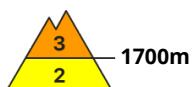
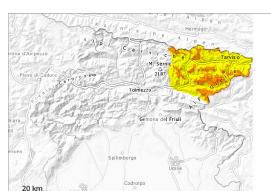


Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Friday 14 03 2025



New snow



1700m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large



Wind slab



1700m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large



New snow



1700m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Over a wide area wind and new snow.

In some localities up to 50 cm of snow will fall until Thursday. The avalanche danger should be investigated very thoroughly in the relevant locality. In particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation large to very large avalanches are possible. 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 in deep layers of the snowpack.

Avalanches can be released by small loads.

Snowpack

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

Weak layers exist in the snowpack.

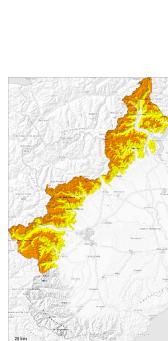
Tendency

Over a wide area intensive precipitation. The wind will be strong at times.

We recommend that you consult the most recent avalanche bulletin.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 14 03 2025



Wind slab



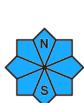
Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large



New snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

The new snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs have increased in size additionally, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In starting zones where no previous releases have taken place and on wind-loaded slopes medium-sized and large avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and wind.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.

Caution is to be exercised in particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation. Isolated very large dry avalanches are possible here. The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are difficult to recognise. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for defensive route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area over a wide area 30 to 60 cm of snow, but less in some localities, has fallen since Monday above approximately 1800 m. The sometimes strong wind has transported some snow. This situation gave rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

The new snow and wind slabs are prone to triggering. This applies especially at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example.

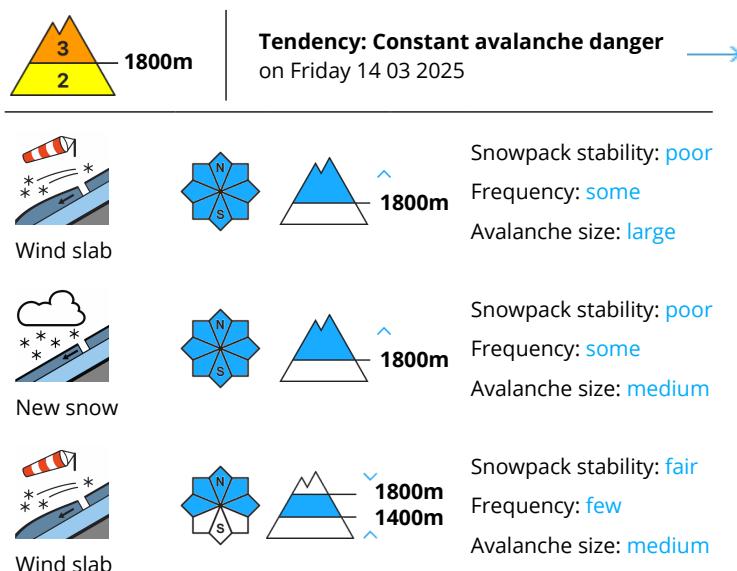
New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes. Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes.

Tendency

Down to 1200 m and below snow will fall on Friday over a wide area.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.

The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days can be released easily or naturally in all aspects above approximately 1800 m. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Wind-loaded slopes where surface hoar has been covered with snow are unfavourable.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Over a wide area over a wide area 25 to 40 cm of snow, but less in some localities, has fallen since Monday above approximately 1700 m. The sometimes strong wind has transported some snow. This situation gave rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

The new snow and wind slabs are prone to triggering. This applies especially at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example.

New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes.

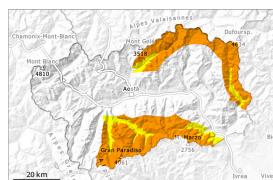
Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 14 03 2025



Wind slab



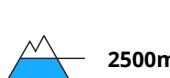
Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong southeasterly wind, easily released wind slabs formed on Monday. The avalanche prone locations are sometimes covered with new snow and are therefore difficult to recognise.

The fresh snow and the wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant,. This applies especially at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example, as well as on very steep shady slopes. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for meticulous route selection.

