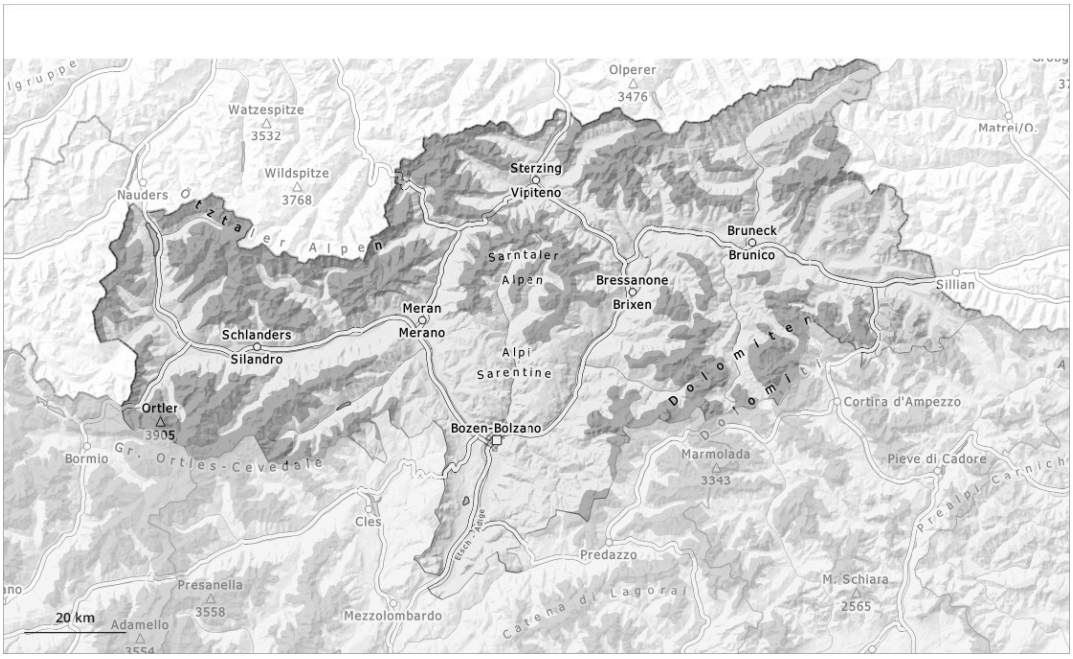
Thursday 20.03.2025

Published 19 03 2025, 17:00



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

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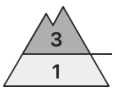
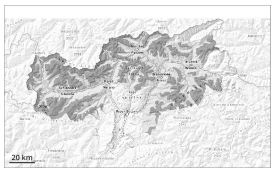
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



2200m

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025



Persistent weak layer

2200m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab

2400m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Weakly bonded old snow requires caution. Fresh wind slabs at elevated altitudes.

Shady slopes:
Avalanches can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on little used slopes above approximately 2200 m and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.
The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found also on sunny slopes in high Alpine regions.
Avalanches can in some cases release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach quite a large size.

Sunny slopes:
As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist loose snow slides being released will increase a little.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold | dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

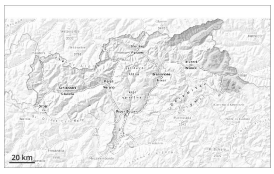
The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.
Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on little used shady slopes.

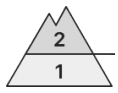
Sunny slopes:
The snowpack will be in most cases well bonded. As a consequence of low temperatures and low relative humidity a crust will form on the surface during the course of the night. The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to increasing moistening of the snowpack on steep sunny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

Tendency

> The weather conditions will facilitate a stabilisation of the snowpack. Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025

Persistent weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger. Wind slabs require caution.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can still be released in some places by individual winter sport participants. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found especially on very steep north facing slopes above approximately 2200 m, in isolated cases also on very steep east and west facing slopes above approximately 2500 m. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. The current avalanche situation calls for meticulous route selection. Avalanches can reach medium size.

Wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m, especially adjacent to ridgelines. The mostly small wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye.

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of moist loose snow slides being released will increase a little on extremely steep south facing slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold | dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

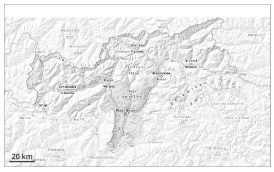
Shady slopes:
Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the centre of the snowpack in particular on west, north and east facing slopes. As a consequence of a moderate wind, mostly small wind slabs formed since Monday adjacent to ridgelines. These are lying on soft layers at elevated altitudes.

Sunny slopes:
The snowpack will be in most cases well bonded. As a consequence of low temperatures and low relative humidity 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 softening of the snowpack on steep sunny slopes. Below the tree line only a little snow is now lying.

Tendency

Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of wet snow slides being released will increase a little in particular on extremely steep sunny slopes.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 21 03 2025

Persistent
weak layer

2000m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

Weakly bonded old snow requires 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 moist loose snow slides being released will increase a little.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.
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 and low relative humidity 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

The weather conditions will facilitate a stabilisation of the snowpack.