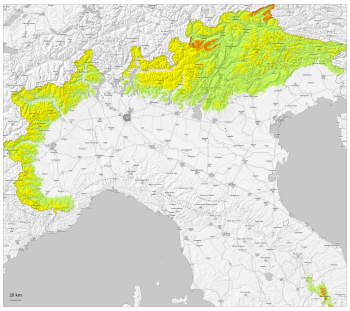
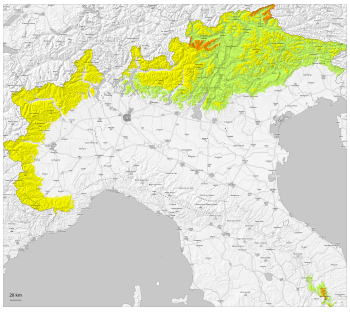
Monday 31.03.2025

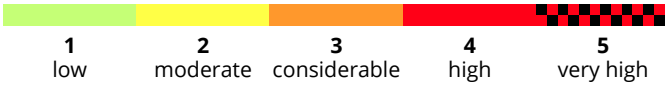
Updated 31 03 2025, 15:24

AM



PM



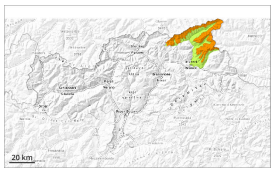


Monday 31.03.2025

Updated 31 03 2025, 15:24

Danger Level 3 - Considerable

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025



Persistent weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: many
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow represent the main danger.

As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes storm force wind from northerly directions, avalanche prone wind slabs formed since Saturday in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. These can be released by a single winter sport participant. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep slopes above approximately 2200 m.

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can be released by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2200 m and on steep, little used west and east facing slopes above approximately 2600 m. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized. In isolated cases avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach large size.

Gliding avalanches can also occur. This applies on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2400 m, in the regions exposed to a lot of precipitation especially.

Snowpack

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

In some regions up to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen. 20 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall on Monday. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. As a consequence of new snow and strong wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally.

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.

Tendency

> Gradual decrease in avalanche danger.

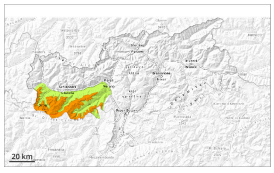
Monday 31.03.2025

Updated 31 03 2025, 15:24

Danger Level 3 - Considerable

2200m

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025



Persistent weak layer

2200m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: many
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab

2200m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow represent the main danger.

As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes storm force wind from northerly directions, avalanche prone wind slabs formed since Saturday in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. These can be released by a single winter sport participant. This applies in particular on near-ridge shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can be released by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2200 m and on steep, little used west and east facing slopes above approximately 2600 m. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized. In isolated cases avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach large size.

Snowpack

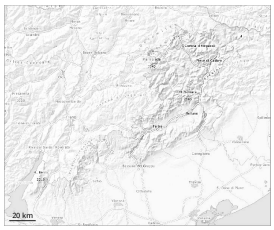
Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Some snow will fall. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. As a consequence of the sometimes storm force wind the wind slabs will increase in size moderately.
Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used west, north and east facing slopes. This applies in particular above approximately 2200 m.

Tendency

Gradual decrease in avalanche danger.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Wind slab

2200m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow

1900m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Fresh wind slabs require caution. Weak layers in the old snowpack are treacherous. 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

In some localities 0 to 2 cm of snow has fallen above approximately 2000 m. As a consequence of a sometimes strong wind from northerly directions, mostly small wind slabs formed especially adjacent to ridgelines. The mostly small 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.

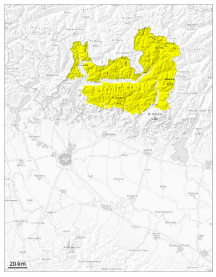
Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

Monday 31.03.2025

Updated 31 03 2025, 15:24

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 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: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

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

The avalanche prone locations are and are clearly recognisable to the trained eye, in the regions exposed to a lot of wind especially adjacent to ridgelines, in particular. In particular in east to south to west facing aspects and below approximately 2300 m medium-sized and large 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.10: springtime scenario | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

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.

