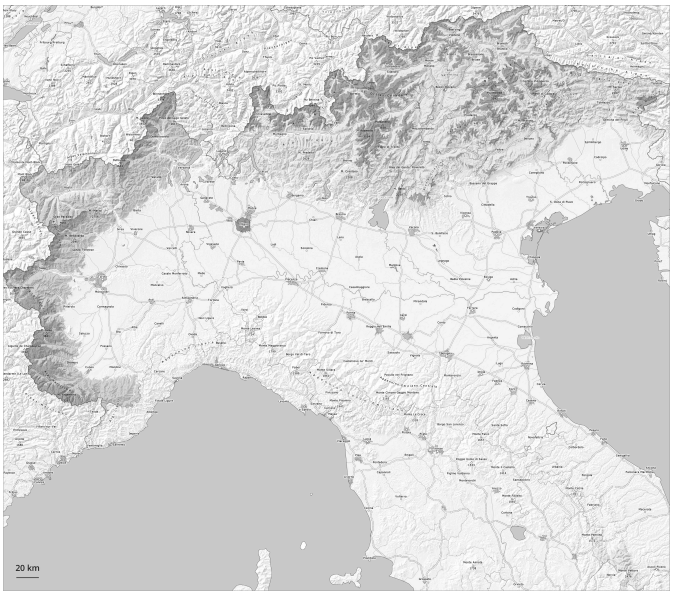
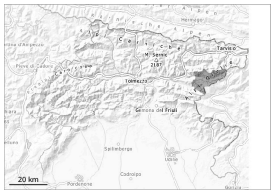
Thursday 20.03.2025

Published 19 03 2025, 17:00



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025


Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large


Wet snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large


Wet snow

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

The wind slabs of the last few days must be evaluated with care and prudence.
In these regions the avalanche prone locations are more widespread.
Backcountry touring calls for meticulous route selection.

Numerous natural avalanches have been released in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation.
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 the regions exposed to heavier precipitation caution is to be exercised on steep slopes. Gliding avalanches can also occur. This applies in particular on steep sunny slopes in all regions.
The avalanches can be released by small loads.

Snowpack

Over a wide area new snow is lying on a wet old snowpack. The weather conditions gave rise to softening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes.

Tendency

Over a wide area continuous warming.
The weather conditions will give rise to increasing softening of the snowpack.

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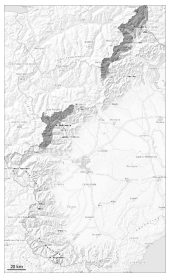
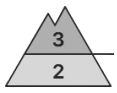
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



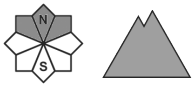


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: large

Old wind slabs in particular on steep shady slopes. Weakly bonded old snow at intermediate and high altitudes.

The fresh snow of last week and in particular the wind slabs formed by the light to moderate wind can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases above approximately 2200 m. Artificially triggered avalanches and whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack confirm a treacherous avalanche situation on steep shady slopes. On very steep slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the various layers of new snow and reach large size in some cases. Avalanches can be released, even by small loads in isolated cases, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

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

Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls soft wind slabs formed.
New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, in particular on steep, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes.
Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to significant consolidation of the snowpack over a wide area in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 3000 m. Especially sunny slopes as well as low and intermediate altitudes: The upper section of the snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases.

Tendency

The weather will be mild. The avalanche danger will decrease gradually.

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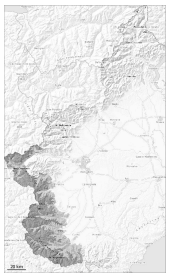
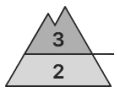
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



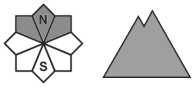


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: large

More slab avalanches are possible, in particular medium-sized ones.

Artificially triggered avalanches and whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack confirm a treacherous avalanche situation on steep shady slopes. Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls soft wind slabs formed. On very steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach quite a large size.
The new snow and wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2300 m, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In the regions exposed to a lot of new snow caution is to be exercised in particular in little used terrain and.
Careful route selection and spacing between individuals are recommended.

