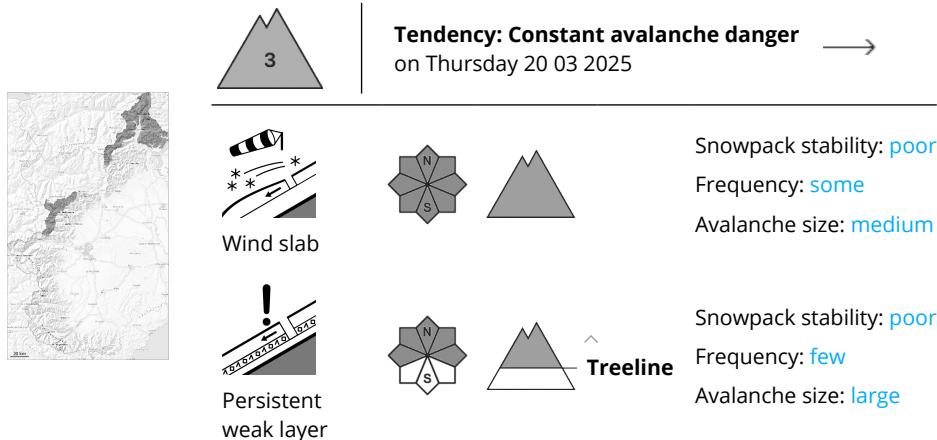


## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



The current avalanche situation calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection. In the regions exposed to a lot of new snow caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

The large quantity of fresh snow of the weekend and in particular the wind slabs formed by the light to moderate southeasterly wind can be released easily, or, in isolated cases naturally above approximately 2100 m. The new snow and wind slabs of Tuesday are poorly bonded with the old snowpack in some places in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m. On very steep slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the various layers of new snow and reach large size.

Avalanches can be released, even by small loads in isolated cases, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Whumping sounds and natural avalanches serve as an alarm sign.

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

Over a wide area over a wide area 25 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Friday above approximately 1800 m. 2 to 5 cm of snow fell on Tuesday above approximately 1000 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 shady slopes.

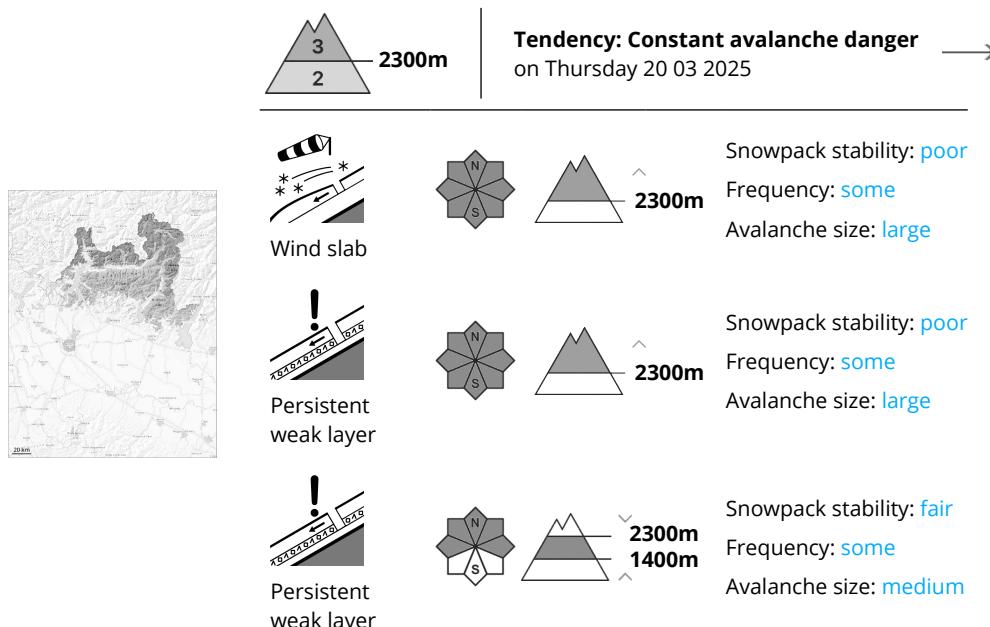
Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise on Monday to significant consolidation of the snowpack over a wide area on sunny slopes below approximately 2500 m.

## Tendency

The weather will be cold. The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



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,. Whumphing sounds and natural avalanches serve as an alarm sign. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.

