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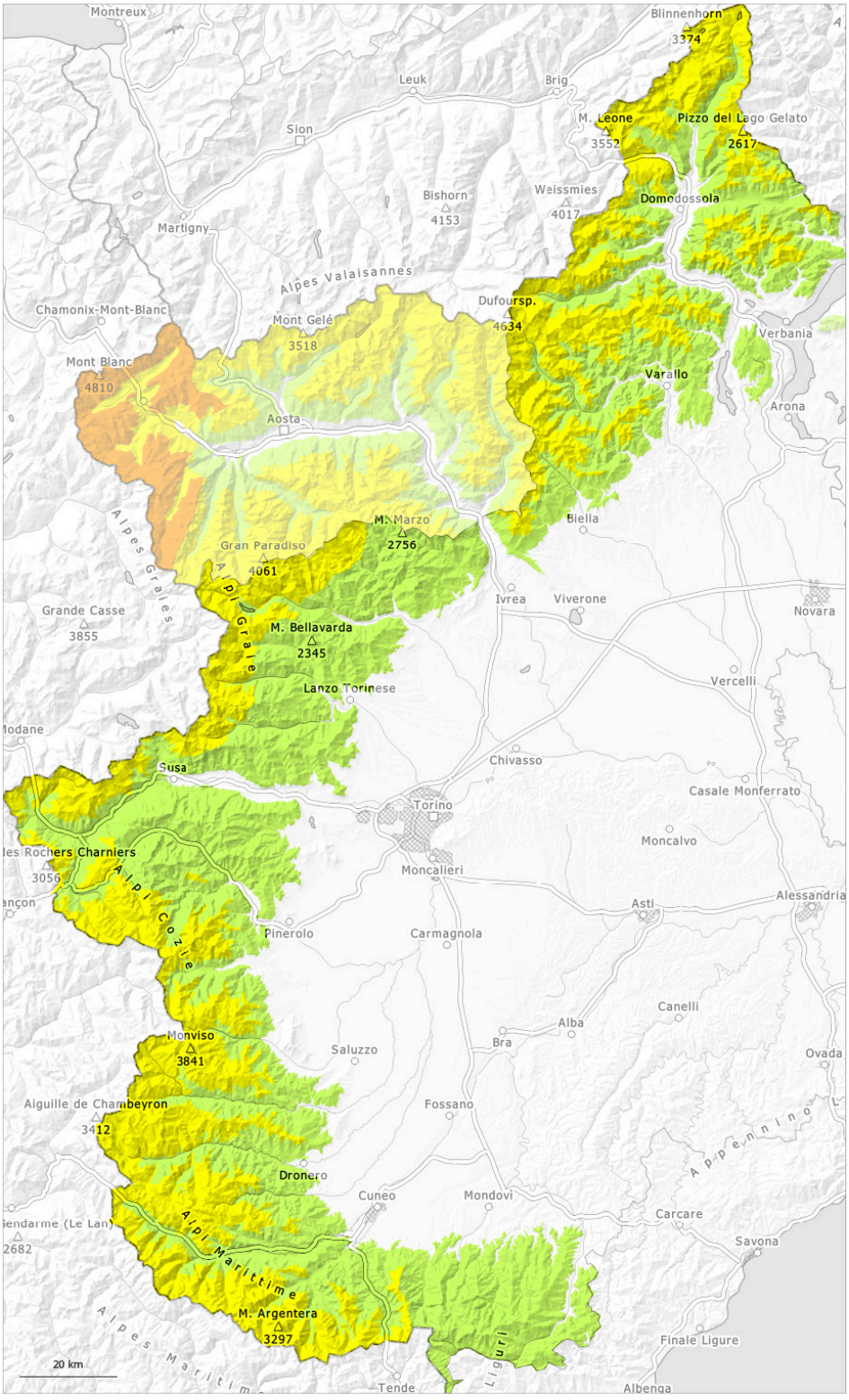
Wednesday 26.02.2025

Published 25 02 2025, 17:00



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

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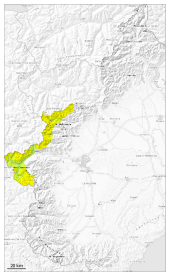
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 02 2025

Persistent
weak layer

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

In particular gullies and bowls where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are unfavourable.

