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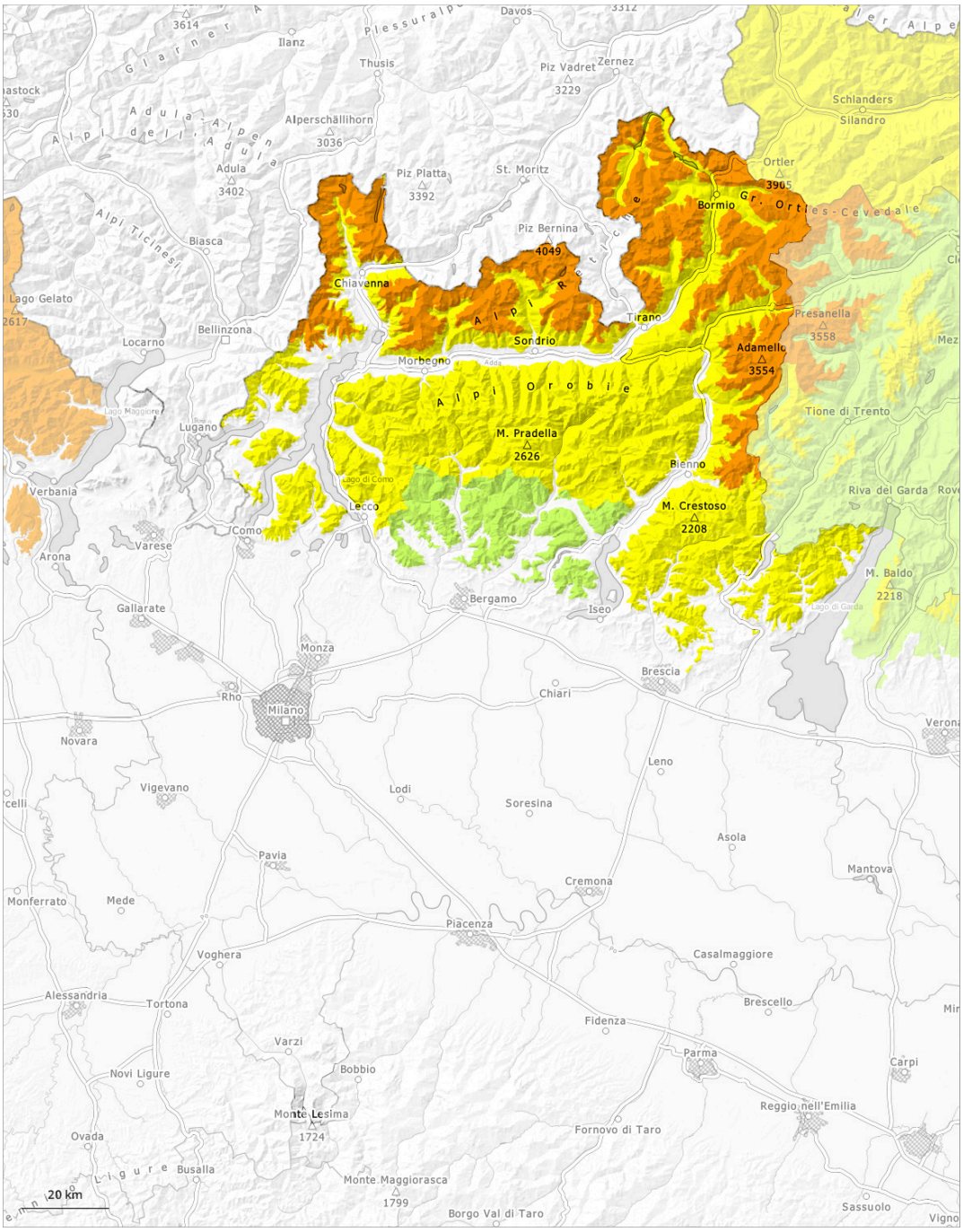
Sunday 20.04.2025

Updated 20 04 2025, 08:00



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Sunday 20.04.2025

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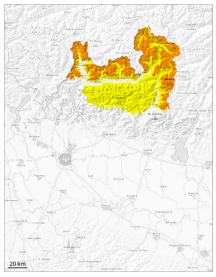
Danger Level 3 - Considerable

2400m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 21 04 2025



Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

Persistent
weak layer

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: large

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

New snow and wet snow represent the main danger. A large number of medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large dry and wet avalanches are to be expected above approximately 2000 m.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong wind from southeasterly directions, extensive wind slabs formed above approximately 2600 m. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The fresh wind slabs can be released easily in some places especially on very steep shady slopes. Especially on very steep west, north and east facing slopes and below approximately 2600 m many 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, even quite large 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. The conditions are unfavourable for backcountry touring.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.3: rain

40 to 60 cm of snow has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 2600 m. In some regions up to 25 cm of snow will fall on Sunday above approximately 2100 m.

Especially high Alpine regions: As a consequence of the southeasterly wind the wind slabs will increase in size additionally.

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

The sleet gave rise to significant moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2400 m. New snow and

wind slabs are lying on a moist old snowpack.
Below approximately 2000 m a little snow is lying.

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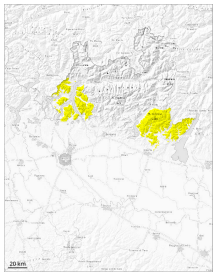
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



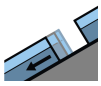
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 21 04 2025

Wet snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium



Gliding snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

In the course of the day the natural activity of small and medium moist and wet avalanches will increase. They can be released at any time of day or night.

The surface of the snowpack cooled hardly at all during the overcast night and will soften quickly. Numerous gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible. The fresh snow and the mostly small wind slabs can be released easily or naturally in particular on steep, little used north facing slopes above approximately 2200 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.2: gliding snow | dp.3: rain

As a consequence of the precipitation, the likelihood of moist loose snow avalanches being released will increase in particular on steep grassy slopes in all altitude zones. The snowpack will become gradually prone to triggering.

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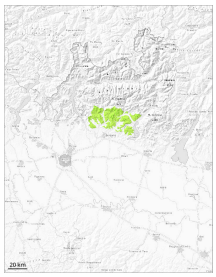
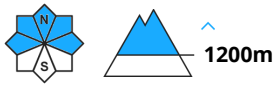
Danger Level 1 - Low

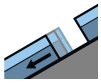


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 21 04 2025

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.

Individual small moist and wet avalanches are possible above approximately 1800 m.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.10: springtime scenario | dp.2: gliding snow

The high temperatures will give rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack in all altitude zones. This situation will give rise to a loss of strength within the snowpack especially on west, north and east facing slopes.