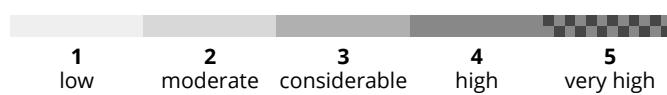


**AM**

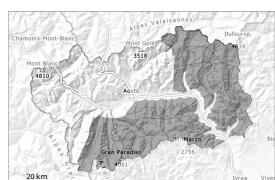


**PM**



## Danger Level 4 - High

**AM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



Wet snow



2700m



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **medium**



New snow



2300m

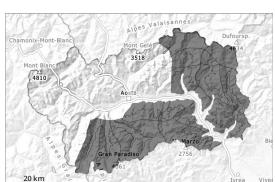


Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **medium**

**PM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



New snow



2400m



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wind slab



2500m



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wet snow



2700m



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **large**

Wind and new snow above approximately 2300 m. The danger will increase significantly during the day. The conditions are very dangerous for backcountry touring outside marked and open pistes.

Especially in the southeast 80 to 100 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 2400 m. As the snowfall becomes more intense the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase from the early morning. The sleet will give rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area below approximately 2700 m. The new snow and wind slabs will become increasingly prone to triggering in all aspects.

These conditions will foster a substantial rise in the danger of dry and wet avalanches as the day progresses on steep slopes, in particular at intermediate and high altitudes. In particular towards the evening large natural avalanches, capable of reaching the valleys, must be expected frequently.

Moist avalanches can additionally in some places be released in the weakly bonded old snow.

## Snowpack



**Danger patterns**

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.3: rain

Above approximately 2300 m snow fell in the last few days. The high humidity gave rise to moistening of the snowpack over a wide area below approximately 2800 m. The sleet gave rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2700 m.

Towards its base, the snowpack is wet, also on shady slopes below approximately 2700 m.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be barely evident. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning.

A lot of snow will fall until Thursday. The sleet will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the old snowpack in particular at intermediate and high altitudes.

Over a wide area new snow is lying on a wet snowpack.

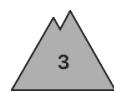
**Tendency**

In particular in the southeast intensive snowfall to intermediate altitudes. Rain to 1900 m. Further increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and strong wind.



## Danger Level 4 - High

**AM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



New snow



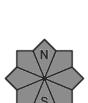
Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wet snow

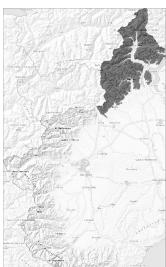


Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

**PM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



New snow



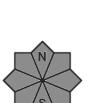
Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **very large**

As the precipitation becomes more intense the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase from the early morning.

In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase from the early morning.

In particular on very steep slopes and in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation more frequent large and, in isolated cases, very large natural avalanches are to be expected as a consequence of the precipitation. Numerous large and, in isolated cases, very large moist and wet avalanches are to be expected as a consequence of the rain. Up to 1800 m rain will fall. This extends the avalanche runout distances. In many cases, the avalanches can reach the bare valleys from high-altitude starting zones. Individual weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Avalanches can in isolated cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach quite a large size.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.3: rain

Over a wide area 80 to 100 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 2400 m. Up to 1800 m rain will fall until Thursday.

Over a wide area new snow is lying on a moist old snowpack.



The sleet will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack in particular at intermediate and high altitudes.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying on southeast and southwest facing slopes.

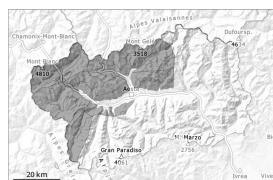
## Tendency

Over a wide area persistent snowfall to intermediate altitudes: As the precipitation becomes more intense there will be an appreciable increase in the avalanche danger.



## Danger Level 4 - High

**AM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



New snow



2400m



Wet snow



2700m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

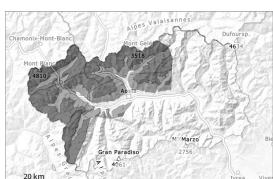
Avalanche size: **medium**

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **medium**

**PM:**



2500m

**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



New snow



2500m



Wet snow



2700m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **large**

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

New snow above approximately 2300 m. The danger will increase during the day. The conditions are dangerous for backcountry touring outside marked and open pistes.

50 to 80 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 2400 m. As the snowfall becomes more intense the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase in the afternoon. The sleet will give rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area below approximately 2700 m. The new snow will become increasingly prone to triggering in all aspects. These conditions will foster a rise in the danger of dry and wet avalanches as the day progresses on steep slopes. In particular in the evening large natural avalanches, capable of reaching a long way, must be expected.