Several small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible as the day progresses. This applies in particular on extremely steep slopes below approximately 2600 m, in the event of prolonged bright spells in particular.

Snowpack

20 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell in the last three days above approximately 2000 m. The wind was moderate to strong in some localities.

The high humidity gave rise to moistening of the old snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2400 m. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on a crust on steep sunny slopes. In shady places that are protected from the wind above approximately 2500 m: Towards its surface, the snowpack is dry and has a loosely bonded surface. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. Released avalanches and field observations have confirmed a precarious avalanche situation on very steep shady slopes.

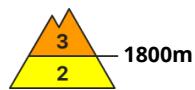
In all aspects less snow than usual is lying. On sunny slopes below approximately 2500 m hardly any snow is lying.

Tendency

Little snow will fall. The avalanche danger will persist.



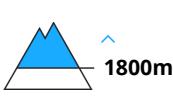
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 14 03 2025



Wind slab



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



New snow



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

The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days must be evaluated with care and prudence.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for careful route selection.

The southwesterly wind will transport the new snow significantly. In gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain the wind slabs will increase in size additionally.

On wind-loaded slopes and in the regions exposed to precipitation large and, in isolated cases, very large avalanches are possible in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place.

On steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack. 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.

Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm sign. As a consequence of the moist air individual small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist loose snow avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area over a wide area 50 to 80 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Monday above approximately 1600 m. Fresh snow and large quantities of wind-drifted snow are poorly bonded with the old snowpack in many places. Naturally triggered avalanches and whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack have confirmed a dangerous avalanche situation on steep slopes.

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on shady slopes.

Tendency

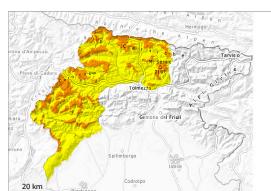
Down to 1200 m and below snow will fall on Friday over a wide area.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 14 03 2025 →



New snow



Wind slab



New snow



Wind slab



New snow



1800m

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.

In particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation large and, in isolated cases, very large avalanches are possible. 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. Avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack. Avalanches can be released by small loads.

Snowpack

As a consequence of new snow and wind, further wind slabs will form.

Weak layers exist in the snowpack.

Tendency

Over a wide area intensive precipitation. The wind will be moderate at times.

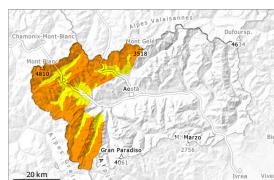
We recommend that you consult the most recent avalanche bulletin.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 14 03 2025



Wind slab



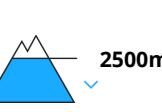
Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs and wet snow represent the main danger.

As a consequence of the moderate to strong westerly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form. The fresh snow and in particular the wind slabs remain for the foreseeable future prone to triggering in particular on very steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes. They can be released by a single winter sport participant, in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example.

The avalanche prone locations are sometimes covered with new snow and are therefore difficult to recognise. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for meticulous route selection.

Several small and medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible as the day progresses, in the event of prolonged bright spells in particular, caution is to be exercised on extremely steep slopes, as well as in steep rocky terrain.

Gliding avalanches are possible even now. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

Snowpack

15 to 25 cm of snow fell in the last three days above approximately 2000 m.

The high humidity gave rise to moistening of the old snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2400 m. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on a crust on steep sunny slopes. In shady places that are protected from the wind above approximately 2500 m: Towards its surface, the snowpack is dry and has a loosely bonded surface. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on steep shady slopes above approximately 2500 m. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and released avalanches have confirmed a sometimes treacherous avalanche situation on very steep shady slopes.

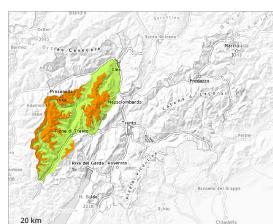
In all aspects less snow than usual is lying. On sunny slopes below approximately 2400 m hardly any snow is lying.

Tendency

Some snow will fall. The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 14 03 2025 →



Wind slab



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: small

New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.
Individual mostly small moist and wet avalanches are possible.

Over a wide area 10 to 20 cm of snow has fallen above approximately 1700 m.

Up to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Thursday above approximately 1700 m. 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.

