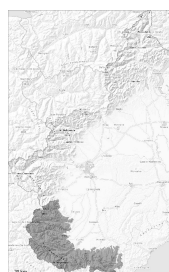


Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 13 03 2025



New snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

The new snow and wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for careful route selection.

The southerly wind has transported the new snow significantly. In gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain the wind slabs have increased in size additionally.

The large wind slabs of Monday are covered with new snow and therefore barely recognisable.

On wind-loaded slopes and in the regions exposed to precipitation large and, in isolated cases, very large avalanches are possible in starting zones where no previous releases have taken place.

On steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack. The new snow and wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant.

Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm sign.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area 40 to 60 cm of snow fell on Monday. Over a wide area 15 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell on Tuesday. Fresh snow and large quantities of wind-drifted snow are poorly bonded with the old snowpack in many places. Naturally triggered avalanches and whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack have confirmed a dangerous avalanche situation on steep slopes.

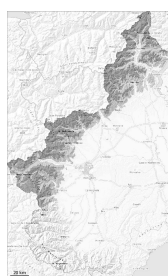
Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 13 03 2025



Wind slab



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



New snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



New snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

The new snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of the sometimes strong wind the wind slabs have increased in size additionally, 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. Caution is to be exercised in particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation. Isolated very large dry avalanches are possible here. The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are difficult to recognise. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for defensive route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area 20 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell on Monday. The sometimes strong wind has transported some snow. Over a wide area 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell on Tuesday. This situation gave rise to unfavourable bonding of the snowpack over a wide area.

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.

In isolated cases new snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar, in particular on shady slopes.

Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes.

