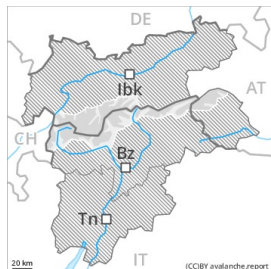


## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Monday 29 03 2021



Wind-drifted  
snow



### Wind slabs at high altitude.

As a consequence of a moderate to strong wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed in the last few days in particular on northwest, north and northeast facing slopes. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. In some cases avalanches are medium-sized and can mostly be released by large loads. The wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye.

Slight increase in danger of moist snow slides as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

Backcountry touring calls for a certain restraint.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on northwest to north to northeast facing aspects above approximately 2200 m. The fresh wind slabs are lying on surface hoar in some places on near-ridge shady slopes in high Alpine regions. These are small.

The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. In gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain a lot of snow is lying.

In very isolated cases weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack adjacent to ridgelines.

This also applies in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow.

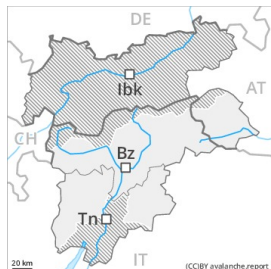
In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

### Tendency

Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Monday 29 03 2021



Wind-drifted  
snow



2200m

A quite favourable avalanche situation will be encountered over a wide area. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

The fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. These are mostly small. They are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines above approximately 2200 m on very steep shady slopes. At elevated altitudes the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. A certain danger of gliding avalanches exists. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, especially on steep, little used slopes.

Snow depths vary greatly at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions, depending on the influence of the wind. In gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain a lot of snow is lying.

The old snowpack will be stable over a wide area.

## Tendency

A clear night will be followed by favourable avalanche conditions over a wide area. The avalanche danger will increase during the day.