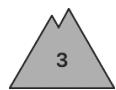


Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 11 03 2025



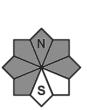
New snow



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



Wind slab



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

The new snow and wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

Intensive snowfall to low altitudes. The southwesterly wind will transport the new snow significantly. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the wind slabs will increase in size, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

On steep slopes and on wind-loaded slopes large and, in many cases, very large dry loose snow avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and wind. In the event of prolonged bright spells this applies in particular.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant,. Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

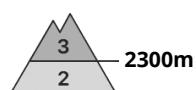
Above approximately 700 m snow fell during the night. Over a wide area 30 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until the early morning.

These weather conditions will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

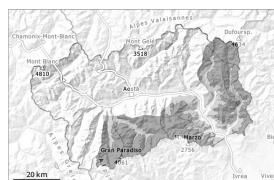
Large quantities of fresh snow and the wind-drifted snow will become increasingly prone to triggering. In the event of prolonged bright spells this applies especially in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation. Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 11 03 2025 →



2300m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for defensive route selection.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong southeasterly wind, easily released wind slabs will form during the course of the night above approximately 2200 m. The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs that are forming adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found between approximately 2200 and 2800 m.

The fresh snow and the wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant,. Small and medium-sized dry avalanches are to be expected from the second half of the night.

20 to 40 cm of snow, and up to 50 cm in some localities, will fall until the early morning above approximately 1400 m. The maximum amounts of fresh snow will be reached in the areas bordering Piedmont. Here the likelihood of avalanches is higher.

Snowpack

Down to 900 m snow will fall until the early morning. During the night the wind will be moderate to strong.

Sunny slopes: The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on a crust on steep sunny slopes.

In shady places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is dry and has a loosely bonded surface. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on steep shady slopes above approximately 2300 m.

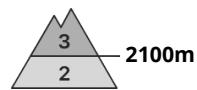
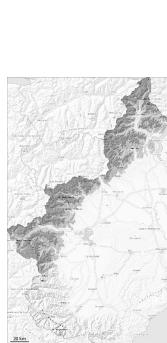
In all aspects only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year. On sunny slopes below approximately 2800 m hardly any snow is lying.

Tendency

The weather conditions will give rise to increasing consolidation of the snowpack.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 11 03 2025 →



Wind slab



2100m

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



New snow



2100m

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

The new snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.
Backcountry touring calls for caution and restraint.

A lot of new snow above approximately 1300 m: Until Monday the wind will be moderate.

In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the wind slabs will increase in size additionally in the late morning, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

On steep slopes and on wind-loaded slopes large dry loose snow avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and wind, caution is to be exercised in particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation. Very large dry avalanches are possible here.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant,. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for defensive route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

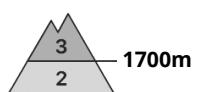
Over a wide area over a wide area 25 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until midday. This situation will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

The new snow and wind slabs are prone to triggering. This applies especially in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation.

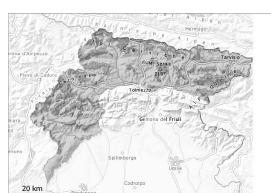
In isolated cases new snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar, in particular on shady slopes. Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 11 03 2025 →



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Over a wide area wind and new snow.

As a consequence of the precipitation the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.

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 in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack.

The wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence.

Avalanches can be released by small loads.

Snowpack

As a consequence of new snow and wind, easily released wind slabs will form in all aspects. The wind slabs have bonded poorly with the old snowpack.

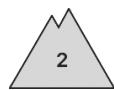
Weak layers exist in the snowpack. The rain will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the old snowpack below approximately 1700 m.

Tendency

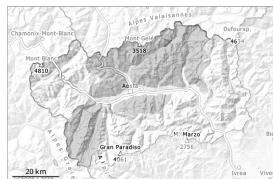
Over a wide area light precipitation.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 11 03 2025



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

During the course of the night as a consequence of new snow and strong wind there will be an increase in the avalanche danger to level 2 (moderate).

