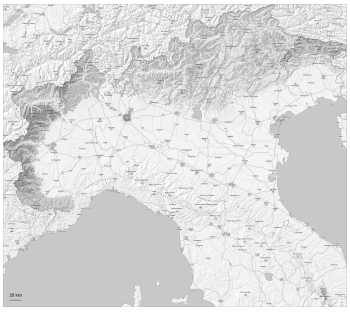
Friday 04.04.2025

Published 03 04 2025, 17:00

AM



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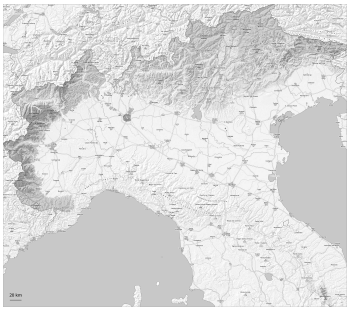
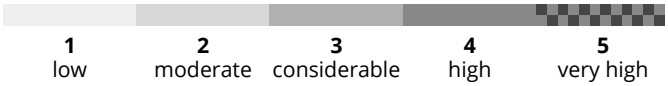
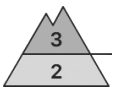




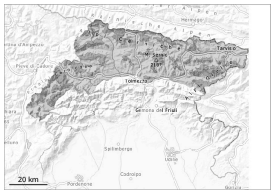
Friday 04.04.2025

Published 03 04 2025, 17:00

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



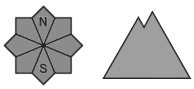
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025



Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

The wind slabs remain for the foreseeable future prone to triggering. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular at the base of rock walls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. In addition the easily released wind slabs must be taken into account. As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be a gradual increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches. In particular at intermediate and high altitudes the avalanches can penetrate even deep layers. Gliding avalanches can also occur.
The avalanches can be released by small loads.

Snowpack

As a consequence of the wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed during the last few days. Precarious weak layers exist in the snowpack.
Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be quite good over a wide area. The upper section of the snowpack is hard and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases. In many places there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface. The weather conditions as the day progresses will give rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack.

Tendency

Over a wide area warming. The weather will be mostly sunny.

Friday 04.04.2025

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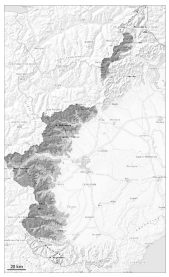
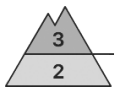
Danger Level 3 - Considerable





Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

The new snow and wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant,.

The fresh snow and the wind slabs formed by the easterly wind are poorly bonded with the old snowpack in particular on steep sunny slopes and at intermediate and high altitudes. These can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach large size, caution is to be exercised in particular on steep slopes, and on wind-loaded slopes.
In particular on steep sunny slopes and in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place medium-sized to large gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible as a consequence of warming during the day.
The current avalanche situation calls for caution and restraint.

Snowpack

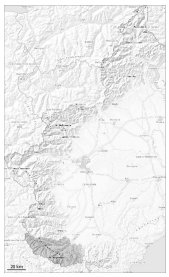
Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area 30 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell on Tuesday above approximately 1800 m. The fresh snow and the wind slabs are poorly bonded with the old snowpack. The surface of the snowpack will freeze, but a strong crust will not form and will soften during the day. Weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

Tendency

The spring-like weather conditions will give rise to increasing settling of the snowpack.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

The wind slabs of the last few days represent the main danger.

The wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant on steep northwest and west facing slopes above approximately 2300 m.
Steep slopes are to be evaluated with care and prudence.

In particular on very steep sunny slopes and in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place medium-sized gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible as a consequence of warming during the day.

Snowpack

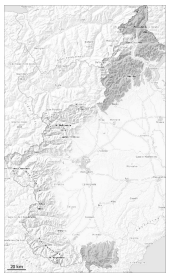
Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area 30 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell on Tuesday above approximately 1800 m. As a consequence of northeasterly wind, soft wind slabs formed.
The surface of the snowpack will freeze, but a strong crust will not form and will soften during the day.

Tendency

The spring-like weather conditions will give rise to increasing settling of the snowpack.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025

Wind slab

Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow

2700m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

The fresh and older wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise.

