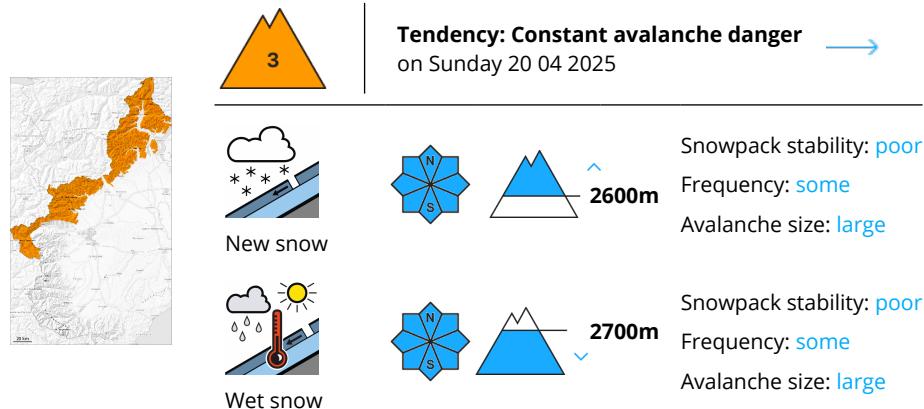


Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Wet slab avalanches and moist and wet snow slides are still likely to occur.

Over a wide area 90 to 150 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Wednesday above approximately 2500 m.

During the night the natural avalanche activity appreciably decreased.

In particular in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place more medium-sized and large dry and moist avalanches are possible in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. This applies in particular on steep slopes, and on very steep slopes.

The new snow of the last few days can be released by a single winter sport participant in particular on shady slopes.

The current avalanche situation calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.3: rain

In the last two days deep wind slabs formed in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. The sleet gave rise to significant moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2400 m.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is moist and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases. The surface of the snowpack will soften later than the day before.

Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying.

Tendency

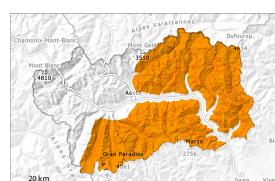
Above approximately 1800 m snow will fall from the afternoon over a wide area. 30 to 50 cm of snow will fall until Sunday.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Sunday 20 04 2025



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

From starting zones at higher altitudes more occasionally large avalanches are possible.

In starting zones where no previous releases have taken place more occasionally large dry and moist avalanches are possible, especially above approximately 2500 m. In particular on shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack.

The high humidity will give rise as the day progresses to moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2700 m. Moist avalanches can in some places be released in the weakly bonded old snow. This applies in particular on very steep slopes.

The new snow of the last few days can be released by a single winter sport participant in particular on shady slopes. The current avalanche situation calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

150 to 180 cm of snow has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 2500 m.

Saturday: Especially high Alpine regions: As a consequence of the southeasterly wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally in the afternoon. Up to 25 cm of snow will fall from the afternoon above approximately 2300 m.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is moist and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases.

Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying.

Since Wednesday numerous very large avalanches occurred naturally.

Tendency



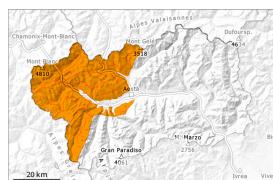
30 to 50 cm of snow will fall until Sunday above approximately 2300 m. As a consequence of new snow and wind more dry and moist avalanches are possible.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 20 04 2025



New snow



2600m



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wet snow



2800m



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Wet slab avalanches and moist and wet snow slides are still likely to occur.

In starting zones where no previous releases have taken place individual occasionally large dry and moist avalanches are possible, especially above approximately 2500 m. In particular on shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack.

The high humidity will give rise as the day progresses to moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2700 m. Moist avalanches can in some places be released in the weakly bonded old snow. This applies in particular on very steep slopes.

The new snow of the last few days can be released by a single winter sport participant in particular on shady slopes. The current avalanche situation calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.3: rain

80 to 130 cm of snow has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 2500 m.

Saturday: Especially high Alpine regions: As a consequence of the southeasterly wind the wind slabs will increase in size in the afternoon. Up to 15 cm of snow will fall from the afternoon above approximately 2300 m.

