

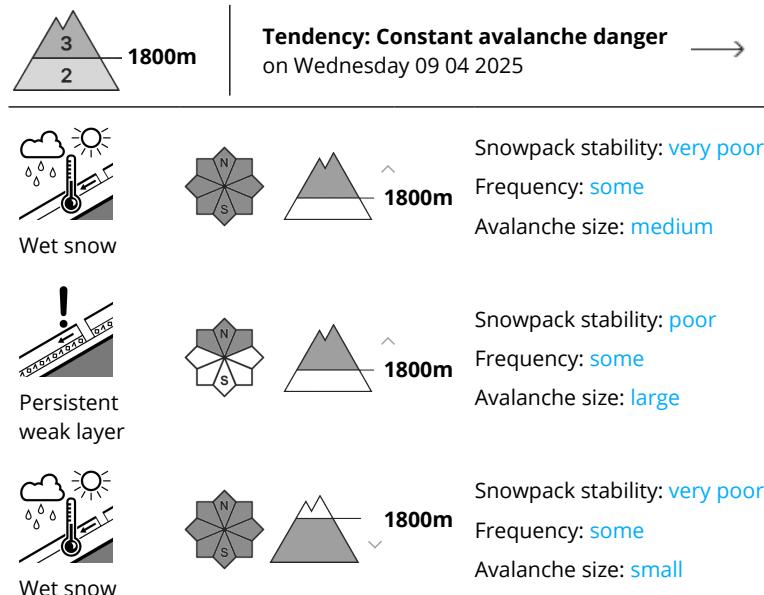
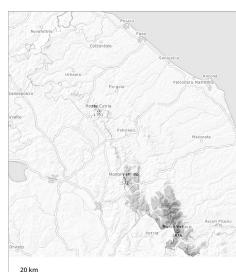
AM



PM



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Moist slab avalanches above approximately 1800 m.

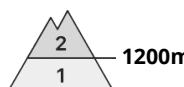
On steep slopes and above approximately 1800 m only isolated natural avalanches are possible, even large ones in isolated cases. In addition an appreciable danger of moist slab avalanches exists. Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack necessitate defensive route selection. Below approximately 1800 m mostly small moist and wet avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

The snowpack remains generally moist. The weather will be colder than expected. The weather conditions will give rise to favourable bonding of the snowpack. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack on northeast, north and northwest facing slopes.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 09 04 2025



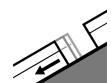
Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

The meteorological conditions fostered a strengthening of the snowpack in particular on east, south and west facing slopes.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. A few gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

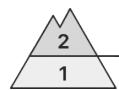
dp.2: gliding snow

dp.10: springtime scenario

As a consequence of warming during the day, the likelihood of moist loose snow avalanches being released will increase a little in particular on steep grassy slopes in all altitude zones.

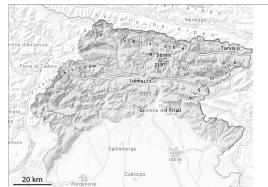


Danger Level 2 - Moderate



2000m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Wednesday 09 04 2025 →



Wind slab



2000m

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



1500m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

The weather conditions fostered a strengthening of the snowpack.

As a consequence of falling temperatures, the avalanche activity has gradually decreased. 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 addition the wind slabs must be taken into account.

The avalanches can be released by large loads.

In many places there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

Snowpack

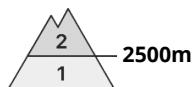
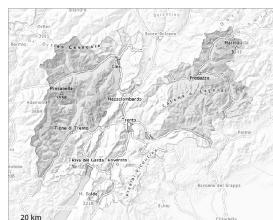
The weather conditions gave rise to consolidation of the snowpack. As a consequence of low temperatures a crust formed on the surface. The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to increasing moistening of the snowpack on sunny slopes.

Tendency

The conditions remain wintry.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 09 04 2025



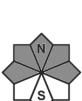
Wind slab



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



Persistent
weak layer



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

As a consequence of a strong wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed in the last few days in particular adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released by winter sport participants. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2500 m. In particular, however, the wind slabs of the last few days adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls are capable of being triggered in some locations.

(--), caution is to be exercised on wind-loaded slopes in particular above approximately 2500 m, and adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects.

Avalanches can in isolated cases penetrate down to the ground and reach medium size. This applies on very steep shady slopes in particular at high altitude.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used west, north and east facing slopes. This applies on shady slopes above approximately 2500 m.

As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs have increased in size. The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations.

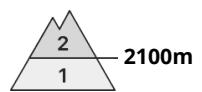
Below the tree line a little snow is lying.

Tendency

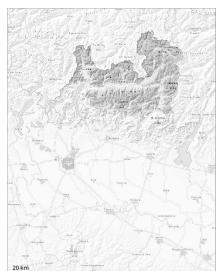
Decrease in danger of wet avalanches as the temperature drops.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 09 04 2025



Wind slab



2100m

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: large



Persistent
weak layer



2100m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



1700m
1400m

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs and wet snow represent the main danger. As a consequence of a strong wind, easily released wind slabs formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines on south, east and west facing slopes.

The avalanche prone locations are clearly recognisable to the trained eye, especially adjacent to ridgelines, in particular in the central part of the main Alpine ridge. Weak layers exist in the snowpack in shady places that are protected from the wind. Dry avalanches can still be released, mostly by large loads and reach large size in isolated cases.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.10: springtime scenario

Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes. This applies especially at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Wednesday 09 04 2025 →



Wind slab



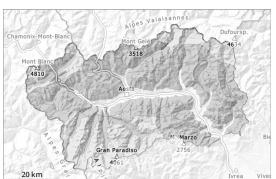
2800m

Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

PM:



2900m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Wednesday 09 04 2025 →



Wet snow



2900m

2000m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Wind slab



2800m

Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

The backcountry touring conditions in the morning are quite favourable. Gradual increase in danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation small and medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible. This applies on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2900 m, and on steep shady slopes below approximately 2500 m. Additionally in isolated cases wet avalanches can be released in deep layers and reach quite a large size.

Backcountry tours and ascents to alpine cabins should be concluded timely.

The fresh wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases. In high Alpine regions these avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. Especially on the northern ridge, where strong winds are locally expected.

Avalanches can in isolated cases penetrate deep layers. This applies in particular on very steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. These avalanche prone locations are very rare and are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

Very early morning: The weather will be partly cloudy. This applies below approximately 2200 m.

As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last six days, this also applies on shady slopes below approximately 2500 m.



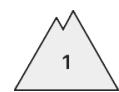
The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack on sunny slopes below approximately 2900 m. Towards its base, the snowpack is wet, also on shady slopes below approximately 2400 m. These weather conditions gave rise to settling of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:

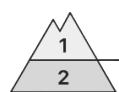
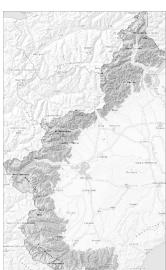
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 09 04 2025



Wind slab



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

PM:

2700m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 09 04 2025



Wind slab



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



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **fair**
Frequency: **some**
Avalanche size: **medium**

Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

The fresh wind slabs can still be released in some cases in particular on near-ridge shady slopes and generally at elevated altitudes. This applies in particular in case of a large load. Medium-sized avalanches are possible. Avalanches can in very isolated cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach large size. As the day progresses the likelihood of moist avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes.

In many places there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

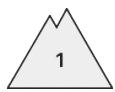
The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to favourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area in all aspects. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust and will soften during the day.

The wind slabs have bonded quite well already with the old snowpack.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 09 04 2025

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

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 very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Mostly avalanches are small.

Snowpack

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

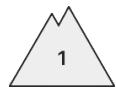
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Only a little snow is now lying.

Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

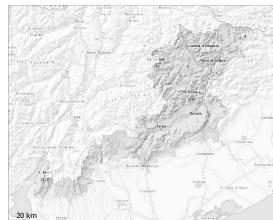


Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger

on Wednesday 09 04 2025 →



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Slab avalanches require caution.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in very isolated cases by winter sport participants. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m and on very steep west and east facing slopes above approximately 2800 m. The mostly small wind slabs of the last two days are in some cases prone to triggering especially on very steep shady slopes in high Alpine regions.

Mostly the avalanches are small. Medium-sized avalanches are, however, further possible. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard crust.

Snowpack

The wind slabs have bonded quite well already with the old snowpack.

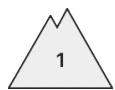
Weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on shady slopes. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust.

Tendency

In some localities some new snow to above approximately 1700 m.



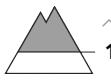
Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 09 04 2025

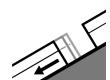


Wet snow



1200m

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



Gliding snow



1200m

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

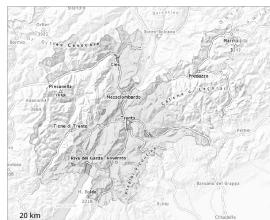
Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.2: gliding snow



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 09 04 2025

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

Thus far only isolated mostly small moist loose snow slides are possible as a consequence of warming during the day. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in some places in particular on steep shady slopes. These avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are difficult to recognise. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 1900 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

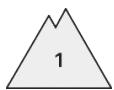
Below the tree line no snow is lying.

Tendency

Decrease in danger of wet avalanches as the temperature drops.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Wednesday 09 04 2025

A favourable avalanche situation will be encountered over a wide area.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in very isolated cases by winter sport participants. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m and on very steep west and east facing slopes above approximately 2800 m. Avalanches can in some cases reach medium size.

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist avalanches being released will increase a little.

The mostly small wind slabs of the last few days are in some cases prone to triggering especially on very steep shady slopes in high Alpine regions. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Individual gliding avalanches can also occur. This applies on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2600 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. This applies in particular on sunny slopes.

Towards its base, the snowpack is moist, especially on shady slopes below approximately 2200 m, as well as on sunny slopes.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used west, north and east facing slopes. This applies on shady slopes above approximately 2400 m, as well as on west and east facing slopes above approximately 2800 m.

The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on shady slopes in high Alpine regions.

Tendency

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. Individual avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found in particular on extremely steep slopes above approximately 2400 m.