As a consequence of warming during the day individual small to medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.10: springtime scenario

Over a wide area up to 20 cm of snow will fall above approximately 1800 m. The wind will transport the new snow. The more recent wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack in all aspects at intermediate and high altitudes.

Below approximately 1800 m only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Tendency

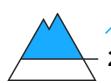
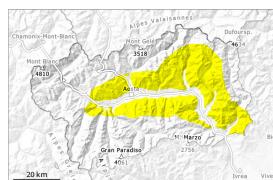
The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 14 03 2025



2400m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



2500m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: small

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of a moderate to strong wind from westerly directions, further wind slabs will form. The avalanche prone locations are sometimes covered with new snow and are therefore difficult to recognise. The fresh snow and the wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases. This applies especially at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example, as well as on very steep shady slopes.

Several small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation, in particular on extremely steep slopes, as well as in steep rocky terrain below approximately 2600 m, in the event of prolonged bright spells in particular.

Snowpack

15 to 20 cm of snow fell in the last three days above approximately 2000 m. The wind was moderate to strong in some localities.

The high humidity gave rise to moistening of the old snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2400 m. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on a crust on steep sunny slopes. In shady places that are protected from the wind above approximately 2500 m:

The new snow and wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. Towards its surface, the snowpack is dry and has a loosely bonded surface.

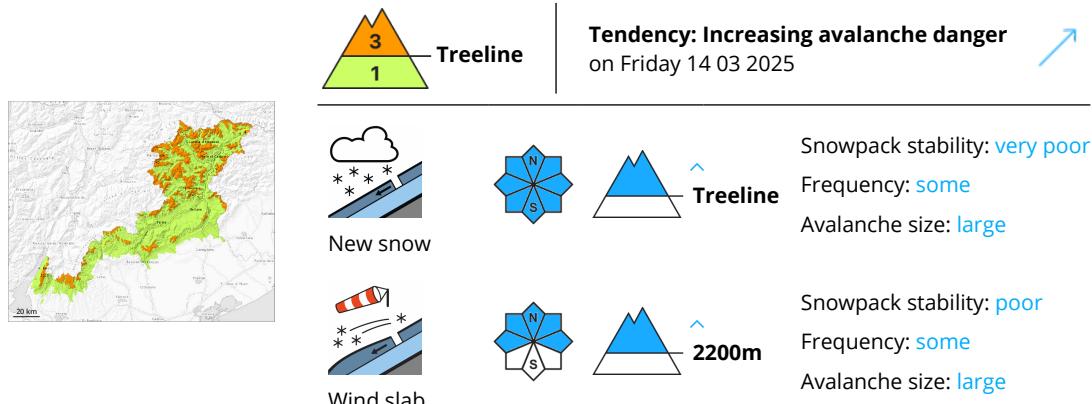
In all aspects less snow than usual is lying. Adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas and at high altitude a little snow is lying. At low altitude less snow than usual is lying. On sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m hardly any snow is lying.

Tendency

Little snow will fall. The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



As a consequence of new snow and wind a considerable avalanche danger will prevail.

Over a wide area 5 to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen above approximately 1800 m. In some regions 10 to 25 cm of snow will fall in the next few hours above approximately 2000 m. In some regions 5 to 10 cm of snow will fall on Thursday above approximately 1600 m. Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind. Avalanches can occur easily or triggered naturally. This applies even in case of a small load. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above approximately 2000 m and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation caution is to be exercised in particular at the base of rock walls. Wind-loaded slopes where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are unfavourable. At transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche situation is dangerous. Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches are possible. The snow sport conditions outside marked and open pistes are dangerous. Careful route selection and spacing between individuals are recommended.

Snowpack

In particular in shady places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is fairly homogeneous and has a loosely bonded surface.

The new snow and wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack here. The snowpack will be moist at low altitude. On sunny slopes below approximately 2200 m hardly any snow is lying.

Tendency

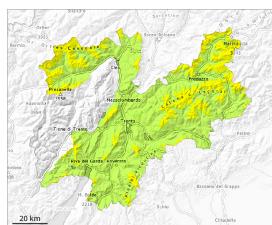
Over a wide area wind and new snow to above 1500 m. The prevalence of avalanche prone locations and likelihood of triggering will increase with altitude. On Friday as the precipitation becomes more intense



there will be an increase in the avalanche danger within the current danger level.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 14 03 2025 →



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: small

New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.
More small to medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible.

