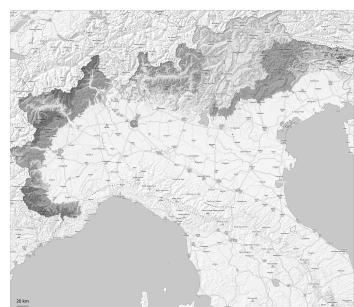
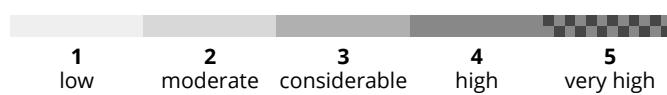


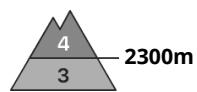
AM



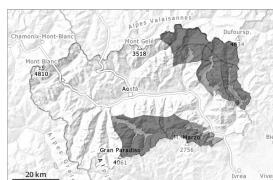
PM



Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Monday 24 03 2025



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **large**

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

As a consequence of the precipitation the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Above approximately 1400 m snow will fall until Sunday. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. Above approximately 2300 m medium-sized and, in many cases, large natural avalanches are possible. These can be released in deeper layers in particular on steep shady slopes.

In the valleys bordering Piedmont: In the typical avalanche paths the avalanches can in isolated cases reach intermediate altitudes and in some places endanger transportation routes that are exposed.

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 quite prevalent and are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Sometimes the avalanches in these locations are quite large. Areas that are largely protected from the wind where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially precarious.

Remotely triggered avalanches are to be expected. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm sign.

Snowpack

10 to 15 cm of snow has fallen since Saturday above approximately 1800 m.

25 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall on Sunday above approximately 1800 m.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is unfavourably layered; its surface is loosely bonded and consists of surface hoar and faceted crystals. Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise on Thursday 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



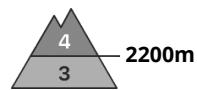
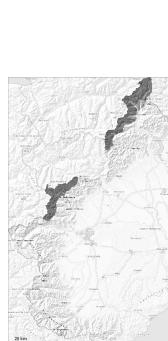
2100 m hardly any snow is lying.

Tendency

As the precipitation eases there will be a gradual decrease in the avalanche danger.



Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 24 03 2025



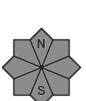
Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **very poor**
Frequency: **many**
Avalanche size: **large**



New snow



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

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

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

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection. Numerous large to very large avalanches are to be expected as a consequence of new snow and strong wind. Avalanches can reach valley bottoms and in some places endanger exposed transportation routes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

10 to 20 cm of snow has fallen since Friday above approximately 1800 m. 20 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until the early morning above approximately 1800 m. Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls sometimes large wind slabs will form.

The snowpack remains generally prone to triggering. New snow is lying on the soft surface of an old snowpack.

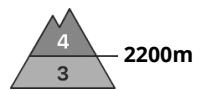
Tendency

With the end of the precipitation, the natural avalanche activity will gradually decrease.



Danger Level 4 - High

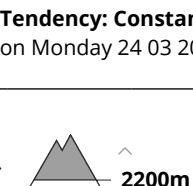
AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 24 03 2025 →



Wind slab



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



New snow



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

PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 24 03 2025 →



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**
Frequency: **many**
Avalanche size: **medium**



New snow



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

New snow and wind slabs require caution.

Above approximately 1200 m snow will fall until Sunday. Large avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and strong wind. 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. Avalanches can reach valley bottoms and in some places endanger exposed transportation routes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.10: springtime scenario

15 to 30 cm of snow has fallen since Friday above approximately 1800 m. 20 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall during the night above approximately 1800 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.

The snowpack remains generally prone to triggering. New snow is lying on the soft surface of an old



snowpack. Especially very steep shady slopes, above approximately 2200 m: Towards its base, the snowpack is unstable.

Tendency

With the end of the precipitation, the natural avalanche activity will gradually decrease.



Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Monday 24 03 2025



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **very large**

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **very 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. In these regions danger level 4 (high) will be reached. The conditions are very dangerous for backcountry touring.

