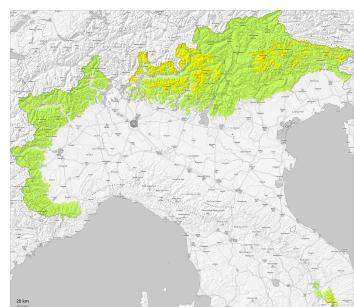
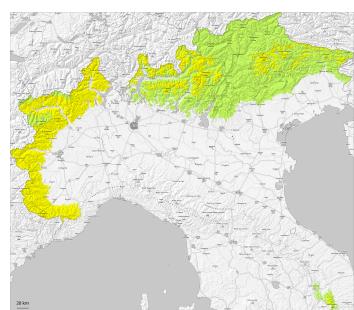


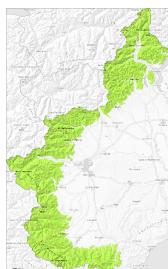
**AM**



**PM**



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

**AM:**

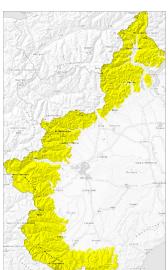
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Friday 11 04 2025



Wind slab



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

**PM:**

**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Friday 11 04 2025



Wet snow



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



Wind slab



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

As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be a rapid increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches to level 2 (moderate).

As the day progresses the likelihood of moist avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2800 m. Medium-sized moist slab avalanches are possible between approximately 2200 and 2800 m. Avalanches can in very isolated cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach large size. At higher altitudes these are less common.

Above approximately 2800 m and near-ridge shady slopes: The wind slabs can still be released in some cases in particular on northeast to north to northwest facing aspects. This applies in particular in case of a large load.

At low and intermediate altitudes and in steep rocky terrain moist snow slides and avalanches are possible. They can occur in particular in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place. Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying.

Backcountry tours and off-piste skiing should be started and concluded very early.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.10: springtime scenario

The surface of the snowpack will only just freeze and will soften earlier than the day before. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to rapid moistening of the snowpack in particular on



sunny slopes in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

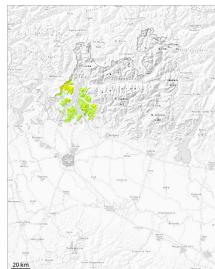
High altitudes and the high Alpine regions, steep shady slopes: Large-grained weak layers exist deeper in the snowpack.

## Tendency

As a consequence of warming, the activity of moist and wet avalanches will quickly increase.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Friday 11 04 2025



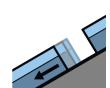
Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

As a consequence of warming, the activity of small moist and wet avalanches will increase.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. A few gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

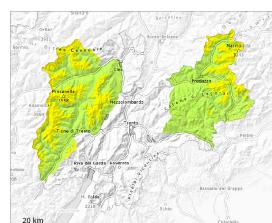
dp.2: gliding snow

dp.10: springtime scenario

As a consequence of warming during the day, the likelihood of moist loose snow avalanches being released will increase a little in particular on steep grassy slopes in all altitude zones.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Friday 11 04 2025 →



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



Persistent  
weak layer



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: large

As a consequence of a strong wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed in the last few days in particular adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released by winter sport participants. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2500 m. In particular, however, the wind slabs of the last few days adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls are capable of being triggered in some locations.

(--), caution is to be exercised on wind-loaded slopes in particular above approximately 2500 m, and adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects.

Avalanches can also penetrate down to the ground and reach quite a large size. This applies on very steep shady slopes in particular at high altitude.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used west, north and east facing slopes. This applies on shady slopes above approximately 2500 m.

As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs have increased in size. The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations.

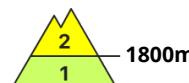
Below the tree line a little snow is lying.

## Tendency

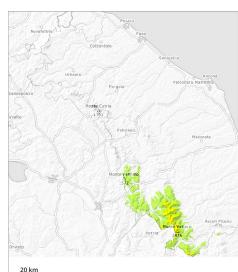
The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger  
on Friday 11 04 2025 →



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

### Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger.

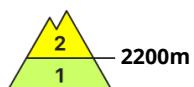
Above approximately 1800 m medium-sized wet snow slides and avalanches are possible. As the day progresses the likelihood of avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep sunny slopes. Also bases of rock walls are especially unfavourable. Individual weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep northeast, north and northwest facing slopes.

### Snowpack

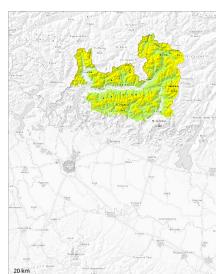
The new snow of the last few days has settled a little. The snowpack remains generally moist. A little new snow above approximately 1700 m.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
on Friday 11 04 2025



Wind slab



2200m

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: large



Persistent weak layer



2200m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



1700m  
1400m

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs and wet snow represent the main danger. As a consequence of a strong wind, easily released wind slabs formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines on south, east and west facing slopes.

