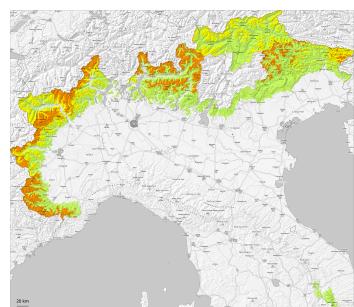
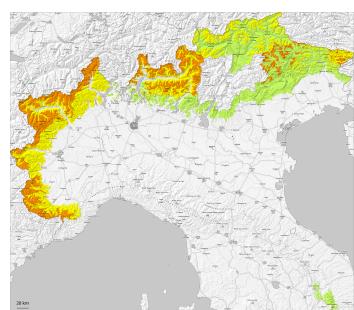


AM

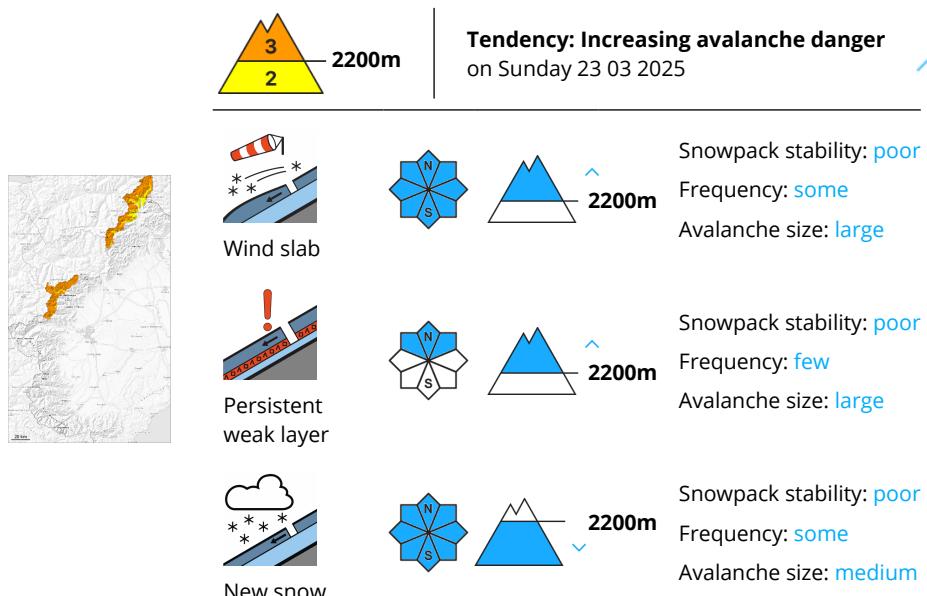


PM

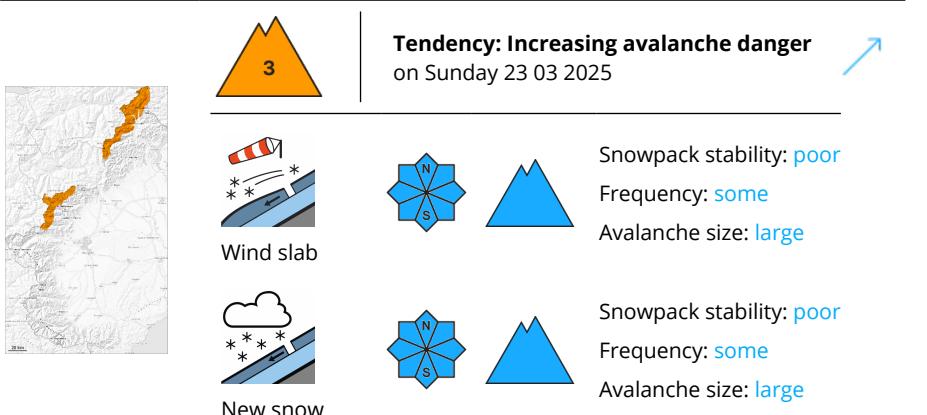


Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



PM:



New snow and wind slabs during the course of the night.

Above approximately 1500 m snow will fall until Sunday. The fresh snow as well as the sometimes large wind slabs to be found above all in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain can be released easily or naturally above approximately 2200 m. On very steep slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the various layers of new snow and reach large size in some cases.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

(dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind)

30 to 40 cm of snow will fall until Saturday above approximately 1500 m. Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls sometimes large wind slabs will form.