As a consequence of the precipitation natural avalanches are possible at any time, but they can be very large. The avalanche prone locations are widespread and are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. The avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack. Gliding avalanches can also occur.

The avalanches can in many places be released by small loads.

Snowpack

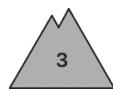
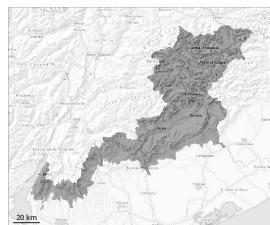
The large quantity of fresh snow as well as the wind slabs remain very prone to triggering. The weather conditions as the day progresses will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

Light precipitation.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 24 03 2025



Wet snow



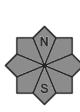
N S



2200m



Wind slab



N S



Treeline

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

Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger.

Over a wide area 15 to 20 cm of snow has fallen. Up to 1800 m rain will fall today. As a consequence of the precipitation, the likelihood of natural moist avalanches being released will increase gradually below approximately 2200 m. In isolated cases avalanches are large.

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. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude.

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.10: springtime scenario

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

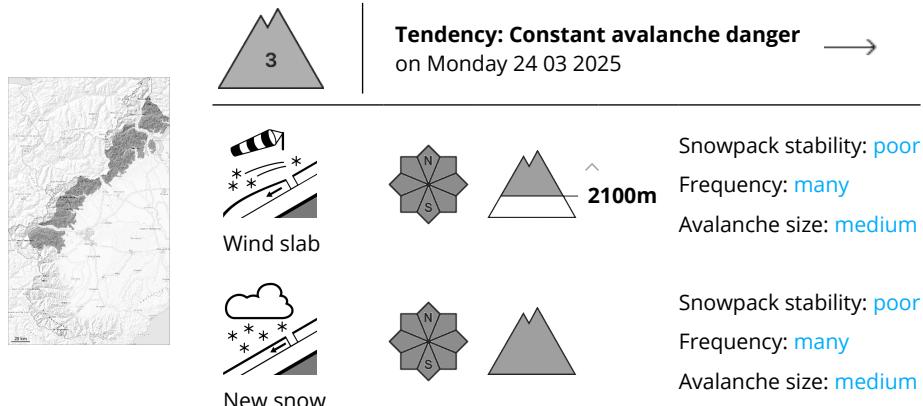
The rain will give rise to moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2200 m.

Tendency

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



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



New snow and wind slabs require caution.

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 2100 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.

New snow and wind slabs can over a wide area be released by small loads or triggered naturally. Large avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and strong wind.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.10: springtime scenario

10 to 20 cm of snow has fallen since Friday above approximately 1800 m. 20 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until late morning above approximately 1800 m.

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on shady slopes.

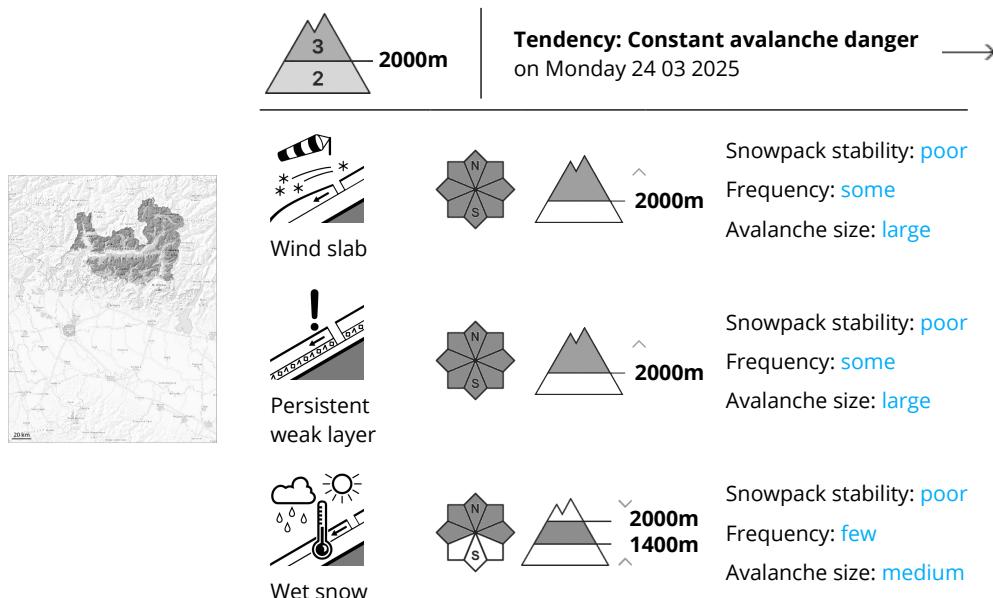
The snowpack remains generally prone to triggering. New snow is lying on the soft surface of an old snowpack.

