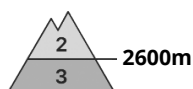




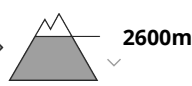
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 24 03 2023



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **large**



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Wet avalanches are possible from the morning. Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence.

From late morning, individual, then as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation more, and in some cases even large, wet avalanches are to be expected. This applies in particular on steep east, south and west facing slopes below approximately 2600 m, as well as on steep shady slopes below approximately 2400 m. In some places avalanches can release the wet snowpack and reach quite a large size. This applies especially on steep east facing slopes. Backcountry tours and ascents to alpine cabins should be started very early and concluded timely.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in very isolated cases by winter sport participants, especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on very steep east 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 on extremely steep northeast and east facing slopes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

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 spring-like weather conditions gave rise to increasing and thorough wetting of the snowpack. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced over a wide area. The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth and will soften quickly. Steep sunny slopes, below approximately 2600 m: The snowpack is wet all the way through.

Steep shady slopes, below approximately 2400 m: The snowpack will become increasingly moist.

Tendency



Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger. In the evening as a consequence of new snow and wind there will be only a slight increase in the danger of dry avalanches.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 24 03 2023



Wet snow



2600m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent
weak layer



2200m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Wet avalanches are possible already in the late morning. Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence.

From late morning small and medium-sized wet avalanches are possible. In the course of the day the natural activity of wet avalanches will gradually increase, in particular on sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m, as well as on very steep shady slopes below approximately 2400 m.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in very isolated cases by winter sport participants, especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on very steep east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. The avalanches can be released in the weakly bonded old snow and reach medium size.

Experience in the assessment of avalanche danger is recommended.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to gradual and thorough wetting of the snowpack, especially on steep sunny slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions, as well as on west, north and east facing slopes at intermediate and high altitudes. These conditions will bring about a weakening of the snowpack.

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.

Tendency

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger. Friday: In the evening as a consequence of new snow and wind there will be only a slight increase in the danger of dry avalanches.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 24 03 2023



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

The early morning will see favourable avalanche conditions mostly, but the danger of wet avalanches will increase later.

As the day progresses the likelihood of wet avalanches being released will increase, in particular on sunny slopes, as well as on very steep east and west facing slopes below approximately 2400 m, also on steep shady slopes below approximately 2200 m. In some places avalanches can release the wet snowpack and reach medium size. Backcountry tours should be concluded timely.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth and will soften quickly. These weather conditions will bring about a gradual weakening of the snowpack.

Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year at low and intermediate altitudes.

Tendency

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 24 03 2023

Moist and wet snow slides are the main danger.

In the early morning the natural activity of small and medium moist and wet avalanches will gradually increase, in particular on sunny slopes at elevated altitudes, as well as on very steep shady slopes below approximately 2200 m.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in very isolated cases by winter sport participants.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The surface of the snowpack will cool hardly at all during the overcast night and will already be soft in the early morning. The spring-like weather conditions gave rise to gradual and thorough wetting of the snowpack, especially on steep sunny slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions, as well as on west, north and east facing slopes at intermediate and high altitudes. These conditions will bring about a weakening of the snowpack.

Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

Tendency

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. Moist and wet avalanches are the main danger.