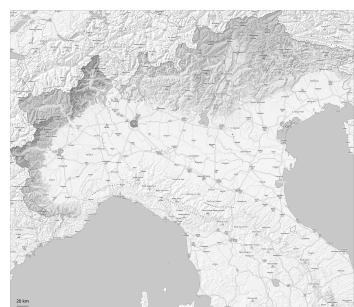
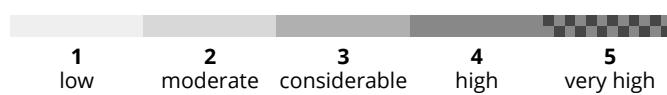


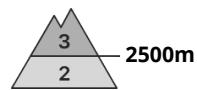
AM



PM



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 24 04 2025 →



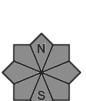
Wind slab



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



Wet snow



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

The wind slabs can be released even by a single winter sport participant in particular on steep shady slopes and generally at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

As a consequence of new snow and wind, sometimes large wind slabs formed in particular in places that are protected from the wind. The wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases above approximately 2500 m. This applies in particular on steep slopes, and on very steep slopes. In these regions occasionally large avalanches are possible in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day there will be an increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches. Backcountry tours should be started and concluded early.

The current avalanche situation calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

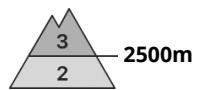
Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area over a wide area 20 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell on Saturday above approximately 2300 m. New snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack. This also applies on shady slopes in particular below approximately 2800 m. Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Thursday 24 04 2025



Wind slab



2500m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large



Wet snow



2500m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

As a consequence of the precipitation the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent in the afternoon.

As a consequence of new snow and wind, sometimes large wind slabs formed in the last five days in particular in places that are protected from the wind. The wind slabs can be released even by a single winter sport participant above approximately 2500 m.

Above approximately 2000 m snow will fall from the afternoon. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. As the day progresses at intermediate altitudes there will be a gradual increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches. At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent in the afternoon. In these regions occasionally large avalanches are possible as the snowfall becomes more intense.

The current avalanche situation calls for defensive route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

New snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack. This also applies on shady slopes in particular below approximately 2800 m. In some localities over a wide area 20 to 40 cm of snow will fall from the afternoon above approximately 2500 m. The sleet will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2500 m. Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying.

Tendency

As a consequence of the precipitation the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase in the afternoon.



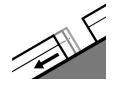
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



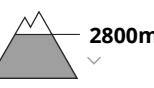
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 04 2025



Wet snow

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

Gliding snow

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

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted. The danger of moist and wet avalanches will already exist in the early morning.

The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little. The high humidity will give rise to moistening of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2800 m. These meteorological conditions will cause a rise in the danger of wet and gliding avalanches below approximately 2800 m. They can be released naturally and reach large size in isolated cases, caution is to be exercised in particular in starting zones that still retain some snow.

In addition the wind slabs especially in high Alpine regions are capable of being triggered in isolated cases. Single snow sport participants can release avalanches in isolated cases. This applies in particular on very steep slopes adjacent to ridgelines.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.7: snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding

The weather will be cloudy. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted. The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little will already be soft in the early morning.

Above approximately 2100 m snow will fall from the afternoon.

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

5 to 15 cm of snow has fallen since Sunday above approximately 2500 m.

Since Sunday the wind has been moderate to strong at times in some localities. As a consequence of the southwesterly wind the wind slabs have increased in size moderately on Monday.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is moist and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases. New snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack.

Below approximately 2100 m a little snow is lying.

Tendency

As a consequence of the moderate to strong wind the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 04 2025



Wet snow



2800m

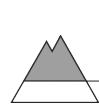
Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Wind slab



2800m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow represents the main danger. Wind slabs in the high Alpine regions.

Wet avalanches can as before be released by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are to be found especially on very steep west, north and east facing slopes below approximately 2800 m. Avalanches can release the saturated snowpack and reach medium size. Some rain will fall in the afternoon in some regions. As a consequence of the rain, the likelihood of avalanches being released will increase.

The wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases in particular on very steep shady slopes in high Alpine regions. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.3: rain

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. The snowpack will be wet all the way through. This applies on shady slopes below approximately 2600 m, as well as on sunny slopes below approximately 3000 m. The high humidity will give rise to increasing softening of the snowpack. Up to high altitudes rain will fall in the afternoon in some regions. On steep sunny slopes as well as at low and intermediate altitudes only a little snow is now lying.

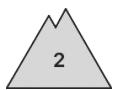
High Alpine regions: Somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers on steep shady slopes.

Tendency

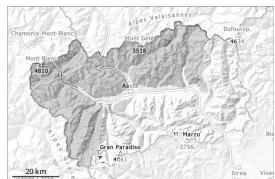
Up to high altitudes rain will fall over a wide area. Over a wide area up to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 2200 m. The surface of the snowpack is not frozen and will already be soft in the early morning.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 04 2025



Wet snow

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

Gliding snow

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

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced. The danger of moist and wet avalanches will already exist in the early morning.

The surface of the snowpack will only just freeze. The high humidity will give rise in the afternoon to moistening of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2800 m. These meteorological conditions will cause a rise in the danger of wet and gliding avalanches below approximately 2800 m. They can be released naturally, caution is to be exercised in particular in starting zones that still retain some snow. In addition the wind slabs especially in high Alpine regions are capable of being triggered in isolated cases. Single snow sport participants can release avalanches in isolated cases. This applies in particular on very steep slopes adjacent to ridgelines.

Snowpack

The weather will be cloudy. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced. The surface of the snowpack will freeze, but a strong crust will not form until later than the day before.

Above approximately 2200 m snow will fall from the afternoon.

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

5 to 15 cm of snow has fallen since Sunday above approximately 2500 m.

Since Sunday the wind has been moderate to strong at times in some localities. As a consequence of the southwesterly wind the wind slabs have increased in size moderately on Monday.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is moist and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases. New snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack.

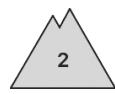
Below approximately 2100 m a little snow is lying.

Tendency

As a consequence of the moderate to strong wind the avalanche-prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 04 2025



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Gradual increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day.

At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions and in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place more medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large dry avalanches are possible. This applies especially on shady slopes.

Several moist and wet avalanches are possible as a consequence of warming during the day. Mostly these are medium-sized.

Backcountry tours should be started and concluded early.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

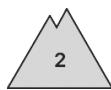
dp.10: springtime scenario

The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. The old snowpack will be moist at intermediate and high altitudes.

Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 04 2025



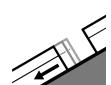
Wet snow



Snowpack stability: very poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: large



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted. The danger of moist and wet avalanches will already exist in the early morning.

The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little. The high humidity will give rise to moistening of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2800 m. These meteorological conditions will cause a rise in the danger of wet and gliding avalanches below approximately 2800 m. They can be released naturally and reach large size in isolated cases. This applies in particular in case of releases originating from starting zones that still retain some snow.

In addition the wind slabs especially above approximately 2800 m are capable of being triggered in some cases still. Single snow sport participants can release avalanches in isolated cases, including medium-sized ones. This applies in particular on very steep slopes adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas.

Snowpack

The weather will be cloudy. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted. The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little will already be soft in the early morning.

Above approximately 2100 m snow will fall from the afternoon.

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

15 to 30 cm of snow has fallen since Sunday above approximately 2500 m.

Since Sunday the wind has been moderate to strong at times in some localities. As a consequence of the southwesterly wind the wind slabs have increased in size moderately on Monday.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is moist and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases. New snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack.

Below approximately 2100 m a little snow is lying.

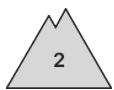
Tendency



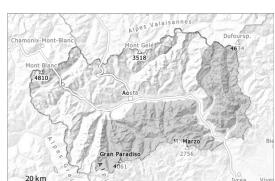
As a consequence of the moderate to strong wind the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.



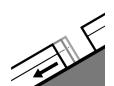
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 04 2025



Wet snow

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

Gliding snow

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

Wind slab

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

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. The danger of moist and wet avalanches will already exist in the early morning.

The surface of the snowpack will freeze very little. The high humidity will give rise in the afternoon to moistening of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2800 m. These meteorological conditions will cause a rise in the danger of wet and gliding avalanches below approximately 2800 m. They can be released naturally. This applies in particular in case of releases originating from starting zones that still retain some snow.

