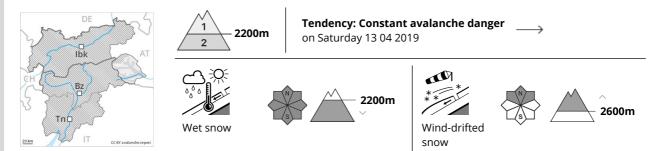


1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high





# Wet avalanches are the main danger. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

As a consequence of the moist air more mostly small wet loose snow avalanches are possible below approximately 2200 m. This also applies on sunny slopes at high altitude, in the event of solar radiation especially. Caution is to be exercised in particular on extremely steep slopes.

In addition a certain danger of wet slab avalanches exists, in particular on very steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line. Such avalanche prone locations are rather rare but are barely recognisable.

As a consequence of fresh snow and a light to moderate wind, small wind slabs formed adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m. The fresh wind slabs are shallow but can in some cases be released easily. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

#### Snowpack

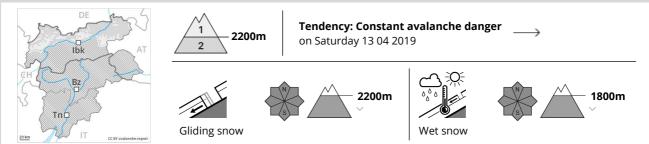
 Danger patterns
 (dp 10: springtime scenario)
 (dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind)

Over a wide area 10 to 20 cm of snow. has fallen in the last few days. Up to 2000 m and above rain has fallen. The fresh snow is bonding quite well with the old snowpack. The wind has transported only a little snow. The small wind slabs are lying on soft layers on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack on shady slopes. Here individual wet slab avalanches are possible as the penetration by moisture increases. This applies especially in areas close to the tree line. The snowpack will be wet all the way through at intermediate altitudes. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be barely evident. At low altitude hardly any snow is lying.

# Tendency

The avalanche conditions remain quite favourable.





# Moderate danger of gliding avalanches and wet snow slides will prevail.

A moderate (level 2) danger of gliding avalanches exists. On steep grassy slopes individual small and medium-sized avalanches are possible. This applies in all aspects below approximately 2200 m. As a consequence of the moist air more mostly small wet loose snow avalanches are possible below approximately 1800 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular on extremely steep slopes. As a consequence of fresh snow and a light to moderate wind, small wind slabs formed on Thursday adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. The avalanche prone locations are rare but are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

#### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

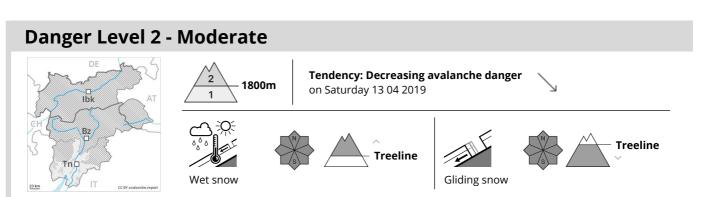
(dp 2: gliding snow) (dp 10: springtime scenario)

Over a wide area over a wide area 5 to 15 cm of snow. has fallen in the last few days. Up to 2000 m and above rain has fallen. The fresh snow has bonded quite well with the old snowpack. The wind has transported only a little snow. The snowpack will be wet all the way through at intermediate altitudes. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night was barely evident. At low altitude hardly any snow is lying.

#### Tendency

The avalanche conditions remain generally favourable.





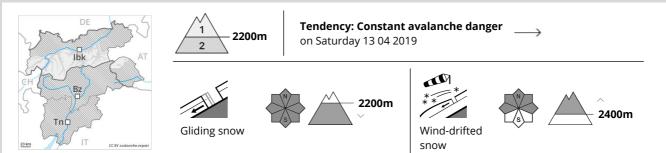
# Small avalanches and moist snow slides are possible in isolated cases as before.

Above approximately 1800 m individual natural avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. In addition the wind slabs must be taken into account. These can in very isolated cases be released, in particular by large loads, but they will be small in most cases. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls in all aspects and adjacent to ridgelines above approximately 1800 m.

### Snowpack

The fresh snow and wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering above approximately 1800 m. The clearly visible wind slabs of last week represent the main danger. Below approximately 1800 m from a snow sport perspective, insufficient snow is lying.





