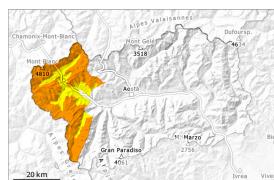


Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Friday 28 02 2025



Wind slab



2200m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Gliding snow



2400m
1900m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs represent the main danger. The extensive wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye.

As a consequence of a moderate to strong wind from northwesterly directions, sometimes deep wind slabs formed in the last two days at intermediate and high altitudes. As a consequence of a moderate to strong wind from westerly directions, soft wind slabs will form on Thursday in places that are protected from the wind. They are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular in very steep terrain. The fresh snow and in particular the wind slabs to be found especially in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain can be released by a single winter sport participant above approximately 2200 m.

On extreme slopes and at the base of rock walls small and medium-sized snow slides and avalanches are possible, in particular, along the border with France.

Individual gliding avalanches can also occur. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible. They are covered with new snow in some cases and therefore difficult to recognise.

Snowpack

15 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell in the last two days above approximately 2000 m, especially along the border with France.

The new snow is lying on a crust in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. This snow is bonding only slowly with the old snowpack in particular on sunny slopes.

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

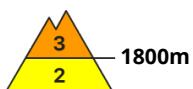
Snow depths vary greatly above approximately 2200 m, depending on the influence of the wind. Adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas and at high altitude a little snow is lying. At low altitude less snow than usual is lying.

Tendency

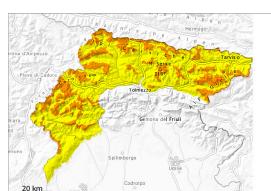
The wind will be light. The fresh and older wind slabs are bonding well with the old snowpack above the tree line.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 28 02 2025



New snow



Wind slab



1800m
1800m
1800m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large



New snow



1800m
1800m
1800m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Over a wide area heavy snowfall.

In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

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 the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack. Avalanches can be released by a single winter sport participant.

Snowpack

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

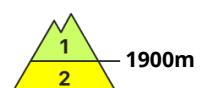
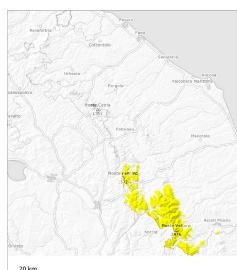
The wind slabs have bonded poorly with the old snowpack. Precarious weak layers exist in the snowpack.

Tendency

Over a wide area a little new snow.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 28 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.

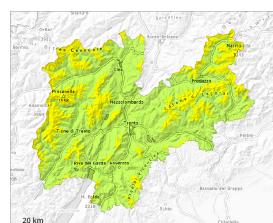
Above approximately 1900 m and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls moist slab avalanches are possible, but they can reach medium size in isolated cases. Gullies and bowls where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are especially unfavourable. Here the avalanche danger is one level higher. 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 Friday 28 02 2025



Wind slab



Snowpack stability:



Treeline

poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability:



2200m

poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence. Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released.

The fresh snow and the wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in all aspects above the tree line. Avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and larger. Small and medium-sized avalanches are possible. Small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized natural avalanches are possible.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released on shady slopes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2200 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Over a wide area 5 to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 1600 m. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes.

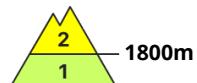
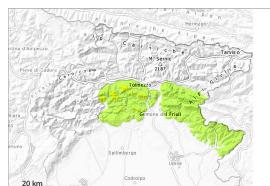
Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes.

Tendency

Friday: The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 28 02 2025



New snow



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Over a wide area new snow.

In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

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.

Snowpack

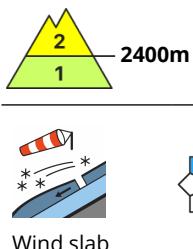
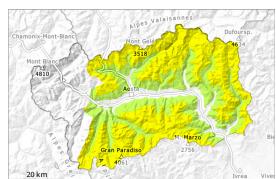
Weak layers exist in the snowpack.

Tendency

Over a wide area a little new snow.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Friday 28 02 2025



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

As a consequence of the moderate to strong westerly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form in the course of the day, caution is to be exercised in particular along the border with Switzerland. Here the likelihood of avalanches is higher.

The fresh and older wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence. They are bonding poorly with the old snowpack. 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 2400 m. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found on extremely steep slopes and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. 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.

On extremely steep slopes and at the base of rock walls mostly small snow slides and avalanches are possible, in particular, along the border between Valais and Italy.

Snowpack

2 to 15 cm of snow, and up to 25 cm in some localities, fell on Tuesday above approximately 2200 m, in particular along the border with Switzerland.

The new snow is lying on a crust in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m.

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

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

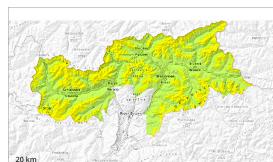
The wind will be light.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Friday 28 02 2025



Persistent
weak layer



2200m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



Wind slab



Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

Avalanches can in isolated cases be released in the old snowpack. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases in shady places that are protected from the wind. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2200 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.

The fresh wind slabs can in isolated cases be released by a single winter sport participant, but they will be small in most cases. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes above the tree line. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and larger. They are easy to recognise.

On steep grassy slopes mostly small gliding avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Less snow than expected has fallen. In particular in the High Tauern and in the Dolomites up to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen. In the other regions less snow fell. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes.

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

The snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes.

