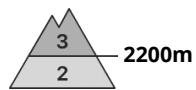
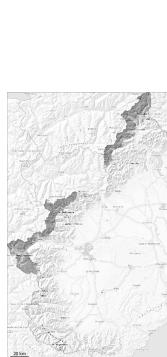


## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 22 03 2025



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large

Persistent  
weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: large

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

The fresh snow of last week and in particular the wind slabs formed by the light to moderate wind can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases above approximately 2200 m. Artificially triggered avalanches and whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack confirm a treacherous avalanche situation on steep shady slopes. On very steep slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the various layers of new snow and reach large size in some cases.

Avalanches can be released, even by small loads in isolated cases, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

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

Above approximately 1500 m snow will fall in the evening.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls soft wind slabs formed.

New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, in particular on steep, rather lightly snow-covered shady slopes. In the last three days on very steep slopes large and, in isolated cases, very large avalanches were reported.

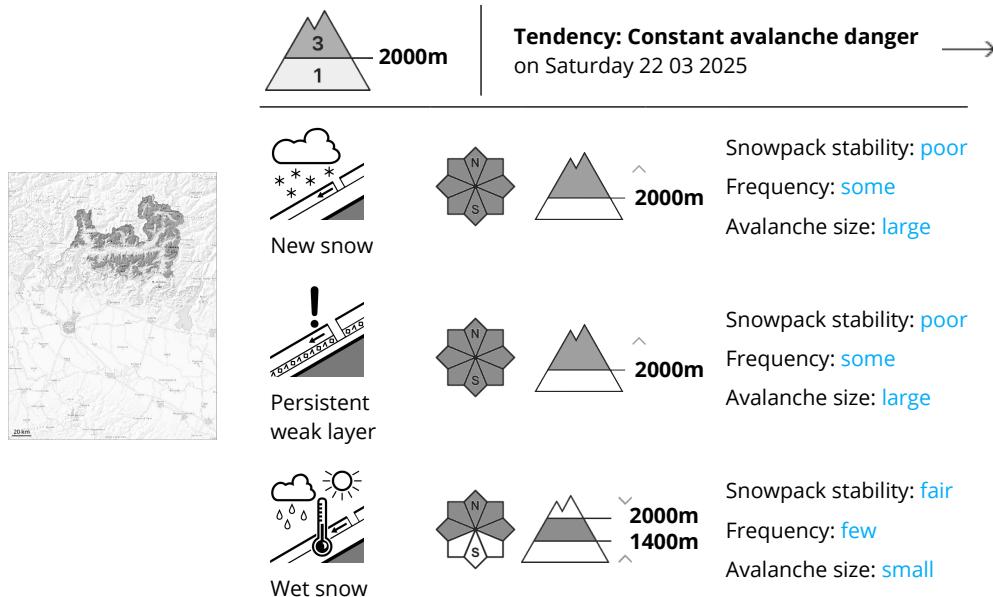
Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to increasing consolidation of the snowpack over a wide area in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 3000 m. Especially sunny slopes as well as low and intermediate altitudes: The upper section of the snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a crust.

## Tendency

As a consequence of the new snow the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent during the night.



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

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

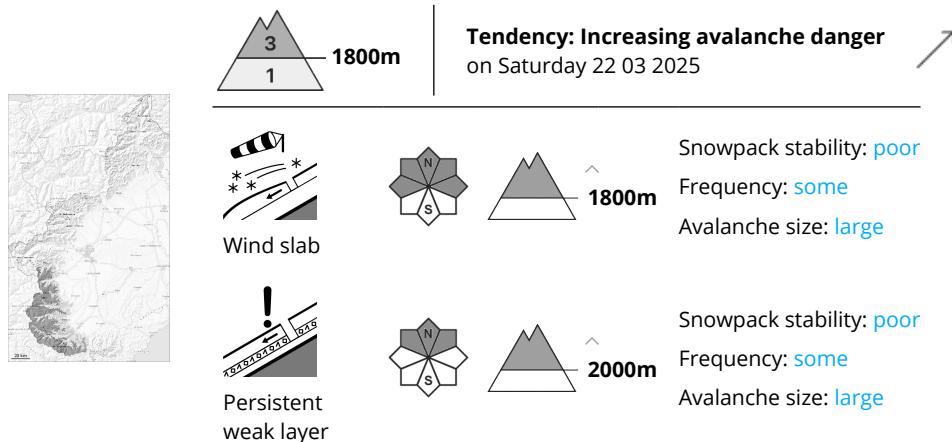
The moderate wind will transport the snow. This situation will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

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.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow represent the main danger.

