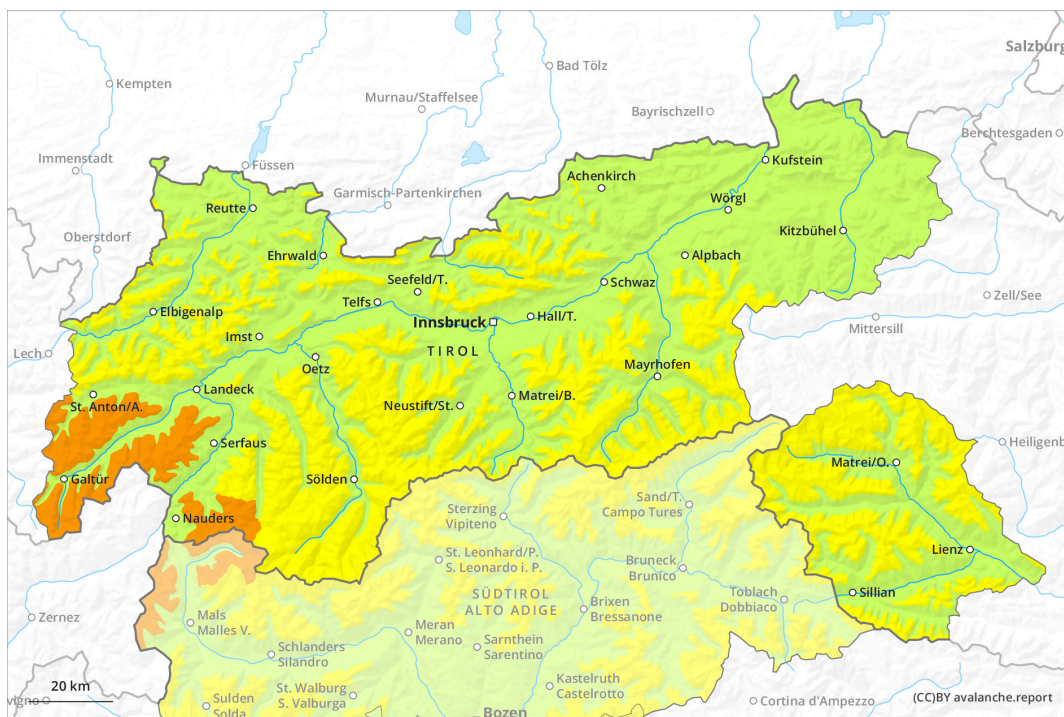
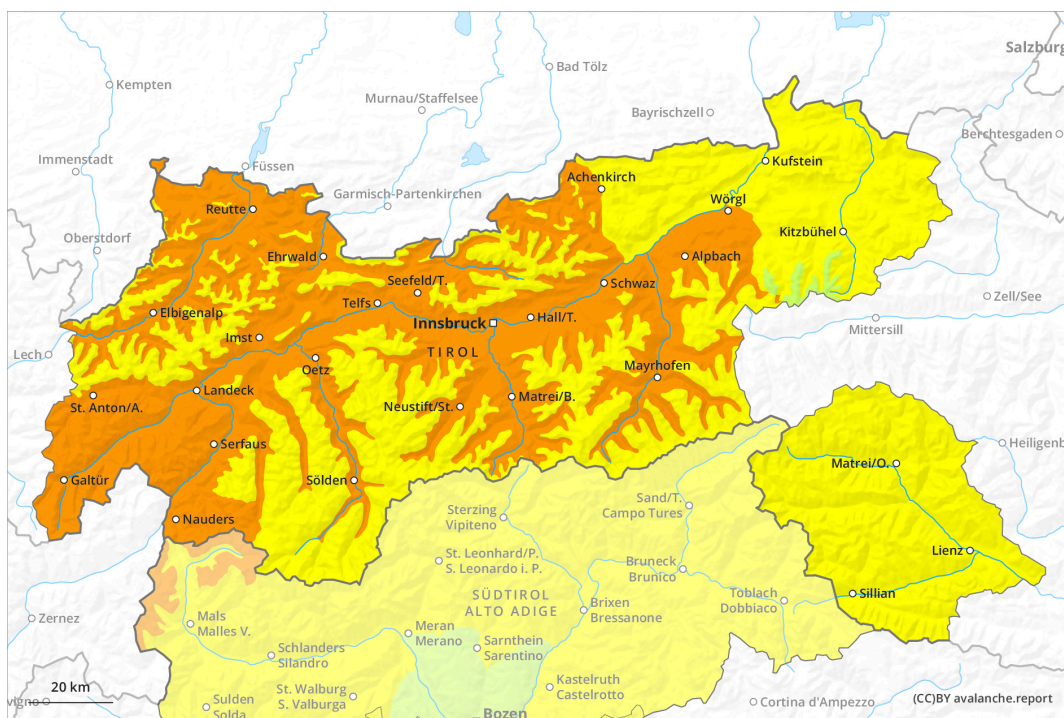




