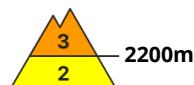
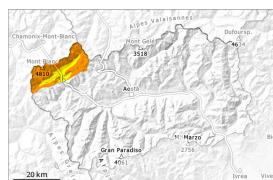


## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 26 02 2025



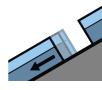
Wind slab



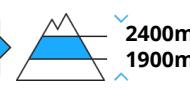
Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

As a consequence of snowfall above approximately 1300 m and the moderate to strong southwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form in the course of the day.

The fresh snow and the wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant above approximately 2200 m. They can be released and reach medium size. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep slopes and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase in the afternoon. The prevalence of these will increase at high altitude and in the high Alpine regions. The fresh wind slabs are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

As the temperature drops hardly any more moist avalanches are possible.

Gliding avalanches can also occur at any time. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

## Snowpack

Over a wide area 20 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall on Tuesday above approximately 2000 m. In some localities 5 cm of snow fell yesterday above approximately 2000 m.

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

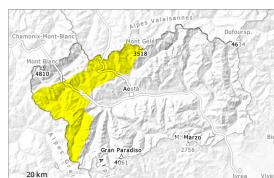
On Wednesday as a consequence of new snow and wind there will be an increase in the danger of dry avalanches within the current danger level.



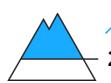
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 26 02 2025



Wind slab



2000m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Gliding snow

2400m  
1900m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

As a consequence of snowfall above approximately 1300 m and the moderate to strong southwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form in the course of the day.

The fresh snow and in particular the wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant above approximately 2000 m. The fresh wind slabs can be released and reach medium size. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found on extremely steep slopes and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase in the afternoon. The fresh wind slabs are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

As the temperature drops hardly any more moist avalanches are possible.

Gliding avalanches can also occur at any time. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

## Snowpack

Over a wide area 20 to 30 cm of snow will fall on Tuesday above approximately 2000 m. In some localities 5 cm of snow fell yesterday above approximately 2000 m.

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.

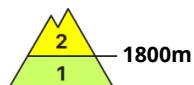


## Tendency

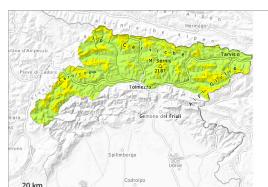
On Wednesday as a consequence of new snow and wind there will be an increase in the danger of dry avalanches within the current danger level.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 26 02 2025



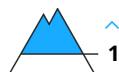
Wind slab



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 slopes loose snow avalanches are possible. Avalanches can be released, mostly by large loads.

### Snowpack

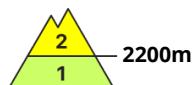
Precarious weak layers exist in the snowpack.

### Tendency

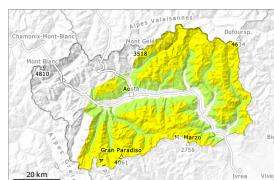
Over a wide area wind and new snow. As a consequence of the precipitation the prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



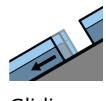
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 26 02 2025



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor  
Frequency: some  
Avalanche size: small



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: poor  
Frequency: few  
Avalanche size: small

As a consequence of snowfall above approximately 1300 m and the moderate to strong southwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form in the course of the day.

The small quantity of fresh snow and in particular the mostly small wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases above approximately 2200 m. 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. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep slopes and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase in the afternoon.

Gliding avalanches can also occur at any time. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible. As the temperature drops hardly any more moist avalanches are possible.

### Snowpack

Over a wide area 10 to 20 cm of snow will fall above approximately 2000 m. In some localities 0 to 5 cm of snow fell yesterday above approximately 2000 m.

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.

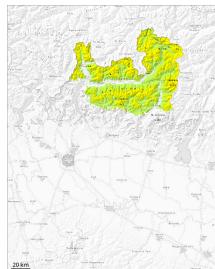


## Tendency

As a consequence of the ceasing of precipitation there will be only a very slight increase in the danger of dry avalanches.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 26 02 2025



New snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



New snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

In particular in the western Prealps, in the western and central parts of the main Alpine ridge new snow.

In particular areas that are largely protected from the wind where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are especially unfavourable.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

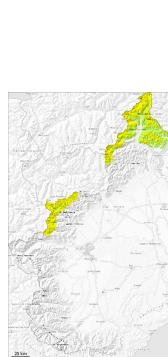
dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.4: cold following warm / warm following cold

The snowpack will become in some cases unfavourable. In the course of the day visible wind slabs will form 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 Wednesday 26 02 2025



New snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent  
weak layer



2300m

Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

As a consequence of snowfall above approximately 1400 m and the moderate southerly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form in the course of the day.

Some fresh snow and in particular the mostly small wind slabs can be released easily or naturally above the tree line.

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

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

10 to 20 cm of snow, but less in some localities, will fall on Tuesday above approximately 1800 m.

High altitudes and the high Alpine regions: Snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind.

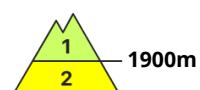
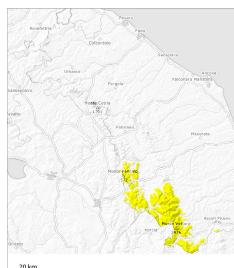
In shady places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is fairly homogeneous; its surface consists of faceted crystals.

