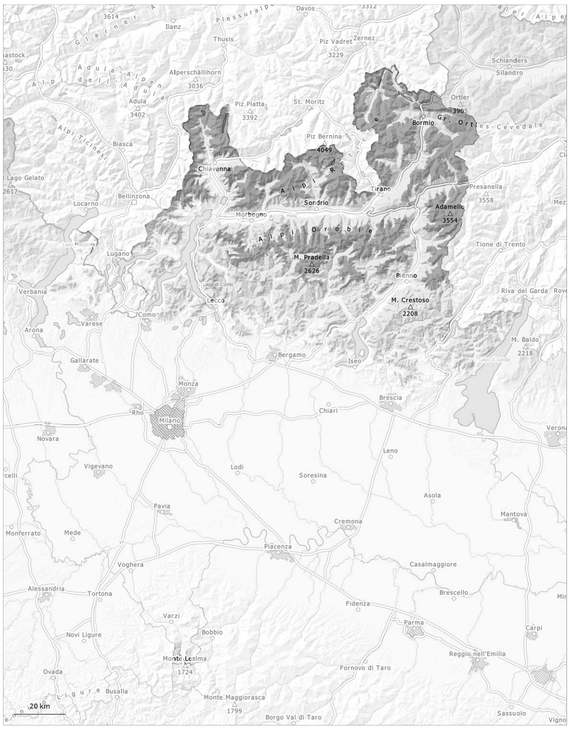
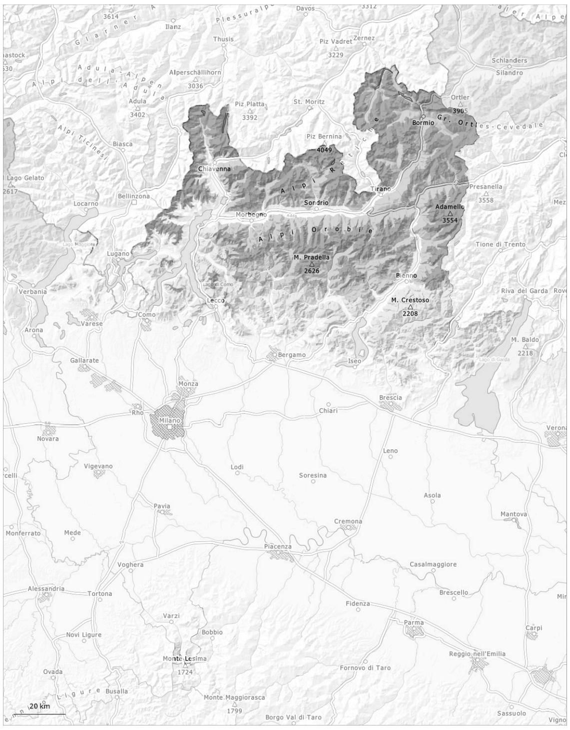
Saturday 22.03.2025

Published 21 03 2025, 17:00

AM



PM



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

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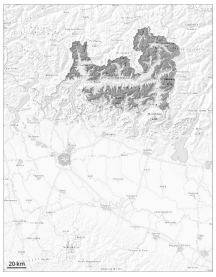
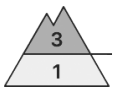
Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:





Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

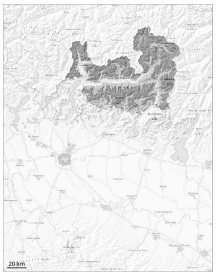
Persistent
weak layer

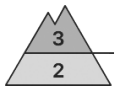
Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

PM:





Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025

New snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

Persistent
weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: small

New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection.

The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are difficult to recognise, 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,. Whumpfing sounds and natural avalanches serve as an alarm sign. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The moderate wind will transport the snow. This situation will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.
Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes. 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.

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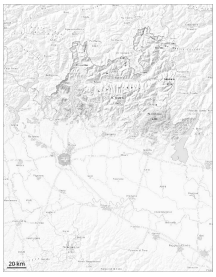
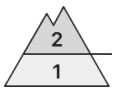
Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:





Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025


New snow

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

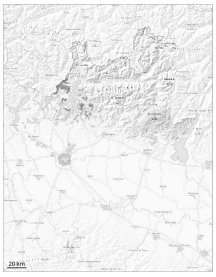

Persistent
weak layer

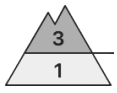
Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large


Wet snow

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

PM:





Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025


New snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large


Persistent
weak layer

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large


Wet snow

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection.

The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are difficult to recognise, 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 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,. Whumpfing sounds and natural avalanches serve as an alarm sign. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.

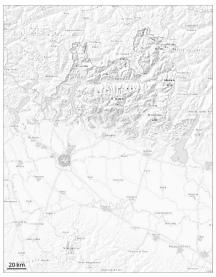
Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The moderate wind will transport the new snow. This situation will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.
Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes. 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.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

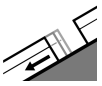
AM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025

Wet snow

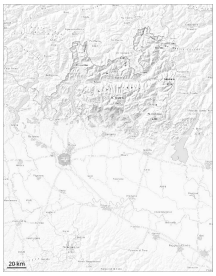
Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

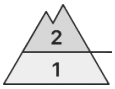


Gliding snow

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

PM:

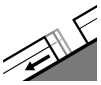




Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025

New snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: small



Gliding snow

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in all aspects.

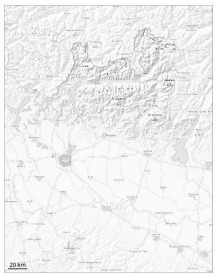
Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be barely evident. The surface of the snowpack is not frozen and will already be soft in the early morning. A few gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.2: gliding snow | dp.10: springtime scenario

As the precipitation becomes heavier, the likelihood of wet avalanches during the day being released will increase gradually in particular on steep grassy slopes in all altitude zones.

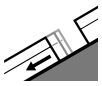
Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 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