

Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 03 2025



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: many

Avalanche size: medium



New snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large

New snow and wind slabs require caution.

Above approximately 1200 m snow fell in the last two days. Several occasionally large avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and strong wind. Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls clearly visible 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 2200 m, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.10: springtime scenario

20 to 40 cm of snow has fallen since Friday above approximately 1800 m.

Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls clearly visible wind slabs formed.

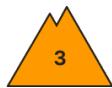
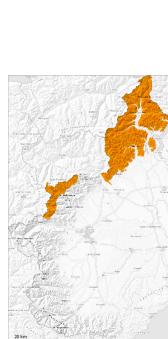
Various wind slab layers are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, in particular on steep shady slopes. The snowpack remains generally prone to triggering. New snow is lying on the soft surface of an old snowpack. Especially very steep shady slopes, above approximately 2200 m: Towards its base, the snowpack is unstable.

Tendency

With the end of the precipitation, the natural avalanche activity will gradually decrease.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 03 2025



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large



New snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large

New snow and wind slabs during the course of the night.

Above approximately 1200 m snow fell in the last two days. The large quantity of fresh snow as well as the large wind slabs to be found above all in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain can be released easily or naturally above approximately 2200 m. On very steep slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the various layers of new snow and reach a dangerous size.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection. Several large and, in isolated cases, very large avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and strong wind.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

30 to 50 cm of snow has fallen since Friday above approximately 1800 m. Adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls sometimes large wind slabs formed.

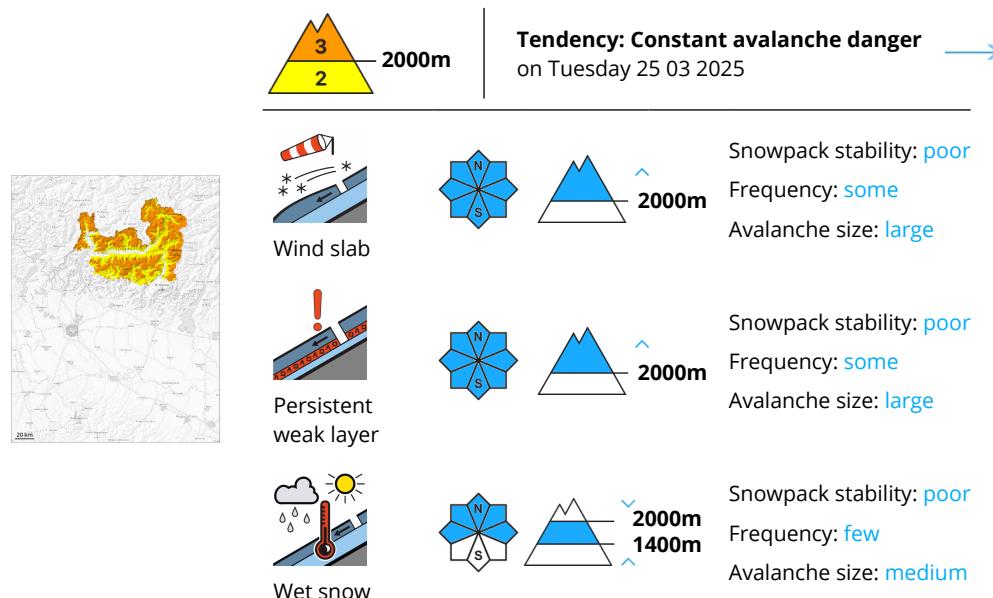
The snowpack remains generally prone to triggering. New snow is lying on the soft surface of an old snowpack.

Tendency

The natural avalanche activity will gradually decrease.



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

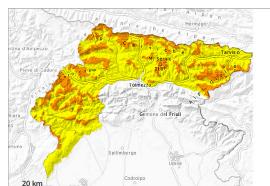
The moderate wind will transport the snow. This situation will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

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



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 25 03 2025



New snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

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. Gliding avalanches can also occur.

The avalanches can be released by small loads.

Snowpack

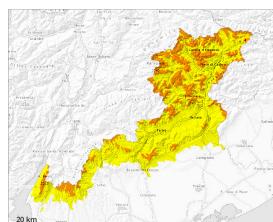
As a consequence of new snow and wind, wind slabs formed. The weather conditions gave rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

Over a wide area precipitation.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 03 2025



Wind slab



Treeline

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



Wet snow



2200m

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

Over a wide area 15 to 20 cm of snow has fallen. Above approximately 1800 m snow will fall today. On Monday the likelihood of natural moist avalanches being released will increase below approximately 2200 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 slopes above approximately 1900 m.

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

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

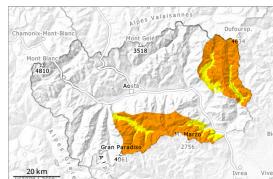
Precarious weak layers exist deep in the old snowpack on little used shady slopes. The rain will give rise to moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2200 m.