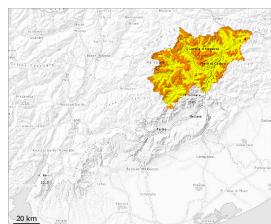
Towards its surface, the snowpack is moist and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases. Since Wednesday several medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches occurred naturally.

Tendency

10 to 25 cm of snow will fall until Sunday above approximately 2300 m. As a consequence of new snow and wind more dry and moist avalanches are possible.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 20 04 2025



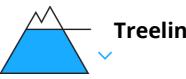
Wet snow



Wind slab



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Fresh wind slabs require caution. In isolated cases the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach quite a large size.

As a consequence of new snow and a strong to storm force wind from southeasterly directions, wind slabs formed above approximately 2500 m. The fresh wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence especially on steep shady slopes.

Wet avalanches can as before be released by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects below approximately 2500 m. Avalanches can release the saturated snowpack and reach large size.

As a consequence of warming and solar radiation, the natural activity of wet avalanches will increase. In the event of prolonged bright spells this applies in particular on extremely steep sunny slopes.

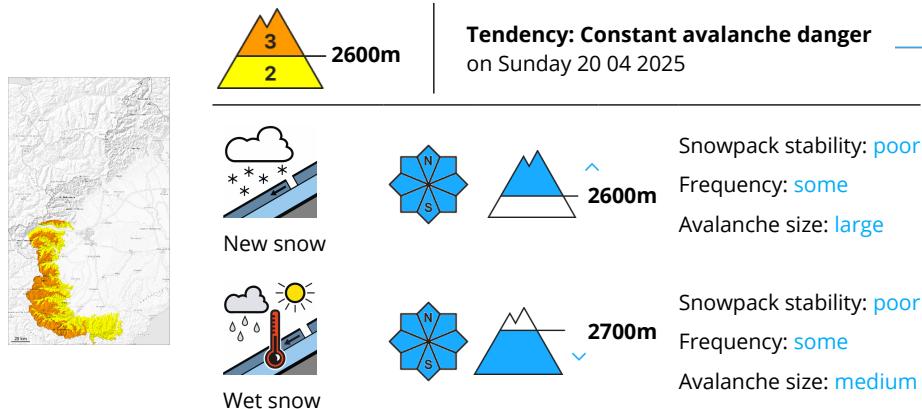
Snowpack

The rain gave rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2700 m. Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches have been released in particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes.

High Alpine regions: 70 cm of snow has fallen since Wednesday. As a consequence of new snow and a strong to storm force wind from southeasterly directions, mostly shallow wind slabs formed. These are lying on soft layers on steep shady slopes.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions a considerable avalanche danger will persist.

Over a wide area 40 to 60 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell on Tuesday above approximately 2300 m.

Above approximately 2600 m and in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place more medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural avalanches are possible. This applies especially on shady slopes.

Below approximately 2700 m: Several moist and wet avalanches are possible as a consequence of warming during the day.

Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.3: rain

The sleet gave rise to significant moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2500 m.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is moist and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases. The surface of the snowpack will soften later than the day before.

Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying.

Tendency

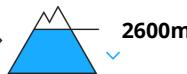
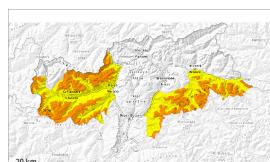
Some snow will fall in the evening over a wide area. 10 to 20 cm of snow will fall until Sunday above approximately 2000 m.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 20 04 2025



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

Fresh wind slabs in the high Alpine regions. Wet snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence.

As a consequence of new snow and a strong to storm force wind from southeasterly directions, extensive wind slabs formed above approximately 2600 m. The fresh wind slabs can be released easily in some places especially on very steep shady slopes. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Avalanches can in isolated cases reach large size.

Wet avalanches can as before be released by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are to be found especially on very steep west, north and east facing slopes below approximately 2600 m. Avalanches can release the saturated snowpack and reach medium size. As a consequence of warming during the day there will be only a slight increase in the danger of wet avalanches. Individual gliding avalanches can also occur, caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep grassy slopes in the regions with a lot of snow.

In high Alpine regions small to medium-sized moist loose snow avalanches are to be expected. In the event of prolonged bright spells this applies in particular on extremely steep sunny slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The rain gave rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack below approximately 2600 m. Already many wet avalanches have been released in particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes. The snowpack will be wet all the way through. This applies on shady slopes below approximately 2600 m, as well as on sunny slopes below approximately 3000 m. On steep sunny slopes as well as at low and intermediate altitudes only a little snow is now lying. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning.

