

AM

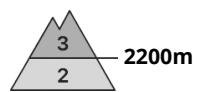


PM



Danger Level 3 - Considerable

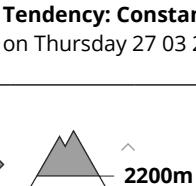
AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



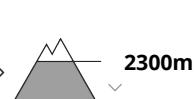
Wind slab



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



Wet snow



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

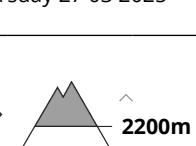
PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



Wind slab



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



Wet snow



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

Slab avalanches and wet avalanches during the day are still possible.

The large quantity of fresh snow of the last few days as well as the sometimes large wind slabs to be found above all in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain can be released easily, or, in isolated cases naturally above approximately 2200 m. On very steep slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the various layers of new snow and reach large size.

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of dry and moist avalanches being released will increase gradually in particular on rocky southeast and southwest facing slopes below approximately 2800 m.

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

30 to 40 cm of snow, but less in some localities, has fallen since Friday above approximately 2000 m. Down to 1200 m snow has fallen over a wide area.

Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls sometimes large wind slabs formed.

New snow and wind slabs are lying on the soft surface of an old snowpack. Sunshine and high



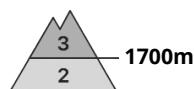
temperatures gave rise to moistening of the snowpack in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last few days, especially on sunny slopes also at intermediate and high altitudes, as well as on shady slopes below approximately 2200 m. The weather conditions will foster a gradual stabilisation of the snow drift accumulations.

Tendency

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. The surface of the snowpack will soften earlier than the day before. The danger of moist snow slides and avalanches will already increase in the late morning.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 03 2025 →



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



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



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

Considerable avalanche danger will prevail. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

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 particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation large and, in isolated cases, very large avalanches are possible. The wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence. As the day progresses as a consequence of solar radiation there will be a gradual increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches. Gliding avalanches can also occur.

The avalanches can be released by small loads.

Snowpack

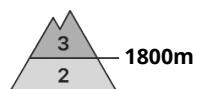
As a consequence of new snow and wind, wind slabs formed. The weather conditions gave rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

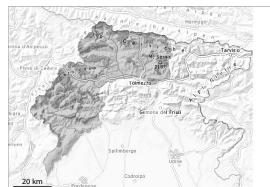
The weather will be sunny at times.



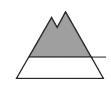
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 03 2025 →



Wind slab

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

Wet snow

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

The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase as the day progresses.

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. The wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence. As the day progresses as a consequence of solar radiation there will be a gradual increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches. Gliding avalanches can also occur. The avalanches can be released by small loads.

Snowpack

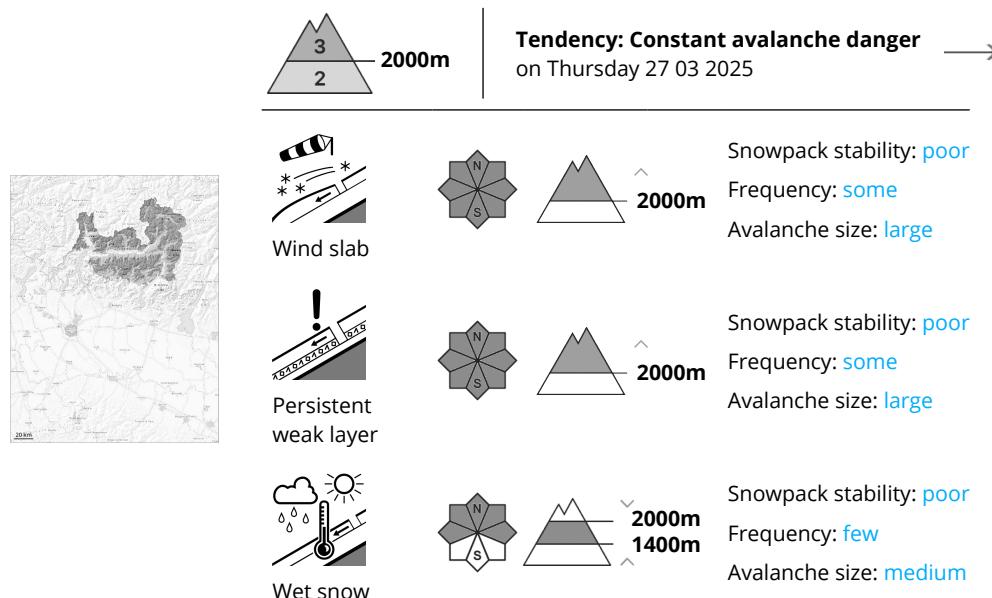
As a consequence of new snow and wind, wind slabs formed. The weather conditions gave rise to thorough wetting of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