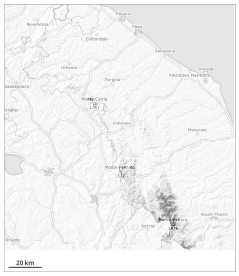
The fresh and older wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise. The fresh and older wind slabs can be released, especially by large additional loads,. Caution is to be exercised adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions, as well as on wind-loaded slopes.
In particular on steep sunny slopes small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible as a consequence of warming during the day. In some places avalanches can be triggered in the old snowpack, especially on steep shady slopes.

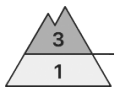
Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

5 to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell on Tuesday above approximately 2000 m.
As a consequence of a sometimes moderate southwesterly wind, rather small wind slabs formed adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls as well as in high Alpine regions.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025

Wet snow

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

Wet snow represents the main danger.

On steep slopes and above approximately 1800 m natural wet avalanches are possible, even medium-sized ones. Also bases of rock walls are especially unfavourable.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.10: springtime scenario

Over a wide area 30 to 70 cm of snow fell in the last few days above approximately 1800 m. The snowpack remains generally moist. The spring-like weather conditions will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack also at high altitude.

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Danger Level 3 - Considerable

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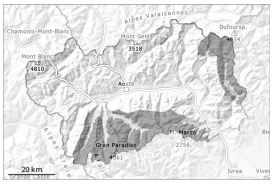
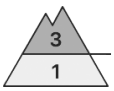




Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025

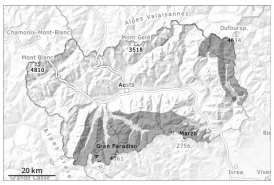
Wet snow

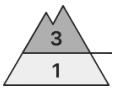
Snowpack stability: very poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

PM:





Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025

Wet snow

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

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Gradual increase in danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

In particular on steep sunny slopes and in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place more medium-sized avalanches are possible as a consequence of warming during the day.
Especially in the southern areas bordering Piedmont most affected by the rainfall. In these regions the avalanche prone locations are more widespread.
As a consequence of new snow and a strong wind from southeasterly directions, wind slabs formed on Wednesday in particular above approximately 2400 m. The fresh snow and in particular the wind slabs formed during the snowfall can be released easily in particular on steep shady slopes. They can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size.
Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. This applies in particular on very steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 2500 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.10: springtime scenario | dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

30 to 40 cm of snow fell on Wednesday above approximately 2000 m. The fresh snow and very particularly

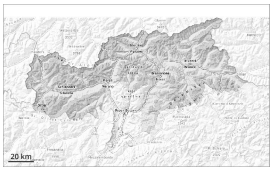
the wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack.
The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust only at high altitudes and will soften during the day. As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last six days, this also applies on shady slopes below approximately 2500 m.
The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack on sunny slopes below approximately 2900 m, also on shady slopes below approximately 2400 m.
Towards its base, the snowpack is wet. This applies in all aspects below approximately 2400 m, and on sunny slopes below approximately 2900 m.

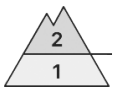
Tendency

The avalanche danger will decrease gradually.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:





2400m

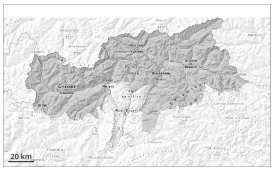
Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025

Persistent weak layer

2400m

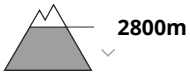
Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

PM:



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025

Wet snow



2800m

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

Persistent weak layer

2400m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution. Increase in danger of wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. Avalanches can in very isolated cases release deeper layers of the snowpack. This applies in particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2400 m and on steep, little used west and east facing slopes above approximately 2600 m. Avalanches are medium-sized.
As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more frequent wet avalanches are to be expected, even medium-sized ones. This applies in particular on very steep sunny slopes below approximately 2800 m, as well as on very steep west facing slopes below approximately 2600 m. They can in some cases release the saturated snowpack.