High Alpine regions: Over a wide area 40 to 80 cm of snow, and up to 100 cm in some localities, has fallen since Wednesday. As a consequence of new snow and a strong to storm force wind from southeasterly



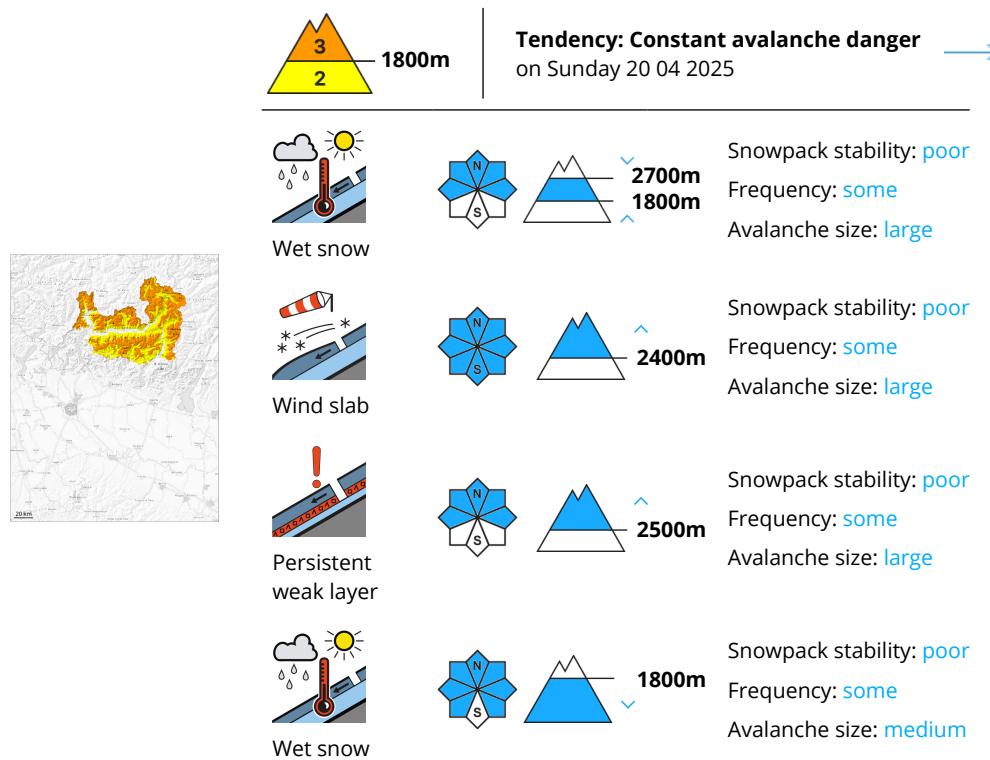
directions, extensive wind slabs formed. These are lying on soft layers on steep shady slopes. The weather effects will foster a gradual strengthening of the snow drift accumulations.

Tendency

The meteorological conditions will foster a stabilisation of the snow drift accumulations. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. Wet snow requires caution.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



New snow and wet snow represent the main danger. A large number of medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large dry and wet avalanches are to be expected above approximately 2000 m.

Especially on very steep west, north and east facing slopes and below approximately 2600 m many wet slab avalanches are to be expected as the penetration by moisture increases. These can release the saturated snowpack and reach large size also in the regions with a lot of snow.

Fresh wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The conditions are unfavourable for backcountry touring. As a consequence of the new snow dry and moist avalanches are possible, even quite large ones. As a consequence of new snow and a strong to storm force wind from southeasterly directions, extensive wind slabs formed above approximately 2600 m. The fresh wind slabs can be released easily in some places especially on very steep shady slopes. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Avalanches can in isolated cases reach large size.

