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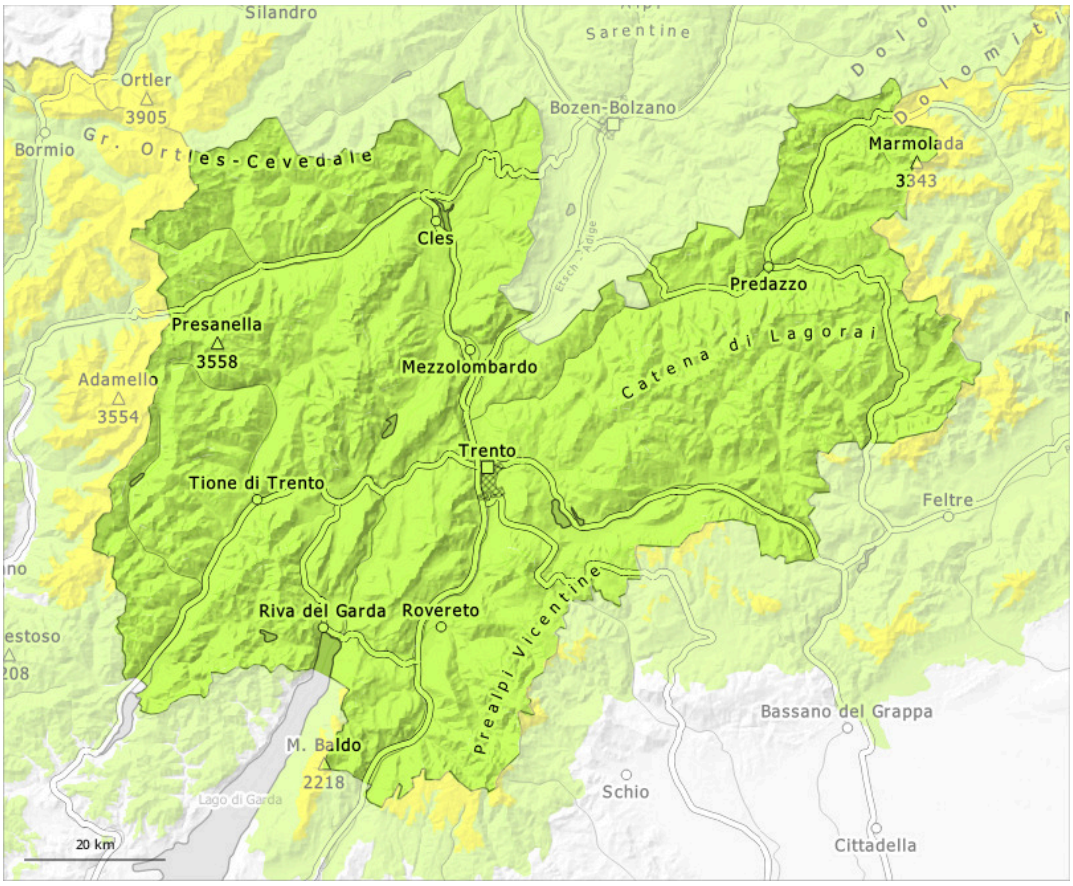
Friday 21.02.2025

Published 20 02 2025, 17:00



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

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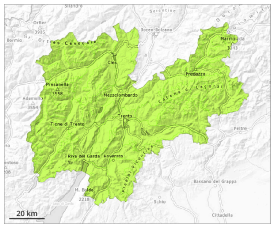
Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 22 02 2025

Persistent weak layer

2400m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

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

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in very isolated cases in particular 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 rather rare and are therefore 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 somewhat older wind slabs are only small and unlikely to be released now. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on near-ridge shady slopes.

On extremely steep sunny slopes individual 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 | 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.

Steep sunny slopes: The snowpack is well consolidated and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is barely capable of bearing a load. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to gradual softening of the snowpack on sunny slopes. This applies especially at low and intermediate altitudes, and in all aspects.

Tendency

The avalanche prone locations are rare. The avalanche danger will persist.