Avalanches can in some cases be released in deep layers and reach large size.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.3: rain

Above approximately 2300 m snow fell in the last few days. The high humidity gave rise to moistening of the snowpack over a wide area below approximately 2800 m. The sleet gave rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area in all aspects below approximately 2700 m.



Towards its base, the snowpack is wet, also on shady slopes below approximately 2700 m. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be barely evident. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. A lot of snow will fall until Thursday. The spring-like weather conditions will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the old snowpack in particular below the tree line. Over a wide area new snow is lying on a wet snowpack.

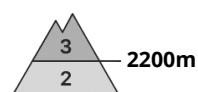
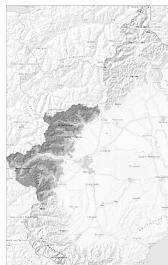
### Tendency

Heavy snowfall to intermediate altitudes. Rain to 1800 m. In some localities increase in avalanche danger as the snowfall becomes more intense.



## Danger Level 4 - High

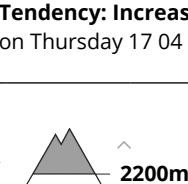
**AM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



New snow



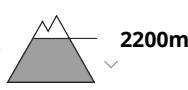
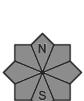
Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wet snow

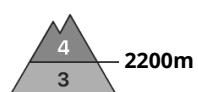
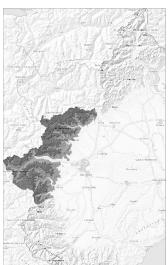


Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

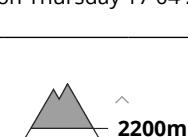
**PM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



New snow



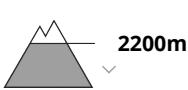
Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

As the precipitation becomes more intense the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase from the early morning.

In the regions exposed to precipitation the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.

In particular on very steep slopes and in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation more frequent medium-sized and, in many cases, large natural avalanches are to be expected as a consequence of the precipitation. Numerous moist and wet avalanches are to be expected as a consequence of the rain. Up to 1800 m rain will fall. This extends the avalanche runout distances. In some cases, the avalanches can reach the bare valleys from high-altitude starting zones.

Individual weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Avalanches can in isolated cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach quite a large size.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.3: rain

Over a wide area 60 to 80 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 2400 m. Above approximately 1800 m snow will fall until Thursday.

Over a wide area new snow is lying on a moist old snowpack.



The sleet will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack in particular at intermediate and high altitudes.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying on southeast and southwest facing slopes.

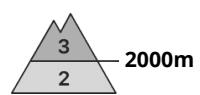
## Tendency

Persistent snowfall to intermediate altitudes. As the precipitation becomes more intense there will be a gradual increase in the avalanche danger.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**AM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



New snow



N  
S



2000m

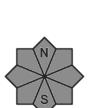
Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

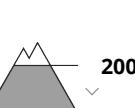
Avalanche size: large



Wet snow



N  
S



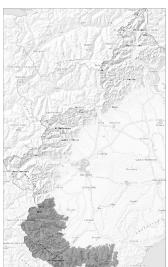
2000m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

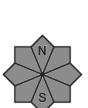
**PM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



New snow



N  
S



2200m

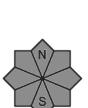
Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large



Wet snow



N  
S



2200m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large

As the snowfall becomes more intense the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase from the early morning.

In the regions exposed to precipitation the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.

In particular on very steep slopes more frequent medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large moist and wet avalanches are possible as a consequence of the precipitation.

Individual weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Avalanches can in isolated cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach quite a large size.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.3: rain

Over a wide area 30 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 2400 m. Above approximately 1900 m snow will fall until Thursday.

Over a wide area new snow is lying on a moist old snowpack.

The sleet will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack in particular at intermediate and high altitudes.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.



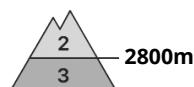
Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying.

### Tendency

Persistent snowfall to intermediate altitudes. As the precipitation becomes more intense there will be a gradual increase in the avalanche danger.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



2800m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**  
Frequency: **few**  
Avalanche size: **large**



2800m

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

As the penetration by moisture increases natural avalanches are possible at any time. Fresh wind slabs in the high Alpine regions.

The danger of wet avalanches will persist. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects below approximately 2800 m. Especially on very steep west, north and east facing slopes individual natural avalanches are possible as the penetration by moisture increases. These can release the saturated snowpack and reach large size in the regions with a lot of snow. In some cases, the avalanches can reach areas without any snow cover in steep gullies. The conditions are unfavourable for backcountry touring.

Fresh wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2800 m. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.3: rain

The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. Up to high altitudes rain will fall in some localities. The weather conditions will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack below approximately 2800 m. This situation will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack especially on west, north and east facing slopes.

