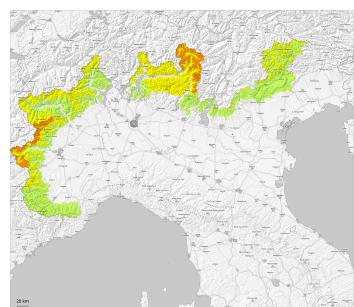
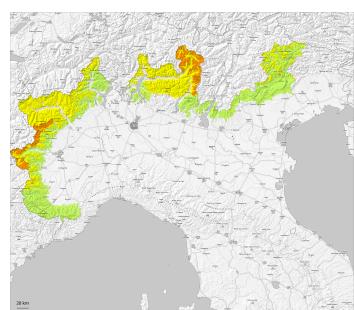


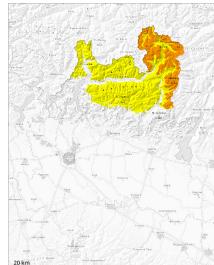
**AM**



**PM**



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 10 05 2025



New snow



2800m

Snowpack stability: poor  
Frequency: some  
Avalanche size: large



Wet snow



2800m

Snowpack stability: poor  
Frequency: some  
Avalanche size: medium

New snow and wet snow represent the main danger. Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large moist and wet avalanches are possible above approximately 2200 m. As a consequence of warming during the day there will be a rapid increase in the danger of gliding avalanches and wet snow slides to level 3 (considerable).

Especially on very steep west, north and east facing slopes and above approximately 2700 m numerous medium-sized and large moist and wet avalanches are possible as a consequence of the snowfall. Wet avalanches can as before be released by a single winter sport participant.

As the day progresses as a consequence of the new snow there will be an increase in the danger of moist and 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

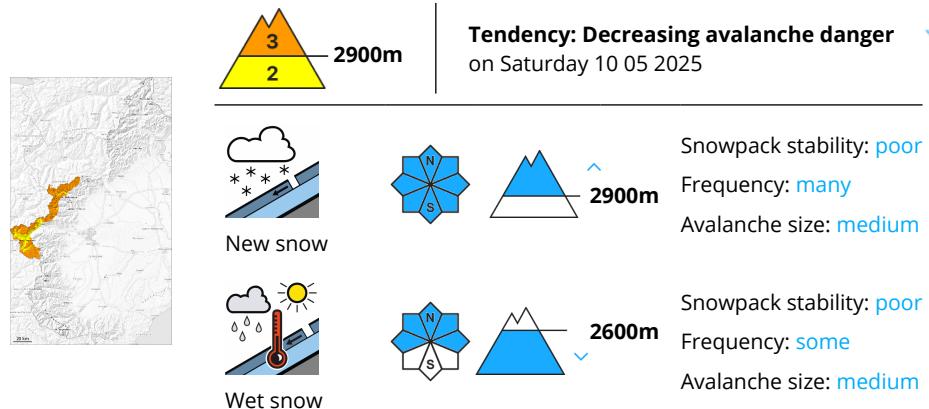
dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The sleet will give rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack. Below approximately 2200 m a little snow is lying.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



The new snow must be evaluated with care and prudence at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Above approximately 2900 m the avalanche prone locations are prevalent and the danger is level 3 (considerable).

The new snow can be released by a single winter sport participant. This applies in particular in gullies and bowls on steep slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Medium-sized to large natural avalanches are possible. This applies in particular at the base of rock walls, as well as on very steep slopes in particular above approximately 2900 m.

Below approximately 2600 m small and medium-sized moist avalanches are possible. In the event of solar radiation this applies in particular.

Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

(dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind)

5 to 10 cm of snow will fall until the early morning above approximately 2400 m.

Also below approximately 2800 m: In many cases new snow is lying on a moist old snowpack.

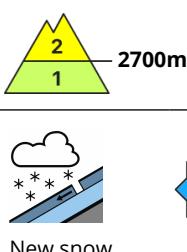
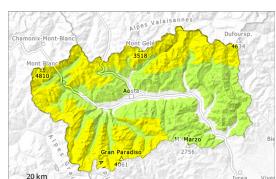
In particular sunny slopes and south and east facing slopes: New snow is lying on a hard crust.

Below approximately 1900 m hardly any snow is lying.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

**AM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 10 05 2025

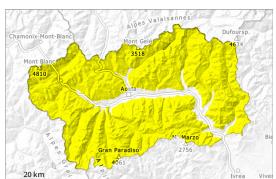


Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 10 05 2025



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

New snow and wet snow represent the main danger.

Above approximately 2400 m snow will fall until late morning over a wide area. Above approximately 2800 m the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater.

Small and medium-sized natural avalanches are possible, in the event of prolonged bright spells in particular at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions and, in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation especially.

The new snow can be released in some cases. Backcountry tourers can release avalanches in some places, including medium-sized ones, in particular on very steep slopes.

Moist and wet avalanches.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. Increase in danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation, especially at the base of rock walls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain on very steep sunny slopes. The danger of moist and wet avalanches will increase from midday, in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation in particular below approximately 2700 m.

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information that has been collected in the field, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.10: springtime scenario

10 to 25 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 2600



m. The wind was moderate in the vicinity of peaks in particular in the southeast and in the northeast. Over a wide area 5 to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Friday above approximately 2300 m. Up to high altitudes rain will fall.

In some regions rain to the high Alpine regions: These weather conditions gave rise to moistening of the snowpack also at high altitude. Below approximately 2600 m the snowpack is wet all the way through. In particular sunny slopes and south and east facing slopes: In many cases new snow is lying on a hard crust.

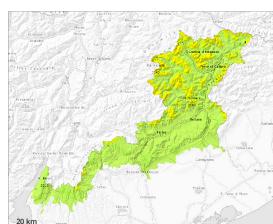
Below approximately 2200 m a little snow is lying.

## Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Saturday 10 05 2025 →



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Wet snow represents the main danger.

In some localities up to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen above approximately 2500 m. Over a wide area up to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Friday above approximately 2500 m. As a consequence of the precipitation, the likelihood of moist and wet avalanches being released will increase gradually in particular on steep slopes above approximately 2000 m. During the morning as well, individual, then as the precipitation becomes heavier more dry and wet avalanches are possible. The new snow can be released by a single winter sport participant. This applies in particular in gullies and bowls on steep slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

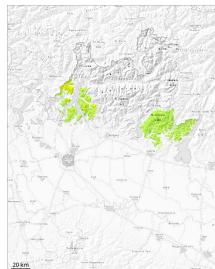
### Snowpack

Below approximately 2800 m: In many cases new snow is lying on a moist old snowpack.

As a consequence of rain up to approximately 2400 m the snowpack can not consolidate. The rain will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack in all aspects below approximately 2400 m. These conditions will cause a slight weakening of the snowpack. Below approximately 1900 m hardly any snow is lying.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →  
on Saturday 10 05 2025



Wet snow



2100m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



2100m

Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger.

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be severely restricted. Small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible.

### Snowpack

Danger patterns

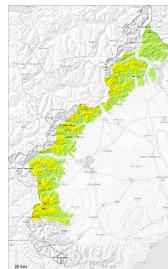
dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.2: gliding snow

The surface of the snowpack will only just freeze. Below approximately 2200 m a little snow is lying.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger  
on Saturday 10 05 2025 →



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

The new snow must be evaluated with care and prudence at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

The new snow can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases. This applies in particular in gullies and bowls on very steep slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised in particular in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

As a consequence of the new snow more avalanches are possible, even medium-sized ones. This applies in particular at the base of rock walls, as well as on very steep slopes in particular above approximately 2600 m.

Below approximately 2600 m mostly small moist loose snow avalanches are possible. In the event of solar radiation this applies in particular.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.10: springtime scenario

Over a wide area 5 to 10 cm of snow will fall from midday above approximately 2500 m.

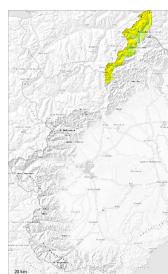
Below approximately 2800 m: In many cases new snow is lying on a moist old snowpack.

In particular sunny slopes and south and east facing slopes: New snow is lying on a hard crust.

Below approximately 1900 m hardly any snow is lying.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger  
on Saturday 10 05 2025



New snow



2600m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Wet snow



2600m

Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

The new snow must be evaluated with care and prudence at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

From early morning in some localities danger level 3 (considerable) will be reached in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation above approximately 2500 m.

The new snow can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases. This applies in particular in gullies and bowls on very steep slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised in particular in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

As a consequence of the new snow more avalanches are possible, even medium-sized ones. This applies in particular at the base of rock walls, as well as on very steep slopes in particular above approximately 2600 m.

Below approximately 2600 m mostly small moist loose snow avalanches are possible. In the event of solar radiation this applies in particular.

## Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

In some localities 20 to 30 cm of snow will fall until the early morning above approximately 2500 m.

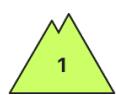
Below approximately 2800 m: In many cases new snow is lying on a moist old snowpack.

In particular sunny slopes and south and east facing slopes: New snow is lying on a hard crust.

Below approximately 1900 m hardly any snow is lying.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 10 05 2025



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

Slight increase in danger of moist and wet avalanches as a consequence of solar radiation.

Towards its surface, the snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases. Even a small avalanche can sweep snow sport participants along and give rise to falls. In the event of solar radiation this applies in particular on very steep slopes.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

In some regions 5 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until late morning above approximately 2400 m.

The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust and will soften later than the day before. Below approximately 2000 m hardly any snow is lying.