Tendency

With the end of the precipitation, the natural avalanche activity will gradually decrease.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



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

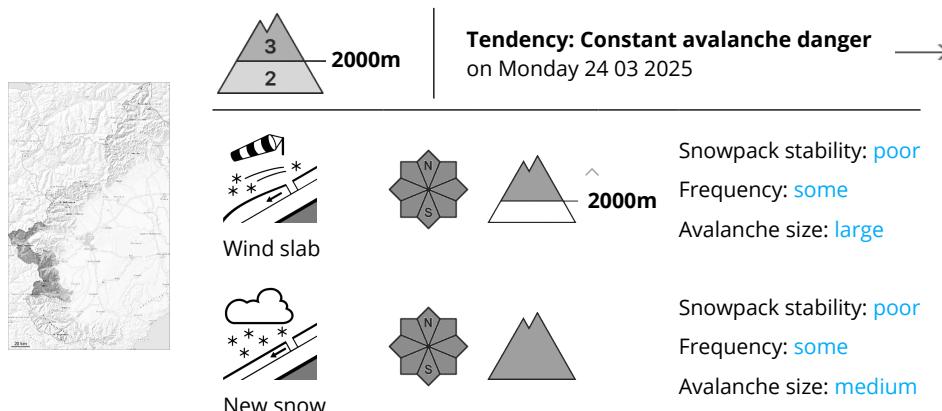
The moderate wind will transport the snow. This situation will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

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



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 2100 m. Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and strong wind. On steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach large size in some cases.

New snow and wind slabs can over a wide area be released by small loads and reach large size in isolated cases, especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

5 to 15 cm of snow has fallen since Friday above approximately 1800 m. 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall on Sunday above approximately 1800 m.

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on shady slopes.

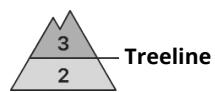
The snowpack remains generally prone to triggering. New snow is lying on the soft surface of an old snowpack.

Tendency

With the end of the precipitation, the natural avalanche activity will gradually decrease.

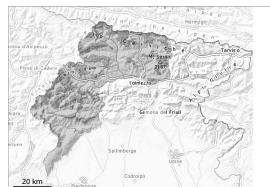


Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger

on Monday 24 03 2025



New snow



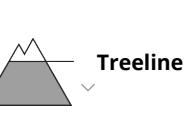
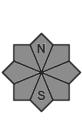
Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

As a consequence of the precipitation the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent.

In particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation and above the tree line large and, in isolated cases, very large avalanches are possible. 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. Gliding avalanches can also occur.

The avalanches can be released by small loads.

Snowpack

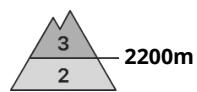
The weather conditions as the day progresses will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

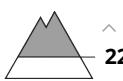
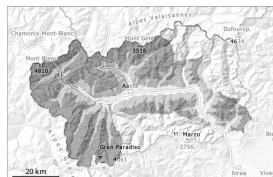
Light precipitation.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Monday 24 03 2025



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

New snow and wind slabs require caution. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Above approximately 1400 m snow will fall until Sunday. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. Above approximately 2300 m medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural avalanches are possible. These can be released in deeper layers in particular on steep shady slopes. Mainly in the valleys bordering Piedmont: In the typical avalanche paths the avalanches can in isolated cases reach intermediate altitudes.