15 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall during the night above approximately 1400 m.

As a consequence of a moderate to strong southeasterly wind, wind slabs will form during the course of the night above approximately 2200 m. The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs that are forming adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found between approximately 2200 and 2800 m.

The fresh snow and in particular the wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant. In the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 3 (considerable) the likelihood of avalanches is higher.

Several small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized dry avalanches are possible from the second half of the night.

Snowpack

During the night the wind will be moderate to strong.

Sunny slopes: The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on a crust on steep sunny slopes.

In shady places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is dry and has a loosely bonded surface. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on steep shady slopes above approximately 2300 m.

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. Below approximately 2200 m no snow is lying on south facing slopes.

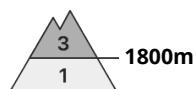
Tendency



The weather conditions will give rise to increasing consolidation of the snowpack.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 11 03 2025 →



New snow



Wind slab



1800m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Treeline



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

Over a wide area 15 to 25 cm of snow will fall. In some localities up to 50 cm of snow will fall above approximately 1800 m. In some cases new snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack.

The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase as the day progresses. As the precipitation becomes more intense avalanches are possible as the day progresses, but they can be large in some cases. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes at intermediate and high altitudes.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in some places on steep shady slopes. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

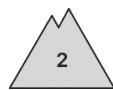
Snowpack

In some places new snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack.

The wintry weather conditions gave rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area on shady slopes above approximately 1800 m. Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 11 03 2025



Wet snow



2000m

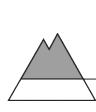
Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: small



Wind slab



2200m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Slight increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of the rain. Fresh wind slabs at high altitude.

As a consequence of the rain more frequent small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist snow slides and avalanches are possible below approximately 2000 m. As the moisture increases there will be only a slight increase in the danger of gliding avalanches. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep grassy slopes.

Moist loose snow avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. In the regions exposed to rain this applies on extremely steep slopes.

As a consequence of a sometimes strong wind from southerly directions, avalanche prone wind slabs will form. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes adjacent to ridgelines at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in very isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. Avalanches can reach medium size in isolated cases.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.3: rain

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area rain to intermediate altitudes. Up to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. This applies at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

The wind will transport the new snow and, in some cases, old snow as well. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Tendency



The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 11 03 2025



Wind slab

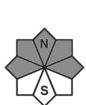


Treeline

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



Wind slab



Treeline

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

New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines above approximately 2000 m and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Wind-loaded slopes where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are unfavourable.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

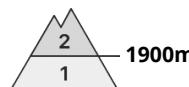
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The snowpack will become in some cases unfavourable. In the course of the day sometimes deep 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.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 11 03 2025 →



Wet snow



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



Wet snow



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

Moist slab avalanches and natural wet avalanches require caution.

Rain to high altitudes. Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and above approximately 1900 m gliding avalanches and snow slides are possible, even medium-sized ones. The avalanche prone locations for wet avalanches are to be found especially on steep slopes.

Snowpack

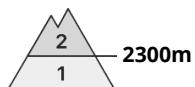
Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

The old snowpack will be generally stable. The more recent wind slabs have formed in particular in gullies and bowls and at elevated altitudes. The rain will give rise as the day progresses to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack in particular at intermediate and high altitudes.



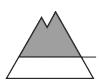
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 11 03 2025 →



Wind slab



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



New snow



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

During the course of the night as a consequence of new snow and strong wind there will be an increase in the avalanche danger to level 2 (moderate).

15 to 20 cm of snow will fall during the night above approximately 1400 m.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong southeasterly wind, mostly small wind slabs will form during the course of the night above approximately 2200 m. They will be deposited on unfavourable layers on shady slopes. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found between approximately 2300 and 2800 m. The fresh snow and the wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant.

Snowpack

During the night the wind will be moderate to strong.

Sunny slopes: The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on a crust on steep sunny slopes.

In shady places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is dry and has a loosely bonded surface. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on steep shady slopes above approximately 2300 m.