In addition the wind slabs especially above approximately 2800 m are capable of being triggered in some cases still. Single snow sport participants can release avalanches in isolated cases, including medium-sized ones. This applies in particular on very steep slopes adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas.

Snowpack

The weather will be cloudy. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. The surface of the snowpack will only just freeze will soften earlier than the day before.

Above approximately 2200 m snow will fall from the afternoon.

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

15 to 30 cm of snow has fallen since Sunday above approximately 2500 m.

Since Sunday the wind has been moderate to strong at times in some localities. As a consequence of the southwesterly wind the wind slabs have increased in size moderately on Monday.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is moist and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases. New snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack.

Below approximately 2100 m a little snow is lying.

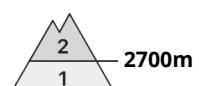


Tendency

As a consequence of the moderate to strong wind the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 04 2025



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

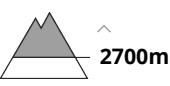
Avalanche size: medium

PM:

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 04 2025



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

Gradual increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of warming during the day.

At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions and in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place more medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches are possible. This applies especially on shady slopes.

Several moist and wet avalanches are possible as a consequence of warming during the day. Mostly these are medium-sized.

Backcountry tours should be started and concluded early.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

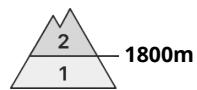
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.10: springtime scenario

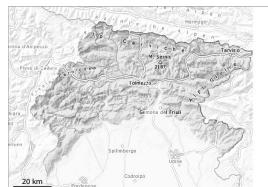
The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften during the day. Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 24 04 2025 →



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger.

As the moisture increases more moist and wet avalanches are possible. Gliding avalanches can also occur. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects.

Snowpack

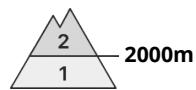
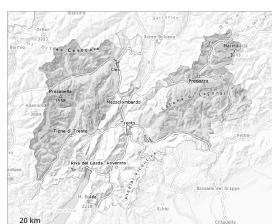
Error: Incomplete joker sentence

Tendency

In some localities precipitation. The conditions remain spring-like.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 24 04 2025 →



Wet snow



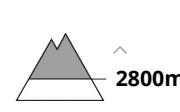
Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Wet snow represents the main danger. Wind slabs in the high Alpine regions.

On very steep slopes numerous medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible as the penetration by moisture increases. Wet avalanches can as before be released by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are to be found especially on west, north and east facing slopes below approximately 2800 m.

Up to high altitudes rain will fall from late morning over a wide area. As a consequence of the rain, the likelihood of wet avalanches during the day being released will increase. Avalanches can release the saturated snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases.

The wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases in particular on very steep shady slopes in high Alpine regions. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. The high humidity will give rise to softening of the snowpack. This applies on shady slopes below approximately 2400 m, as well as on sunny slopes below approximately 2800 m.

The rain will give rise as the day progresses to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack below approximately 2400 m. The snowpack will become wet all the way through. This situation will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack in particular on steep slopes.

On steep sunny slopes as well as at low and intermediate altitudes only a little snow is lying.

Somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes in high Alpine regions.

Tendency

Over a wide area up to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 2400



m. Up to high altitudes rain will fall over a wide area.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 24 04 2025 →



Persistent
weak layer



Treeline

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



Wet snow



2700m

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

The danger of moist and wet avalanches will increase a little during the day. Fresh wind slabs require caution. In isolated cases the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack.

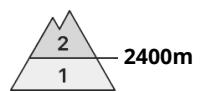
As a consequence of warming and solar radiation, the activity of moist and wet avalanches will only slowly increase. In the event of prolonged bright spells this applies in particular in the vicinity of peaks. Most and wet avalanches can in isolated cases be released by a single winter sport participant. Avalanches can penetrate down to the ground. The wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence especially on steep shady slopes. The new snow and wind slabs of last week must be evaluated with care and prudence in all aspects in all altitude zones.