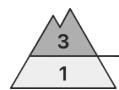
High Alpine regions: 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen. In some localities up to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall on Wednesday. As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes strong southerly wind, rather small wind slabs will form. These are lying on soft layers on very steep shady slopes.

## Tendency

Gradual increase in danger of wet avalanches as the precipitation becomes more intense.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

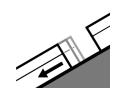


1600m

**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



Wet snow

Snowpack stability: **very poor**Frequency: **some**Avalanche size: **large**

Gliding snow

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

As the precipitation becomes more intense the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent. Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger.

As a consequence of the precipitation numerous natural wet avalanches are possible. Gliding avalanches are also to be expected.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects.

### Snowpack

The weather conditions will give rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area in all aspects.

Above approximately 2300 m snow will fall in some regions.

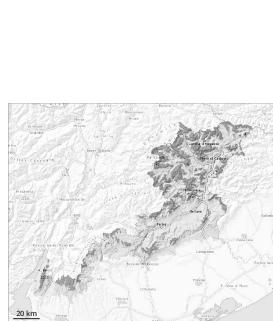
On south facing slopes a little snow is lying at low and intermediate altitudes.

### Tendency

Over a wide area heavy precipitation.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **large**



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

As the penetration by moisture increases natural avalanches are possible at any time. Fresh wind slabs in the high Alpine regions.

The danger of wet avalanches will persist. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects below approximately 2800 m. Especially on very steep west, north and east facing slopes individual natural avalanches are possible as the penetration by moisture increases. These can release the saturated snowpack and reach large size in the regions with a lot of snow. In some cases, the avalanches can reach areas without any snow cover in steep gullies. The conditions are unfavourable for backcountry touring.

Fresh wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2800 m. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.3: rain

The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. Up to high altitudes rain will fall in some localities. The weather conditions will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack below approximately 2800 m. This situation will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack especially on west, north and east facing slopes.

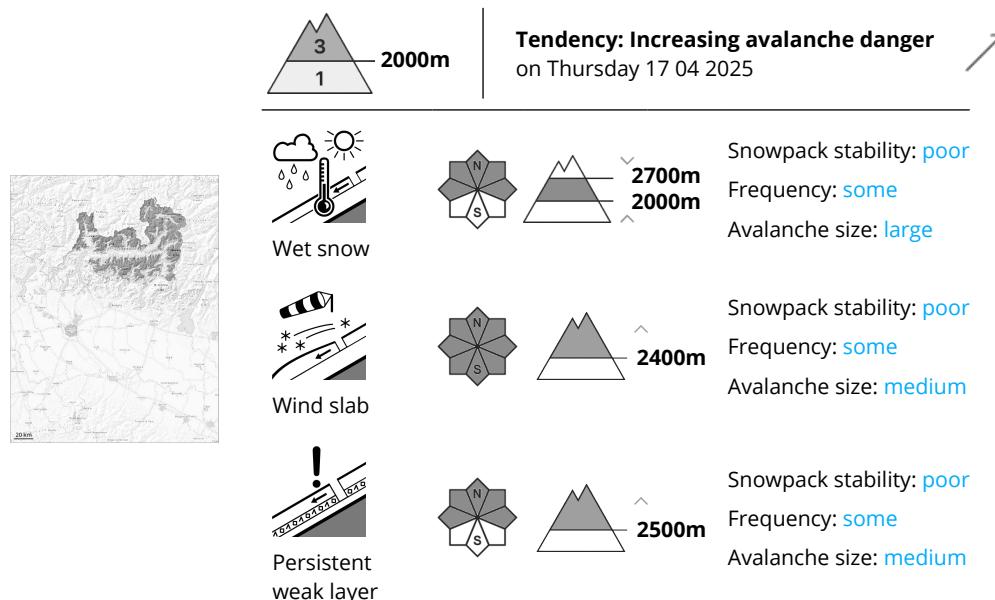
High Alpine regions: 10 to 20 cm of snow has fallen. In some localities up to 10 cm of snow will fall on Wednesday. As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes strong southerly wind, rather small wind slabs will form. These are lying on soft layers on very steep shady slopes.

## Tendency

Heavy rain to 2000 m. Snowfall to above 2000 m. Gradual increase in danger of wet avalanches as the precipitation becomes more intense.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



New snow and wet snow represent the main danger. As the precipitation becomes more intense the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent. As a consequence of a strong wind, easily released wind slabs formed adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects.

During the course of the night as a consequence of the rain there will be an additional increase in the danger of wet avalanches. This applies in particular below approximately 2600 m. Especially on very steep west, north and east facing slopes and below approximately 2600 m more frequent wet slab avalanches are to be expected as the penetration by moisture increases. These can release the saturated snowpack and reach large size also in the regions with a lot of snow.

