

Danger Level 4 - High



Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

on Thursday 07 03 2024



New snow



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **large**



Persistent weak layer

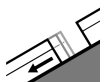


2400m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Gliding snow



2600m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**

The avalanche danger is within the lower range of danger level 4 (high). Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence. Fresh wind slabs at high altitude.

Natural avalanches are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack. More natural avalanches are possible. Avalanches can be triggered in near-surface layers and reach quite a large size. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above the tree line. Shady slopes where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially unfavourable. Great caution and restraint are required.

In addition the fresh wind slabs should be taken into account. They can be released by a single winter sport participant above the tree line. This applies especially adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized.

On rocky slopes dry loose snow avalanches are possible as the day progresses. In the event of prolonged bright spells this applies.

In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m, as well as on steep shady slopes below approximately 2400 m. These can reach dangerously large size. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

dp.4: cold following warm / warm following cold

Over a wide area 40 to 60 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen. In some places new snow is lying on surface hoar. Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the old snowpack in particular



on west, north and east facing slopes. This applies above approximately 2400 m.

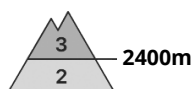
The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers.

Tendency

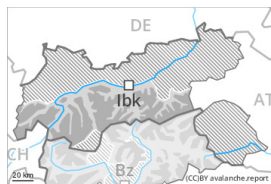
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and restraint. Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 07 03 2024



Persistent weak layer



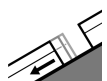
Snowpack stability: **poor**
Frequency: **some**
Avalanche size: **large**



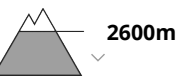
Wind slab



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



Gliding snow



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

Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind. Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence. Fresh wind slabs at high altitude.

As a consequence of new snow and wind there will be an increase in the avalanche danger. Avalanches can be released in near-surface layers of the snowpack and reach quite a large size. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation individual natural avalanches are possible. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in all aspects above approximately 2400 m. Shady slopes where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially unfavourable. Defensive route selection is recommended.

In addition the fresh wind slabs should be taken into account. They can be released by a single winter sport participant above the tree line. This applies especially adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized.

On rocky slopes dry loose snow avalanches are possible as the day progresses. In the event of prolonged bright spells this applies.

In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m, as well as on steep shady slopes below approximately 2400 m. These can reach dangerously large size. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

dp.4: cold following warm / warm following cold

Over a wide area 30 to 60 cm of snow will fall. In some places new snow is lying on surface hoar. Faceted



weak layers exist in the top section of the old snowpack in particular on west, north and east facing slopes. This applies above approximately 2400 m.

The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers.

Tendency

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and restraint. Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger

on Thursday 07 03 2024



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



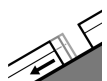
Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **large**

Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind. Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence. Fresh wind slabs at high altitude.

As a consequence of new snow and wind there will be an increase in the avalanche danger within the current danger level. Avalanches can be released in near-surface layers of the snowpack and reach medium size. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. Shady slopes where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially unfavourable. Meticulous route selection is recommended.

In addition the fresh wind slabs should be taken into account. They can be released by a single winter sport participant above the tree line. This applies especially adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized.

On rocky slopes dry loose snow avalanches are possible as the day progresses. In the event of prolonged bright spells this applies.

In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m, as well as on steep shady slopes below approximately 2400 m. These can reach dangerously large size. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area 10 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. In some places new snow



is lying on surface hoar. This applies above approximately 2400 m.

The fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers.

Tendency

Temporary increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.