Artificially triggered avalanches and whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack confirm a treacherous avalanche situation on steep shady slopes. Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls soft wind slabs formed. On very steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach quite a large size.

The new snow and wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 1800 m, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Careful route selection and spacing between individuals are recommended.

Above approximately 1500 m snow will fall from the afternoon.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.10: springtime scenario

2 to 5 cm of snow, but less in some localities, fell on Tuesday above approximately 1200 m.

Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls soft wind slabs formed.

Various wind slab layers are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, in particular on steep shady slopes. In the last three days on very steep slopes large avalanches were reported.

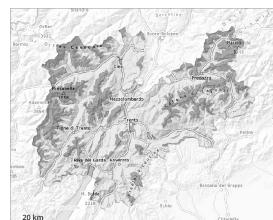
Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to increasing consolidation of the snowpack over a wide area in all aspects below approximately 3000 m. Especially sunny slopes as well as low and intermediate altitudes: The upper section of the snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases.

### Tendency

As a consequence of the new snow the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent during the night.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 22 03 2025 →



Wet snow



Treeline

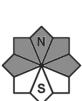
Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent  
weak layer



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

The current avalanche situation calls for careful route selection.

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

Shady slopes where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are precarious. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep, little used 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.

The older wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection. Backcountry tours should be started and concluded early.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

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

Precarious weak layers exist in the centre of the old snowpack in particular on little used shady slopes.

Below the tree line a little snow is lying.

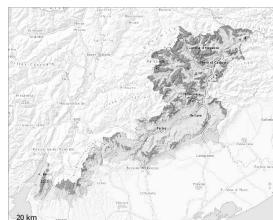
## Tendency



The meteorological conditions will facilitate a slight strengthening of the snowpack on Saturday. The snowpack remains quite unstable.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 22 03 2025 →



Treeline

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



Treeline

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

The current avalanche situation calls for careful route selection.

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

### Snowpack

As a consequence of sharply rising temperatures and a treacherous avalanche situation will develop. The old snowpack is faceted and weak; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow.

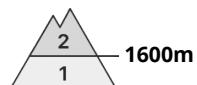
The surface of the snowpack will soften during the day. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to a loss of strength within the snowpack over a wide area in particular on very steep sunny slopes.

### Tendency

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



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 22 03 2025 →



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

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

The wind slabs of the last few days 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. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation caution is to be exercised on steep slopes. Gliding avalanches can also occur. This applies in particular on steep sunny slopes in all regions.

The avalanches can be released by large loads.

### Snowpack

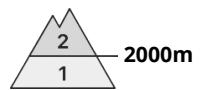
Over a wide area new snow is lying on a wet old snowpack. The weather conditions gave rise to softening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes.

### Tendency

In some regions new snow.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 22 03 2025



New snow



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

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

The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are difficult to recognise, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In starting zones where no previous releases have taken place and on wind-loaded slopes medium-sized 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,. Whumping sounds and natural avalanches serve as an alarm sign. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

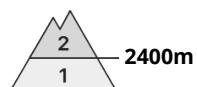
The moderate wind will transport the new snow. This situation will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

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.

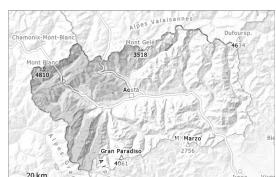
New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 22 03 2025 →



Persistent  
weak layer



2400m

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



Wet snow



2500m

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

**Weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack.**

The new snow and wind slabs of recent weeks are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes, also on sunny slopes above approximately 2600 m.

Single backcountry tourers can release avalanches in some places. Such avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye.

Warming: As a consequence of the moist air mostly small moist and wet avalanches are possible, in particular on extremely steep 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 Monday numerous medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches were observed.

Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2900 m. As a consequence of falling temperatures a crust formed on the surface during the 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 2200 m hardly any snow is lying.

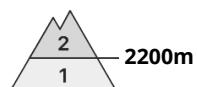
Evening and night: 5 to 15 cm of snow will fall until Saturday above approximately 1800 m.