# Wet and gliding avalanches are the main danger. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

A moderate (level 2) danger of gliding avalanches exists. On steep grassy slopes individual small to medium-sized avalanches are possible. This applies in all aspects below approximately 2200 m.

As a consequence of the moist air more small to medium-sized wet loose snow avalanches are possible below approximately 1800 m. This also applies on sunny slopes at high altitude, in the event of prolonged bright spells especially. Caution is to be exercised in particular on extremely steep slopes.

As a consequence of a sometimes moderate wind, rather small wind slabs formed on Thursday adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. The wind slabs are mostly shallow but can be released easily. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

#### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp 2: gliding snow

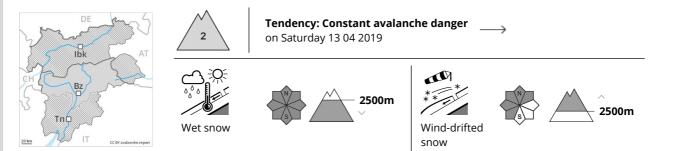
(dp 6: cold, loose snow and wind)

Over a wide area over a wide area 10 to 20 cm of snow, and up to 30 cm in some localities, has fallen in the last few days. Up to 2000 m and above rain has fallen. The fresh snow is bonding quite well with the old snowpack. The sometimes moderate wind has transported some snow. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on near-ridge shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. The snowpack will be wet all the way through at intermediate altitudes. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be barely evident. At low altitude hardly any snow is lying.

# Tendency

The avalanche conditions remain generally favourable.





## Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger.

In all regions and below approximately 2500 m small and medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible. As a consequence of the rain, the likelihood of moist and wet avalanches being released will increase. Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised as well in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls. Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural avalanches are possible in particular at the base of rock walls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The mostly small wind slabs of the last few days must be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on southwest to north to northeast facing aspects above approximately 2500 m. Single backcountry tourers can release avalanches in some places, with a large load in most cases.

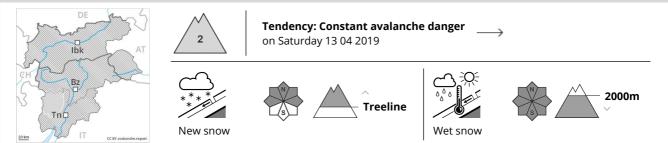
### Snowpack

Up to 2000 m rain has fallen over a wide area. The surface of the snowpack cooled hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. The snowpack will be wet all the way through below approximately 2500 m. As the day progresses as the penetration by moisture increases there will be an increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches within the current danger level. This applies in all aspects in particular below approximately 2500 m. The mostly small wind slabs of the last few days are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. They can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases and generally in high Alpine regions.

# Tendency

Moderate, level 2. The conditions are sometimes unfavourable for backcountry touring and other off-piste activities.





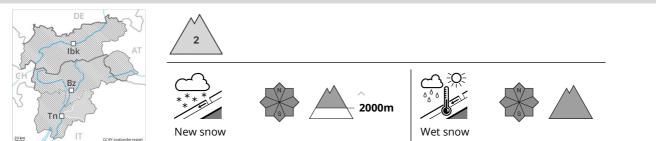
In all aspects and on very steep slopes more moist loose snow avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. The fresh snow can be released, especially by large additional loads in all aspects above approximately 2500 m.

As a consequence of warming during the day individual natural avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. In particular, however, the wind slabs must be taken into account. They can be released, mostly by large loads in isolated cases. Above the tree line the likelihood of avalanches being released is greater. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on steep slopes of all aspects and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls above approximately 2500 m.

#### Snowpack

The fresh snow and wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering above approximately 2500 m. The clearly visible wind slabs of last week represent the main danger. Below approximately 1500 m hardly any snow is lying.





In all aspects and on very steep slopes more moist loose snow avalanches are possible, even medium-sized ones. The fresh snow can be released, especially by large additional loads in all aspects above approximately 2500 m.

As a consequence of warming during the day individual natural avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. In particular, however, the wind slabs must be taken into account. They can be released, mostly by large loads in isolated cases. Above the tree line the likelihood of avalanches being released is greater. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on steep slopes of all aspects and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

#### Snowpack

The fresh snow and wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering above approximately 2000 m. The clearly visible wind slabs of last week represent the main danger. Below approximately 1500 m hardly any snow is lying.