The avalanche prone locations are clearly recognisable to the trained eye, especially adjacent to ridgelines, in particular in the central part of the main Alpine ridge. Weak layers exist in the snowpack in shady places that are protected from the wind. Dry avalanches can still be released, mostly by large loads.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.10: springtime scenario

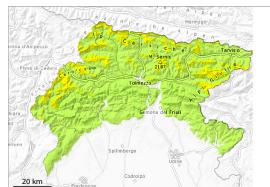
Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes. This applies especially at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Friday 11 04 2025 →



Wind slab



2100m

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



1600m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

As a consequence of solar radiation 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 addition the wind slabs must be taken into account.

The avalanches can be released by large loads.

In many places there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

### Snowpack

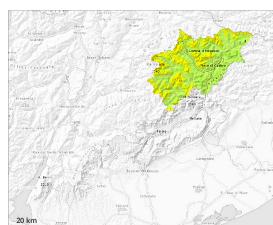
The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to increasing moistening of the snowpack on sunny slopes. On south facing slopes a little snow is lying at low and intermediate altitudes.

### Tendency

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



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Friday 11 04 2025 →



Persistent  
weak layer



Snowpack stability: fair  
Frequency: few  
Avalanche size: large



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: fair  
Frequency: few  
Avalanche size: medium

Weak layers exist in the snowpack on north facing slopes. As a consequence of warming during the day moist avalanches are possible.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in very isolated cases by winter sport participants. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2500 m.

The mostly small wind slabs can be released in isolated cases especially on very steep shady slopes. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard crust.

### Snowpack

Weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on very steep shady slopes. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

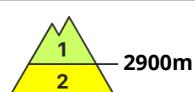
**AM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Friday 11 04 2025



**PM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Friday 11 04 2025



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

The backcountry touring conditions in the morning are quite favourable. Gradual increase in danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust and will soften earlier than the day before. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation small and medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible. This applies on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2900 m, and on steep shady slopes below approximately 2400 m. Avalanches can in isolated cases penetrate deep layers reach large size in isolated cases. This applies in particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m.

Backcountry tours and ascents to alpine cabins should be concluded timely.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

(dp.10: springtime scenario)

Wednesday: High Alpine regions: Little snow will fall in the evening especially along the border with France.

Thursday: Very early morning: The weather will be partly cloudy along the border with France.

As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last six days, this also applies on shady slopes below approximately 2500 m.

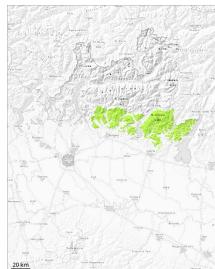
The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack on sunny slopes below approximately 2900 m. Towards its base, the snowpack is wet, also on shady slopes below approximately 2400 m. These weather conditions gave rise to settling of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes.

## Tendency

The weather will be warm. The surface of the snowpack will only just freeze and will soften earlier than the day before.



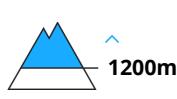
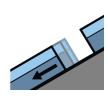
## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
on Friday 11 04 2025



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



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

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

Individual small moist and wet avalanches are possible.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.2: gliding snow



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Friday 11 04 2025

**Low avalanche danger will prevail.**

Avalanches can in isolated cases be released, in particular by large loads. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.  
Mostly avalanches are small.

As a consequence of warming during the day, the likelihood of moist snow slides being released will increase a little.

### Snowpack

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on steep shady slopes, in particular at elevated altitudes.

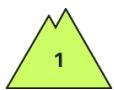
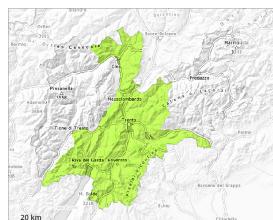
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Only a little snow is now lying.

### Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Friday 11 04 2025

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

Thus far only isolated mostly small moist loose snow slides are possible as a consequence of warming during the day. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in some places in particular on steep shady slopes. These avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are difficult to recognise. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 1900 m.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.10: springtime scenario

In these regions only a little snow is lying. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. Below the tree line no snow is lying.

## Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Friday 11 04 2025



A favourable avalanche situation will be encountered over a wide area.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases and mostly by large additional loads, in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m and on very steep west and east facing slopes above approximately 2800 m. Avalanches can in some cases reach medium size.

As a consequence of warming during the day, the likelihood of moist loose snow avalanches being released will increase a little in particular on extremely steep sunny slopes.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.7: snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding

dp.10: springtime scenario

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be quite good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. This applies in particular on sunny slopes. Towards its base, the snowpack is moist, especially on sunny slopes, as well as in all aspects below approximately 2200 m.

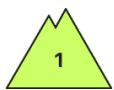
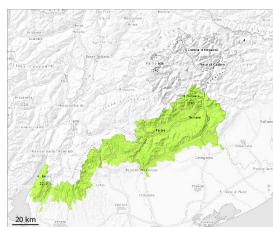
Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used west, north and east facing slopes. This applies on shady slopes above approximately 2600 m, as well as on west and east facing slopes above approximately 2800 m.

### Tendency

Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. Individual avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found in particular on extremely steep slopes above approximately 2600 m.



## Danger Level 1 - Low

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

The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation small and medium-sized moist avalanches are possible. The avalanche prone locations are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. In many places there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

### Snowpack

As a consequence of rising temperatures and solar radiation a crust formed on the surface. The snowpack will become moist as the day progresses.

