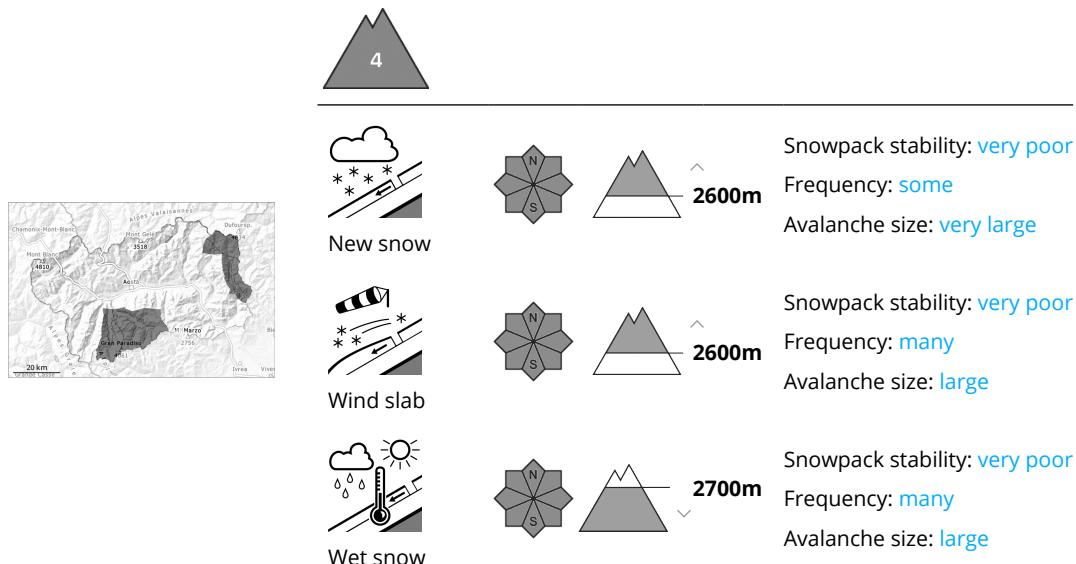


Danger Level 4 - High



As a consequence of new snow and strong wind natural avalanches are to be expected, but they can be very large in some cases.

Thursday: 100 to 120 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 2500 m. Wednesday: As a consequence of new snow and strong wind the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase during the course of the night, especially above approximately 2600 m. In particular here large natural avalanches, capable of reaching the valleys, must be expected frequently. In particular on shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack and reach very large size in some cases.

The sleet will give rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area below approximately 2700 m. Moist avalanches can in some places be released in the weakly bonded old snow.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.3: rain

Wednesday: 40 cm of snow fell in the late morning above approximately 2500 m. Above approximately 2400 m snow fell on Tuesday. The high humidity gave rise to moistening of the snowpack over a wide area below approximately 3000 m. The sleet gave rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2700 m.

Towards its base, the snowpack is wet.

Above approximately 2500 m: A lot of snow will fall until Thursday. The sleet will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the old snowpack in particular at intermediate and high altitudes.

Over a wide area new snow is lying on a wet snowpack.

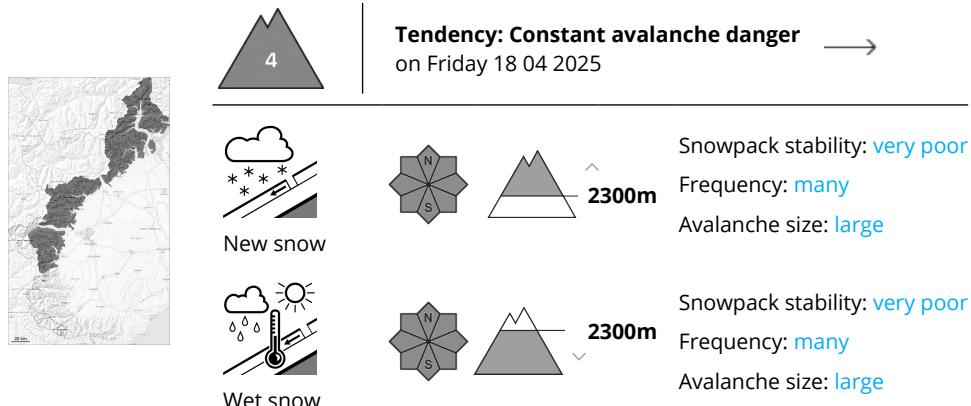
Tendency



Gradual decrease in avalanche danger as the precipitation eases.