Tendency

Some snow will fall. Weakly bonded old snow and wet snow require caution.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: many

Avalanche size: medium



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience and restraint. Maintaining distances between individuals and one-at-a-time descents are recommended.

Above approximately 1400 m snow will fall until Monday. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. Above approximately 2300 m medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural avalanches are possible. These can be released in deeper layers in particular on very steep shady slopes.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation medium-sized natural wet avalanches are possible below approximately 2800 m.

The more recent wind slabs can be released even by a single winter sport participant.

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can be released. Such avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Sometimes the avalanches in these locations are very deep. They can be released in the various layers of new snow.

Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm sign.

Snowpack

15 to 25 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell during the night above approximately 1800 m. 5 to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Monday above approximately 1800 m.

10 to 15 cm of snow fell on Saturday above approximately 1800 m.

The more recent wind slabs have formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. Towards its surface, the snowpack is unfavourably layered and its surface consists of loosely bonded snow lying on a melt-freeze crust that is not capable of bearing a load. 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



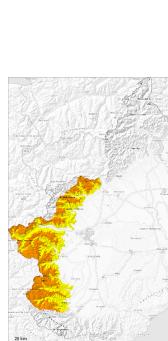
2100 m hardly any snow is lying.

Tendency

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



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 03 2025



Wind slab



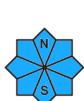
Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: many

Avalanche size: medium



New snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

New snow and wind slabs at intermediate and high altitudes.

Above approximately 1200 m snow fell in the last two days. The new snow-covered wind slabs will become increasingly prone to triggering in particular on steep northwest, north and northeast facing slopes above approximately 2200 m. Several medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and strong wind. On steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach large size in some cases.

New snow and wind slabs can over a wide area be released by small loads and reach large size in isolated cases, especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

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

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

10 to 25 cm of snow has fallen since Friday above approximately 1800 m.

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

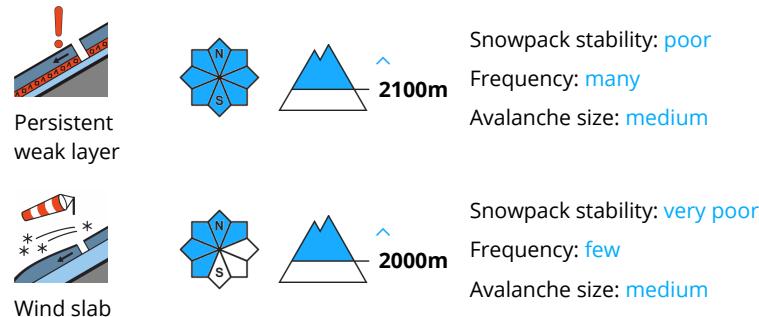
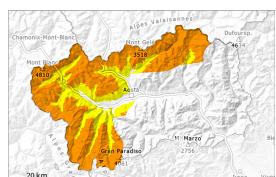
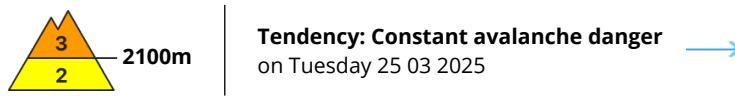
The snowpack remains generally prone to triggering. New snow is lying on the soft surface of an old snowpack.

Tendency

With the end of the precipitation, the natural avalanche activity will gradually decrease.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience and restraint. Maintaining distances between individuals and one-at-a-time descents are recommended.

Above approximately 1400 m snow will fall until Monday. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. Above approximately 2300 m medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural avalanches are possible. These can be released in deeper layers in particular on very steep shady slopes.

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation medium-sized natural wet avalanches are possible below approximately 2800 m.

The more recent wind slabs can be released even by a single winter sport participant.

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can be released in all aspects. Such avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Sometimes the avalanches in these locations are very deep. They can be released in the various layers of new snow. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm sign.

Snowpack

10 to 20 cm of snow fell during the night above approximately 1800 m. 5 to 15 cm of snow will fall until Monday above approximately 1800 m.

5 to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell on Saturday above approximately 1800 m. The more recent wind slabs have formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. Towards its surface, the snowpack is unfavourably layered and its surface consists of loosely bonded snow lying on a melt-freeze crust that is not capable of bearing a load. 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

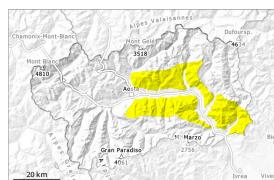
As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be only a slight increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 03 2025



Wind slab



2300m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



New snow



2100m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

New snow and wind slabs require caution. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for restraint.

Above approximately 1400 m snow will fall until Monday. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. Above approximately 2300 m small and medium-sized natural avalanches are possible. These can be released in deeper layers in particular on very steep shady slopes. As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation small and medium-sized natural wet avalanches are possible below approximately 2800 m.

The more recent wind slabs can be released even by a single winter sport participant.

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can be released in all aspects. Such avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Sometimes the avalanches in these locations are very deep. They can be released in the various layers of new snow.

Snowpack

10 to 20 cm of snow fell during the night above approximately 1800 m. 5 to 15 cm of snow will fall until Monday above approximately 1800 m.

5 to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell on Saturday above approximately 1800 m.

The more recent wind slabs have formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. Towards its surface, the snowpack is unfavourably layered and its surface consists of loosely bonded snow lying on a melt-freeze crust that is not capable of bearing a load. 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 2300 m hardly any snow is lying.

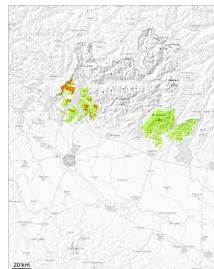
Tendency



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



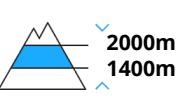
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 03 2025



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



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.

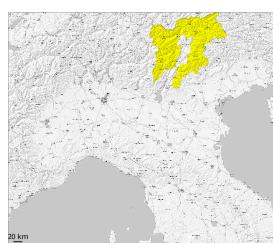
New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 03 2025



2200m



2200m



2400m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: small

Weakly bonded old snow and wet snow require caution. Fresh wind slabs at elevated altitudes.

Small and medium-sized wet and gliding avalanches are possible as the penetration by moisture increases, in particular on very steep slopes below approximately 2200 m. As a consequence of solar radiation individual loose snow avalanches are to be expected, in the regions exposed to a lot of new snow especially in steep rocky terrain.

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. 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.

In addition the fresh wind slabs should be taken into account, in particular on steep shady slopes adjacent to ridgelines at elevated altitudes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

5 to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen above approximately 2000 m. Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used shady slopes. As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong southwesterly wind, mostly small wind slabs formed adjacent to ridgelines. The wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on steep shady slopes.



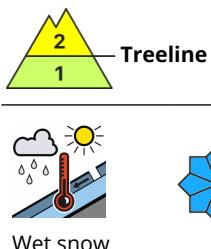
As a consequence of mild temperatures and very cloudy skies no crust will develop on the surface during the course of the night. The weather conditions will give rise to increasing softening of the snowpack at low and intermediate altitudes. Below the tree line only a little snow is now lying.

Tendency

Weakly bonded old snow and wet snow require caution. Fresh wind slabs are in individual cases still prone to triggering.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 25 03 2025



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

At high altitude 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. Gliding avalanches can also occur.

The avalanches can be released by large loads.

Snowpack

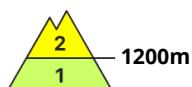
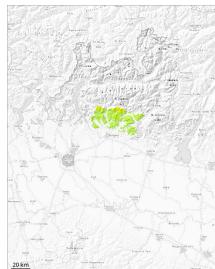
In particular at high altitude wind slabs will form. Below the tree line a little snow is lying.

Tendency

Over a wide area precipitation.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



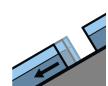
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 03 2025



Wet snow



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



Gliding snow



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

The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in all aspects.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be barely evident. The surface of the snowpack is not frozen and will already be soft in the early morning. A few gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

dp.10: springtime scenario

As the precipitation becomes heavier, the likelihood of wet avalanches during the day being released will increase gradually in particular on steep grassy slopes in all altitude zones.



Danger Level 1 - Low



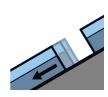
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 03 2025



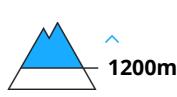
Wet snow



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

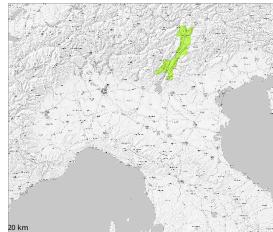


Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger

on Tuesday 25 03 2025



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**



Persistent
weak layer



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

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 steep, little used shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Mostly avalanches are small.

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

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.3: rain

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

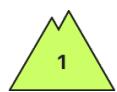
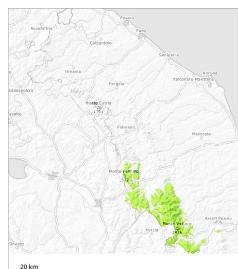
As a consequence of mild temperatures and very cloudy skies no crust will develop on the surface during the course of the night. The weather conditions will give rise to increasing moistening of the snowpack. Below the tree line only a little snow is now lying.

Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail. The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 25 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

Rain to the high Alpine regions. The old snowpack will become gradually moist. The old wind slabs are to be found especially in gullies and bowls and generally in the high Alpine regions.