Snowpack

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

2 to 5 cm of snow, but less in some localities, fell on Tuesday above approximately 1200 m.
Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls soft wind slabs formed.
New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, in particular on steep shady slopes.
Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to increasing consolidation of the snowpack over a wide area in all aspects below approximately 3000 m. Especially sunny slopes as well as low and intermediate altitudes:
The upper section of the snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases.

Tendency

The weather will be mild. The avalanche danger will decrease gradually.

Thursday 20.03.2025

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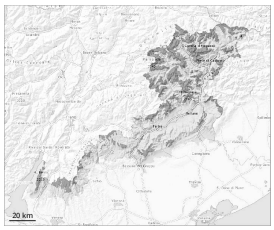
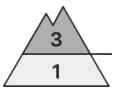
Danger Level 3 - Considerable





Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025

Wet snow

Treeline

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

Persistent
weak layer

Treeline

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

The current avalanche situation calls for careful route selection.

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of wet avalanches being released will increase significantly in particular on steep slopes above the tree line. On sunny slopes a high danger of wet and gliding avalanches will be encountered over a wide area. As the temperature drops there will be a gradual decrease in the avalanche danger during the course of the night.

Snowpack

As a consequence of sharply rising temperatures and a treacherous avalanche situation will develop. The old snowpack is faceted and weak; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow.
The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to a loss of strength within the snowpack over a wide area in particular on very steep sunny slopes.

Tendency

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

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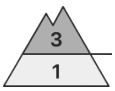
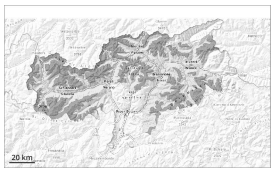
Published 19 03 2025, 17:00

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



2200m

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025



Persistent weak layer

2200m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab

2400m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution. Fresh wind slabs at elevated altitudes.

Shady slopes:
Avalanches can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on little used slopes above approximately 2200 m and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.
The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found also on sunny slopes in high Alpine regions.
Avalanches can in some cases release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach quite a large size.

Sunny slopes:
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.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold | dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.
Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used shady slopes.

Sunny slopes:
The snowpack will be in most cases well bonded. As a consequence of low temperatures and low relative humidity a crust will form on the surface during the course of the night. The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to increasing moistening of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes. Below the tree line only a little snow is now lying.

Tendency

> The weather conditions will facilitate a stabilisation of the snowpack. Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

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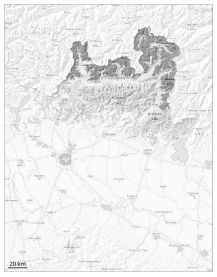
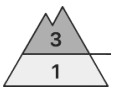
Danger Level 3 - Considerable





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

Persistent weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

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

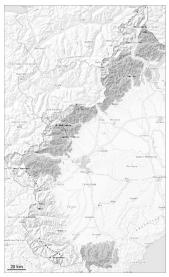
The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are difficult to recognise, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In starting zones where no previous releases have taken place and on wind-loaded slopes medium-sized and large avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and wind.
The new snow and wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant,. Whumpfing sounds and natural avalanches serve as an alarm sign. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The sometimes strong wind has transported some snow. This situation gave rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.
Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes. The new snow and wind slabs are prone to triggering. This applies especially at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example.
New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes.
On sunny slopes the snowpack is frozen but the crust is only thin.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Persistent
weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: large

Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs can still be released at intermediate and high altitudes.

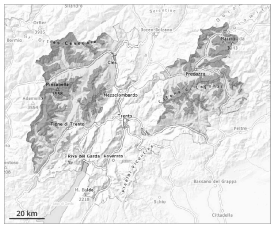
On wind-loaded slopes an unfavourable avalanche situation will persist.
The new snow and wind slabs of last week can be released, especially by large additional loads, in particular on steep shady slopes. Avalanches can in some places be released by small loads, but they will be small in most cases, especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.
On steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack.

