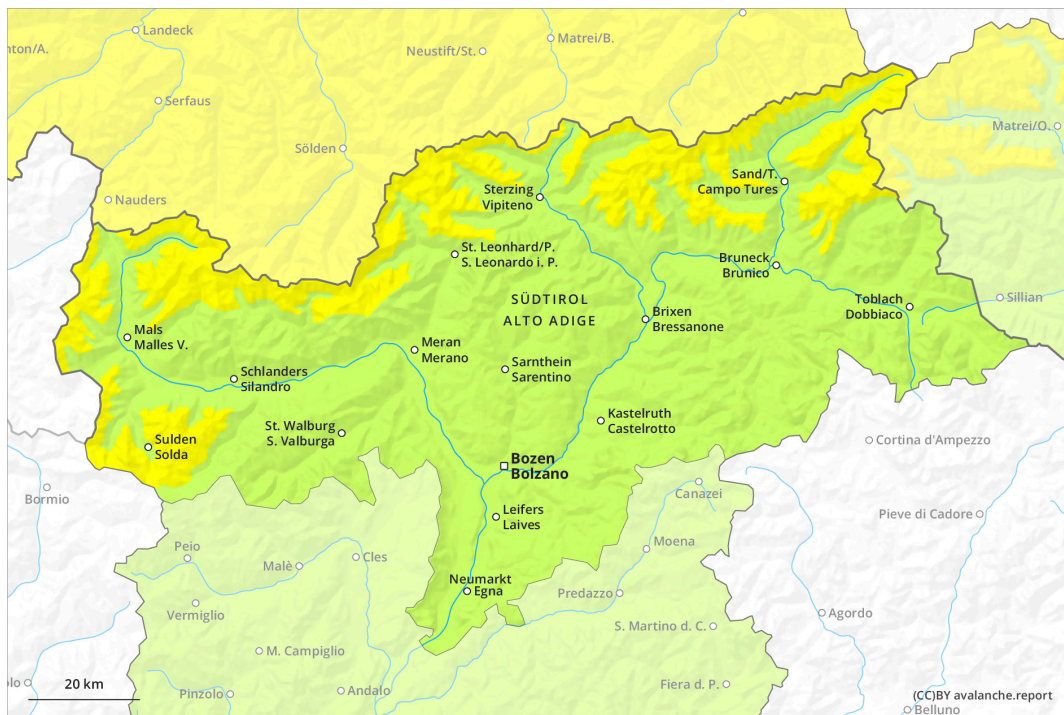
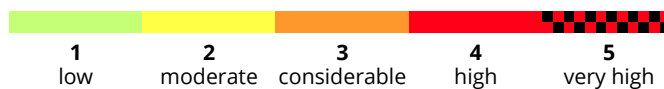
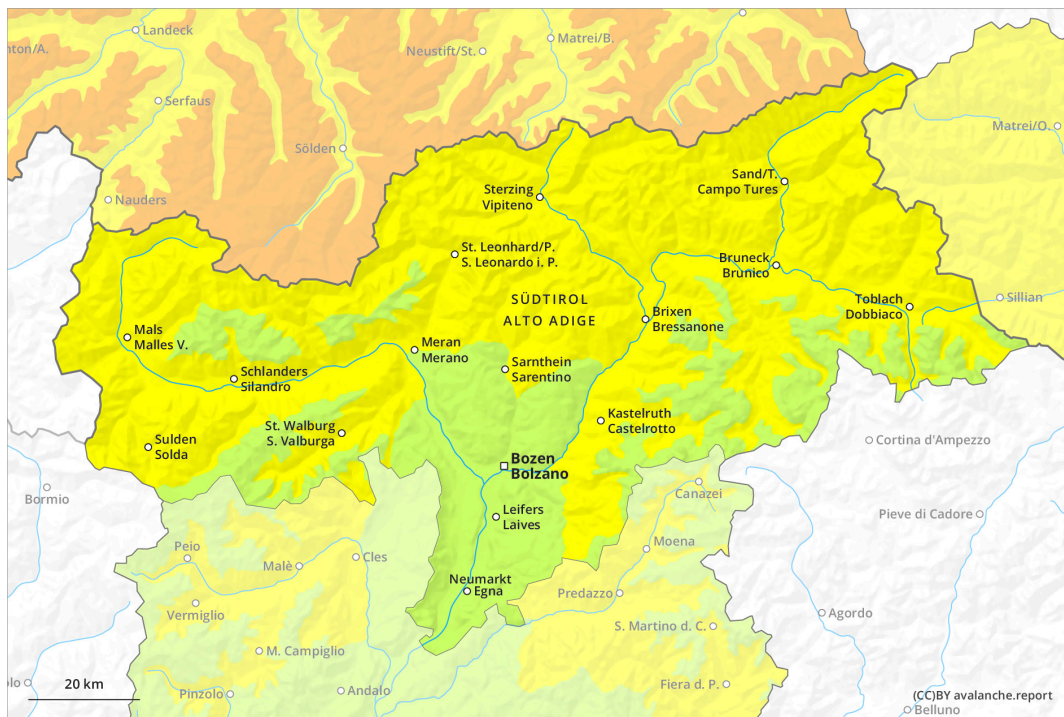




