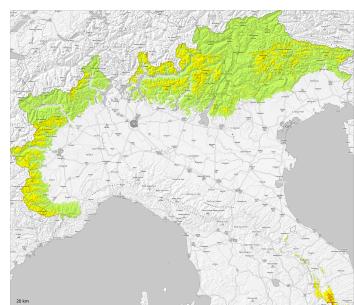
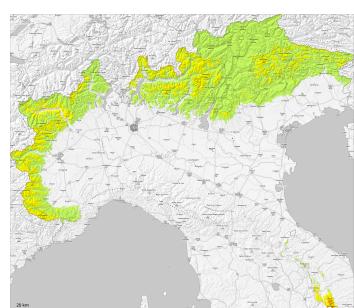


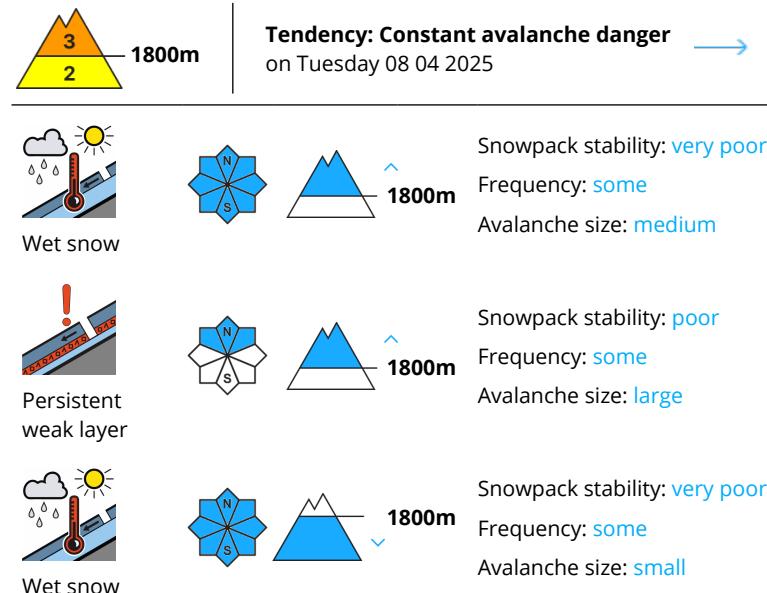
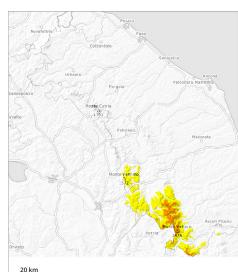
**AM**



**PM**



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



### Moist slab avalanches above approximately 1800 m.

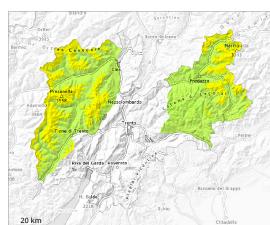
On steep slopes and above approximately 1800 m only isolated natural avalanches are possible, even large ones in isolated cases. In addition an appreciable danger of moist slab avalanches exists. Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack necessitate defensive route selection. Below approximately 1800 m mostly small moist and wet avalanches are possible.

### Snowpack

The snowpack remains generally moist. The weather will be colder than expected. The weather conditions will give rise to favourable bonding of the snowpack. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack on northeast, north and northwest facing slopes.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger  
on Tuesday 08 04 2025



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



Persistent  
weak layer



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

As a consequence of a strong wind, wind slabs formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines on south, east and west facing slopes.

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in some places. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. In particular, however, the wind slabs of the last few days adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls are capable of being triggered in some locations.

(--), caution is to be exercised on wind-loaded slopes in particular above approximately 2600 m, and on steep southeast, south and southwest facing slopes.

Avalanches can release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach medium size. This applies on steep shady slopes in particular above approximately 2400 m.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

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 2400 m.

As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs have increased in size. The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations.