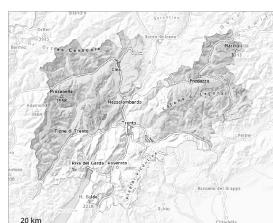
Snow depths vary greatly above approximately 2200 m, depending on the influence of the wind. Adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas and at high altitude a little snow is lying. At low altitude less snow than usual is lying. Below approximately 2200 m no snow is lying on south facing slopes.

Tendency

The weather conditions will give rise to increasing consolidation of the snowpack.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 11 03 2025 →



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

New snow and wind slabs at intermediate altitudes.

The wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in all aspects above the tree line. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Wind-loaded slopes where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are unfavourable. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. Avalanches can reach medium size.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

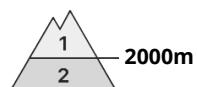
Down to 1400 m snow will fall over a wide area. The wind will transport the new snow and, in some cases, old snow as well. The more recent wind slabs are lying on soft layers on shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 11 03 2025 →



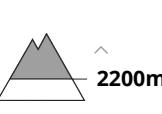
Wet snow



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



Wind slab



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

Slight increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of the rain. Fresh wind slabs at high altitude.

As a consequence of the rain more frequent small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist snow slides and avalanches are possible below approximately 2000 m. As the moisture increases there will be only a slight increase in the danger of gliding avalanches. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep grassy slopes.

Moist loose snow avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. In the regions exposed to rain this applies on extremely steep slopes.

As a consequence of a sometimes strong wind from southerly directions, mostly small wind slabs will form. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes adjacent to ridgelines at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in very isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. Avalanches can reach medium size in isolated cases.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.3: rain

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

In some localities light rain to intermediate altitudes. Some snow will fall. This applies at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

The wind will transport the new snow and, in some cases, old snow as well. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

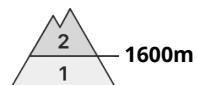
Tendency



The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 11 03 2025 →



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Over a wide area 10 to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1800 m. In some cases new snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack.

The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase as the day progresses. As the precipitation becomes more intense avalanches are possible as the day progresses, even medium-sized ones. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes at intermediate and high altitudes.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in some places on steep shady slopes. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

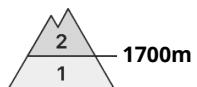
Snowpack

In some places new snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack.

The wintry weather conditions gave rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area on shady slopes above approximately 1800 m. Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 11 03 2025 →



New snow



1700m

Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Wind slab



1700m

Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Over a wide area wind and new snow.

As a consequence of the precipitation the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.

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.

The wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence.

Avalanches can be released by large loads.

Snowpack

As a consequence of new snow and wind, easily released wind slabs will form. The wind slabs have bonded poorly with the old snowpack.

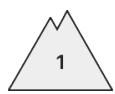
Weak layers exist in the snowpack. The rain will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the old snowpack below approximately 1700 m.

Tendency

Over a wide area light precipitation.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 11 03 2025



New snow



1300m

Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **small**

Natural dry avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released naturally especially on shady slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

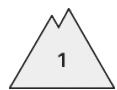
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

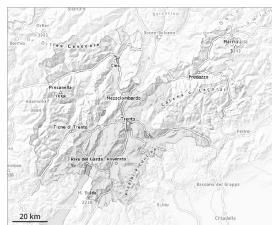
As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures and solar radiation the snowpack consolidated. In many cases new snow is lying on a moist old snowpack.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 11 03 2025



Wind slab

N
S

Treeline

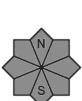
Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small



Wet snow

N
S

Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

New snow and wind slabs at intermediate altitudes.

Dry and moist avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

The avalanche danger will increase but remain within the current danger level.

The wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in all aspects above the tree line. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

In some localities increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of the precipitation.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep grassy slopes at elevated altitudes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.3: rain

Down to 1400 m snow will fall over a wide area. Up to 1800 m rain will fall during the night in some localities. The wind will transport the new snow.

Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Tendency

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

The danger of wet avalanches will decrease gradually.