Caution is to be exercised in particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation. Isolated very large dry avalanches are possible here. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for defensive route selection.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

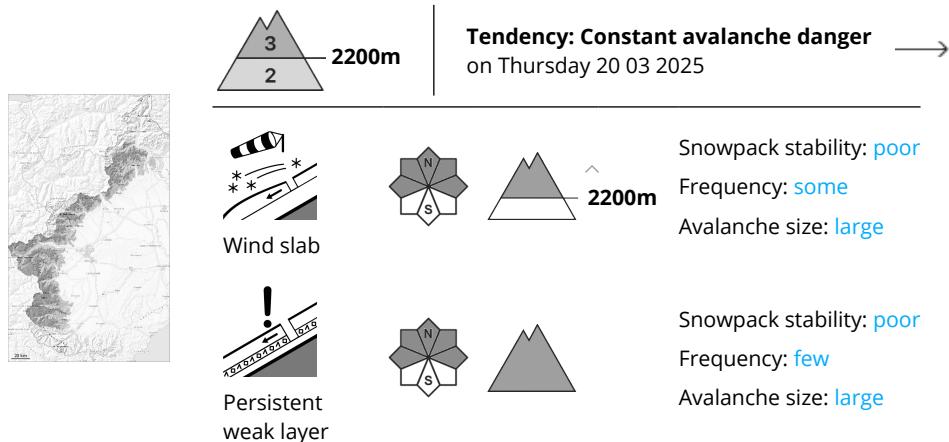
The sometimes strong wind has transported some snow. This situation gave rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

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 3 - Considerable



More slab avalanches are possible, even large ones. Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls soft wind slabs formed. On steep slopes medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches are possible.

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

Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger. Careful route selection and spacing between individuals are recommended.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.10: springtime scenario

Over a wide area over a wide area 20 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Friday above approximately 2000 m. 2 to 5 cm of snow 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 shady slopes. Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise on Monday to significant consolidation of the snowpack over a wide area in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2700 m.

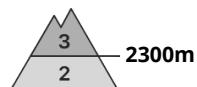
Sunday: Artificially triggered avalanches and shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack confirm a critical avalanche situation in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

## Tendency

The weather will be cold. The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 20 03 2025 →



Persistent  
weak layer



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



Wind slab



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

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 can be released by a single winter sport participant in some 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.

Backcountry touring calls for meticulous route selection.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.4: cold following warm / warm following cold

Over a wide area over a wide area 15 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Friday above approximately 1800 m. 2 to 5 cm of snow 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 west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2100 m.

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on shady slopes.

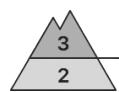
Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise on Monday to significant consolidation of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2700 m.

## Tendency

The weather will be cold. The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**Treeline**

**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 20 03 2025



New snow



Wind slab

**Treeline**

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

**Treeline**

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



New snow

**Treeline**

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

On steep slopes, avalanche activity has already peaked. Numerous medium-sized to large avalanches have been released. The weather conditions gave rise to consolidation of the snowpack in some places. Decrease in avalanche danger.

The new snow and wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence. In particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation more large to very large avalanches are possible. 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. Avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack.

Gliding avalanches can also occur. This applies in particular on sunny slopes.

The avalanches can be released by small loads.

### Snowpack

As a consequence of new snow and wind, wind slabs formed. Over a wide area new snow is lying on a wet old snowpack.

### Tendency

The weather will be clear.

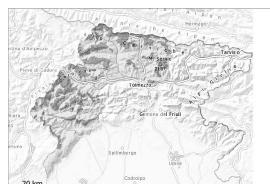
Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be quite good. As a consequence of falling temperatures a crust will form on the surface during the next few days.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 20 03 2025



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large



New snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large

On steep slopes, avalanche activity has already peaked. Numerous medium-sized to large avalanches have been released. The weather conditions gave rise to consolidation of the snowpack in some places. Decrease in avalanche danger.

The new snow and wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence. 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. Avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack. Gliding avalanches can also occur.

The avalanches can be released by small loads.

### Snowpack

As a consequence of new snow and wind, wind slabs formed. Over a wide area new snow is lying on a wet old snowpack.

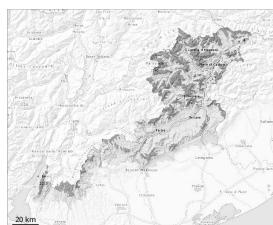
### Tendency

The weather will be clear.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be quite good. As a consequence of falling temperatures a crust will form on the surface during the next few days.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger  
on Thursday 20 03 2025



Wind slab



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

The current avalanche situation calls for careful route selection.

The fresh snow of the weekend as well as the wind slabs to be found adjacent to riselines and in gullies and bowls can be released easily or naturally in all aspects above the tree line. On very steep shady slopes the avalanches can penetrate down to the ground and reach large size.

Whumping sounds and natural avalanches serve as an alarm sign.

In the regions exposed to a lot of new snow caution is to be exercised in particular on wind-loaded slopes. Bases of rock walls are especially dangerous.

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

### Snowpack

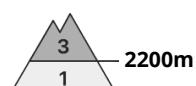
New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes.

### Tendency

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



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency:** Decreasing avalanche danger  
on Thursday 20 03 2025



Persistent  
weak layer



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



Wind slab



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.

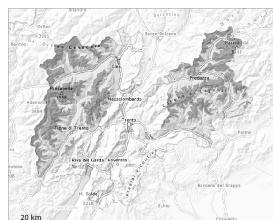
The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to increasing moistening of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes.

## Tendency

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



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 20 03 2025



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

The current avalanche situation calls for careful route selection.

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.

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

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.9: graupel blanketed with snow

The more recent wind slabs are poorly bonded with the old snowpack. Precarious weak layers exist in the centre of the old snowpack in particular on little used shady slopes.