Individual weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on steep north, northeast and northwest facing slopes. Avalanches can in isolated cases be released in the old snowpack and reach medium size. This applies in particular in case of a large load. The avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and on very steep slopes. Here the likelihood of avalanches being released is greater.
In some localities 2 to 5 cm of snow has fallen since yesterday above approximately 1700 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The high temperatures on Sunday gave rise to significant moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes. This applies below approximately 2200 m. Several mostly small moist and wet avalanches have been released here.
As a consequence of falling temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the course of the night. Weak layers exist deeper in the old snowpack especially on steep north, northeast and northwest facing slopes. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak.
In all altitude zones only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year. In particular in the vicinity of peaks snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind.

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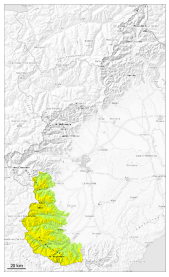
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 02 2025

Persistent
weak layer

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in steep terrain at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases. Melt-freeze crusts exist in the old snowpack in particular at elevated altitudes. Weak layers exist deeper in the old snowpack especially on steep north, northeast and northwest facing slopes. Avalanches can in some places be released in the old snowpack, mostly by large additional loads.
On very steep slopes and at the base of rock walls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain the situation is more precarious. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.1: deep persistent weak layer | dp.4: cold following warm / warm following cold

As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last few days, in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2500 m, and at low altitude.
Melt-freeze crusts exist in the old snowpack in particular at elevated altitudes. Weak layers exist deeper in the old snowpack especially on steep north, northeast and northwest facing slopes, especially in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow.

In all altitude zones only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

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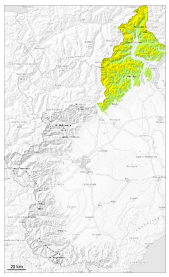
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 02 2025

Wind slab

Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Persistent
weak layer

2300m

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

As a consequence of snowfall and the occasionally strong wind, the snow drift accumulations will increase in size in the course of the day.

The fresh snow and in particular the wind slabs that are forming above all in the regions exposed to the foehn wind can be released in some cases above the tree line. Steep slopes and places that are protected from the wind: The wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence, in particular in gullies and bowls.

Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak, in particular on steep shady slopes, and on steep north, northeast and northwest facing slopes at elevated altitudes. Avalanches can in isolated cases be released in the old snowpack and reach medium size.

In the vicinity of peaks at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind. Watch out for the numerous rocks hidden by the little recent snow,, also at low altitude.

Snowpack

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

10 to 20 cm of snow, but less in some localities, fell yesterday above approximately 1800 m.

High altitudes and the high Alpine regions: Snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind. In places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is fairly homogeneous; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow. Places that are protected from the wind as well as gullies and bowls: The wind slabs will form in particular above the tree line.

Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak, in particular on steep east, north and northwest facing slopes,.

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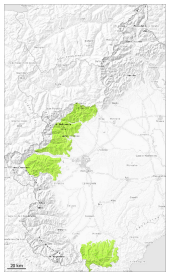
Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 02 2025

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep slopes above approximately 2400 m.

The snowpack is largely stable. As a consequence of mild temperatures and high relative humidity a crust formed on the surface during the last two days. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls above approximately 2400 m and on extreme north facing slopes. The avalanches can as before be released by large loads, but they will be small in most cases.
At low altitude only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.
In the western Prealps 2 to 5 cm of snow fell yesterday above approximately 1700 m. Watch out for the numerous rocks hidden by the little recent snow.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

In the last few days the weather was very mild. The high temperatures gave rise to moistening of the snowpack over a wide area on sunny slopes. As a consequence of falling temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the night. At low altitude only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.
In some places new snow is lying on a hard crust.