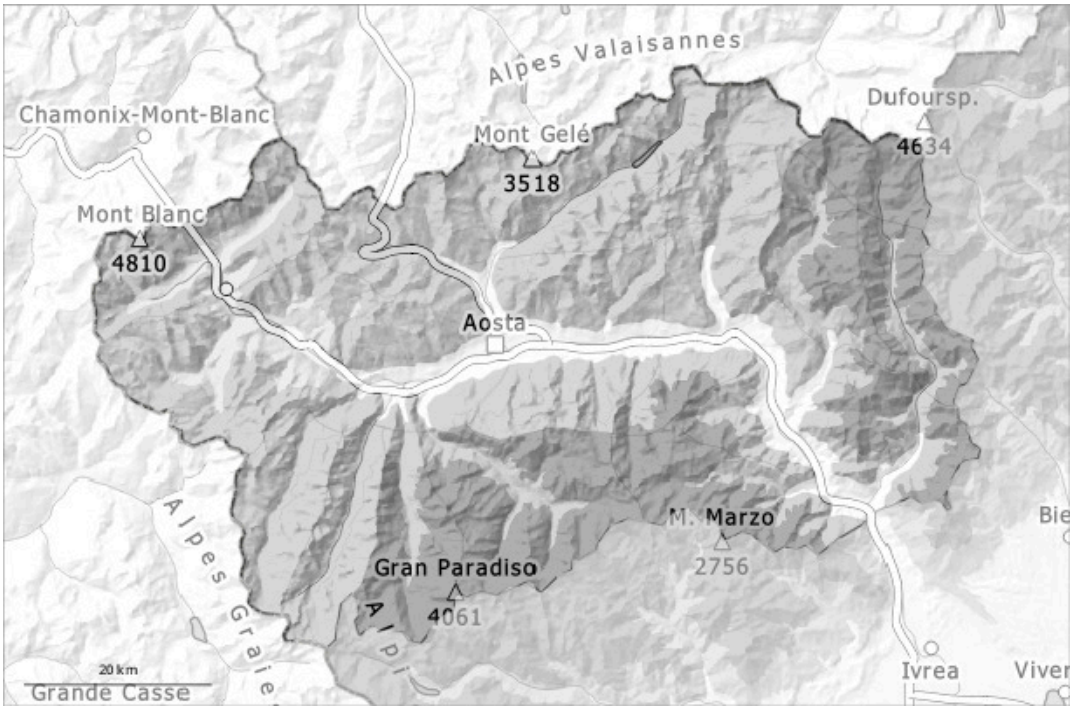
Monday 10.03.2025

Published 09 03 2025, 17:00



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

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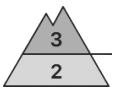
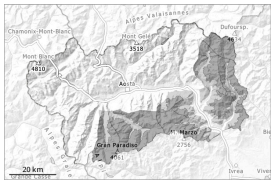
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



2300m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 11 03 2025



Wind slab

2300m

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

New snow

2000m

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

New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for defensive route selection.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong southeasterly wind, easily released wind slabs will form during the course of the night above approximately 2200 m. The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs that are forming adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found between approximately 2200 and 2800 m.
The fresh snow and the wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant,. Small and medium-sized dry avalanches are to be expected from the second half of the night.
20 to 40 cm of snow, and up to 50 cm in some localities, will fall until the early morning above approximately 1400 m. The maximum amounts of fresh snow will be reached in the areas bordering Piedmont. Here the likelihood of avalanches is higher.

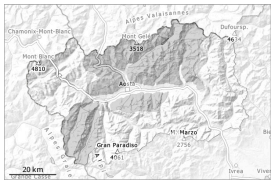
Snowpack

Down to 900 m snow will fall until the early morning. During the night the wind will be moderate to strong.
Sunny slopes: The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on a crust on steep sunny slopes.
In shady places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is dry and has a loosely bonded surface. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on steep shady slopes above approximately 2300 m.
In all aspects only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year. On sunny slopes below approximately 2800 m hardly any snow is lying.

Tendency

The weather conditions will give rise to increasing consolidation of the snowpack.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 11 03 2025

Wind slab

2200m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

New snow

2000m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

During the course of the night as a consequence of new snow and strong wind there will be an increase in the avalanche danger to level 2 (moderate).

15 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall during the night above approximately 1400 m.
As a consequence of a moderate to strong southeasterly wind, wind slabs will form during the course of the night above approximately 2200 m. The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs that are forming adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found between approximately 2200 and 2800 m.
The fresh snow and in particular the wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant. In the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 3 (considerable) the likelihood of avalanches is higher.
Several small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized dry avalanches are possible from the second half of the night.

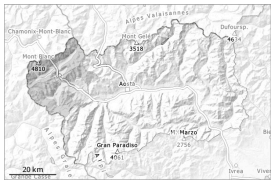
Snowpack

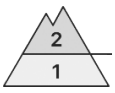
During the night the wind will be moderate to strong.
Sunny slopes: The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on a crust on steep sunny slopes.
In shady places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is dry and has a loosely bonded surface. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on steep shady slopes above approximately 2300 m.
Snow depths vary greatly above approximately 2200 m, depending on the infuence of the wind. Adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas and at high altitude a little snow is lying. At low altitude less snow than usual is lying. Below approximately 2200 m no snow is lying on south facing slopes.

Tendency

> The weather conditions will give rise to increasing consolidation of the snowpack.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 11 03 2025

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: small

New snow

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: small

During the course of the night as a consequence of new snow and strong wind there will be an increase in the avalanche danger to level 2 (moderate).

15 to 20 cm of snow will fall during the night above approximately 1400 m.
As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong southeasterly wind, mostly small wind slabs will form during the course of the night above approximately 2200 m. They will be deposited on unfavourable layers on shady slopes. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found between approximately 2300 and 2800 m. The fresh snow and the wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant.

Snowpack

During the night the wind will be moderate to strong.
Sunny slopes: The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on a crust on steep sunny slopes.
In shady places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is dry and has a loosely bonded surface. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on steep shady slopes above approximately 2300 m.
Snow depths vary greatly above approximately 2200 m, depending on the infuence of the wind. Adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas and at high altitude a little snow is lying. At low altitude less snow than usual is lying. Below approximately 2200 m no snow is lying on south facing slopes.

Tendency

The weather conditions will give rise to increasing consolidation of the snowpack.