(--), in particular on steep, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes. In the last three days on very steep



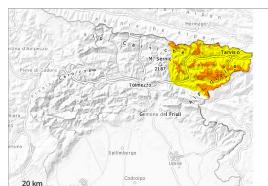
slopes large and, in isolated cases, very large avalanches were reported. Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to increasing consolidation of the snowpack over a wide area in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 3000 m. Especially sunny slopes as well as low and intermediate altitudes: The upper section of the snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a crust. Transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are especially precarious.

Tendency

As a consequence of the new snow the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent during the night.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **large**



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

As a consequence of the precipitation the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase as the day progresses. In these regions danger level 3 (considerable) will be reached.

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. Large and, in isolated cases, very large avalanches are possible. Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence. Gliding avalanches can also occur.

The avalanches can be released by small loads.

Snowpack

As a consequence of new snow and wind, wind slabs will form. The weather conditions as the day progresses will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

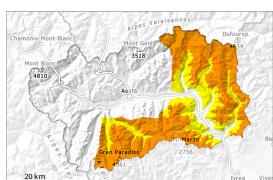
Heavy precipitation. Strong wind. As a consequence of the precipitation the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase as the day progresses.

In these regions danger level 4 (high) will be reached.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025



Wind slab



2300m



New snow



2200m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

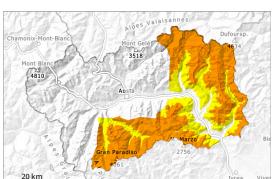
Avalanche size: large

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

PM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025



Wind slab



2200m



New snow



2000m

Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection. In the evening as the snowfall becomes more intense there will be an additional increase in the danger.

The new snow and wind slabs of Friday are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. The more recent wind slabs can be released even by a single winter sport participant.

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can be released. Such avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Areas that are largely protected from the wind where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially precarious.

Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm sign.

Above approximately 2200 m medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural dry avalanches are possible, in particular on steep slopes adjacent to ridgelines in high Alpine regions. Avalanches can be released in deeper layers also.

Snowpack

Evening and night: 20 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Saturday above



approximately 1800 m.

On Monday numerous medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches were observed.

The snowpack is unfavourably layered; its surface is loosely bonded and consists of surface hoar. Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2900 m. 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 2000 m.

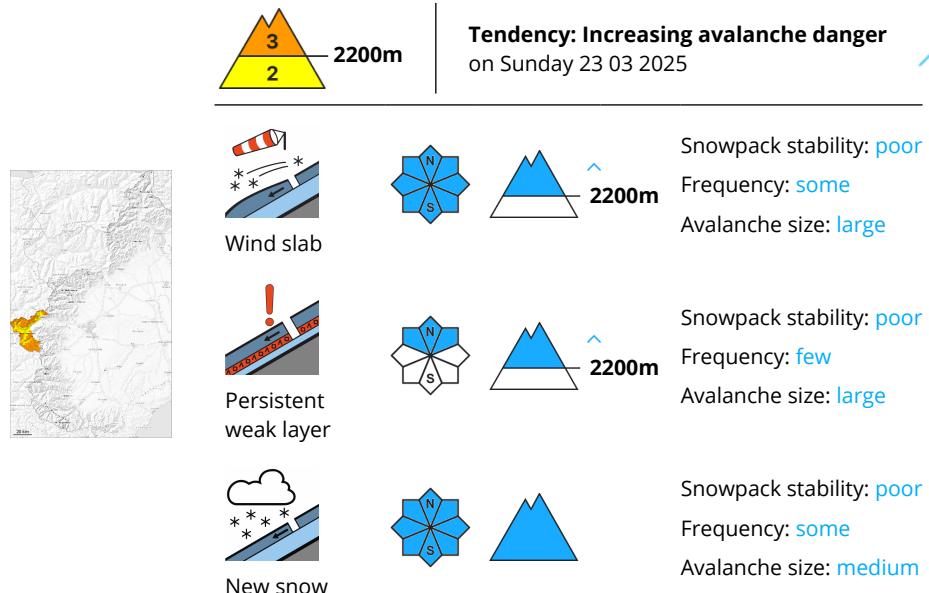
In particular at intermediate altitudes less snow than usual is lying. On sunny slopes below approximately 2200 m hardly any snow is lying.

Tendency

5 to 10 cm of snow will fall until Sunday above approximately 1800 m. As a consequence of new snow and wind there will be an increase in the danger.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Old wind slabs in particular on steep shady slopes. Weakly bonded old snow at intermediate and high altitudes.

Above approximately 1300 m snow will fall until Sunday. As a consequence of the snowfall the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase. The new snow-covered wind slabs will become increasingly prone to triggering in particular on steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 1900 m. On steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach large size in some cases, especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Avalanches can in some places be released by small loads and reach medium size.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

10 to 25 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Saturday above approximately 1500 m. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on shady slopes.

Especially sunny slopes as well as low and intermediate altitudes: The upper section of the snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases.

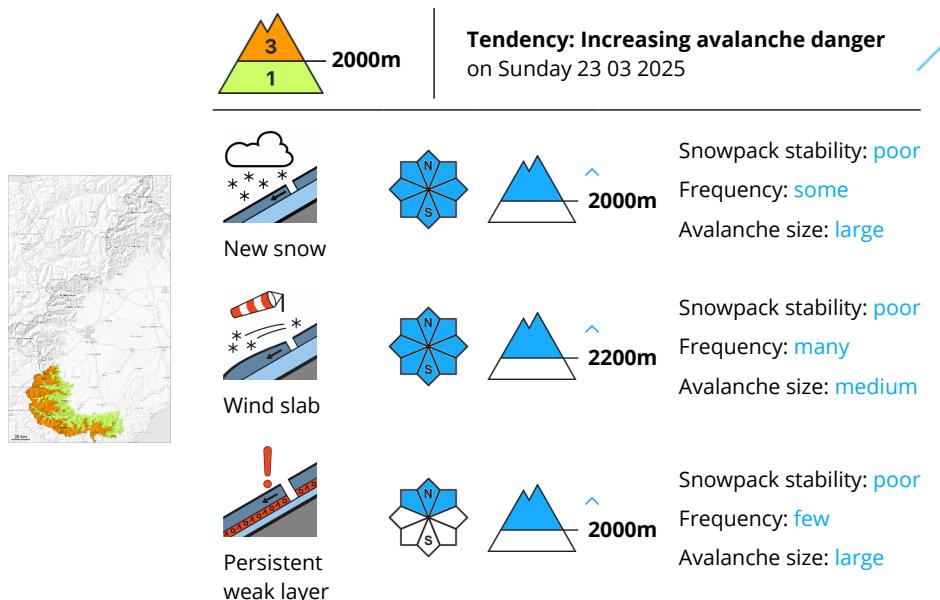
Tendency

As a consequence of the new snow the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent during the night.

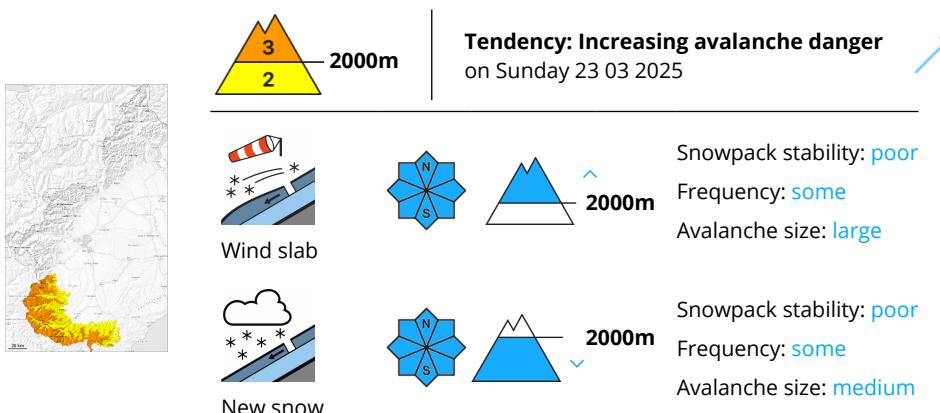


Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



PM:



New snow and wind slabs require caution.

Above approximately 1200 m snow will fall until Sunday. Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls wind slabs will form. On very steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach quite a large size.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.10: springtime scenario

25 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Saturday above approximately 1500 m. Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls further wind slabs will form.

Various wind slab layers are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, in particular on steep shady slopes.



Especially sunny slopes as well as low and intermediate altitudes: The upper section of the snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases. Especially very steep shady slopes, above approximately 2200 m: The upper section of the snowpack is weak in some cases; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow.

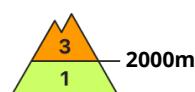
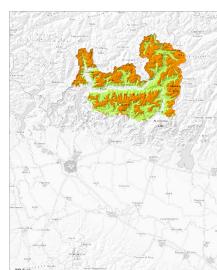
Tendency

As a consequence of the new snow the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.



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



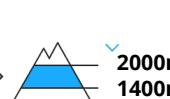
Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wet snow

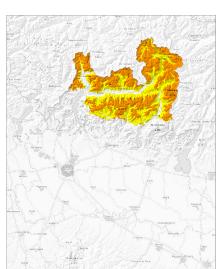


Snowpack stability: **fair**

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. Whumping 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

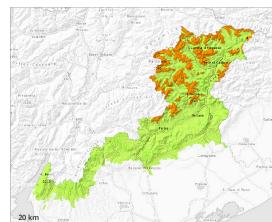
The moderate wind will transport the snow. This situation will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

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.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



2200m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025



Wet snow



2200m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

Persistent
weak layer

Treeline

Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger.

Over a wide area 15 to 25 cm of snow will fall. Up to 1800 m rain will fall in the next few hours.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in some places by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used slopes above approximately 1600 m. As a consequence of the precipitation, the likelihood of natural moist avalanches being released will increase gradually below approximately 2200 m. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. In isolated cases avalanches are large. On very steep shady slopes the avalanches can penetrate down to the ground and reach large size. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. The current avalanche situation calls for meticulous route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Precarious weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack on little used shady slopes.

The rain will give rise to moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2200 m.

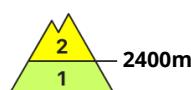
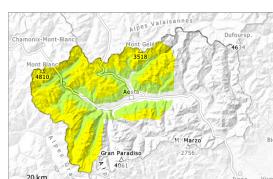
Tendency

Some snow will fall. Weakly bonded old snow and wet snow require caution.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025 →



Wind slab



2400m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



Persistent
weak layer



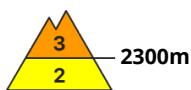
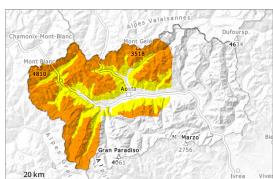
2400m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025 →



Wind slab



2300m

Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Persistent
weak layer



2200m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

From the late morning as a consequence of new snow and wind there will be a gradual increase in the danger. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

The new snow and wind slabs of Saturday will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. They can be released even by a single winter sport participant.

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can be released. Such avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Areas that are largely protected from the wind where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially precarious.

Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm sign.

Above approximately 2200 m medium-sized to large natural dry avalanches are possible, in particular on very steep slopes adjacent to ridgelines in high Alpine regions. They can be released in deeper layers also.

Snowpack

Evening and night: 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Saturday above



approximately 1800 m.

On Monday numerous medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches were observed.

The snowpack is unfavourably layered; its surface is loosely bonded and consists of surface hoar. Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2900 m. 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 2000 m.

In particular at intermediate altitudes less snow than usual is lying. On sunny slopes below approximately 2200 m hardly any snow is lying.

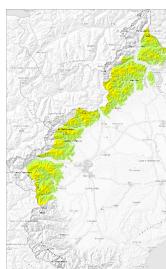
Tendency

As a consequence of new snow and wind there will be only a slight increase in the danger.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025



New snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: large



Persistent
weak layer

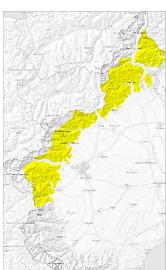


Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

PM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025



New snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: large



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

New snow above approximately 1200 m.

As a consequence of the snowfall the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase. The new snow-covered wind slabs will become increasingly prone to triggering in particular on steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 1900 m. On steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach large size in some cases, especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Avalanches can in some places be released by small loads, but they will be small in most cases.

Above approximately 1300 m snow will fall until Sunday over a wide area.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.10: springtime scenario

15 to 25 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Sunday above approximately 1500 m. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on shady slopes.

Especially sunny slopes as well as low and intermediate altitudes: The upper section of the snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases.



