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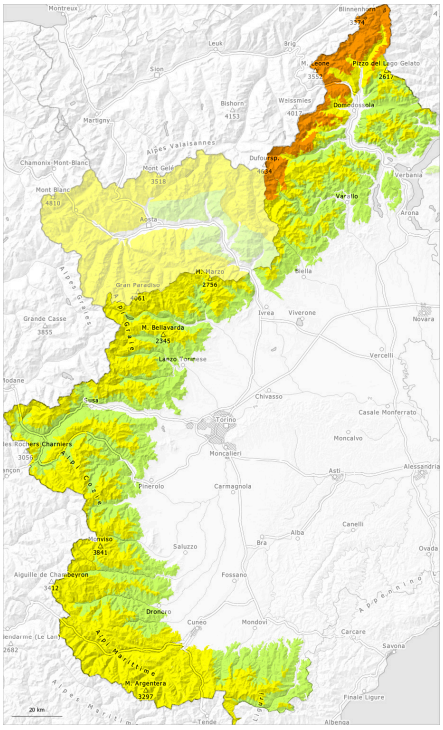
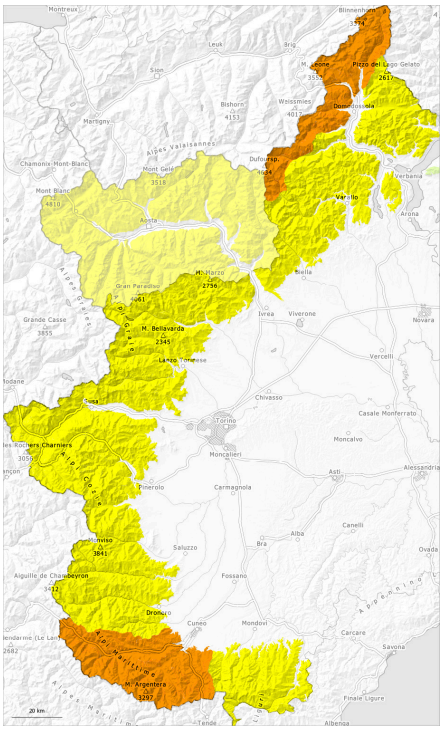
Wednesday 26.03.2025

Updated 25 03 2025, 17:29

AM



PM



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

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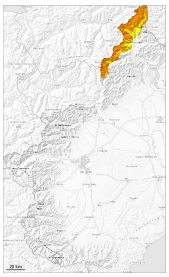
Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 03 2025

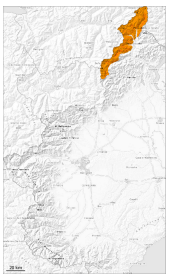
Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

Wet snow

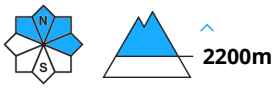
Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 03 2025

Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

Wet snow

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

Slab avalanches and wet avalanches during the day are still possible.

The large quantity of fresh snow of the last few days 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, in isolated cases 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.
As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of dry and moist avalanches being released will increase gradually in particular on rocky southeast and southwest facing slopes below approximately 2800 m.
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 | dp.10: springtime scenario

30 to 40 cm of snow, but less in some localities, has fallen since Friday above approximately 2000 m. Down to 1200 m snow has fallen over a wide area.
Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls sometimes large wind slabs formed.
New snow and wind slabs are lying on the soft surface of an old snowpack. Sunshine and high

temperatures gave rise to moistening of the snowpack in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last few days, especially on sunny slopes also at intermediate and high altitudes, as well as on shady slopes below approximately 2200 m. The weather conditions will foster a gradual stabilisation of the snow drift accumulations.

Tendency

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. The surface of the snowpack will soften earlier than the day before. The danger of moist snow slides and avalanches will already increase in the late morning.

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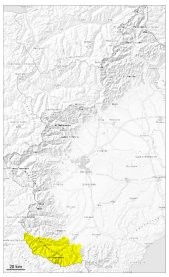
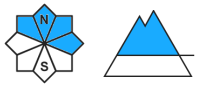
Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



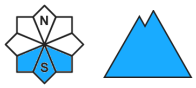
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 03 2025

Persistent weak layer



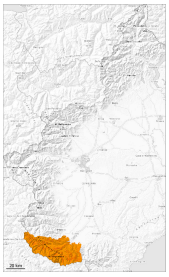
Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow



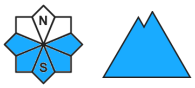
Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

PM:



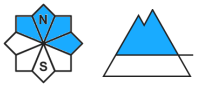
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 03 2025

Wet snow



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

Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

From the late morning as the penetration by moisture increases there will be a gradual increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches to level 3 (considerable).

In particular very steep sunny slopes as well as wind-loaded slopes: As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation numerous dry and moist avalanches are possible, even large ones in isolated cases. The danger of moist and wet avalanches will increase during the day, reaching danger level 3 (considerable).

Backcountry tours should be concluded early.

Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls wind slabs formed. These can be released by a single winter sport participant.

On very steep shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack and reach quite a large size.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.1: deep persistent weak layer | dp.10: springtime scenario

30 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Friday above approximately 2000

m. Down to 900 m and below snow has fallen over a wide area.
New snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack.
During the night the weather was partly cloudy. Also shady slopes, below approximately 2300 m: The weather conditions gave rise to moistening of the snowpack.
The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth and will already soften in the late morning.

Tendency

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. The surface of the snowpack will soften earlier than the day before. The danger of moist snow slides and avalanches will already increase in the late morning.

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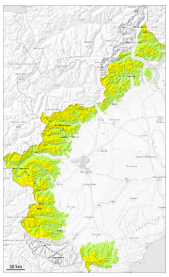
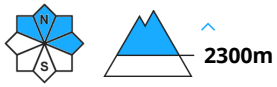
Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 03 2025

Persistent weak layer

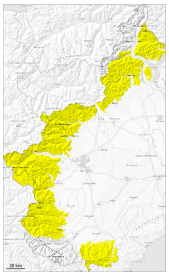


Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 03 2025

Persistent weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow

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

As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be an increase in the danger of dry and moist avalanches.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack on little used northwest, north and northeast facing slopes. Avalanches can in some places be released by small loads and reach medium size.
In particular very steep sunny slopes as well as places that are protected from the wind: Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large dry and moist avalanches are possible as a consequence of solar radiation.
Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised as well in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.1: deep persistent weak layer | dp.10: springtime scenario

10 to 25 cm of snow has fallen since Friday above approximately 2000 m.
The weather conditions facilitated a gradual stabilisation of the snow drift accumulations.
Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2500 m.

As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures and partly cloudy skies a crust formed on the surface during the last few days, also on shady slopes at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

The weather will be mild. The surface of the snowpack will soften earlier than the day before. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large moist and wet avalanches are possible.