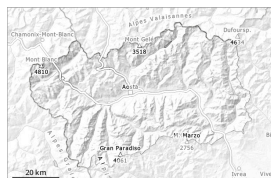


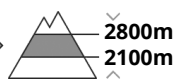
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 04 2025



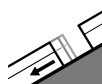
Wet snow



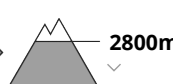
Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted. The danger of moist and wet avalanches will already exist in the early morning.

The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little. The high humidity will give rise to moistening of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2800 m. These meteorological conditions will cause a rise in the danger of wet and gliding avalanches below approximately 2800 m. They can be released naturally and reach large size in isolated cases, caution is to be exercised in particular in starting zones that still retain some snow.

In addition the wind slabs especially in high Alpine regions are capable of being triggered in isolated cases. Single snow sport participants can release avalanches in isolated cases. This applies in particular on very steep slopes adjacent to ridgelines.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.7: snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding

The weather will be cloudy. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted. The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little will already be soft in the early morning.

Above approximately 2100 m snow will fall from the afternoon.

The weather conditions facilitated a gradual strengthening of the snow drift accumulations.

5 to 15 cm of snow has fallen since Sunday above approximately 2500 m.

Since Sunday the wind has been moderate to strong at times in some localities. As a consequence of the southwesterly wind the wind slabs have increased in size moderately on Monday.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is moist and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases. New snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack.

Below approximately 2100 m a little snow is lying.

Tendency

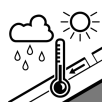
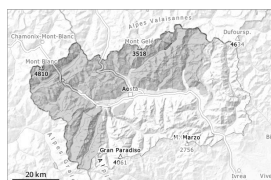
As a consequence of the moderate to strong wind the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.



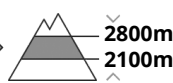
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 04 2025



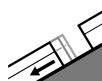
Wet snow



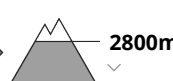
Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced. The danger of moist and wet avalanches will already exist in the early morning.

The surface of the snowpack will only just freeze. The high humidity will give rise in the afternoon to moistening of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2800 m. These meteorological conditions will cause a rise in the danger of wet and gliding avalanches below approximately 2800 m. They can be released naturally, caution is to be exercised in particular in starting zones that still retain some snow. In addition the wind slabs especially in high Alpine regions are capable of being triggered in isolated cases. Single snow sport participants can release avalanches in isolated cases. This applies in particular on very steep slopes adjacent to ridgelines.

Snowpack

The weather will be cloudy. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced. The surface of the snowpack will freeze, but a strong crust will not form will soften earlier than the day before.

Above approximately 2200 m snow will fall from the afternoon.

The weather conditions facilitated a gradual strengthening of the snow drift accumulations.

5 to 15 cm of snow has fallen since Sunday above approximately 2500 m.

Since Sunday the wind has been moderate to strong at times in some localities. As a consequence of the southwesterly wind the wind slabs have increased in size moderately on Monday.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is moist and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases. New snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack.

Below approximately 2100 m a little snow is lying.

Tendency

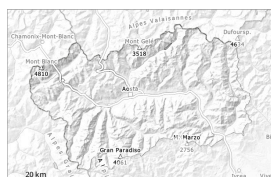
As a consequence of the moderate to strong wind the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.



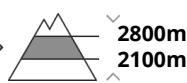
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 04 2025



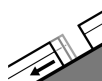
Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted. The danger of moist and wet avalanches will already exist in the early morning.

The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little. The high humidity will give rise to moistening of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2800 m. These meteorological conditions will cause a rise in the danger of wet and gliding avalanches below approximately 2800 m. They can be released naturally and reach large size in isolated cases. This applies in particular in case of releases originating from starting zones that still retain some snow.

In addition the wind slabs especially above approximately 2800 m are capable of being triggered in some cases still. Single snow sport participants can release avalanches in isolated cases, including medium-sized ones. This applies in particular on very steep slopes adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas.

Snowpack

The weather will be cloudy. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted. The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little will already be soft in the early morning.

Above approximately 2100 m snow will fall from the afternoon.

The weather conditions facilitated a gradual strengthening of the snow drift accumulations.

15 to 30 cm of snow has fallen since Sunday above approximately 2500 m.

Since Sunday the wind has been moderate to strong at times in some localities. As a consequence of the southwesterly wind the wind slabs have increased in size moderately on Monday.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is moist and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases. New snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack.

Below approximately 2100 m a little snow is lying.

Tendency



As a consequence of the moderate to strong wind the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.

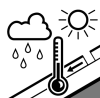
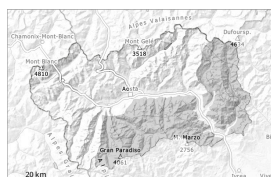


Danger Level 2 - Moderate

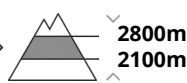


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

on Thursday 24 04 2025



Wet snow

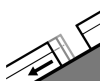


2800m
2100m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Gliding snow



2800m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wind slab



2800m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. The danger of moist and wet avalanches will already exist in the early morning.

The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little. The high humidity will give rise in the afternoon to moistening of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2800 m. These meteorological conditions will cause a rise in the danger of wet and gliding avalanches below approximately 2800 m. They can be released naturally. This applies in particular in case of releases originating from starting zones that still retain some snow.

In addition the wind slabs especially above approximately 2800 m are capable of being triggered in some cases still. Single snow sport participants can release avalanches in isolated cases, including medium-sized ones. This applies in particular on very steep slopes adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas.

Snowpack

The weather will be cloudy. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case.

The surface of the snowpack will only just freeze will soften earlier than the day before.

Above approximately 2200 m snow will fall from the afternoon.

The weather conditions facilitated a gradual strengthening of the snow drift accumulations.

15 to 30 cm of snow has fallen since Sunday above approximately 2500 m.

Since Sunday the wind has been moderate to strong at times in some localities. As a consequence of the southwesterly wind the wind slabs have increased in size moderately on Monday.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is moist and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases. New snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack.

Below approximately 2100 m a little snow is lying.



Tendency

As a consequence of the moderate to strong wind the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.