Wet avalanches can as before be released by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are to be found especially on very steep west, north and east facing slopes below approximately 2600 m. Avalanches can release the saturated snowpack and reach medium size. As a consequence of warming during the day there will be only a slight increase in the danger of wet avalanches. Individual gliding avalanches can also occur, caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep grassy slopes in the



regions with a lot of snow.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

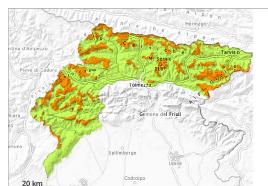
dp.10: springtime scenario

Individual weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Avalanches can in isolated cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach quite a large size. The rain gave rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack below approximately 2600 m. Already many wet avalanches have been released in particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes. The snowpack will be wet all the way through. This applies on shady slopes below approximately 2600 m, as well as on sunny slopes below approximately 3000 m. On steep sunny slopes as well as at low and intermediate altitudes only a little snow is now lying. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning.

High Alpine regions: The weather effects will foster a gradual strengthening of the snow drift accumulations.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Sunday 20 04 2025



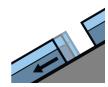
Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

Wet avalanches are the main danger.

Up to the high Alpine regions rain has fallen over a wide area. Snowfall above approximately 1800 m. The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence. In the regions exposed to snowfall this applies in particular. As the moisture increases more natural wet avalanches are possible. Gliding avalanches are also to be expected. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects.

Snowpack

Error: Incomplete joker sentence

Tendency

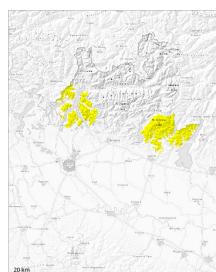
In some localities precipitation. Warming.



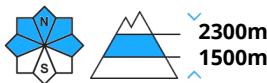
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Sunday 20 04 2025



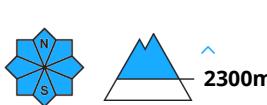
Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



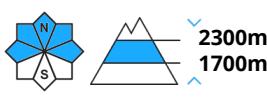
Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

In the course of the day the natural activity of small and medium moist and wet avalanches will increase. They can be released at any time of day or night.

The surface of the snowpack cooled hardly at all during the overcast night and will soften quickly.

Numerous gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible. The fresh snow and the mostly small wind slabs can be released easily or naturally in particular on steep, little used north facing slopes above approximately 2200 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

dp.3: rain

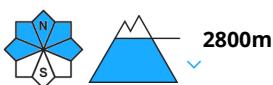
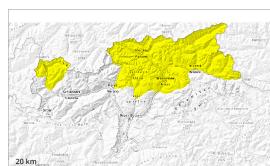
As a consequence of the precipitation, the likelihood of moist loose snow avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep grassy slopes in all altitude zones. The snowpack will become gradually prone to triggering.



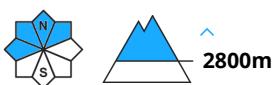
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Sunday 20 04 2025



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



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

Wet snow represents the main danger. Fresh wind slabs in the high Alpine regions.

Wet avalanches can as before be released by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are to be found especially on very steep west, north and east facing slopes below approximately 2800 m. Avalanches can release the saturated snowpack and reach medium size. As a consequence of warming during the day there will be only a slight increase in the danger of wet avalanches. Individual gliding avalanches can also occur, caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep grassy slopes in the regions with a lot of snow.

In high Alpine regions small to medium-sized moist loose snow avalanches are to be expected. In the event of prolonged bright spells this applies in particular on extremely steep sunny slopes.

As a consequence of new snow and a strong to storm force wind from southeasterly directions, extensive wind slabs formed. The fresh wind slabs can be released easily in some places in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2800 m. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The rain gave rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack. Already many wet avalanches have been released in particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes. The snowpack will be wet all the way through. This applies on shady slopes below approximately 2600 m, as well as on sunny slopes below approximately 3000 m. On steep sunny slopes as well as at low and intermediate altitudes only a little snow is now lying. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning.

High Alpine regions: Over a wide area 20 to 60 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Wednesday. As a consequence of new snow and a strong to storm force wind from southeasterly



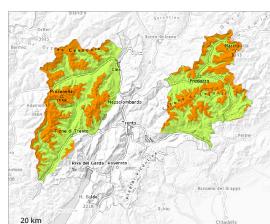
directions, extensive wind slabs formed. These are lying on soft layers on steep shady slopes. The weather effects will foster a rapid strengthening of the snow drift accumulations.

Tendency

The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. Wet snow requires caution.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 20 04 2025 →



Wet snow



2600m
1800m

Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large



Wind slab



2400m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large

Wind slabs and wet snow represent the main danger. The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days must be evaluated with care and prudence above approximately 2400 m.