Monday 31.03.2025

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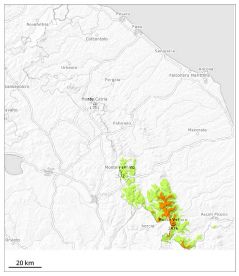
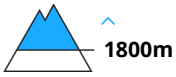
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Wet snow



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

Wet snow requires caution.

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

Snowpack

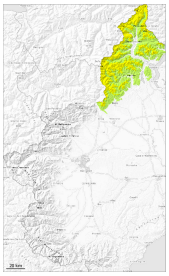
A little new snow above approximately 1600 m. The weather conditions will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack in all altitude zones.

Monday 31.03.2025

Updated 31 03 2025, 15:24

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:

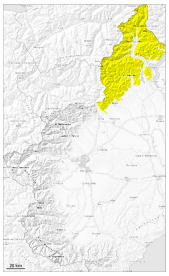


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Wind slab

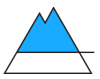
Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs and wet snow represent the main danger.

Wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. Additionally in some places avalanches can be triggered in the old snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases.

In particular on steep sunny slopes and at the base of rock walls numerous medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large moist and wet avalanches are to be expected as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation, especially below steep, high-altitude, sunny starting zones that have retained the snow thus far.
The current avalanche situation calls for careful route selection.

Snowpack

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

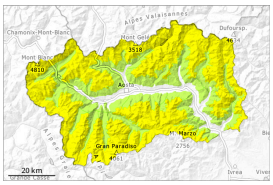
As a consequence of a strong northeasterly wind, sometimes deep wind slabs formed since Saturday adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls as well as in high Alpine regions.
The spring-like weather conditions will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2700 m, also on shady slopes below approximately 2100 m.

Monday 31.03.2025

Updated 31 03 2025, 15:24

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:

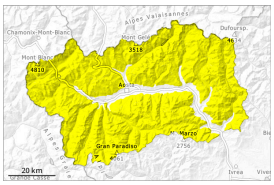


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs can be released by small loads.

The wind slabs have formed adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and generally at elevated altitudes. The wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular in very steep terrain. Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in very isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. This applies in particular on very steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 2300 m in little used backcountry terrain.
In particular on steep sunny slopes and at the base of rock walls medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are to be expected as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation, especially below steep, high-altitude, sunny starting zones that have retained the snow thus far. In some places avalanches can release the wet snowpack.

Snowpack

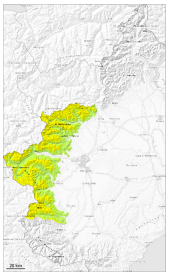
As a consequence of the occasionally strong foehn wind, snow drift accumulations formed during the last two days.
As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last few days, this also applies on shady slopes below approximately 2200 m.
The spring-like weather conditions will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2700 m, also on shady slopes below approximately 2100 m.

Tendency

The danger of dry slab avalanches will already exist in the early morning.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:

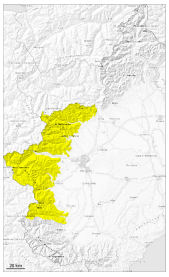


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Persistent
weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Persistent
weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow

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

As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be an increase in the avalanche danger.

A clear night will be followed in the early morning by favourable conditions.
Especially very steep sunny slopes as well as base of rock walls: As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large moist and wet avalanches are possible below approximately 2700 m.
Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack on little used northwest, north and northeast facing slopes. These can as before be released by large loads and reach medium size.

Snowpack

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

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night was quite good. As a consequence of falling temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the course of the night.

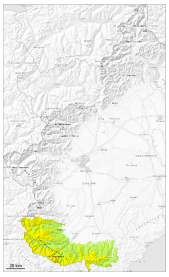
Towards its surface, the snowpack is dry; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow. After a clear night this applies in particular above approximately 2500 m.
Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise from early morning to increasing moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2700 m.