Danger Level 4 - High



Intensive snowfall. Sharp increase in avalanche danger.

Over a wide area up to 60 cm of snow has fallen thus far above approximately 2400 m. 130 to 160 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until the evening above approximately 2400 m.

Above approximately 2300 m: In particular on steep slopes numerous large dry and moist avalanches are to be expected as a consequence of the snowfall. Individual weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

Avalanches can also be triggered in the old snowpack and reach very large size. The avalanches can reach an unusually long way from high-altitude starting zones.

Below approximately 2300 m: Numerous large moist and wet avalanches are to be expected as the moisture increases.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

(dp.3: rain)

As a consequence of new snow and a strong southeasterly wind, large wind slabs will form above the tree line. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

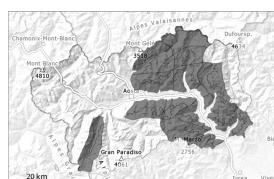
Low and intermediate altitudes as well as south and east facing slopes: Over a wide area new snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack. The sleet will give rise to significant moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2300 m.



Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Friday 18 04 2025



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **large**



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **large**



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **large**

As a consequence of new snow and strong wind natural avalanches are to be expected, but they can be large.

Thursday: 80 to 100 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 2500 m.

Wednesday: As a consequence of new snow and strong wind the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase during the course of the night, especially above approximately 2600 m. In particular here large natural avalanches, capable of reaching the valleys, must be expected frequently. In particular on shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack.

The sleet will give rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area below approximately 2700 m. Moist avalanches can in some places be released in the weakly bonded old snow.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.3: rain

Wednesday: 40 cm of snow fell in the late morning above approximately 2500 m. Above approximately 2400 m snow fell on Tuesday. The high humidity gave rise to moistening of the snowpack over a wide area below approximately 3000 m. The sleet gave rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2700 m.

Towards its base, the snowpack is wet.

Above approximately 2500 m: A lot of snow will fall until Thursday. The sleet will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the old snowpack in particular at intermediate and high altitudes.

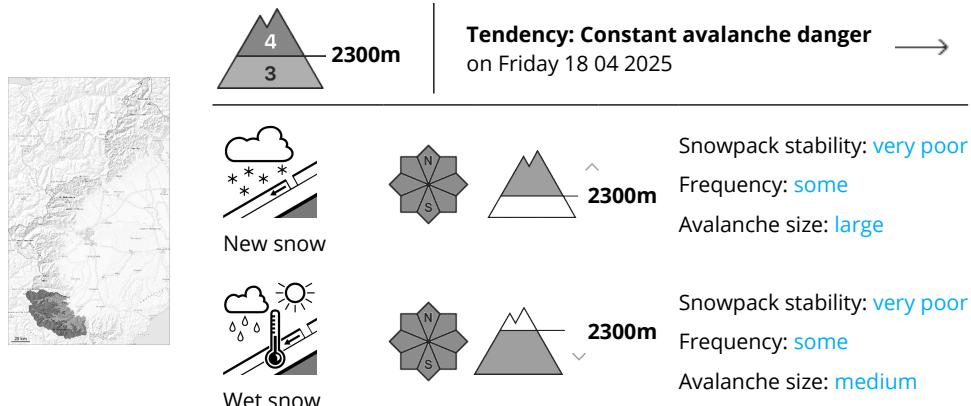
Over a wide area new snow is lying on a wet snowpack.

Tendency

Gradual decrease in avalanche danger as the precipitation eases.



Danger Level 4 - High



Intensive snowfall. Sharp increase in avalanche danger.

Up to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen thus far above approximately 2300 m. 60 to 100 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until the evening above approximately 2300 m.

The sleet will give rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area below approximately 2300 m. On steep slopes more frequent medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large moist and wet avalanches are possible as a consequence of the precipitation.