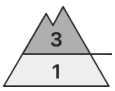
Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.4: cold following warm / warm following cold

2 to 5 cm of snow, but less in some localities, fell on Tuesday above approximately 1200 m.
The wind slabs of last week are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 2100 m.
Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on shady slopes.
Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise on Monday to increasing consolidation of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 3000 m. Especially sunny slopes as well as low and intermediate altitudes: The upper section of the snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable





Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025

Wet snow

Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: many
Avalanche size: medium

Persistent
weak layer

Treeline

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

The current avalanche situation calls for careful route selection.

As a consequence of warming during the day, the likelihood of natural moist avalanches being released will increase gradually.

The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases.

Wind-loaded slopes where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are unfavourable. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on little used shady slopes above approximately 1800 m. Avalanche prone locations are to be found also on sunny slopes in high Alpine regions. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. On very steep shady slopes the avalanches can penetrate down to the ground and reach large size.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

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

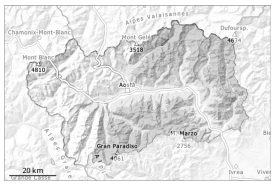
As a consequence of sharply rising temperatures and a treacherous avalanche situation will develop. The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to a loss of strength within the snowpack over a wide area in particular on very steep sunny slopes.

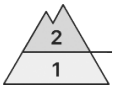
The old snowpack is faceted and weak; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow. Precarious weak layers exist in the centre of the old snowpack in particular on little used shady slopes.

Tendency

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

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





2400m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025

Persistent weak layer

2400m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can still be released in some places.

The new snow and wind slabs of the last ten days are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on very steep shady slopes and at high altitude, also on sunny slopes above approximately 2600 m. They can still be released in some cases.
Winter sport participants can release avalanches in some places. Such avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye.
As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized dry and moist avalanches are possible below approximately 2600 m, in particular on extremely steep sunny slopes, and in steep rocky terrain in high Alpine regions.

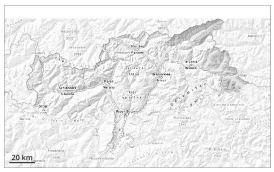
Snowpack

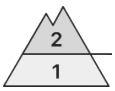
10 to 30 cm of snow fell on Sunday above approximately 2500 m. On Monday on very steep shady slopes numerous medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches were observed. On very steep sunny slopes numerous small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized avalanches occurred naturally.
Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2900 m. As a consequence of falling temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the course of the night, this also applies on shady slopes below approximately 2000 m.
In particular at intermediate altitudes less snow than usual is lying. On sunny slopes below approximately 2400 m hardly any snow is lying.

Tendency

In the evening as a consequence of new snow and wind there will be only a slight increase in the danger.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025

Persistent weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger. Wind slabs require caution.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in some places by individual winter sport participants. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found especially on very steep north facing slopes above approximately 2200 m, in isolated cases also on very steep east and west facing slopes above approximately 2500 m. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. The current avalanche situation calls for meticulous route selection. Avalanches can reach medium size.

Wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m, especially adjacent to ridgelines. The mostly small wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye.

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 south facing slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold | dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Shady slopes:
Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack in particular on west, north and east facing slopes. As a consequence of a moderate wind, mostly small wind slabs formed since Monday adjacent to ridgelines. These are lying on soft layers at elevated altitudes.

Sunny slopes:
The snowpack will be in most cases well bonded. As a consequence of low temperatures and low relative humidity a crust will form on the surface during the course of the night. The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to increasing softening of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes. Below the tree line only a little snow is now lying.

Tendency

Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of wet snow slides being released will increase a little in particular on extremely steep sunny slopes.

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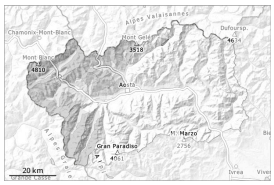
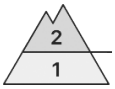
Danger Level 2 - Moderate





2400m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025

Persistent weak layer

2400m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack.

The new snow and wind slabs of the last ten days are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes, also on sunny slopes above approximately 2600 m.
Single backcountry tourers can release avalanches in some places. Such avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye.
As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized dry and moist avalanches are possible below approximately 2600 m, in particular on extremely steep sunny slopes, and in steep rocky terrain in high Alpine regions.