Over a wide area 5 to 15 cm of snow has fallen above approximately 1700 m.

Over a wide area up to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Thursday above approximately 1700 m. 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.

As a consequence of warming during the day individual small to medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

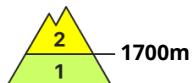
dp.10: springtime scenario

Over a wide area over a wide area 10 to 20 cm of snow will fall above approximately 1800 m. The wind will transport the new snow. The more recent wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack in all aspects at intermediate and high altitudes.

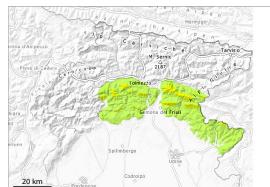
Below approximately 1800 m only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Friday 14 03 2025



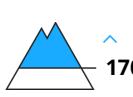
New snow



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase.

In all aspects medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large moist avalanches are possible. 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, wind slabs will form. The wind slabs have bonded poorly with the old snowpack.

The weather conditions gave rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack. In particular on sunny slopes no snow is lying.

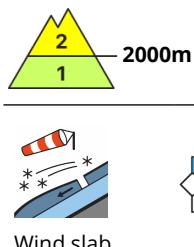
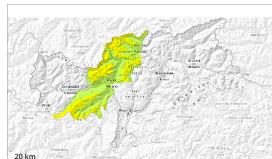
Tendency

Over a wide area intensive precipitation. The wind will be strong at times.

We recommend that you consult the most recent avalanche bulletin.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 14 03 2025



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated critically.

The avalanche danger is within the upper range of danger level 2 (moderate). 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 and in gullies and bowls at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized natural avalanches are possible.

Dry loose snow avalanches are possible. In the event of prolonged bright spells this applies on extremely steep slopes, especially in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation. Mostly the avalanches are small and can be released by a single winter sport participant.

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 quite a large size.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.10: springtime scenario

Up to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen. Up to 20 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.

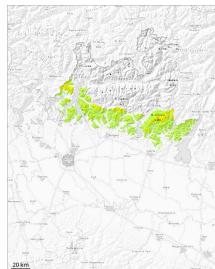
Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Tendency

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. In some localities up to 20 cm of snow will fall.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 14 03 2025



New snow



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



Wind slab



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

Dry and moist avalanches are likely to occur.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released naturally in all aspects. In particular on steep slopes and on very steep grassy slopes mostly small moist loose snow avalanches are possible as a consequence of the new snow.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

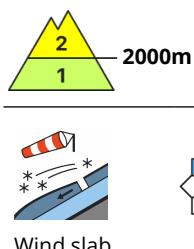
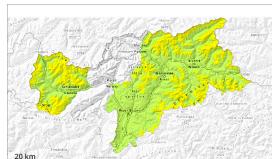
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

In many cases new snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 14 03 2025



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Fresh wind slabs at high altitude.

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

Individual dry loose snow avalanches are possible. In the event of prolonged bright spells this applies on extremely steep slopes, especially in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation. Mostly the avalanches are small.

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.6: cold, loose snow and wind

10 to 20 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.

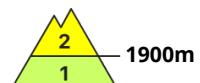
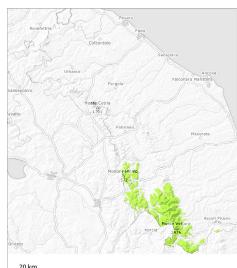
Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Tendency

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. In some localities up to 20 cm of snow will fall.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 14 03 2025 →



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

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

In gullies and bowls the avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular above approximately 1900 m. 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, but they can reach medium size in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations for wet avalanches are to be found also at the base of rock walls and 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 weather conditions as the day progresses will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack also at intermediate and high altitudes.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 14 03 2025



Wet snow



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



New snow



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

Moist and wet snow slides and small avalanches are possible.

As a consequence of the precipitation individual small moist and wet avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

dp.10: springtime scenario

The snowpack will become in most cases wet all the way through.