The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to increasing softening of the snowpack on sunny slopes. Increase in danger of moist snow slides in particular in steep rocky terrain.

Below the tree line a little snow is lying.

## Tendency



Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution. 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 Thursday 20 03 2025



New snow



Wind slab



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

The new snow and wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence and generally at intermediate and high altitudes.

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. Avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack. Gliding avalanches can also occur.

The avalanches can be released by large loads.

### Snowpack

As a consequence of new snow and wind, wind slabs formed. Over a wide area new snow is lying on a wet old snowpack.

### Tendency

The weather will be clear.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be quite good. As a consequence of falling temperatures a crust will form on the surface during the next few days.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 20 03 2025 →



Persistent  
weak layer



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

The current avalanche situation calls for careful route selection.

The new snow and wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes and at high altitude. They remain for the foreseeable future prone to triggering. In particular above approximately 2300 m the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. Such avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye.

The avalanches can be released by a single winter sport participant.

Whumping sounds and field observations confirm an unfavourable avalanche situation on steep slopes.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized dry and moist avalanches are possible. This applies especially on very steep sunny slopes.

## 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 Sunday on very steep shady slopes numerous medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches were observed. Since Sunday on very steep sunny slopes numerous small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized avalanches occurred naturally.

The solar radiation gave rise as the day progresses to moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2500 m.

The new snow and wind slabs are lying on a crust on steep sunny slopes.

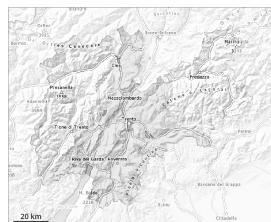
In particular at intermediate altitudes less snow than usual is lying. On sunny slopes below approximately 2200 m hardly any snow is lying.

## Tendency

The danger of moist avalanches will increase.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger  
on Thursday 20 03 2025



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

### Fresh wind slabs require caution.

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.

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

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.9: graupel blanketed with snow

The more recent wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack. Precarious weak layers exist in the centre of the old snowpack in particular on little used shady slopes.

The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to increasing softening of the snowpack on sunny slopes. Increase in danger of moist snow slides in particular in steep rocky terrain.

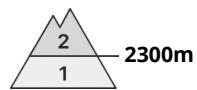
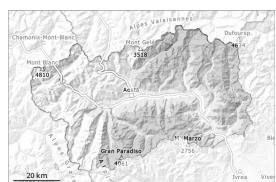
Below the tree line a little snow is lying. The snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes.

### Tendency

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution. 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 Thursday 20 03 2025 →



Persistent  
weak layer



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

The current avalanche situation calls for careful route selection.

The new snow and wind slabs of last week are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on shady slopes and at high altitude. In particular above approximately 2300 m these avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. Such avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye.

They can still be released. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and stability tests confirm an unfavourable avalanche situation on steep slopes.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized dry and moist avalanches are possible. This applies especially on very steep sunny slopes.

## Snowpack

10 to 30 cm of snow fell on Sunday above approximately 2500 m. On Sunday on very steep shady slopes numerous medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches were observed. Since Sunday on very steep sunny slopes numerous small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized avalanches occurred naturally. The solar radiation gave rise as the day progresses to moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2500 m.

The new snow and wind slabs are lying on a crust on steep sunny slopes.

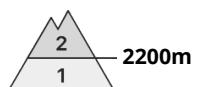
In particular at intermediate altitudes less snow than usual is lying. On sunny slopes below approximately 2400 m hardly any snow is lying.

## Tendency

The danger of moist avalanches will increase.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 20 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. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Such avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Avalanches can reach medium size.

Wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some 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 little used shady slopes. As a consequence of a moderate wind, wind slabs formed adjacent to ridgelines. These are lying on soft layers at elevated altitudes.

Sunny slopes:

The snowpack will be in most cases well bonded. 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.

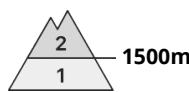
## Tendency



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.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 20 03 2025



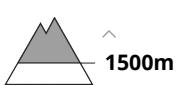
Wind slab



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



Persistent  
weak layer



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

Dry and moist avalanches are likely to occur.

The new snow and wind slabs of last week can be released naturally in all aspects. In particular on steep slopes and on very steep grassy slopes mostly small moist loose snow avalanches are possible as a consequence of the new snow.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

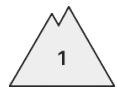
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

In many cases new snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack. As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures the snowpack will consolidate.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 20 03 2025

The new snow 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

Wind and new snow above approximately 1500 m. The old snowpack will be generally stable.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 20 03 2025

### Wind slabs require caution.

Fresh wind slabs are in individual 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 2000 m. Mostly avalanches are small.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on little used shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

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.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The mostly small wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

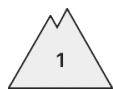
The snowpack will be moist at low and intermediate altitudes. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

### Tendency

The weather conditions will facilitate a rapid stabilisation of the snowpack.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



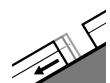
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 20 03 2025



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

The snowpack will become in most cases wet all the way through.

