

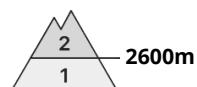
AM



PM



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



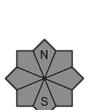
Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Monday 12 05 2025



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **small**

Loose snow slides require caution. Backcountry tours should be started and concluded early.

The new snow of the last few days can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases. This applies in particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation on very steep slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

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.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more moist loose snow avalanches are possible, even medium-sized ones. This applies in particular at the base of rock walls, as well as in extremely steep terrain above approximately 2600 m.

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information that has been collected in the high Alpine regions, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

This is the final hazard map for the winter 2024/25. Regular avalanche bulletins with hazard maps will appear again from around the start of December, depending on the snow situation.

In the summer and autumn, the avalanche bulletins appear in text format.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust only at high altitudes and will soften quickly. High altitudes: In its middle, the snowpack is moist and its surface consists of loosely bonded snow lying on a melt-freeze crust.

In particular sunny slopes and southeast facing slopes: The snowpack is wet and its surface has a melt-freeze crust.

Below approximately 1800 m hardly any snow is lying.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 12 05 2025 →



New snow



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



Wet snow



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

New snow and wet snow represent the main danger. As a consequence of warming during the day there will be a gradual increase in the danger of gliding avalanches and wet snow slides.

The new snow must be evaluated with care and prudence at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. This applies in particular on steep slopes in particular above approximately 3000 m. The new snow can be released by a single winter sport participant.

Especially in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place and above approximately 2700 m many medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large moist and wet avalanches are possible as a consequence of warming.

Below approximately 2600 m small and medium-sized moist avalanches are possible.

Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

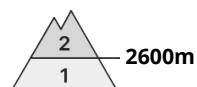
dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The snowpack will be moist below approximately 2800 m. Below approximately 2200 m a little snow is lying.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



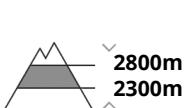
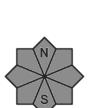
Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Monday 12 05 2025



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **small**

The danger of moist and wet avalanches will already increase in the late morning. Backcountry tours should be started and concluded early.

The new snow can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases. This applies in particular on very steep slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

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.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more moist loose snow avalanches are possible, even medium-sized ones, caution is to be exercised in steep rocky terrain, as well as on sunny slopes between approximately 2200 and 2800 m.

The new snow of the last few days can be released naturally also on shady slopes below approximately 2600 m.

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information that has been collected in the high Alpine regions, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

This is the final hazard map for the winter 2024/25. Regular avalanche bulletins with hazard maps will appear again from around the start of December, depending on the snow situation.

In the summer and autumn, the avalanche bulletins appear in text format.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust only at high altitudes and will soften quickly. Above approximately 2800 m: In its middle, the snowpack is moist and its surface consists of loosely bonded snow lying on a melt-freeze crust.

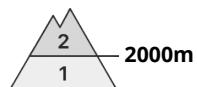
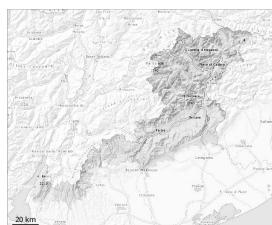
In particular sunny slopes and southeast facing slopes: The covering of new snow is moist and its surface has a melt-freeze crust.



Below approximately 1900 m only a little snow is lying.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Monday 12 05 2025



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to increasing moistening of the snowpack.

In some localities 10 cm of snow has fallen above approximately 2600 m. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist and wet avalanches being released will increase gradually in particular on steep slopes above approximately 2100 m. The new snow can be released by a single winter sport participant. This applies in particular in gullies and bowls on steep slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

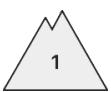
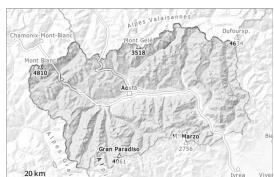
Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

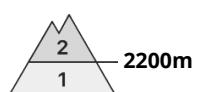
Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to increasing moistening of the snowpack in all aspects. These conditions will cause a gradual weakening of the snowpack. Below approximately 1900 m hardly any snow is lying.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 12 05 2025

PM:

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 12 05 2025



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



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

Backcountry tours should be started and concluded early.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced. Increase in danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation, especially at the base of rock walls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain on very steep slopes. The danger of moist and wet avalanches will increase during the day, in particular below approximately 3000 m.

Small and medium-sized natural avalanches are possible, in the event of solar radiation in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions and.

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information that has been collected in the field, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality. This is the final hazard map for the winter 2024/25. Regular avalanche bulletins with hazard maps will appear again from around the start of December, depending on the snow situation.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

In some regions 2 to 5 cm of snow fell on Saturday above approximately 2500 m. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night was severely restricted.

Below approximately 2600 m the snowpack is wet all the way through.

In particular sunny slopes and south and east facing slopes:

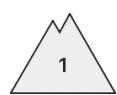
Below approximately 2200 m a little snow is lying.

Tendency

The surface of the snowpack will only just freeze and will already be soft in the early morning. In some regions light snowfall above approximately 2400 m.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 12 05 2025



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

The snowpack is largely stable. Slight increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming.

The early morning will see favourable conditions, but the danger of wet avalanches will increase later. Even a small avalanche can sweep snow sport participants along and give rise to falls, in the event of solar radiation caution is to be exercised on very steep slopes. Backcountry tours should be started early and concluded timely.

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information that has been collected in the field, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

This is the final hazard map for the winter 2024/25. Regular avalanche bulletins with hazard maps will appear again from around the start of December, depending on the snow situation.

Snowpack

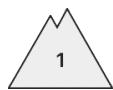
Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. Below approximately 2000 m hardly any snow is lying.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 12 05 2025



Wet snow



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



Wet snow



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

Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted. Small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.2: gliding snow

The surface of the snowpack will only just freeze. Below approximately 2200 m a little snow is lying.