Gliding avalanches can also occur. This applies on grassy slopes below approximately 2400 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.10: springtime scenario | dp.2: gliding snow

The fresh and older wind slabs are lying on soft layers on shady slopes above approximately 2400 m.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used west, north and east facing

slopes. This applies on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on west and east facing slopes above approximately 2600 m.
Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2800 m. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust and will soften during the day.

Tendency

Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

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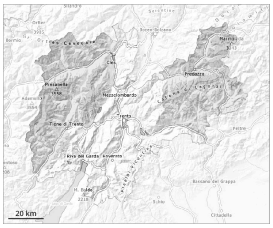
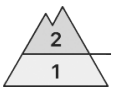




2200m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025

Persistent weak layer

2200m

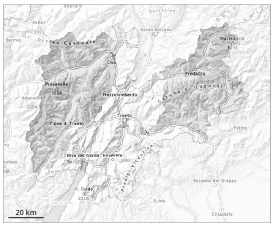
Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

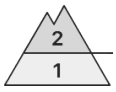
Wet snow

2200m
Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

PM:





Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025

Wet snow

2600m
Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Persistent weak layer

2200m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Weakly bonded old snow and wet snow require caution. The danger of moist and wet avalanches will increase during the day.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. Such avalanche prone locations are rare and are difficult to recognise. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, in particular on southwest, north and east facing slopes. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized.

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of wet avalanches being released will increase significantly. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep sunny slopes below approximately 2800 m, as well as on very steep west facing slopes below approximately 2600 m. Avalanches can in some cases release the saturated snowpack. Gliding avalanches can also occur, in particular on grassy slopes below approximately 2400 m.

The older wind slabs can in isolated cases be released by small loads. Avalanches can in some cases be released in deep layers and reach medium size. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.10: springtime scenario | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used west, north and east facing slopes. This applies on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m.
Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area in all aspects below approximately 2600 m. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust and will soften earlier than the day before.

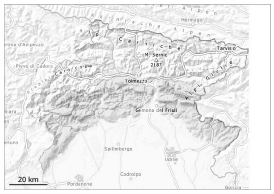
As a consequence of foehn wind, wind slabs formed in the last few days especially adjacent to ridgelines. More recent wind slabs are lying on soft layers. This applies especially on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m.

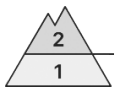
The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations at intermediate altitudes. Below the tree line a little snow is lying.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025


Wet snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium


Wet snow

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small


Wind slab

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be a gradual increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches. Gliding avalanches can also occur.
The avalanches can be released by large loads.

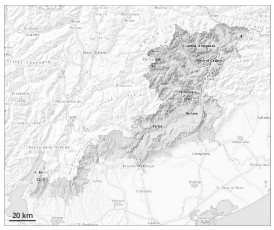
Snowpack

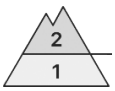
On sunny slopes no snow is lying at low and intermediate altitudes.
The weather conditions will give rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area.

Tendency

Over a wide area warming. The weather will be mostly sunny.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





2200m

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025

Wind slab

2200m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow

2200m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Fresh wind slabs require caution. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution. In addition there is a danger of moist avalanches.

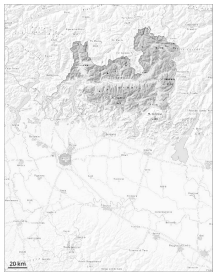
Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, especially adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects. Sometimes avalanches are medium-sized. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls. Small and medium-sized wet and gliding avalanches are possible as the moisture increases. This applies in particular on steep slopes above the tree line. In isolated cases avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach large size.

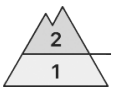
Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

As a consequence of a sometimes strong wind from northerly directions, wind slabs formed especially adjacent to ridgelines. The wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on very steep shady slopes in high Alpine regions. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust and will soften during the day.
Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used west, north and east facing slopes.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025


Wind slab

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: large


Persistent weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium


Wet snow

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

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

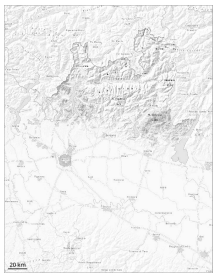
The avalanche prone locations are clearly recognisable to the trained eye, especially adjacent to ridgelines, in particular on the Main Alpine Ridge. In particular in east to south to west facing aspects and below approximately 2300 m medium-sized avalanches are possible as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. Weak layers exist in the snowpack in shady places that are protected from the wind. Dry avalanches can be released, mostly by large loads and reach large size in isolated cases.