Snowpack

The rain gave rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2700 m. The snowpack will become gradually moist. The new snow and wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in all aspects in high Alpine regions.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 04 2025



Wind slab



2400m
^

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large



New snow

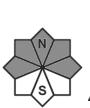


2600m
^

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: large



Wet snow



2700m
^
1800m
^

Snowpack stability: fair
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

New snow and wet snow represent the main danger. Medium-sized dry and wet avalanches are to be expected above approximately 2000 m.

As a consequence of new snow and wind, sometimes deep wind slabs formed in the last few days adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls as well as above approximately 2600 m. They can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases especially on very steep shady slopes. Especially on very steep west, north and east facing slopes and below approximately 2600 m individual wet slab avalanches are to be expected as the penetration by moisture increases. Wet avalanches can as before be released by a single winter sport participant. Dry and moist avalanches are possible, in particular medium-sized ones. As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day there will be a rapid increase in the danger of wet avalanches. Individual gliding avalanches can also occur, caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep grassy slopes in the regions with a lot of snow.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

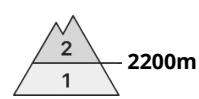
dp.10: springtime scenario

The snowpack remains prone to triggering in particular on steep slopes. Especially high Alpine regions: As a consequence of the southeasterly wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally.

The sleet gave rise to significant moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2600 m. New snow and wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 24 04 2025 →



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions a considerable danger of dry and moist avalanches will be encountered in some regions.

A generally favourable avalanche situation will be encountered over a wide area.

As a consequence of warming during the day individual small and medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible.

Backcountry tours should be started and concluded early.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

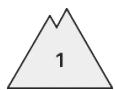
(dp.10: springtime scenario)

The sleet gave rise to significant moistening of the snowpack. The surface of the snowpack will freeze to form a strong crust and will soften during the day.

Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 04 2025

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

Only isolated wet avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. The snowpack will be wet all the way through.

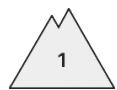
Only a little snow is now lying.

Tendency

Only isolated wet avalanches are possible.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 04 2025



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger.

Above approximately 1900 m small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized natural wet avalanches are possible. The avalanche prone locations are to be found especially at the base of rock walls and on steep sunny slopes.

Snowpack

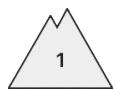
Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

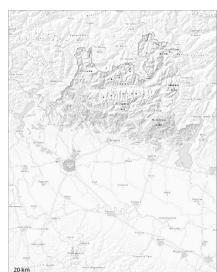
At low and intermediate altitudes no snow is lying. At elevated altitudes the snowpack is subject to significant local variations. The older wind slabs are to be found especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The old snowpack remains moist in all altitude zones. The weather conditions will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 04 2025



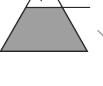
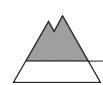
Wet snow



Wind slab



Gliding snow

**Treeline****Treeline**

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

In the course of the day the natural activity of small moist and wet avalanches will increase.

The surface of the snowpack cooled hardly at all during the overcast night and will soften quickly. The fresh snow and the mostly small wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases in particular on steep, little used north facing slopes above approximately 2200 m.

Snowpack

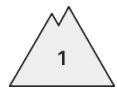
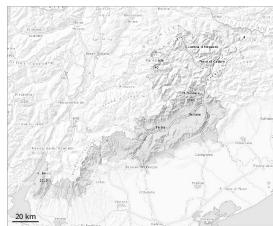
Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

dp.3: rain



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 24 04 2025



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

As a consequence of warming and solar radiation, the natural avalanche activity will increase.

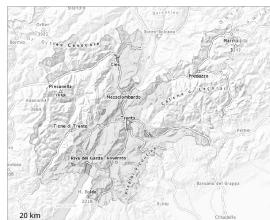
Wet avalanches can be released, mostly by large loads in isolated cases. Avalanches can in very isolated cases release the saturated snowpack and reach medium size. As a consequence of warming during the day small and medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible above approximately 1700 m.

Snowpack

The rain gave rise to moistening of the snowpack.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Low avalanche danger will prevail.

Only isolated wet avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. The rain will give rise as the day progresses to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack. This situation will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack on steep slopes. In all regions at low and intermediate altitudes only a little snow is lying.

Tendency

Up to high altitudes rain will fall over a wide area. The danger of wet and gliding avalanches will already exist in the early morning.

