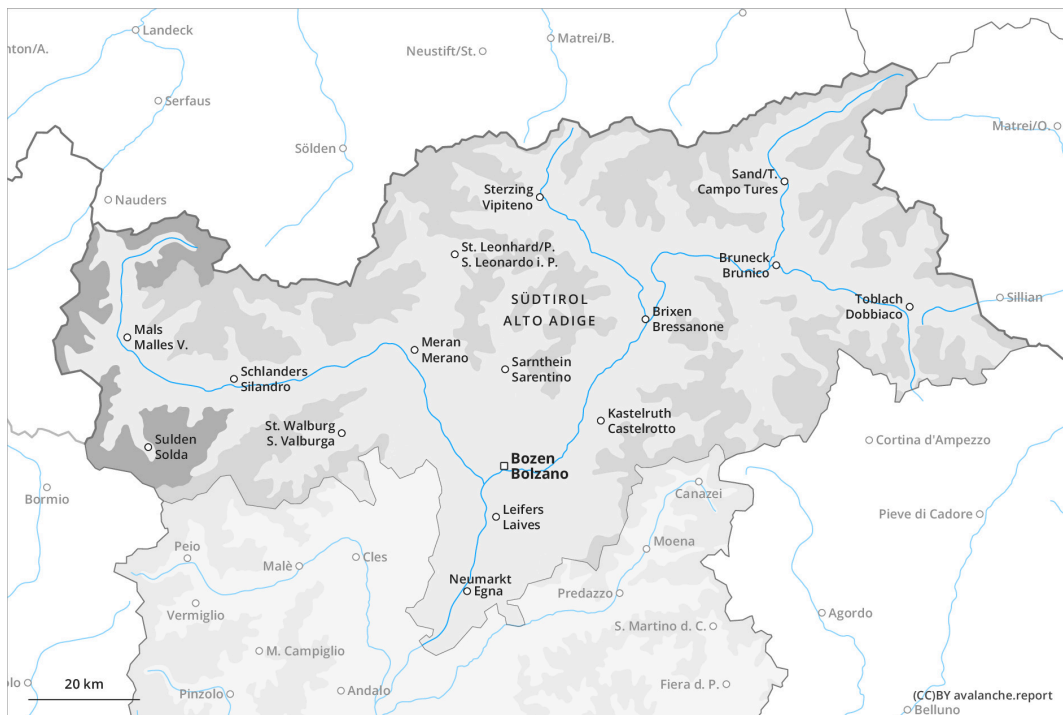
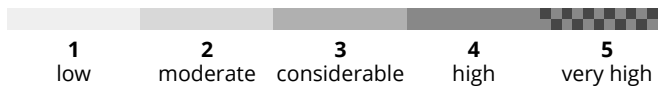
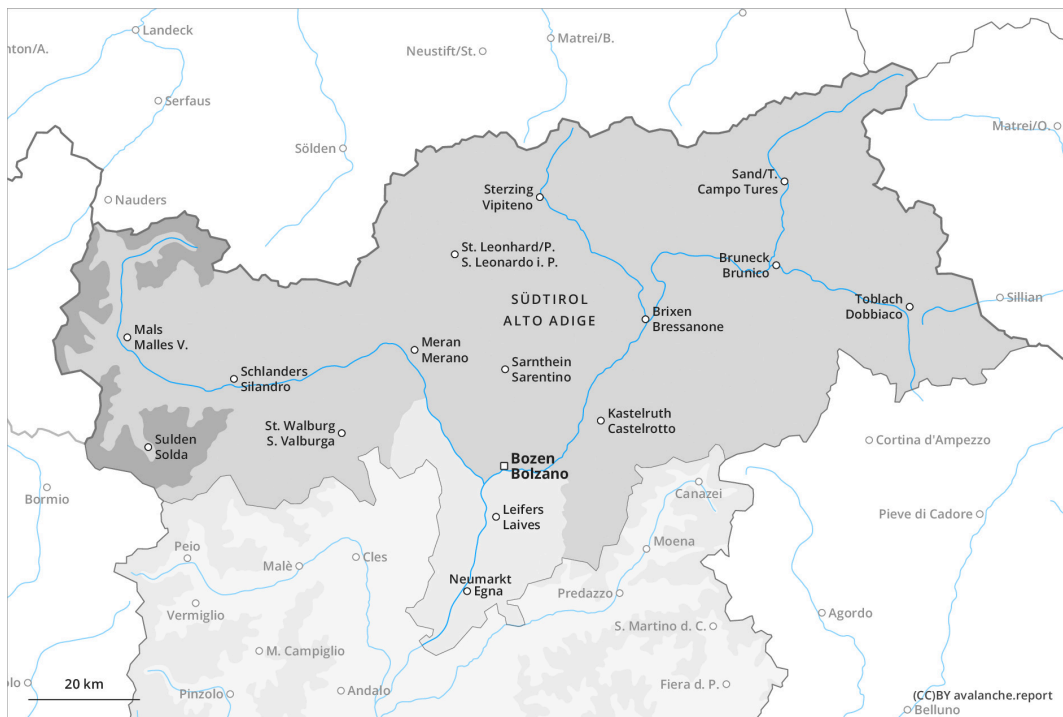