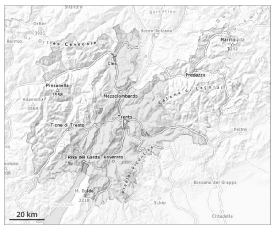
Snowpack

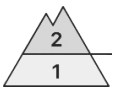
In particular along the border with France, along the border between Valais and Italy 25 to 40 cm of snow fell on Sunday above approximately 2700 m. On Monday on very steep shady slopes numerous medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches were observed. On very steep sunny slopes numerous small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized avalanches occurred naturally.
Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2900 m. As a consequence of falling temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the course of the night, this also applies on shady slopes below approximately 2000 m.
In particular at intermediate altitudes less snow than usual is lying. On sunny slopes below approximately 2200 m hardly any snow is lying.

Tendency

Little snow will fall in the evening. The danger will persist.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025

Wet snow

Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

As a consequence of warming during the day there will be a gradual increase in the danger of moist avalanches.

As a consequence of warming during the day, the likelihood of natural moist avalanches being released will increase gradually.

The more recent wind slabs are in some cases still prone to triggering. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls above approximately 1800 m. In isolated cases avalanches are medium-sized and can be released in some cases by a single winter sport participant.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

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

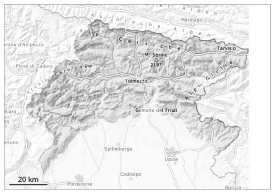
As a consequence of sharply rising temperatures and a treacherous avalanche situation will develop. The old snowpack is faceted and weak; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow. Precarious weak layers exist in the centre of the old snowpack in particular on little used shady slopes.

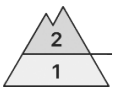
Below the tree line a little snow is lying.

Tendency

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

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

The wind slabs of the last few days must be evaluated with care and prudence.

Numerous natural avalanches have been released in particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation.
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 the regions exposed to heavier precipitation caution is to be exercised on steep slopes. Gliding avalanches can also occur. This applies in particular on steep sunny slopes in all regions.
The avalanches can be released by large loads.

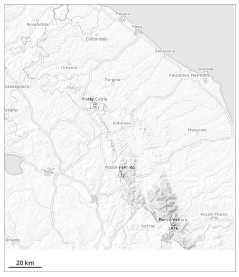
Snowpack

Over a wide area new snow is lying on a wet old snowpack. The weather conditions gave rise to softening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes.

Tendency

Over a wide area continuous warming.
The weather conditions will give rise to increasing softening of the snowpack.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025

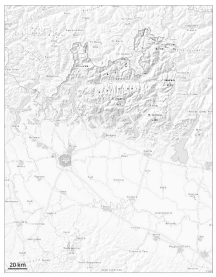
The new snow of the last two days is lying on the quite favourable surface of an old snowpack above approximately 1800 m.

Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and above approximately 1900 m gliding avalanches and snow slides are possible, but they will be mostly small. The avalanche prone locations are to be found also at the base of rock walls and on steep slopes.

Snowpack

Slow warming. The old snowpack will be generally stable.

Danger Level 1 - Low

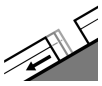


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025

Wet snow

1200m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small



Gliding snow

1200m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

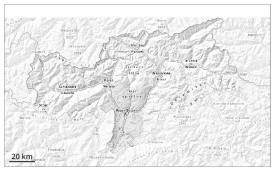
Moist and wet snow slides and small avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

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 Friday 21 03 2025

Persistent
weak layer

2000m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

Shady slopes: 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 little used slopes above approximately 2000 m and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Mostly avalanches are small.

Sunny slopes:
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.

Snowpack

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

The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.
Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used shady slopes.

Sunny slopes:
The snowpack will be in most cases well bonded. As a consequence of low temperatures and low relative humidity a crust will form on the surface during the course of the night. The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to increasing moistening of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes. Below the tree line only a little snow is now lying.

Tendency

The weather conditions will facilitate a stabilisation of the snowpack.