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 quite prevalent and 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.

Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm sign.

Snowpack

5 to 10 cm of snow has fallen since Saturday above approximately 1800 m.

15 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall on Sunday above approximately 1800 m.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is unfavourably layered; its surface is loosely bonded and consists of surface hoar and faceted crystals. Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise on Thursday 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 2100 m hardly any snow is lying.

Tendency



As the precipitation eases there will be a gradual decrease in the avalanche danger.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Monday 24 03 2025



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

New snow above approximately 1800 m. As a consequence of the precipitation the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent.

In particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation and above the tree line large and, in isolated cases, very large moist avalanches are possible. 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.

The avalanches can be released by small loads.

Snowpack

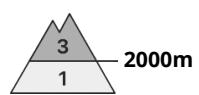
In particular at high altitude wind slabs will form. Below the tree line a little snow is lying.

Tendency

Light precipitation.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



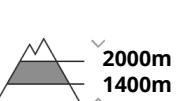
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 24 03 2025



Snowpack stability: **poor**

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

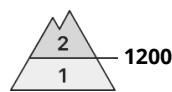
The moderate wind will transport the new snow. This situation will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

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



1200m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 24 03 2025

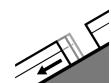


Wet snow



1200m

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



Gliding snow



1200m

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

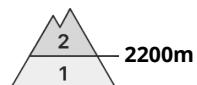
dp.2: gliding snow

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 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 24 03 2025 →



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: small



Wet snow



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

Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger. Fresh wind slabs in high Alpine regions.

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.

In addition the fresh wind slabs should be taken into account, in particular on steep shady slopes adjacent to ridgelines at elevated altitudes.

On very steep slopes small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized wet loose snow avalanches are possible below approximately 2200 m, in the regions exposed to rain especially.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.10: springtime scenario

Up to 10 cm of snow will fall. Up to 2000 m rain will fall in some regions.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used shady slopes. As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong southwesterly wind, mostly small wind slabs will form adjacent to ridgelines.

As a consequence of mild temperatures and very cloudy skies no crust will develop on the surface during



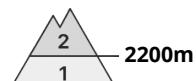
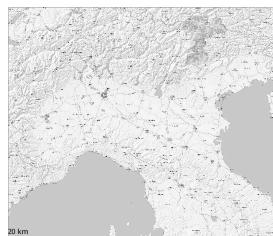
the course of the night. The weather conditions will give rise to increasing softening of the snowpack at low and intermediate altitudes. Below the tree line only a little snow is now lying.

Tendency

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.



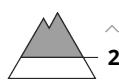
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 24 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. Wet small and medium sized avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

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.

In addition the mostly small wind slabs should be taken into account, in particular on steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

On very steep slopes small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized gliding avalanches and wet snow slides are possible below approximately 2200 m, in the regions exposed to rain especially.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.10: springtime scenario

Up to 10 cm of snow will fall. Up to 2000 m rain will fall in some regions.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used shady slopes. As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong southwesterly wind, mostly small wind slabs will form adjacent to ridgelines.

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

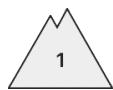
Tendency



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 1 - Low



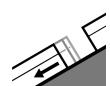
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 24 03 2025



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

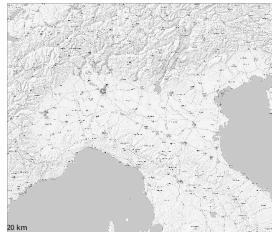
dp.10: springtime scenario



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 24 03 2025



Wet snow

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

Persistent weak layer

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

Weakly bonded old snow and wet snow require caution.

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

Shady slopes: 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.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.3: rain

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.

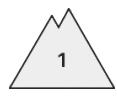
As a consequence of mild temperatures and very cloudy skies no crust will develop on the surface during the course of the night. The weather conditions will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack. Below the tree line only a little snow is now lying.

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 already be soft in the early morning.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 24 03 2025



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.

