wind slabs formed especially adjacent to ridgelines. These can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines above approximately 1900 m. Avalanches can also reach medium size.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in some places in particular on steep shady slopes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 1900 m. In isolated cases avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach medium size.

The surface of the snowpack will freeze, but a strong crust will not form and will soften during the day. Small and medium-sized wet and gliding avalanches are possible as the moisture increases. This applies in particular on steep slopes above the tree line. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Snowpack

Individual weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on steep shady slopes.

The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust only at high altitudes and will soften during the day. The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Below the tree line a little snow is lying.

Tendency

The weather will be mostly sunny. The avalanche danger will persist.