Monday 31.03.2025

Updated 31 03 2025, 15:24

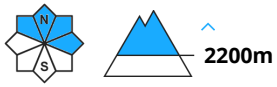
Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



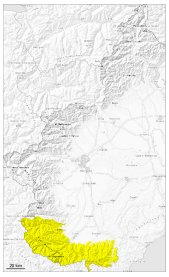
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

PM:

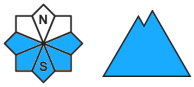


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Persistent weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow



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

As a consequence of warming, the likelihood of moist and wet avalanches being released will increase gradually.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more frequent medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large moist and wet avalanches are possible below approximately 2700 m. This applies in particular on very steep sunny slopes, as well as at the base of rock walls.
In some places avalanches can release deeper layers of the snowpack.
Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack on little used northwest, north and northeast facing slopes. These can as before be released by large loads and reach large size in isolated cases.
The current avalanche situation calls for careful route selection, especially below steep, high-altitude, sunny starting zones that have retained the snow thus far.

Snowpack

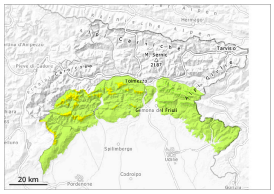
Danger patterns dp.10: springtime scenario | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night was quite good. As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last few days.
Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise from early morning to rapid moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2700 m.

Monday 31.03.2025

Updated 31 03 2025, 15:24

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

On sunny slopes no snow is lying at low and intermediate altitudes.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.
The avalanches can be released by large loads.

Snowpack

The weather conditions will give rise to increasing consolidation of the snowpack in some cases.

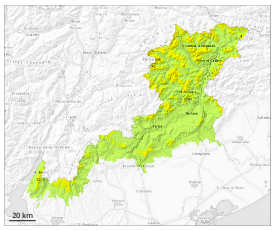
Tendency

The weather will be mostly sunny. Over a wide area strong wind.

Monday 31.03.2025

Updated 31 03 2025, 15:24

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Wind slab

Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow

Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Fresh wind slabs require caution. Weak layers in the old snowpack are treacherous. In addition there is a danger of moist avalanches. This applies in particular in the Prealps.

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. Mostly avalanches are small. 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.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in some places by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used west, north and east facing slopes above the tree line. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized. 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

In some localities 0 to 15 cm of snow fell yesterday above approximately 1800 m. Up to 2000 m rain has fallen in the Prealps. As a consequence of a storm force wind from northeasterly directions, mostly small wind slabs will form especially adjacent to ridgelines. The mostly small 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. Below the tree line only a little snow is now lying.

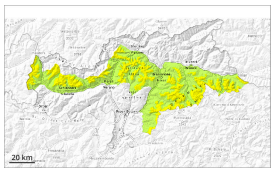
Tendency

> The avalanche danger will persist.

Monday 31.03.2025

Updated 31 03 2025, 15:24

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: small

Persistent
weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

More recent wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in all aspects above approximately 2200 m, especially adjacent to ridgelines. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2200 m and on steep, little used west and east facing slopes above approximately 2600 m. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized.

Snowpack

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

As a consequence of a storm force wind from northerly directions, mostly small wind slabs formed since Saturday especially adjacent to ridgelines. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers. As a consequence of the sometimes storm force wind the wind slabs will increase in size moderately.

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.

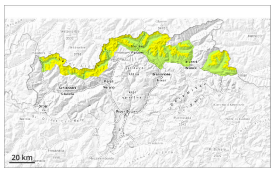
Tendency

Hardly any change in avalanche danger.

Monday 31.03.2025

Updated 31 03 2025, 15:24

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Persistent weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

As a consequence of new snow and a storm force wind from northerly directions, avalanche prone wind slabs will form on Monday especially adjacent to ridgelines. The fresh wind slabs can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep slopes above approximately 2200 m. Avalanches can in some cases reach medium size. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2200 m and on steep, little used west and east facing slopes above approximately 2600 m. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized. In isolated cases avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack.

Snowpack

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

In some regions up to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The wind will be strong to storm force. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used west, north and east facing slopes. This applies in particular above approximately 2200 m.

