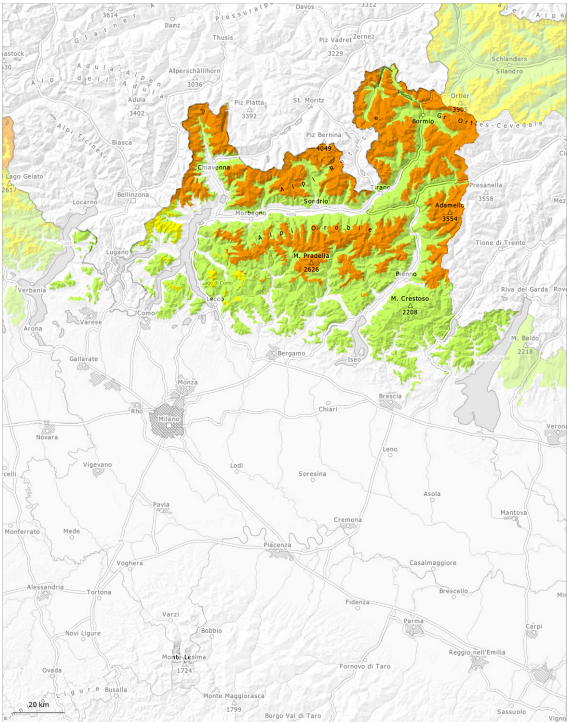
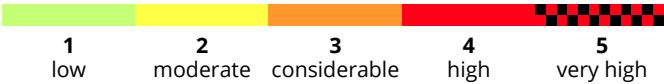
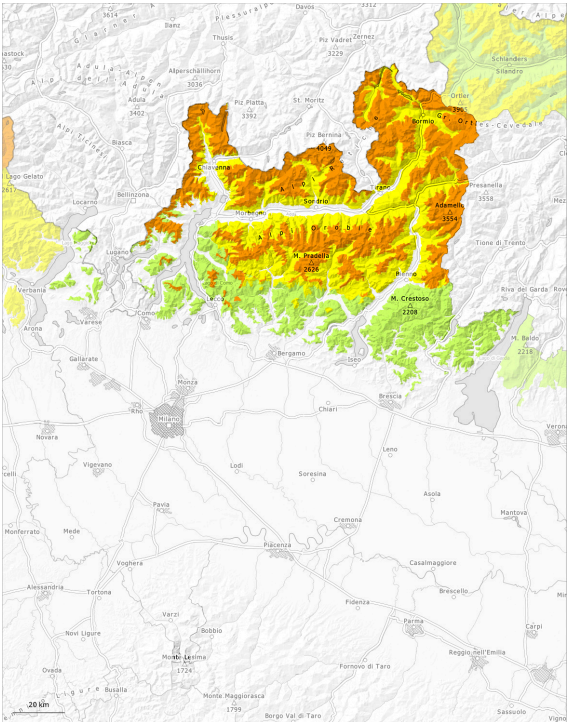


AM



PM

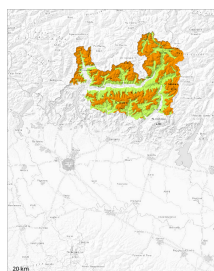


Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025



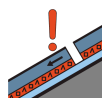
Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **fair**

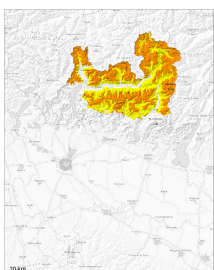
Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

PM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025



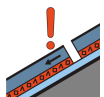
New snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **small**

New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection.

The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are difficult to recognise, 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,. Whumpfung sounds and natural avalanches serve as an alarm sign. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.



Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The moderate wind will transport the snow. This situation will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

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

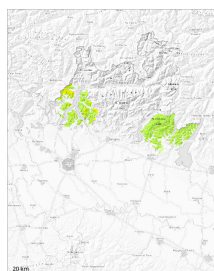


Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025



New snow



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **fair**

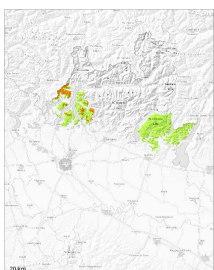
Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

PM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 23 03 2025



New snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection.

The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are difficult to recognise, 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 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,. Whumpfung sounds and natural avalanches serve as an alarm sign. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.



Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The moderate wind will transport the new snow. This situation will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

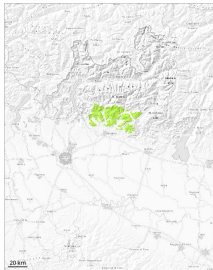
Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes. The new snow and wind slabs are prone to triggering. This applies especially at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example.

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



Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger on Sunday 23 03 2025



Wet snow



1200m

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small



Gliding snow



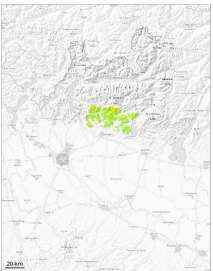
1200m

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

PM:



1200m

Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger on Sunday 23 03 2025



New snow



1200m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: small



Gliding snow



1200m

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in all aspects.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be barely evident. The surface of the snowpack is not frozen and will already be soft in the early morning. A few gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

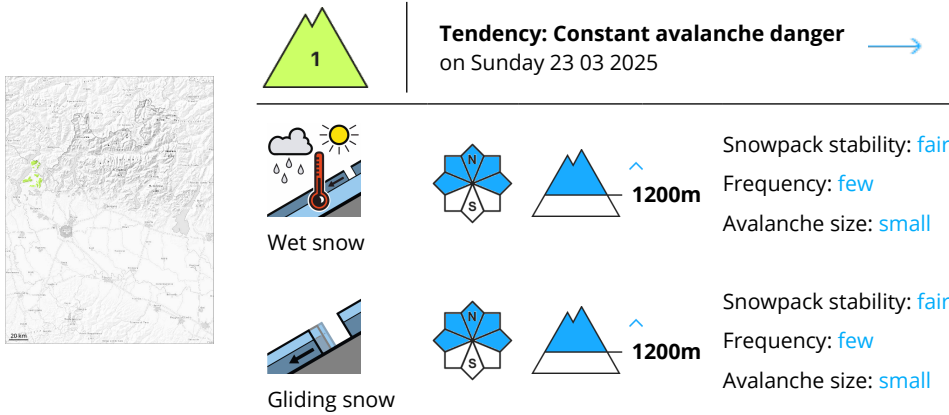
dp.2: gliding snow

dp.10: springtime scenario

As the precipitation becomes heavier, the likelihood of wet avalanches during the day being released will increase gradually in particular on steep grassy slopes in all altitude zones.



Danger Level 1 - Low



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.2: gliding snow

dp.10: springtime scenario