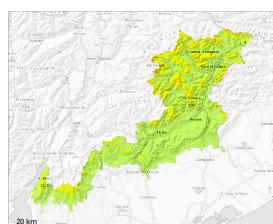
Below the tree line a little snow is lying.

## Tendency

Decrease in danger of wet avalanches as the temperature drops.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger  
on Tuesday 08 04 2025



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Slab avalanches and moist and wet avalanches are still possible.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in very isolated cases by winter sport participants. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m and on very steep west and east facing slopes above approximately 2800 m. Mostly the avalanches are small. Medium-sized avalanches are, however, further possible.

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist loose snow slides being released will increase a little on extremely steep sunny slopes.

The mostly small wind slabs of the last two days are in some cases prone to triggering especially on very steep shady slopes in high Alpine regions. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Individual gliding avalanches can also occur. This applies on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2600 m.

### Snowpack

The wind slabs have bonded quite well already with the old snowpack.

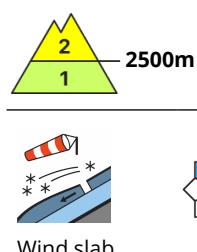
Weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on shady slopes. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust.

### Tendency

In all altitude zones and on slopes the avalanche danger will decrease to level 1 (low).



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger  
on Tuesday 08 04 2025



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in extreme terrain in high Alpine regions and in little used terrain.

The wind slabs can be released in isolated cases, but mostly only by large additional loads, in particular on very steep, little used north, northeast facing slopes above approximately 2500 m. Medium-sized avalanches are still possible.

In all aspects hardly any more gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible as the temperature drops.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

(dp.10: springtime scenario)

The wind slabs have bonded with the old snowpack.

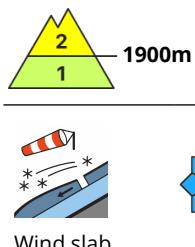
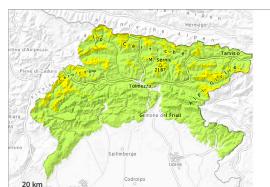
The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust.

## Tendency

The weather conditions fostered a substantial strengthening of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Tuesday 08 04 2025



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

The weather conditions will facilitate a strengthening of the snowpack.

As the temperature drops there will be a decrease in the avalanche 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. In addition the wind slabs must be taken into account. The avalanches can be released by large loads.

In many places there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

### Snowpack

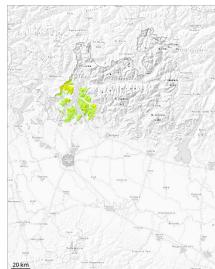
The exceptional weather conditions gave rise to consolidation of the snowpack. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust. Weak layers exist in the snowpack.

### Tendency

The conditions remain wintry. The weather will be cold. Over a wide area moderate wind.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 08 04 2025



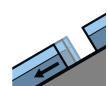
Wet snow



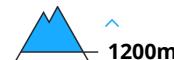
Snowpack stability: **very poor**

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**

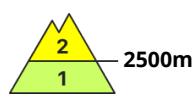
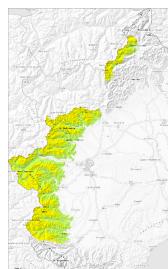
dp.2: gliding snow

dp.10: springtime scenario

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



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger  
on Tuesday 08 04 2025



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

At elevated altitudes the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

The fresh wind slabs can still be released in some cases in particular on near-ridge shady slopes and generally at elevated altitudes. This applies in particular in case of a large load. Medium-sized avalanches are possible. Avalanches can in very isolated cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach large size.

In all aspects hardly any more gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible as the temperature drops.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

(dp.10: springtime scenario)

The wind slabs have bonded quite well already with the old snowpack.

Weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

## Tendency

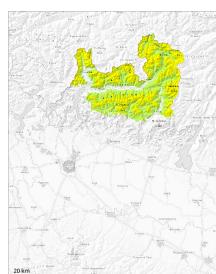
The weather conditions fostered a substantial strengthening of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 08 04 2025



Wind slab



2100m

Snowpack stability: fair  
Frequency: few  
Avalanche size: large



Persistent weak layer



2100m

Snowpack stability: poor  
Frequency: few  
Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



1700m  
1400m

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. 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

**AM:**

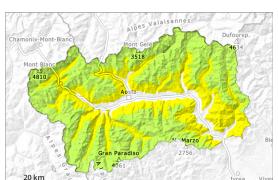


**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Tuesday 08 04 2025 →



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

**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Tuesday 08 04 2025 →



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



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

The backcountry touring conditions in the morning, after a clear night, are quite favourable. Gradual increase in danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust and will soften later than the day before. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation small and medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible. This applies on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m, and on steep shady slopes below approximately 2400 m.

Backcountry tours and ascents to alpine cabins should be concluded timely.

The fresh wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases. In high Alpine regions these avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. Especially on the northern ridge, where strong winds are locally expected.

Avalanches can penetrate deep layers. This applies in particular on very steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. These avalanche prone locations are very rare but are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.10: springtime scenario

The weather will be sunny.

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



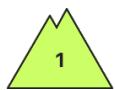
below approximately 2900 m. Towards its base, the snowpack is wet, also on shady slopes below approximately 2400 m.

## Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 08 04 2025

**Low avalanche danger will prevail.**

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. Mostly avalanches are small.

### Snowpack

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on steep shady slopes.

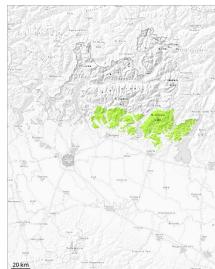
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Only a little snow is now lying.

### Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



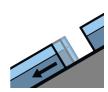
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 08 04 2025



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 08 04 2025



A favourable avalanche situation will be encountered over a wide area.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in very isolated cases by winter sport participants. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m and on very steep west and east facing slopes above approximately 2800 m. Mostly the avalanches are medium-sized.

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist loose snow slides being released will increase a little on extremely steep sunny slopes.

The mostly small wind slabs of the last two days are in some cases prone to triggering especially on very steep shady slopes in high Alpine regions. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Individual gliding avalanches can also occur. This applies on steep grassy slopes below approximately 2600 m.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

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. This applies in particular on sunny slopes. The old snowpack will be in most cases moist, especially on sunny slopes, as well as on shady slopes below approximately 2200 m.

Isolated 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 2400 m, as well as on west and east facing slopes above approximately 2800 m.

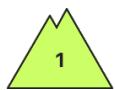
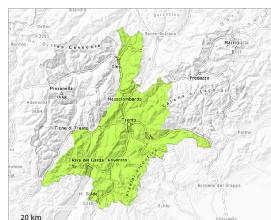
The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on shady slopes in high Alpine regions.

## Tendency

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. Individual avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found in particular on extremely steep slopes above approximately 2400 m.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 08 04 2025

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

Thus far only isolated small and medium-sized wet and gliding avalanches are possible as the temperature drops. 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 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 snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. Individual weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on steep shady slopes.

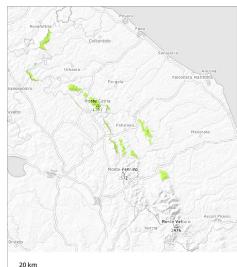
Below the tree line a little snow is lying.

## Tendency

Decrease in danger of wet avalanches as the temperature drops.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



Some fresh snow as well as the small wind slabs represent the main danger.

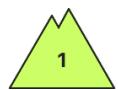
In places where more snow falls danger level 1 (low) may be reached.

### Snowpack

New snow above approximately 1200 m.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 08 04 2025

Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

The fresh and older wind slabs can be released in isolated cases, but mostly only by large additional loads, in particular on very steep shady slopes and at elevated altitudes.

Thus far hardly any moist and wet avalanches are possible as the temperature drops.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures the snowpack consolidated during the last four days.

### Tendency

The weather conditions fostered a substantial strengthening of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