Individual weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Avalanches can in isolated cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach quite a large size. The avalanches can reach the bare valleys in particular from very steep starting zones.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.3: rain

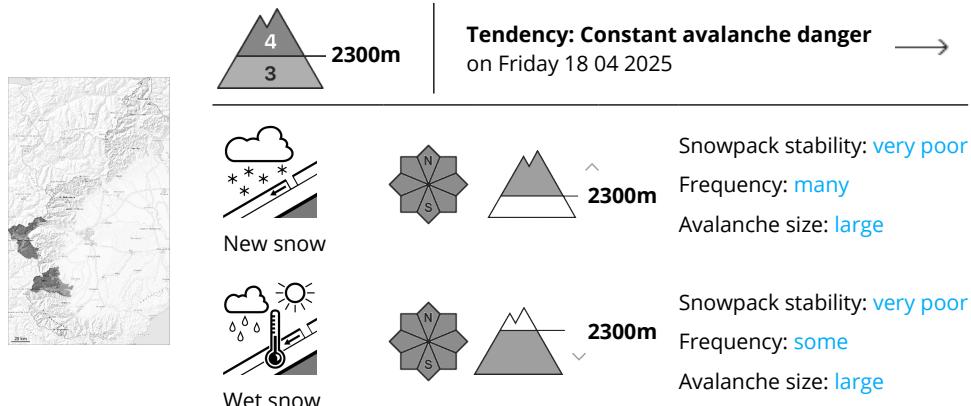
Over a wide area new snow is lying on a moist old snowpack.

The sleet will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack in particular at intermediate and high altitudes.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying.



Danger Level 4 - High



Intensive snowfall. Sharp increase in avalanche danger.

Over a wide area up to 30 cm of snow has fallen thus far above approximately 2400 m. 100 to 150 cm of snow will fall until the evening above approximately 2400 m.

Above approximately 2300 m and on very steep slopes more frequent medium-sized and large natural dry avalanches are to be expected as a consequence of the snowfall. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack here. Avalanches can in isolated cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach very large size in isolated cases.

Below approximately 2300 m: Numerous moist and wet avalanches are to be expected as the moisture increases. Up to 1800 m rain will fall. This extends the avalanche runout distances. In some cases, the avalanches can reach the bare valleys from high-altitude starting zones.

Snowpack

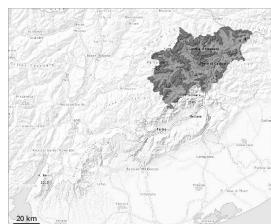
Danger patterns

dp.3: rain

As a consequence of new snow and a strong easterly wind, large wind slabs will form above the tree line. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Low and intermediate altitudes as well as south and east facing slopes: Over a wide area new snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack. The sleet will give rise to significant moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2300 m.



Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 18 04 2025



Wet snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wind slab



2600m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Wet snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

As the penetration by moisture increases natural avalanches are possible at any time, even large ones. Fresh wind slabs in the high Alpine regions.

Especially on very steep west, north and east facing slopes medium-sized and large natural avalanches are to be expected as the penetration by moisture increases. This applies in particular in case of releases originating from very steep high-altitude starting zones that still retain some snow. In some cases, the avalanches can reach areas without any snow cover in steep gullies.

As a consequence of new snow and a strong to storm force wind from southerly directions, wind slabs will form above approximately 2600 m. The fresh wind slabs can be released easily or naturally in particular on very steep shady slopes. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

The conditions are unfavourable for backcountry touring.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.3: rain

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Up to 2200 m and above rain will fall. The weather conditions will give rise to extreme and thorough wetting of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2600 m. This situation will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack especially on west, north and east facing slopes.

High Alpine regions: 25 to 50 cm of snow will fall. As a consequence of new snow and a strong to storm force wind from southeasterly directions, further wind slabs will form. These are lying on soft layers on steep shady slopes.

Tendency



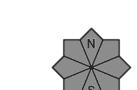
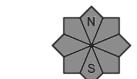
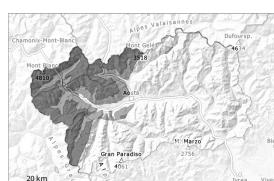
With the end of the intense precipitation, the natural activity of wet avalanches will decrease. As the temperature drops there will be a decrease in the danger of wet avalanches within the current danger level. The fresh wind slabs can be released easily or naturally in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m.



Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Friday 18 04 2025



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **large**

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

As a consequence of new snow and strong wind natural avalanches are to be expected, but they can be large.

Thursday: 50 to 90 cm of snow will fall above approximately 2300 m.

Wednesday: As a consequence of new snow and strong wind the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase during the course of the night, especially above approximately 2600 m. In particular here large natural avalanches, capable of reaching the valleys, must be expected frequently. In particular on shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack.

The sleet will give rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area below approximately 2700 m. Moist avalanches can in some places be released in the weakly bonded old snow.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.3: rain

Wednesday: 20 to 40 cm of snow fell in the late morning above approximately 2500 m. Above approximately 2400 m snow fell on Tuesday. The high humidity gave rise to moistening of the snowpack over a wide area below approximately 3000 m. The sleet gave rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2700 m.

Towards its base, the snowpack is wet.

Above approximately 2500 m: A lot of snow will fall until Thursday. The sleet will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the old snowpack in particular at intermediate and high altitudes.

Over a wide area new snow is lying on a wet snowpack.

Tendency

Gradual decrease in avalanche danger as the precipitation eases.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Friday 18 04 2025



Wet snow



2800m

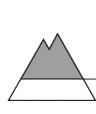
Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wind slab



2800m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Wet snow requires caution. As the penetration by moisture increases natural avalanches are to be expected. Fresh wind slabs in the high Alpine regions.

As a consequence of the rain, the likelihood of natural wet avalanches being released will increase. The avalanche prone locations are to be found below approximately 2800 m. Especially on very steep west, north and east facing slopes natural avalanches are to be expected as the penetration by moisture increases. This applies in particular in case of releases originating from very steep high-altitude starting zones that still retain some snow. These can release the saturated snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases in the regions with a lot of snow. In some cases, the avalanches can reach areas without any snow cover in steep gullies.

As a consequence of new snow and a strong to storm force wind from southeasterly directions, wind slabs will form above approximately 2800 m. The fresh wind slabs can be released easily, or in isolated cases naturally, in particular on very steep shady slopes. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is slightly greater.

The conditions are unfavourable for backcountry touring.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.3: rain

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Up to 2600 m and above rain will fall. The weather conditions will give rise to extreme and thorough wetting of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2800 m. This situation will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack especially on west, north and east facing slopes. On steep sunny slopes as well as at low and intermediate altitudes only a little snow is now lying.

High Alpine regions: 15 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. From the Ortler Range



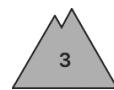
via the Ultental to the Timmelsjoch and along the border with Veneto up to 50 cm of snow will fall. As a consequence of new snow and a strong to storm force wind from southeasterly directions, further wind slabs will form. These are lying on soft layers on steep shady slopes.

Tendency

With the end of the intense precipitation, the natural activity of wet avalanches will decrease. As the temperature drops there will be a decrease in the danger of wet avalanches within the current danger level.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 18 04 2025



New snow



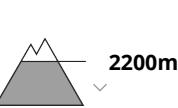
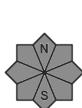
Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of the snowfall.

20 to 30 cm of snow has fallen thus far above approximately 2200 m. 60 to 100 cm of snow will fall until the evening above approximately 2200 m.

In particular on very steep slopes more frequent medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large moist and wet avalanches are possible as a consequence of the precipitation. Avalanches can in isolated cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach quite a large size in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation. The sleet will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack in particular at intermediate and high altitudes.

Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.3: rain

Over a wide area new snow is lying on a moist old snowpack.

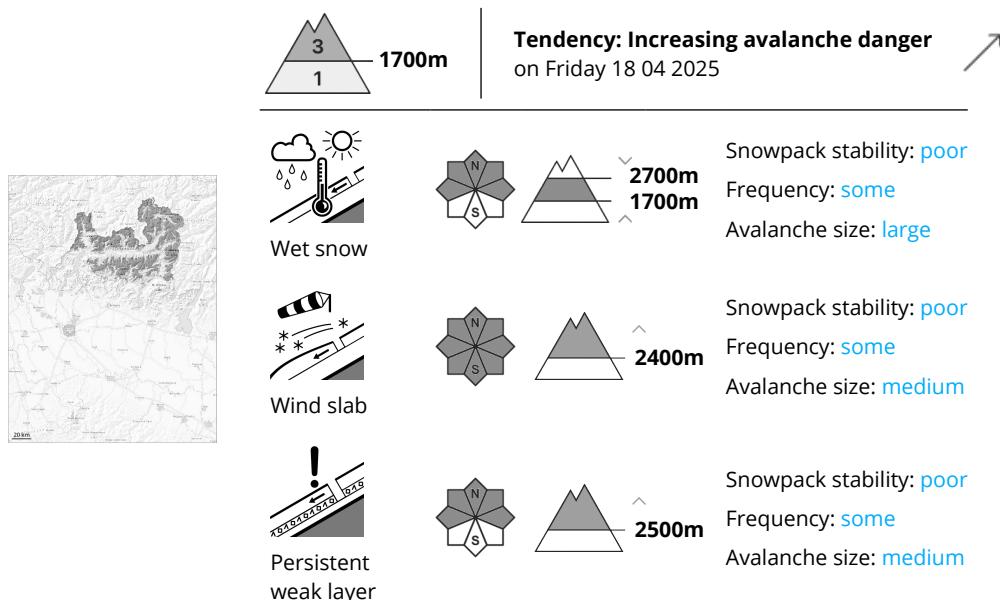
The sleet will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack in particular at intermediate and high altitudes.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



New snow and wet snow represent the main danger. As the precipitation becomes more intense numerous medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large dry and wet avalanches are to be expected above approximately 1800 m.

As the day progresses as a consequence of the rain there will be an additional increase in the danger of wet avalanches. This applies in particular below approximately 2400 m. Especially on very steep west, north and east facing slopes and below approximately 2600 m more frequent wet slab avalanches are to be expected as the penetration by moisture increases. These can release the saturated snowpack and reach large size also in the regions with a lot of snow.

Fresh wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The conditions are unfavourable for backcountry touring.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

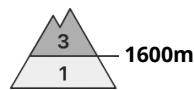
dp.3: rain

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The rain will give rise as the day progresses to rapid moistening of the snowpack over a wide area below approximately 2600 m. This situation will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack especially on west, north and east facing slopes. Some fresh snow and in particular the mostly small wind slabs that are forming at high altitude will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on east to north to west facing aspects above approximately 2600 m.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 18 04 2025 →



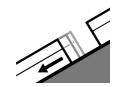
Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

As a consequence of the precipitation the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent. Wet avalanches are the main danger.

Above approximately 2400 m snow will fall. Strong wind above approximately 1500 m. As a consequence of the precipitation more natural wet avalanches are possible. Gliding avalanches are also to be expected. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects.

Snowpack

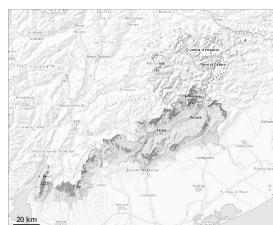
The weather conditions gave rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area in all aspects. On south facing slopes a little snow is lying at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

Over a wide area precipitation. Above approximately 2000 m snow will fall.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 18 04 2025 →



Snowpack stability: **very poor**
Frequency: **some**
Avalanche size: **medium**

A lot of rain will fall. As the penetration by moisture increases natural avalanches are possible at any time.

Especially on very steep west, north and east facing slopes medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural avalanches are to be expected as the penetration by moisture increases. This applies in particular in case of releases originating from very steep starting zones that still retain some snow. In some cases, the avalanches can reach areas without any snow cover in steep gullies.

The conditions are unfavourable for backcountry touring.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

(dp.3: rain)

A lot of rain will fall. The weather conditions will give rise to extreme and thorough wetting of the snowpack in all aspects. This situation will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack especially on west, north and east facing slopes.

Tendency

With the end of the intense precipitation, the natural activity of wet avalanches will decrease. As the temperature drops there will be a decrease in the danger of wet avalanches within the current danger level.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Friday 18 04 2025



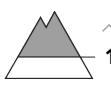
Wet snow



Wind slab



Gliding snow



1800m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

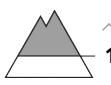


2000m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



1700m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

In the course of the day the natural activity of small and medium moist and wet avalanches will increase. Gliding avalanches can also be released in the morning. The moist fresh snow as well as the wind slabs can be released easily or naturally in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m.

The surface of the snowpack cooled hardly at all during the overcast night and will soften quickly. Numerous gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible. The fresh snow and the mostly small wind slabs can be released easily or naturally in particular on steep, little used north facing slopes above approximately 2000 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

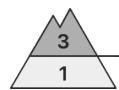
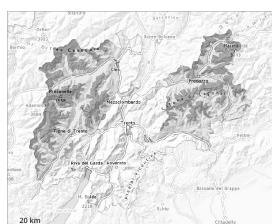
dp.2: gliding snow

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

As a consequence of the precipitation, the likelihood of moist loose snow avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep grassy slopes in all altitude zones. The snowpack will become gradually prone to triggering.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



1800m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 18 04 2025 →



Wet snow

2800m
1800mSnowpack stability: **very poor**Frequency: **some**Avalanche size: **large**

Wind slab



2600m

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

Wet snow represents the main danger. The new snow and wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in high Alpine regions.

The conditions are unfavourable for backcountry touring.

As a consequence of the rain there will be an increase in the danger of wet avalanches, in particular on very steep slopes below approximately 2800 m in all aspects. In particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes medium-sized to large moist and wet avalanches are to be expected. In isolated cases, the avalanches can reach areas without any snow cover in steep gullies.

Fresh wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases in particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2600 m. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.3: rain

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The rain will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack below approximately 2600 m.

This situation will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack in particular on steep slopes.

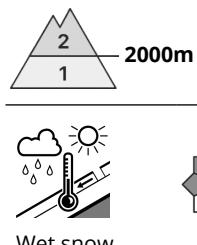
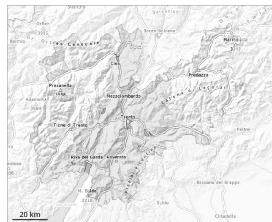
In some regions 20 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 2500 m. As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes strong southerly wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs will form in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Tendency

Slight decrease in danger of wet avalanches as a consequence of the ceasing of precipitation. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night will already be soft in the early morning. Wet snow represents the main danger. The new snow and wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in high Alpine regions.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 18 04 2025 →



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow represents the main danger.

As a consequence of the heavy precipitation individual wet avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. In particular in the Vallarsa and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large wet loose snow avalanches are possible in particular above approximately 1800 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.3: rain

The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. The rain will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack.

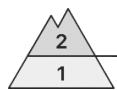
Below approximately 1800 m a little snow is lying.

Tendency

Wet snow requires caution.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



1600m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 18 04 2025 →



Wet snow

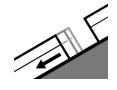


1600m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Gliding snow



1600m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

As a consequence of the precipitation the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent. Wet avalanches are the main danger.

Strong wind above approximately 1500 m. As a consequence of the precipitation more natural wet avalanches are possible. Gliding avalanches are also to be expected.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on shady slopes.

Snowpack

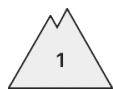
The weather conditions gave rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area. On south facing slopes no snow is lying.

Tendency

Over a wide area rain.



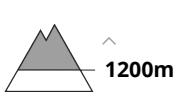
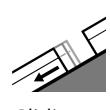
Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 18 04 2025



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



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Avalanche size: **small**

Moist and wet snow slides and small avalanches are possible.

Individual small moist and wet avalanches are possible above approximately 1800 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.2: gliding snow

The rain will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack at high altitude. This situation will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack especially on west, north and east facing slopes.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Friday 18 04 2025



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger.

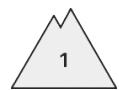
Above approximately 1800 m small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized natural wet avalanches are possible. In particular gullies and bowls are especially unfavourable. Gliding avalanches can be released at any time of day or night.

Snowpack

At low and intermediate altitudes no snow is lying. At elevated altitudes the snowpack is subject to significant local variations. The older wind slabs are to be found especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The old snowpack remains moist in all altitude zones. The weather conditions will give rise to slight settling of the snowpack also at high altitude.



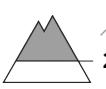
Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 18 04 2025



Wet snow



2200m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

Wet snow represents the main danger.

As a consequence of the rain individual wet avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small.

Snowpack

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. The rain will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack.

Only a little snow is now lying.

Tendency

Wet snow requires caution.

