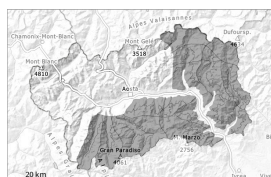


Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

on Monday 21 04 2025



New snow



2200m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wind slab

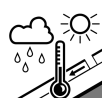


2300m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Wet snow



2500m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

30 to 50 cm of snow will fall until Sunday above approximately 2300 m. As a consequence of new snow and wind more natural avalanches are possible.

The current avalanche situation calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection. The new snow of the last few days can be released by a single winter sport participant in particular on shady slopes.

In starting zones where no previous releases have taken place more occasionally large dry and moist avalanches are possible, especially above approximately 2500 m. In particular on shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack.

Adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas the wind slabs will increase in size additionally. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation this applies in particular. These can in some cases be released easily.

These weather conditions as the day progresses will give rise to moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2500 m. Moist avalanches can in some places be released in the weakly bonded old snow.

This applies in particular on very steep slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

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

150 to 180 cm of snow has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 2500 m. Since Wednesday numerous very large avalanches occurred naturally, including ones originating in moderately steep terrain.

Sunday: Especially high Alpine regions: In particular in the southeast up to 50 cm of snow will fall in the next few hours above approximately 2300 m. As a consequence of the southeasterly wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally during the night.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is moist and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases.

Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying.

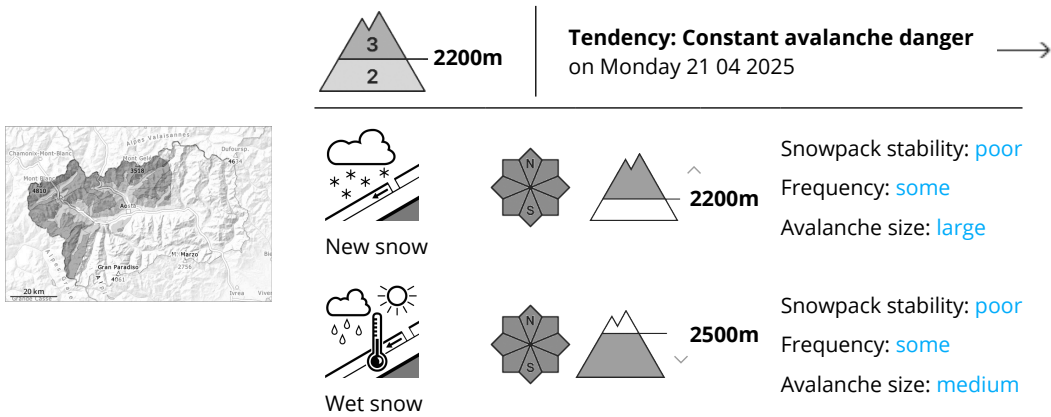


Tendency

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more dry and moist avalanches are possible as the day progresses, even large ones in isolated cases.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



15 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Sunday above approximately 2300 m. Dry and moist avalanches and wet snow slides are still likely to occur.

The new snow of the last few days can be released by a single winter sport participant in particular on shady slopes. The current avalanche situation calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

In starting zones where no previous releases have taken place more occasionally large dry and moist avalanches are possible, especially above approximately 2500 m. In particular on shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack.

Adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas the wind slabs will increase in size additionally. This applies in particular along the border between Valais and France. These can in some cases be released easily. These weather conditions as the day progresses will give rise to moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2500 m. Moist avalanches can in some places be released in the weakly bonded old snow. This applies in particular on very steep slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.10: springtime scenario dp.7: snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding

80 to 130 cm of snow has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 2500 m. Since Wednesday numerous medium-sized and, in many cases, large avalanches occurred naturally, including ones originating in moderately steep terrain.

Sunday: Especially high Alpine regions: Up to 30 cm of snow will fall in the next few hours above approximately 2300 m. As a consequence of the southeasterly wind the wind slabs will increase in size during the night.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is moist and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases. Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying.

Tendency



As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more dry and moist avalanches are possible as the day progresses, in particular medium-sized ones.