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 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 26 02 2025



New snow



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

New snow and wet snow require caution.

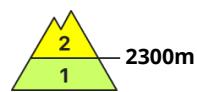
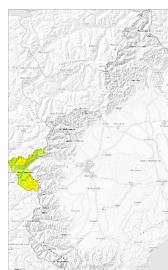
Above approximately 1900 m and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls moist slab avalanches are possible, but they can reach medium size in isolated cases. Gullies and bowls where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are especially unfavourable. Here the avalanche danger is one level higher. Below approximately 1900 m and on northeast, north and northwest facing slopes natural avalanches are possible, but they can reach medium size in isolated cases.

### Snowpack

The old snowpack will be generally stable. The older wind slabs have formed in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Some new snow at high altitude.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 26 02 2025



Persistent  
weak layer



Snowpack stability: fair  
Frequency: few  
Avalanche size: medium

Weakly bonded old snow at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

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.

The avalanche danger is within the lowermost range of danger level 2 (moderate).

In some localities 2 to 5 cm of snow, but less in some localities, will fall above approximately 1700 m.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

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.

The high temperatures gave rise to significant moistening of the snowpack on sunny slopes, in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2200 m.

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

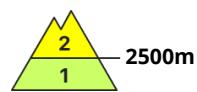
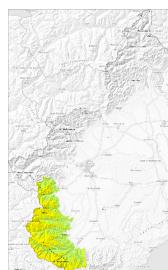
Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak. This applies in particular on steep east, north and northwest facing slopes.,

High altitudes and the high Alpine regions: Snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind.

Several mostly small moist and wet avalanches have been released in the last two days.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 26 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.

The avalanche danger is close to the boundary with danger level 1 (low).

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

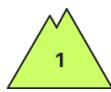
As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last few days, in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2500 m, as well as at low altitude.

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.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 26 02 2025



2400m

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.

Wind slabs can in very isolated cases be released, in particular by large loads. They are mostly small. 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 individual 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

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

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

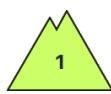
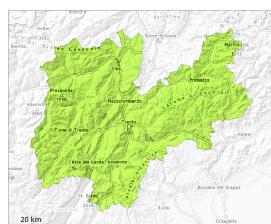
Over a wide area an overcast night. The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little. The snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

### Tendency

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of the new snow.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 26 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.

Wind slabs can in very isolated cases be released, in particular by large loads. They are mostly small. 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 individual 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

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

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

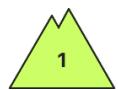
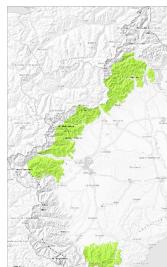
Over a wide area an overcast night. The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little. The snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

### Tendency

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of the new snow.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Wednesday 26 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.

In some regions 2 to 5 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1700 m.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The snowpack is largely stable.

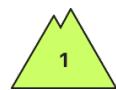
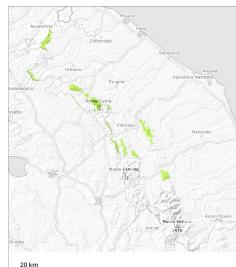
As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface, in particular below approximately 2300 m.

In the last few days the weather was very mild. The high temperatures 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 Wednesday 26 02 2025 →



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

Wet snow represents the main danger.

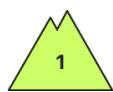
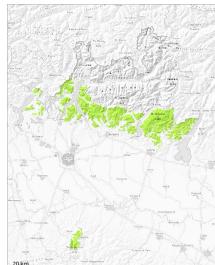
Moist snow slides and avalanches are possible in isolated cases. They are small.

## 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.



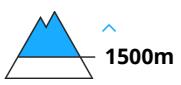
## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Wednesday 26 02 2025



New snow



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

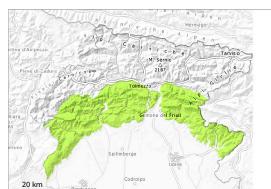
**Danger patterns**

dp.10: springtime scenario

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



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 26 02 2025



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

Over a wide area 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.

### Snowpack

The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

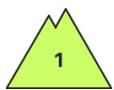
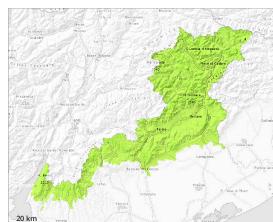
Weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

### Tendency

Over a wide area wind and new snow. As a consequence of the precipitation the prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 26 02 2025



Persistent  
weak layer



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

Individual avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases in little used terrain. The avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found in particular on very steep north, east and west facing slopes above approximately 2200 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, as well as in gullies and bowls. Avalanches can reach medium size in isolated cases.

Wind slabs can in very isolated cases be released, in particular by large loads. They are mostly small.

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very 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 penetration by moisture increases individual small wet loose snow avalanches are possible.

## 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 mostly small wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on very steep shady slopes.

Over a wide area an overcast night. The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little. The snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes.

## Tendency

Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind. 5 to 20 cm of snow will fall above approximately 1500 m.