# AM

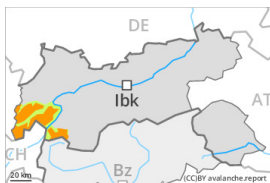


# PM



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**AM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
 on Wednesday 22 03 2023



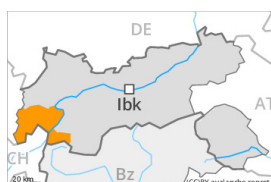
Persistent weak layer



2200m

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

**PM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
 on Wednesday 22 03 2023



Persistent weak layer



2200m

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



Wet snow



2400m

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

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

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released even now 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.

As the day progresses the likelihood of wet avalanches being released will increase, in particular on steep east, south and west facing slopes below approximately 2400 m, as well as on steep shady slopes below approximately 2000 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 should be concluded timely.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

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.

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 already soften in the late morning. These weather conditions



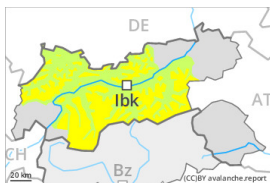
will bring about a gradual weakening of the snowpack.

## Tendency

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be an increase in the danger of wet avalanches.

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**AM:**

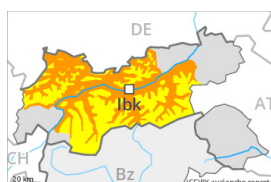


**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 22 03 2023



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

**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Wednesday 22 03 2023



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



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

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

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.

As the day progresses the likelihood of wet avalanches being released will increase, in particular on steep east, south and west facing slopes below approximately 2400 m, as well as on steep shady slopes below approximately 2000 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 should be concluded timely.

### 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.

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 already soften in the late morning. These weather conditions



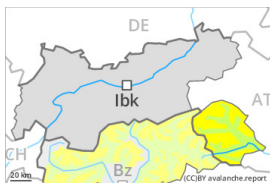
will bring about a gradual weakening of the snowpack.

## Tendency

Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be an increase in the danger of wet avalanches.

## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

**AM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
 on Wednesday 22 03 2023



Persistent weak layer



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

**PM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
 on Wednesday 22 03 2023



Persistent weak layer



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



Wet snow



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

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

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.

As the day progresses the likelihood of wet avalanches being released will increase, in particular on sunny slopes, as well as on very steep west facing slopes below approximately 2400 m.

Backcountry tours should be concluded timely.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

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.

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 already soften in the late morning. These weather conditions will bring about a gradual weakening of the snowpack.

### Tendency



Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced in some case. As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be an increase in the danger of wet avalanches.

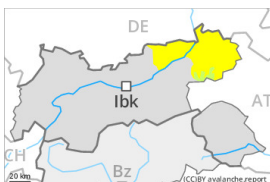
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

AM:



Tendency: **Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Wednesday 22 03 2023

PM:



Tendency: **Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Wednesday 22 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. In some places avalanches can release the wet snowpack and reach medium size. Backcountry tours should be concluded timely.

### Snowpack

The snowpack will be stable in the late morning. 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 already soften in the late morning. 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

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