# AM



# PM

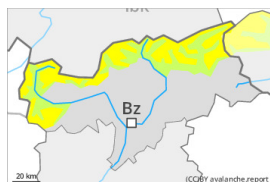


## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

**AM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Tuesday 14 03 2023



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **fair**

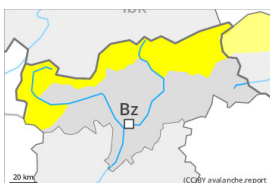
Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Tuesday 14 03 2023



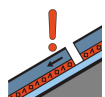
Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent weak layer



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow in the high Alpine regions. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of snow slides and avalanches being released will increase gradually.

Late morning:

The fresh wind slabs are in individual cases still prone to triggering. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2400 m, especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases by individual winter sport participants. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep northwest, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2200 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example.

Midday and afternoon:

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of slab avalanches being released will increase a little. In addition the danger of wet loose snow avalanches will increase. This



applies on extremely steep slopes in all aspects below approximately 2400 m, in particular on very steep east, south and west facing slopes below approximately 2800 m. Backcountry tours, off-piste skiing and ascents to alpine cabins should be concluded timely.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.10: springtime scenario

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The wind slabs of the last few days are in some cases prone to triggering on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on east and west facing slopes above approximately 2400 m.

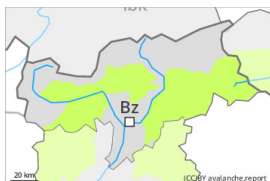
The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth and will soften quickly. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to a loss of strength within the snowpack. The conditions will bring about a weakening of the weak layers. The snowpack will become increasingly prone to triggering.

## Tendency

Tuesday: Wind and new snow. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

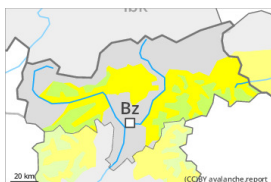
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

**AM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Tuesday 14 03 2023

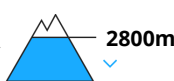
**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Tuesday 14 03 2023



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Significant warming at high altitude: Increase in danger of wet avalanches in the course of the day.

Late morning:

The mostly small wind slabs of the last few days can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m.

Midday and afternoon:

As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of wet snow slides and avalanches being released will increase gradually. This applies in all aspects below approximately 2400 m, in particular on very steep east, south and west facing slopes below approximately 2800 m. Backcountry tours, off-piste skiing and ascents to alpine cabins should be concluded timely.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.10: springtime scenario

The surface of the snowpack is frozen, but not to a significant depth. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to rapid softening of the snowpack. The snowpack will become increasingly prone to triggering.

Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack, in particular on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m, as well as on east and west facing slopes above approximately 2400 m. The weather conditions will bring about a weakening of the weak layers as the day progresses.

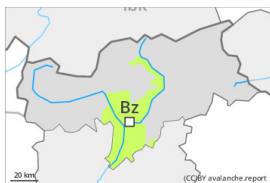
The wind slabs of the last few days are in individual cases still prone to triggering on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m.

## Tendency

Tuesday: Wind and new snow. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

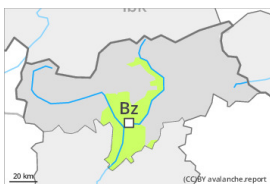
## Danger Level 1 - Low

**AM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 14 03 2023

**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Tuesday 14 03 2023



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

### Increase in danger of wet snow slides in the course of the day.

The early morning will see favourable conditions generally. As a consequence of warming during the day and the solar radiation, the likelihood of wet loose snow slides being released will increase a little. This applies on extremely steep slopes in all aspects. The avalanche prone locations are rather rare. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.10: springtime scenario

A little snow is lying. The snowpack will be generally stable. Sunshine and high temperatures will give rise as the day progresses to gradual softening of the snowpack. The snowpack will become increasingly wet all the way through.

## Tendency

Tuesday: Low avalanche danger will persist.