Fresh wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The conditions are unfavourable for backcountry touring.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

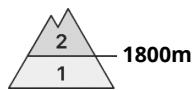
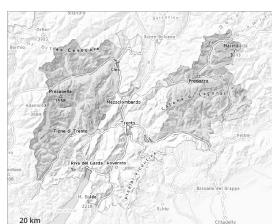
dp.3: rain

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The rain will give rise as the day progresses to rapid moistening of the snowpack in some places below approximately 2600 m. This situation will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack especially on west, north and east facing slopes. Some fresh snow and in particular the mostly small wind slabs that are forming at high altitude will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on east to north to west facing aspects above approximately 2600 m.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025 →



Wet snow



N  
S



2800m  
1800m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

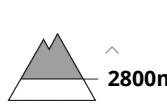
Avalanche size: medium



Wind slab



N  
S



2800m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow represents the main danger. Wet loose snow avalanches are possible. Fresh wind slabs in the high Alpine regions.

The conditions are unfavourable for backcountry touring.

During the course of the night as a consequence of the rain there will be an increase in the danger of wet avalanches. This applies in particular below approximately 2800 m. The avalanche danger in particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation is within the uppermost range of danger level 2 (moderate). Especially on very steep west, north and east facing slopes and below approximately 2600 m medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large wet avalanches are to be expected as the penetration by moisture increases. In isolated cases, the avalanches can reach areas without any snow cover in steep gullies.

Fresh wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2800 m. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.3: rain

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

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

Above approximately 2600 m: 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell today. 5 to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall on Wednesday. As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes strong southerly wind, rather small wind slabs will form. These are lying on soft layers on very steep shady slopes.

## Tendency

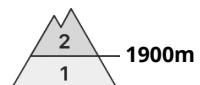
Slight decrease in danger of wet avalanches as a consequence of the ceasing of precipitation. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night will already be soft in the early morning.



Wet snow represents the main danger.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



Wet snow



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



Wet snow



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

Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger.

Above approximately 1900 m small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized natural wet avalanches are possible. In particular gullies and bowls are especially unfavourable. Gliding avalanches can be released at any time of day or night.

## Snowpack

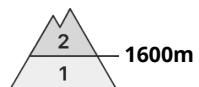
**Danger patterns**

dp.10: springtime scenario

Light rain to high altitudes: The old snowpack will become increasingly wet all the way through. Backcountry touring calls for careful route selection.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025 →



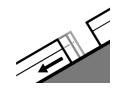
Wet snow



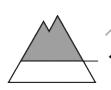
Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

As the precipitation becomes more intense the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent. Wet avalanches are the main danger.

As a consequence of the precipitation natural wet avalanches are possible. Gliding avalanches are also to be expected.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on shady slopes.

## Snowpack

The weather conditions will give rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area.

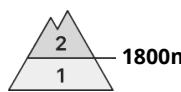
On south facing slopes no snow is lying.

## Tendency

Over a wide area heavy precipitation.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 17 04 2025

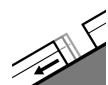


Wet snow



1800m

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



Gliding snow



1800m

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

With the onset of the rainfall, the natural activity of small and medium moist and wet avalanches will increase. Gliding avalanches can also be released in the morning.

The surface of the snowpack cooled hardly at all during the overcast night and will soften quickly. Numerous gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

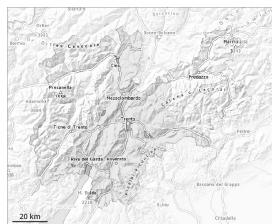
dp.2: gliding snow

dp.10: springtime scenario

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



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



Wet snow



1800m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

**Wet snow represents the main danger.**

As a consequence of the precipitation individual wet avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. In particular in the Vallarsa medium-sized wet loose snow avalanches are possible in particular above approximately 1800 m.

## Snowpack

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. The rain will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack.

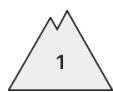
Below approximately 1800 m a little snow is lying.

## Tendency

Wet snow requires caution.



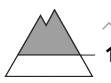
## Danger Level 1 - Low



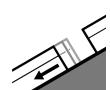
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



Wet snow



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



Gliding snow



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

Moist and wet snow slides and small avalanches are possible.

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

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

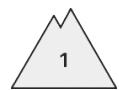
dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.2: gliding snow

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



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 17 04 2025



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

**Wet snow represents the main danger.**

As a consequence of the precipitation individual wet avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small.

## Snowpack

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted. The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little and will already be soft in the early morning. The rain will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack.

Only a little snow is now lying.

## Tendency

Wet snow requires caution.