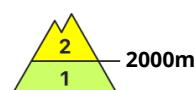
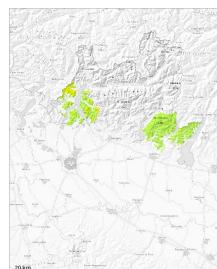
Tendency

As a consequence of the new snow the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent during the night.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

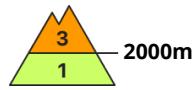
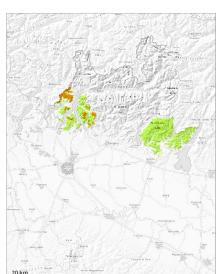


Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

PM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



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. Whumping 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

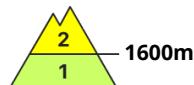
The moderate wind will transport the new snow. This situation will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

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.

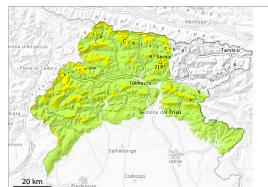
New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025



New snow



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Over a wide area precipitation.

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 the regions exposed to heavier precipitation caution is to be exercised on steep slopes. Gliding avalanches can also occur. The avalanches can be released, mostly by large loads.

Snowpack

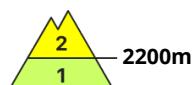
As a consequence of new snow and wind, wind slabs will form. The weather conditions as the day progresses will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

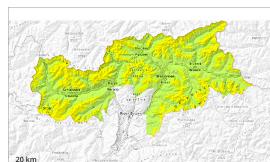
As a consequence of the precipitation the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase as the day progresses. In these regions danger level 3 (considerable) will be reached.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: very poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger. Slight increase in danger of wet avalanches.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in some places 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. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found also on sunny slopes in high Alpine regions.

Mostly avalanches are medium-sized. In isolated cases avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach large size.

The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. The current avalanche situation calls for meticulous route selection.

On very steep slopes small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized wet loose snow avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.10: springtime scenario

In some regions up to 10 cm of snow will fall. Up to 1800 m and above rain will fall in some regions.

The new snow and wind slabs of last week are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used shady slopes. The somewhat older wind slabs are now only very rarely prone to triggering.

Sunny slopes:

As a consequence of mild temperatures and very cloudy skies no crust will develop on the surface during the course of the night. The spring-like weather conditions will give rise to increasing softening of the snowpack. Below the tree line only a little snow is now lying.



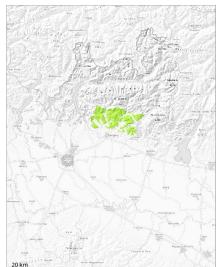
Tendency

Some snow will fall. Weakly bonded old snow and wet snow require caution. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will soften quickly.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



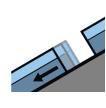
Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025



Wet snow



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

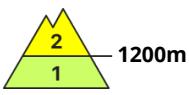
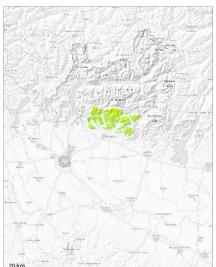


Gliding snow



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

PM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025



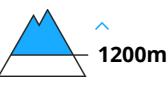
New snow



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

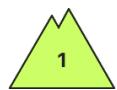
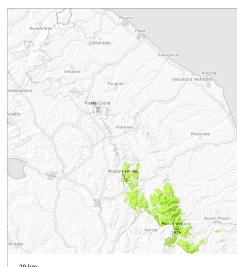
dp.2: gliding snow

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: very poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

Wet snow slides and avalanches are the main danger.

Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and above approximately 1900 m wet snow slides and avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. Individual medium-sized avalanches are not entirely ruled out.

Snowpack

Rain to the high Alpine regions. The old snowpack will become gradually moist. The old wind slabs are to be found especially in gullies and bowls and generally in the high Alpine regions.



Danger Level 1 - Low



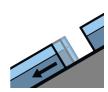
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Sunday 23 03 2025



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



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Sunday 23 03 2025



Persistent
weak layer



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



Wet snow



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

Weakly bonded old snow and wet snow require caution.

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 steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2000 m. Mostly avalanches are small.

On very steep slopes individual mostly small wet loose snow avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

Up to 1800 m and above rain will fall.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used shady slopes.

As a consequence of mild temperatures and very cloudy skies no crust will develop on the surface during the course of the night. The spring-like weather conditions as the day progresses will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack. Below the tree line only a little snow is now lying.

Tendency

Some snow will fall. Weakly bonded old snow and wet snow require caution. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will soften quickly.