The weather will be sunny at times.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Wind slabs and wet snow 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.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant. Whumping sounds and natural avalanches serve as an alarm sign.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

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.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



Persistent
weak layer



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



Wet snow



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

PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



Wet snow



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



Persistent
weak layer



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

From the late morning as the penetration by moisture increases there will be a gradual increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches to level 3 (considerable).

In particular very steep sunny slopes as well as wind-loaded slopes: As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation numerous dry and moist avalanches are possible, even large ones in isolated cases. The danger of moist and wet avalanches will increase during the day, reaching danger level 3 (considerable).

Backcountry tours should be concluded early.

Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls wind slabs formed. These can be released by a single winter sport participant.

On very steep shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack and reach quite a large size.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.10: springtime scenario

30 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Friday above approximately 2000



m. Down to 900 m and below snow has fallen over a wide area.

New snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack.

During the night the weather was partly cloudy. Also shady slopes, below approximately 2300 m: The weather conditions gave rise to moistening of the snowpack.

The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth and will already soften in the late morning.

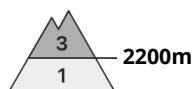
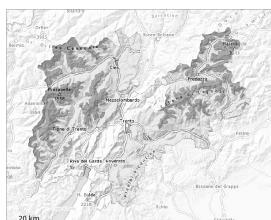
Tendency

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. The surface of the snowpack will soften earlier than the day before. The danger of moist snow slides and avalanches will already increase in the late morning.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable

AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 03 2025 →



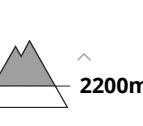
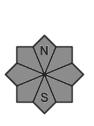
Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

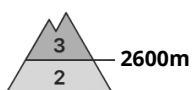
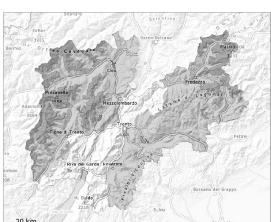


Wind slab



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

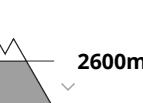
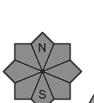
PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 03 2025 →



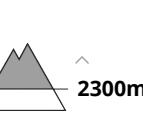
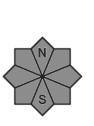
Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



Wind slab



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

Wind slabs represent the main danger. Weak layers in the old snowpack are treacherous. Moist and wet avalanches require caution.

Several medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large slab avalanches are possible in particular on wind-loaded slopes.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in some places by individual winter sport participants. From early morning the likelihood of natural moist avalanches being released will increase gradually below approximately 2600 m.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used slopes above approximately 1700 m. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. The current avalanche situation calls for great caution and restraint.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.10: springtime scenario

The wind slabs of last week are poorly bonded with the old snowpack.

Precarious weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack on little used shady slopes.

In addition the danger of moist and wet avalanches will increase as the day progresses.

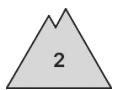


Tendency

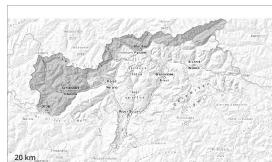
Thursday: The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



Wet snow



2600m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Persistent
weak layer

2200m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Weakly bonded old snow and wet snow require caution. Wind slabs in high Alpine regions.

Small and medium-sized wet and gliding avalanches are possible as the penetration by moisture increases. This applies in particular on steep north and east facing slopes below approximately 2200 m, and elsewhere below approximately 2600 m.

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 steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized. In isolated cases avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach large size.

In addition the mostly small wind slabs should be taken into account, in particular on very steep shady slopes adjacent to ridgelines in high Alpine regions. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will soften quickly. The weather conditions will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack at intermediate and high altitudes.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used shady slopes. The mostly small wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on very steep shady slopes in high Alpine regions.