## Tendency

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



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 22 03 2025 →



Persistent  
weak layer



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



Wet snow



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

Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger. Slight increase in danger of wet avalanches in the course of the day.

### Shady slopes:

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 2200 m. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found also on sunny slopes in high Alpine regions.

Mostly avalanches are medium-sized. In isolated cases avalanches can also release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach large size.

The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. The current avalanche situation calls for meticulous route selection.

### Sunny slopes:

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of wet loose snow avalanches being released will increase a little. On extremely steep sunny slopes individual small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized natural avalanches are possible from the middle of the day.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.10: springtime scenario

The new snow and wind slabs of last week 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 somewhat older wind slabs are now only very rarely prone to triggering.

### Sunny slopes:

The snowpack will be in most cases well bonded. As a consequence of low temperatures a crust will form on the surface during the course of the night. The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to



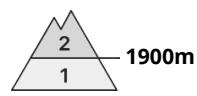
increasing moistening of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes. Below the tree line only a little snow is now lying.

## Tendency

Weakly bonded old snow and wet snow require caution. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will soften earlier than the day before.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 22 03 2025



Persistent  
weak layer



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

### Weakly bonded old snow at intermediate and high altitudes.

The wind slabs of last week are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 1900 m. On steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach medium size, especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Avalanches can in some places be released by small loads, but they will be small in most cases.

Above approximately 1500 m snow will fall in the evening.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.10: springtime scenario

2 to 5 cm of snow, but less in some localities, fell on Tuesday above approximately 1200 m.

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

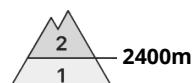
Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise on Monday to increasing consolidation of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 3000 m. Especially sunny slopes as well as low and intermediate altitudes: The upper section of the snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases.

## Tendency

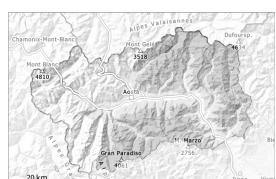
As a consequence of the new snow the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent during the night.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 22 03 2025



Persistent  
weak layer



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



Wet snow



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

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can still be released in some places. In the evening as a consequence of new snow and wind there will be only a slight increase in the danger.

The new snow and wind slabs of recent weeks are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on very steep shady slopes and at high altitude, also on sunny slopes above approximately 2600 m. They can still be released in some cases.

Winter sport participants can release avalanches in some places. Such avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye.

Warming: As a consequence of the moist air mostly small moist and wet avalanches are possible, in particular on extremely steep slopes.

## Snowpack

10 to 30 cm of snow fell on Sunday above approximately 2500 m. On Monday numerous medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches were observed.

Sunshine and high temperatures gave rise to moistening of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2900 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 2400 m hardly any snow is lying.

Evening and night: 10 to 25 cm of snow will fall until Saturday above approximately 1800 m.

## Tendency

As a consequence of new snow and wind there will be an increase in the danger.



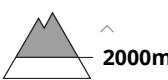
## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 22 03 2025



Persistent  
weak layer



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



Wet snow



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

**Weakly bonded old snow and wet snow require caution.**

**Shady slopes:** Avalanches can in very isolated cases be released by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on little used slopes above approximately 2000 m and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Mostly avalanches are small.

**Sunny slopes:**

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of wet loose snow avalanches being released will increase a little. On extremely steep sunny slopes mostly small natural avalanches are possible from the middle of the day.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

(dp.10: springtime scenario)

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

**Sunny slopes:**

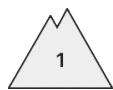
The snowpack will be in most cases well bonded. As a consequence of low temperatures a crust will form on the surface during the course of the night. The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to increasing moistening of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes. Below the tree line only a little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

## Tendency

Weakly bonded old snow and wet snow require caution. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will soften earlier than the day before.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 22 03 2025

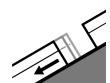


Wet snow



1200m

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



Gliding snow



1200m

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

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

Individual small moist and wet avalanches are possible.

## Snowpack

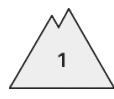
### Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

dp.10: springtime scenario



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger →  
on Saturday 22 03 2025



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

**Wet snow slides and avalanches are possible in isolated cases.**

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

Further warming. The old snowpack will become gradually moist.