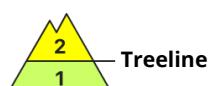
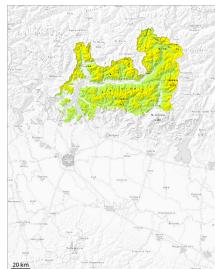
Tendency



The more recent wind slabs are mostly rather small but can be released in isolated cases. Additionally in isolated cases avalanches can be released in the old snowpack.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Friday 28 02 2025



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs at high altitude.

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 surface hoar has been covered with snow are unfavourable.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

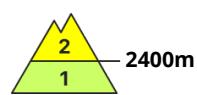
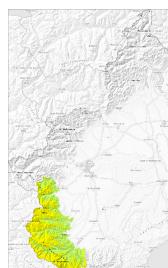
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

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 Friday 28 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.

Avalanches can be released in the old snowpack in very isolated cases, especially on steep, little used shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. This applies in particular in case of a large load.

In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface, in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2500 m, and at low altitude.

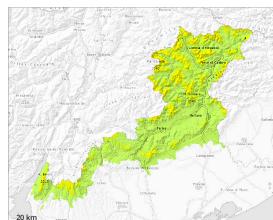
Towards its surface, the snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases. Melt-freeze crusts exist in the old snowpack in particular at elevated altitudes.

Weak layers exist deeper in the old snowpack on steep north, northeast and northwest facing slopes, especially in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow.

In all altitude zones only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 28 02 2025



Wind slab



N
S



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Persistent
weak layer



N
S



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

New snow and wind slabs require caution. Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released.

The fresh snow and the wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in all aspects above the tree line. Avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and larger. Small and medium-sized avalanches are possible. Small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized natural avalanches are possible in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released on shady slopes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2000 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.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

5 to 20 cm of snow has fallen since Tuesday. Over a wide area in some localities up to 25 cm of snow will fall until Thursday. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes.

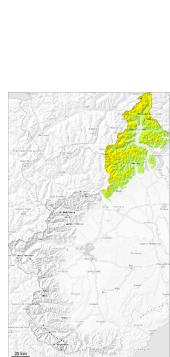
Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes.

Tendency

The fresh wind slabs of Wednesday are in some cases still prone to triggering above the tree line.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger

on Friday 28 02 2025



Wind slab



Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



Persistent
weak layer



2300m

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Steep slopes and places that are protected from the wind: Fresh wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence.

As a consequence of snowfall and the occasionally strong wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed on Wednesday, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

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

Additionally in some places avalanches can be released in the old snowpack and reach medium size, especially on very steep shady slopes in little used terrain.

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

5 to 15 cm of snow, but less in some localities, has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 1700 m.

As a consequence of snowfall and the occasionally strong wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed on Wednesday, especially above the tree line.

Several mostly small slab avalanches have been released, in particular between approximately 2300 and 2800 m along the border with Switzerland.

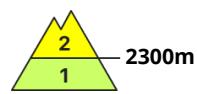
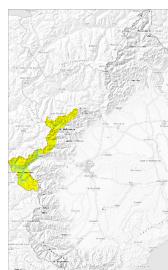
High altitudes and the high Alpine regions: Snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind.

In places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is fairly homogeneous; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow.

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



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 28 02 2025



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in very isolated cases by people.

Avalanches can in very isolated cases be released in the old snowpack and reach medium size. This applies in particular in case of a large load. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2300 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.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

In some localities 2 to 5 cm of snow has fallen since yesterday above approximately 2000 m.

The high temperatures on Sunday gave rise to significant moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes. This applies below approximately 2200 m. Several mostly small moist and wet avalanches have been released here.

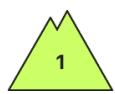
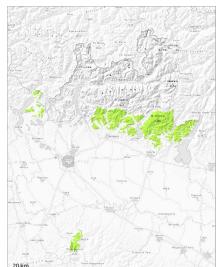
Weak layers exist deeper in the old snowpack especially on steep north, northeast and northwest facing slopes. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak.

In particular in the vicinity of peaks snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind.

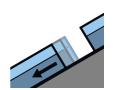
In all altitude zones only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 28 02 2025



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

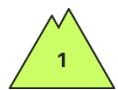
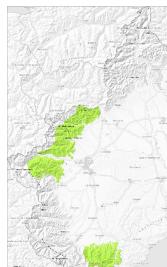
dp.2: gliding snow

dp.2: gliding snow

As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures and solar radiation the snowpack consolidated during the last few days. In many cases new snow is lying on a hard crust.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 28 02 2025

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

The avalanches can as before be released by large loads, but they will be small in most cases.

In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

In the western Prealps 2 to 5 cm of snow fell yesterday above approximately 2000 m.

The high temperatures will give rise to slight moistening of the snowpack on sunny slopes.

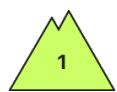
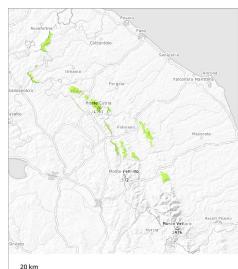
The snowpack is largely stable.

The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to increasing consolidation of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes. As a consequence of mild temperatures solar radiation a crust formed on the surface at the weekend.

At low altitude only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 28 02 2025



Wet snow



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 Friday 28 02 2025



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

Fresh wind slabs require caution. The conditions are mostly favourable.

The fresh wind slabs can in very isolated cases be released by a single winter sport participant, but they will be small in most cases. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes above the tree line. They are easy to recognise. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

On steep grassy slopes mostly small gliding avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Little snow has fallen. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes.

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

The snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

The conditions are mostly favourable.