The conditions are unfavourable for backcountry touring. The more recent wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases in particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

In particular on very steep slopes and below approximately 2600 m numerous medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large moist and wet avalanches are possible as the moisture increases. In particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes medium-sized to large moist and wet avalanches are to be expected.

In isolated cases, the avalanches can reach areas without any snow cover in steep gullies.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.3: rain

The rain gave rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack below approximately 2200 m. This situation will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack in particular on steep slopes.

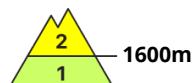
In some regions 40 to 100 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell in the last three days above approximately 2400 m. As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes strong southerly wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Tendency

Slight decrease in danger of wet avalanches as a consequence of the ceasing of precipitation. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night will already be soft in the early morning. Wet snow represents the main danger. The new snow and wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in high Alpine regions.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 20 04 2025 →



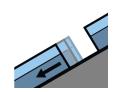
Wet snow



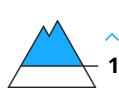
Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Wet avalanches are the main danger.

More natural wet avalanches are possible. Gliding avalanches are also to be expected.
The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on shady slopes.

Snowpack

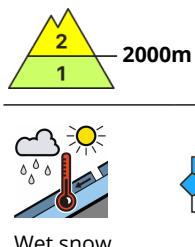
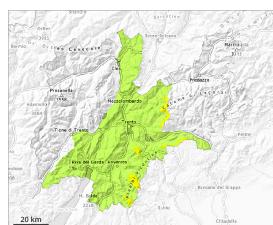
The weather conditions gave rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area.
On south facing slopes no snow is lying.

Tendency

In some localities precipitation. Warming.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 20 04 2025



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow represents the main danger.

As the penetration by moisture increases individual wet avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. In particular in the Vallarsa and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large wet loose snow avalanches are possible in particular above approximately 1800 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.3: rain

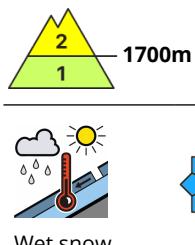
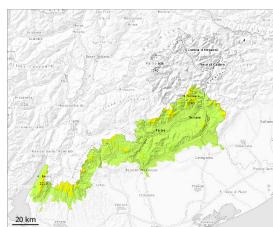
A lot of rain has fallen. The rain gave rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack. The snowpack will be wet all the way through over a wide area. Below approximately 1800 m a little snow is lying.

Tendency

Wet snow requires caution.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 20 04 2025



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

As a consequence of warming and solar radiation, the natural avalanche activity will increase.

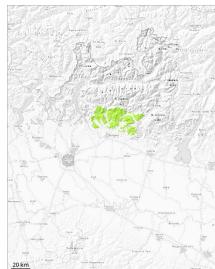
Wet avalanches can as before be released by a single winter sport participant. Avalanches can release the saturated snowpack and reach medium size.

Snowpack

A lot of rain has fallen. The rain gave rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack. The snowpack will be wet all the way through over a wide area.



Danger Level 1 - Low



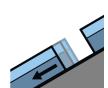
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Sunday 20 04 2025



Wet snow



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



Gliding snow



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

Moist and wet snow slides and small avalanches are possible.

Individual small moist and wet avalanches are possible above approximately 1800 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.2: gliding snow

The high temperatures will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack in all altitude zones. This situation will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack especially on west, north and east facing slopes.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Sunday 20 04 2025

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

Only isolated wet avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. The snowpack will be wet all the way through.

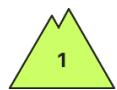
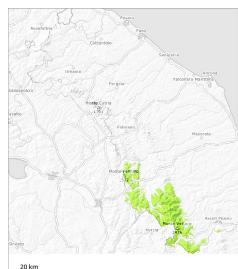
Only a little snow is now lying.

Tendency

Only isolated wet avalanches are possible.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 20 04 2025 →



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger.

Above approximately 1900 m small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized natural wet avalanches are possible. The avalanche prone locations are to be found especially at the base of rock walls and on steep sunny slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

At low and intermediate altitudes no snow is lying. At elevated altitudes the snowpack is subject to significant local variations. The older wind slabs are to be found especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The old snowpack remains moist in all altitude zones. The weather conditions will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack.