The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Below the tree line only a little snow is now lying.



Tendency

Moderate avalanche danger will prevail. Weakly bonded old snow and wet snow require caution.

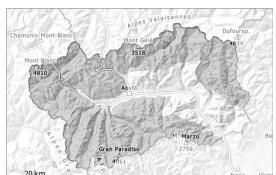


Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



2700m



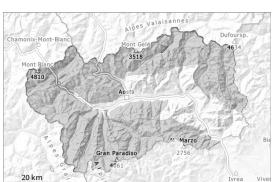
2300m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

PM:



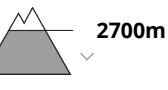
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

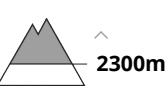


2700m



2700m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



2300m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

The conditions are generally favourable for backcountry touring and other off-piste activities.

The wind slabs of the last few days are in isolated cases prone to triggering. These can be released by a single winter sport participant.

In some places avalanches can be triggered in deep layers and reach medium size. This applies in particular on very steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 2300 m in little used backcountry terrain. Such avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation small and medium-sized natural wet avalanches are possible. This applies especially on steep north facing slopes below approximately 2400 m, and elsewhere below approximately 2700 m.

Snowpack

15 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Saturday above approximately 2000



m. This especially along the border ridge with Piedmont.

Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2700 m. As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last few days, 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 2100 m hardly any snow is lying.

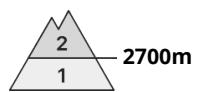
Tendency

As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be an increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches. Gradual decrease in danger of dry avalanches.

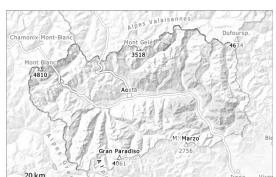


Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



Wind slab
↓
Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

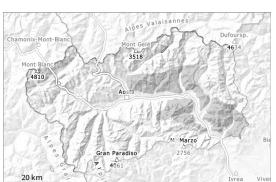


Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



Wind slab
↓
Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: small



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

The conditions are generally favourable for backcountry touring and other off-piste activities.

The wind slabs of the last few days are in isolated cases prone to triggering. These can be released by a single winter sport participant.

In some places avalanches can be triggered in deep layers and reach medium size. This applies in particular on very steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 2300 m in little used backcountry terrain. Such avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation mostly small natural wet avalanches are possible. This applies especially on steep north facing slopes below approximately 2400 m, and elsewhere below approximately 2700 m.

Snowpack

15 to 30 cm of snow has fallen since Saturday above approximately 2000 m.



Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2500 m. As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the last few days, 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 2300 m hardly any snow is lying.

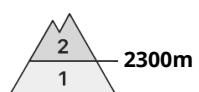
Tendency

As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be an increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches. Gradual decrease in danger of dry avalanches.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

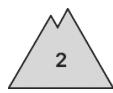
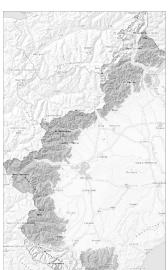


Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



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

As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be an increase in the danger of dry and moist avalanches.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack on little used northwest, north and northeast facing slopes. Avalanches can in some places be released by small loads and reach medium size.

In particular very steep sunny slopes as well as places that are protected from the wind: Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large dry and moist avalanches are possible as a consequence of solar radiation.

Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised as well in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.10: springtime scenario

10 to 25 cm of snow has fallen since Friday above approximately 2000 m.

The weather conditions facilitated a gradual stabilisation of the snow drift accumulations.

Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2500 m.



As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures and partly cloudy skies a crust formed on the surface during the last few days, also on shady slopes at low and intermediate altitudes.

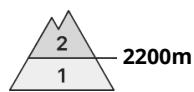
Tendency

The weather will be mild. The surface of the snowpack will soften earlier than the day before. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large moist and wet avalanches are possible.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



Wet snow



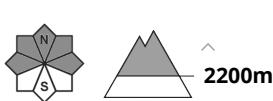
Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

PM:



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



Wet snow



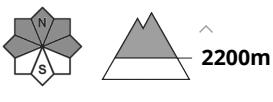
Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Increase in danger of wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

An increasing number of small and medium-sized wet and gliding avalanches are possible as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. This applies in particular on steep north and east facing slopes below approximately 2200 m, and elsewhere below approximately 2600 m.

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 steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized. In isolated cases avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach large size.

In addition the mostly small wind slabs should be taken into account, in particular on very steep shady slopes adjacent to ridgelines in high Alpine regions. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Snowpack



Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to increasing softening of the snowpack at intermediate and high altitudes.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used shady slopes. The mostly small wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on very steep shady slopes in high Alpine regions.

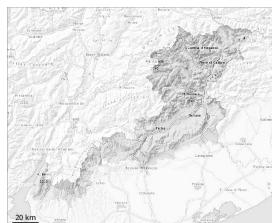
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Below the tree line only a little snow is now lying.

Tendency

Moderate avalanche danger will prevail. Weakly bonded old snow and wet snow require caution.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

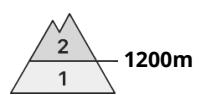
The danger of wet and gliding avalanches in all aspects is within the uppermost range of danger level 2 (moderate). As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist and wet avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep slopes below the tree line. A clear night will be followed in the early morning by quite favourable conditions generally, but the danger of wet and gliding avalanches will increase later. As the temperature drops there will be a gradual decrease in the avalanche danger towards the evening.

Snowpack

The snowpack is moist and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases. The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. As a consequence of sharply rising temperatures and a dangerous avalanche situation will develop.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



1200m

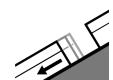
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



Wet snow



1200m

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

Gliding snow



1200m

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

The meteorological conditions fostered a strengthening of the snowpack in particular on east, south and west facing slopes.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be good. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. A few gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

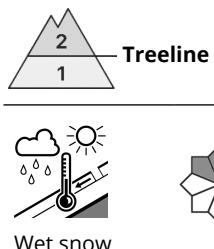
dp.2: gliding snow

dp.10: springtime scenario

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



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 03 2025



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase as the day progresses.

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. As the day progresses as a consequence of solar radiation there will be a gradual increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches. Gliding avalanches can also occur.

The avalanches can be released by large loads.

Snowpack

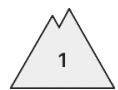
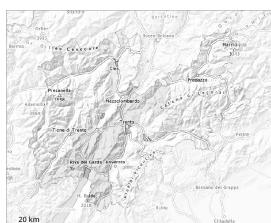
On sunny slopes no snow is lying at low and intermediate altitudes. The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack over a wide area.

Tendency

The weather will be sunny at times.



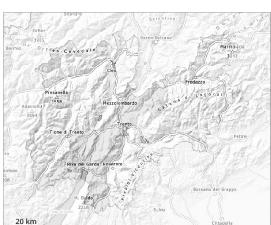
Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 03 2025 →



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

PM:

1700m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 27 03 2025 →



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

Moist and wet avalanches require caution.

Weak layers in the old snowpack are treacherous.

From early morning the likelihood of natural moist avalanches being released will increase gradually in all altitude zones.

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 steep, little used slopes above approximately 1700 m. The current avalanche situation calls for careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be an increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches to level 2 (moderate).

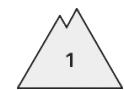
Precarious weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack on little used shady slopes.

Tendency

Thursday: The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**



Avalanche size: **small**

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

On very steep slopes individual mostly small wet loose snow avalanches are possible.

Avalanches can in very isolated cases be released by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Mostly avalanches are small.

Snowpack

At intermediate and high altitudes the snowpack will only just freeze. The weather conditions will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack.

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

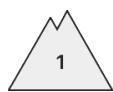
Only a little snow is now lying.

Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail. The surface of the snowpack will only just freeze and will soften during the day.



Danger Level 1 - Low



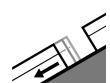
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



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

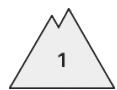
Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

dp.10: springtime scenario



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 27 03 2025



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

Wet snow slides and avalanches are the main danger.

Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and above approximately 1900 m wet snow slides and avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. Individual medium-sized avalanches are not entirely ruled out.

Snowpack

A little new snow above approximately 1800 m. The old wind slabs are to be found especially in gullies and bowls and generally in the high Alpine regions.