**AM**

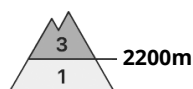


**PM**



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

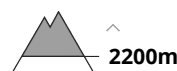
**AM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Sunday 19 03 2023



Persistent weak layer



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



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**  
 Frequency: **few**  
 Avalanche size: **medium**

**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Sunday 19 03 2023



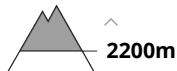
Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**  
 Frequency: **few**  
 Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent weak layer



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

Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger. Wet avalanches as the day progresses.

Even single persons can release avalanches easily, especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on very steep east and west facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. The avalanches can be released in the weakly bonded old snow and reach medium size. Caution is to be exercised at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. As the day progresses the likelihood of avalanches being released will increase a little.

In addition the somewhat older wind slabs are capable of being triggered in some cases still.

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of wet avalanches being released will increase, in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. Backcountry tours should be concluded timely.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.10: springtime scenario

Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack, especially on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as



well as on east and west facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. The wind slabs are in some cases still prone to triggering at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Released avalanches and field observations confirm this situation.

Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to increasing moistening of the snowpack. These conditions will bring about a gradual weakening of the snowpack.

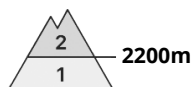
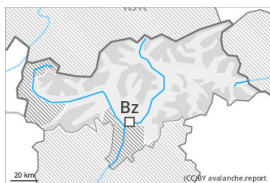
## Tendency

Sunday: Slight decrease in danger of wet and gliding avalanches as the temperature drops.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

**AM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Sunday 19 03 2023



Persistent weak layer



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

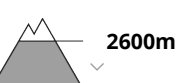
**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Sunday 19 03 2023



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**  
 Frequency: **few**  
 Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent weak layer



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

Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence. Wet avalanches as the day progresses.

In some places avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow and reach medium size, especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on very steep east and west facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. Caution is to be exercised at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. As the day progresses the likelihood of avalanches being released will increase a little.

In addition the somewhat older wind slabs at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions are capable of being triggered in isolated cases still. This applies especially on steep, little used shady slopes.

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of wet avalanches being released will increase. This applies especially on steep southeast, south and west facing slopes below approximately 2600 m. Backcountry tours should be concluded timely.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.10: springtime scenario

Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack, especially on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on east and west facing slopes above approximately 2400 m.

The wind slabs are in individual cases still prone to triggering at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to increasing moistening of the



snowpack. These conditions will bring about a gradual weakening of the snowpack in particular on steep sunny slopes.

## Tendency

Sunday: Slight decrease in danger of wet and gliding avalanches as the temperature drops.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Sunday 19 03 2023



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

### Wet avalanches as the day progresses.

Avalanches can in isolated cases be released by people, especially on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

On sunny slopes mostly small wet avalanches are to be expected as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

Hardly any weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to increasing moistening of the snowpack. These conditions will bring about a gradual weakening of the snowpack in particular on steep sunny slopes.

## Tendency

Sunday: Slight decrease in danger of wet and gliding avalanches as the temperature drops.