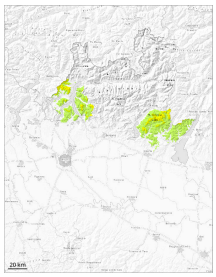
Tendency

Hardly any change in avalanche danger.

Monday 31.03.2025

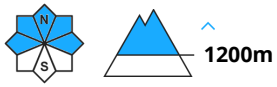
Updated 31 03 2025, 15:24

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

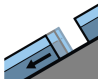


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

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

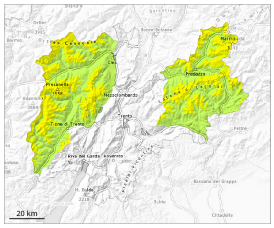
Danger patterns dp.2: gliding snow | dp.10: springtime scenario

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.

Monday 31.03.2025

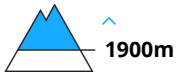
Updated 31 03 2025, 15:24

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Persistent weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

Wind slabs can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines above approximately 1900 m. Avalanches can in some cases reach medium size. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized. In isolated cases avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach medium size.

Snowpack

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

As a consequence of a storm force wind from northerly directions, mostly small wind slabs formed since Saturday especially adjacent to ridgelines. The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers. As a consequence of the sometimes storm force wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally.

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.

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

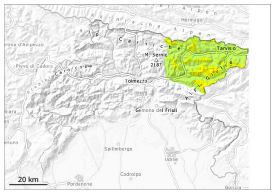
Tendency

The wind will be strong to storm force over a wide area. The weather will be mostly sunny.

Monday 31.03.2025

Updated 31 03 2025, 15:24

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

The wind slabs represent the main danger.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular at the base of rock walls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The sometimes strong wind will transport the new snow.
The avalanches can be released by large loads.

Snowpack

The wind slabs are in some cases prone to triggering. Weak layers exist in the snowpack.

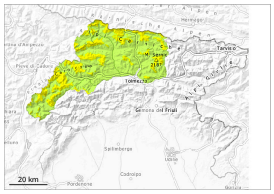
Tendency

The weather will be mostly sunny. Over a wide area strong wind.

Monday 31.03.2025

Updated 31 03 2025, 15:24

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



1800m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Wind slab

1800m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Moderate avalanche danger will prevail.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular at the base of rock walls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering at elevated altitudes.
The avalanches can be released, mostly by large loads.

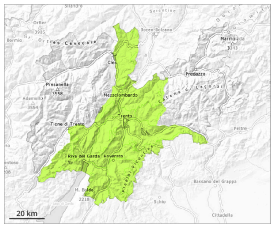
Snowpack

The weather conditions will give rise to increasing consolidation of the snowpack in some cases. Individual weak layers exist in the snowpack. In particular on sunny slopes at low and intermediate altitudes a little snow is lying.

Tendency

The weather will be mostly sunny. Over a wide area strong wind.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation individual mostly small wet loose snow avalanches are possible.
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 above approximately 1900 m. 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. Below the tree line a little snow is lying.

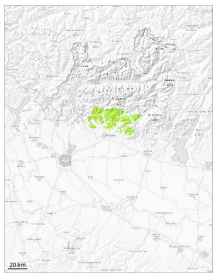
Tendency

The wind will be strong to storm force over a wide area. The weather will be mostly sunny.

Monday 31.03.2025

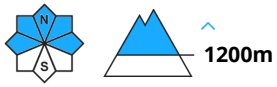
Updated 31 03 2025, 15:24

Danger Level 1 - Low

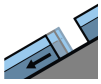


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 01 04 2025

Wet snow



Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small



Gliding snow

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

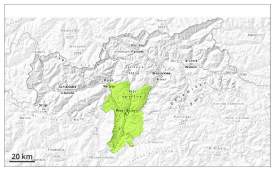
Moist and wet snow slides and small avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

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 Tuesday 01 04 2025

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation individual mostly small wet loose snow avalanches are possible.
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 above approximately 2200 m. 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. Below the tree line only a little snow is now lying.

Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail.