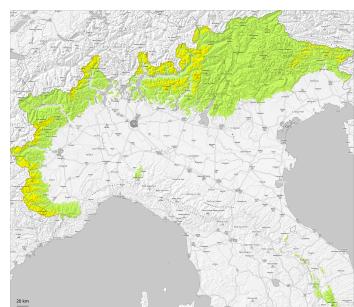
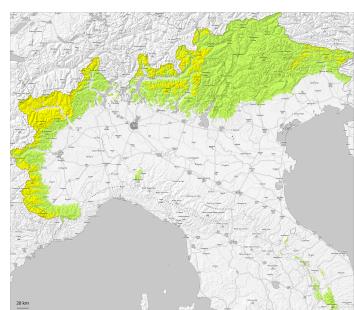


AM



PM



Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:

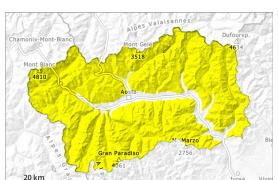


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 02 2025

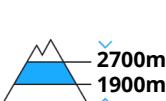


Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 02 2025



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: small



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

The danger of moist and wet avalanches will increase during the day.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be quite good.

As a consequence of warming during the day more moist avalanches are possible from the late morning, but they will be mostly small. Gliding avalanches can also occur at any time.

Moist avalanches can be released, even by a single winter sport participant, but they will be small in most cases. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found on extremely steep slopes. Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised in particular in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

Snowpack

The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust and will soften quickly.

Steep sunny slopes: As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last few days.

Especially below approximately 2500 m sunny slopes: Relatively hard layers of snow are lying on a moist old snowpack.

In shady places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is dry and has a loosely bonded surface.

Especially steep north, northeast and northwest facing slopes: Towards its base, the snowpack consists of faceted crystals.

Snow depths vary greatly above approximately 2200 m, depending on the influence of the wind. Adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas and at high altitude a little snow is lying. At low altitude less snow than usual is



lying.

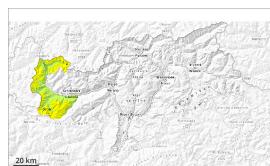
In the south-east of the region, watch out for the numerous rocks hidden by the little recent snow.

Tendency

As a consequence of warming during the day there will be an increase in the danger of moist avalanches to level 2 (moderate).



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 25 02 2025 →



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Avalanches can in very isolated cases be released in the old snowpack.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in very isolated cases in little used terrain. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on extremely steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. These avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. Avalanches can reach medium size in isolated cases.

The hard wind slabs are in individual cases still prone to triggering on steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. They are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

As the moisture increases wet loose snow avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. On steep grassy slopes mostly small gliding avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.10: springtime scenario

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes. These can be released in isolated cases.

The hard wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes. They are mostly rather small.

Steep sunny slopes: The snowpack is well consolidated and its surface has a crust that is barely capable of bearing a load. The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to gradual softening of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes.

In some regions an overcast night. This situation will give rise to increasing softening of the snowpack.

The snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

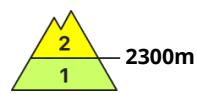
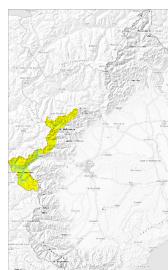


Tendency

Currently there are quite favourable conditions generally.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 25 02 2025



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

Weakly bonded old snow at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. In addition the more recent wind slabs should be taken into account.

Avalanches can in very isolated cases be released in the old snowpack and reach medium size in particular on steep shady slopes. This applies in particular in case of a large load.

Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised in particular in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to increasing consolidation of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes. It is largely stable and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases, in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2200 m.

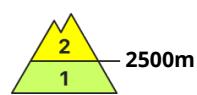
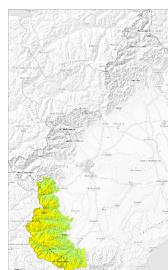
The high temperatures on Thursday gave rise to significant moistening of the snowpack on sunny slopes.

In shady places that are protected from the wind intermediate and high altitudes: Towards its surface, the snowpack is fairly homogeneous; its surface consists of faceted crystals.

Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak. This applies in particular on steep east, north and northwest facing slopes.,



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 25 02 2025



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

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in steep terrain at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Dry avalanches can in very isolated cases be released in the old snowpack and reach medium size especially on very steep shady slopes. This applies in particular in case of a large load.

Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised in particular in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

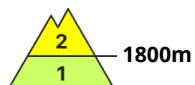
As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last few days, in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2500 m, as well as at low altitude.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack, especially in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow.

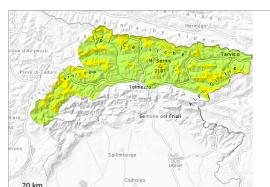
At low altitude less snow than usual is lying. Watch out for the numerous rocks hidden by the little recent snow.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 25 02 2025 →



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

At elevated altitudes a moderate avalanche danger will prevail.

The wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution. 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 particular on steep sunny slopes loose snow avalanches are possible as a consequence of solar radiation. Avalanches can be released, mostly by large loads.

Snowpack

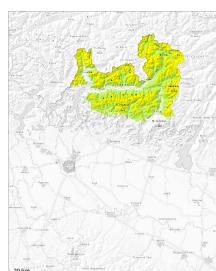
Precarious weak layers exist in the snowpack.

Tendency

The weather will be cloudy.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 02 2025



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth and will soften during the day. In particular adjacent to ridgelines on north facing slopes sometimes large wind slabs formed.

The visible wind slabs can be released, especially by large additional loads, in particular on steep north facing slopes above approximately 2500 m. Soft weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

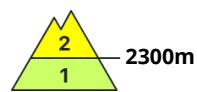
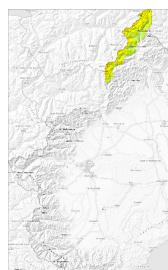
dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.4: cold following warm / warm following cold

The snowpack will become in some cases unfavourable. In the last few days visible wind slabs formed especially adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. Also shady slopes where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are dangerous. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 25 02 2025



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Individual weak layers exist in the snowpack. In addition the more recent wind slabs must be taken into account.

Avalanches can in isolated cases be released in the old snowpack and reach medium size in particular on very steep shady slopes, caution is to be exercised in steep rocky terrain, as well as on steep, little used shady slopes.

Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised in particular 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.6: cold, loose snow and wind

High altitudes and the high Alpine regions: As a consequence of mild temperatures, low relative humidity and the light wind, the snow drift accumulations stabilised during the last few days.

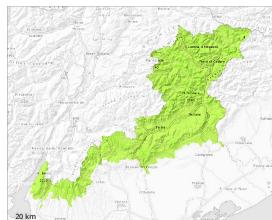
In shady places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is fairly homogeneous; its surface consists of faceted crystals.

Very steep sunny slopes: Towards its surface, the snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases.

Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak. This applies in particular on steep east, north and northwest facing slopes.,



Danger Level 1 - Low



Persistent
weak layer



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

Error: Incomplete joker sentence

Snowpack

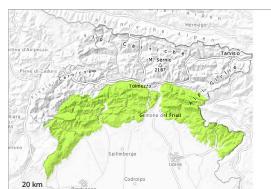
Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The old snowpack will be prone to triggering in some places. This applies in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 25 02 2025



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

On sunny slopes a little snow is lying.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. Avalanches can be released by large loads. In particular on steep slopes loose snow avalanches are possible as a consequence of solar radiation.

Snowpack

The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

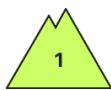
Weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

Tendency

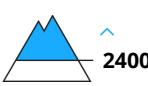
The weather will be cloudy.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 02 2025



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

The conditions are mostly favourable. Individual avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in very isolated cases in little used terrain. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on extremely steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. Avalanches can reach medium size in isolated cases.

The hard wind slabs are mostly small and can only be released in isolated cases, this applies in particular in case of a large load. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes. They are easy to recognise. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

As the moisture increases wet loose snow avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. On steep grassy slopes mostly small gliding avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.10: springtime scenario

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes.

The hard wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on very steep shady slopes. They can only be released by large loads in most cases.

In some regions an overcast night. This situation will give rise to increasing softening of the snowpack.

The snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

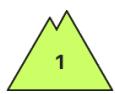
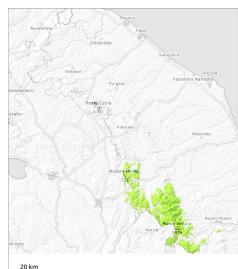
Tendency



A generally favourable avalanche situation will prevail.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 02 2025



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Wet snow represents the main danger.

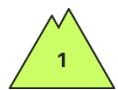
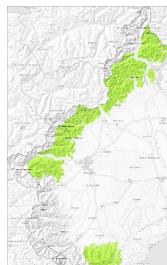
Above approximately 1900 m and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain moist slab avalanches are possible, but they can reach medium size in isolated cases. Isolated mostly small wet snow slides and avalanches are possible below approximately 1900 m. Bases of rock walls are especially unfavourable.

Snowpack

The old snowpack will be generally stable. More recent wind slabs have formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines on southwest, west and northwest facing slopes and generally at elevated altitudes. A little new snow at high altitude.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 02 2025

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep slopes above approximately 2400 m.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls above approximately 2400 m and on extreme north facing slopes.

Avalanches can as before be released by large loads, but they will be small in most cases.

Watch out for the numerous rocks hidden by the little recent snow.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

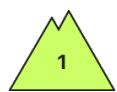
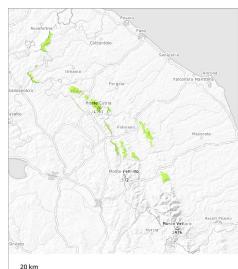
The snowpack is largely stable.

As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface, in particular below approximately 2200 m. The high temperatures on Thursday gave rise to moistening of the snowpack over a wide area on sunny slopes.

At low altitude less snow than usual is lying.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 02 2025



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

Wet snow represents the main danger.

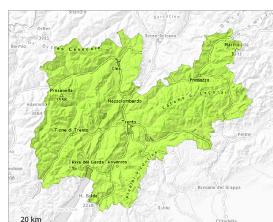
Moist snow slides and avalanches are possible in isolated cases. They are small.

Snowpack

Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to increasing and thorough wetting of the old snowpack over a wide area.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 02 2025



Persistent
weak layer



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

The conditions are mostly favourable. Individual avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in very isolated cases in little used terrain. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on extremely steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. Avalanches can reach medium size in isolated cases.

The hard wind slabs are mostly small and can only be released in isolated cases, this applies in particular in case of a large load. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on near-ridge shady slopes. They are easy to recognise. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

On extremely steep sunny slopes only isolated mostly small wet loose snow slides are possible as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes. The hard wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes. They can only be released in isolated cases.

Steep sunny slopes: The snowpack is well consolidated and its surface has a crust that is barely capable of bearing a load. The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to gradual softening of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes. This also applies at low and intermediate altitudes in all aspects.

The snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

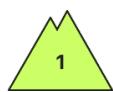
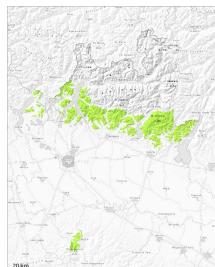


Tendency

A generally favourable avalanche situation will prevail.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 02 2025



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

Small avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

There is a danger of moist snow slides during the day.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

As a consequence of low temperatures and solar radiation the snowpack consolidated during the last few days.