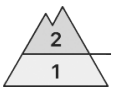
Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.1: deep persistent weak layer | dp.10: springtime scenario

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

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

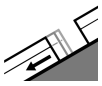




Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025

Wet snow

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



Gliding snow

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

The meteorological conditions fostered a strengthening of the snowpack in particular on east, south and west facing slopes.

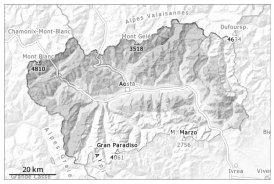
Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. A few gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible.

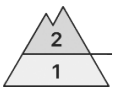
Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.2: gliding snow | dp.10: springtime scenario

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

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





2100m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025

Wet snow

2800m
2100m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab

2400m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Increase in danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Gradual increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches. As the day progresses, a few natural avalanches are possible. This applies especially on steep southeast, south and west facing slopes below approximately 2800 m, as well as on shady slopes below approximately 2500 m.
As a consequence of new snow and a strong wind from southeasterly directions, soft wind slabs formed on Wednesday adjacent to ridgelines on north, northeast and northwest facing slopes.
The wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular in very steep terrain. They can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant. These are covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise. In particular along the border with Switzerland these avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is slightly greater.
Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. This applies in particular on very steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 2500 m.

Snowpack

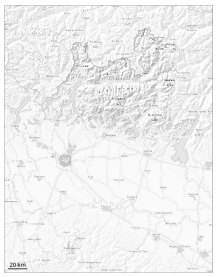
Danger patterns dp.10: springtime scenario | dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell on Wednesday above approximately 2000 m.
The fresh snow and very particularly the wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack.
As a consequence of the occasionally strong wind, snow drift accumulations formed during the last few days.
The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust only at high altitudes and will soften during the day. As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface, this also applies on shady slopes below approximately 2400 m.
The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack on sunny slopes below approximately 2900 m, also on shady slopes below approximately 2400 m.
Towards its base, the snowpack is wet. This applies in all aspects below approximately 2400 m, and on sunny slopes below approximately 2900 m.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

Danger Level 1 - Low

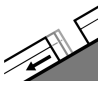


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025

Wet snow

1200m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small



Gliding snow

1200m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

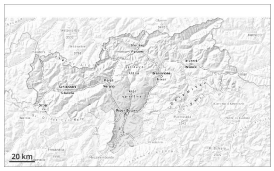
Moist and wet snow slides and small avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

Individual small moist and wet avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

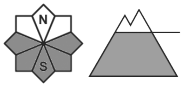
Danger patterns dp.2: gliding snow | dp.10: springtime scenario

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025

Wet snow



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

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

Avalanches can in very isolated cases be released by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.
As a consequence of solar radiation individual wet avalanches are possible. This applies on steep sunny slopes, as well as on steep west facing slopes.
Mostly avalanches are small.

Snowpack

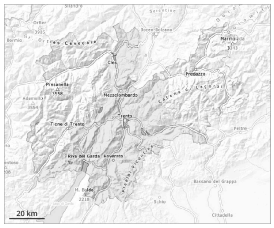
The surface of the snowpack will only just freeze and will soften quickly. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on steep shady slopes.

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

Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Saturday 05 04 2025

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

Small and medium-sized wet and gliding avalanches are possible as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. As a consequence of the solar radiation, the likelihood of avalanches being released will increase gradually in particular on steep grassy slopes in all altitude zones. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

The wind slabs of the last few days have bonded quite well with the old snowpack. These can in very isolated cases be released by people. Avalanches can in very isolated cases reach medium size.
Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in some places in particular on steep shady slopes. These avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are difficult to recognise. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 1900 m. In isolated cases avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach medium size.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.10: springtime scenario | dp.2: gliding snow

The wind slabs of the last few days have bonded quite well with the old snowpack.
Outgoing longwave radiation during the night was good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust will soften earlier than the day before.
Individual weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on steep shady slopes.
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Below the tree line a little snow is lying.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.