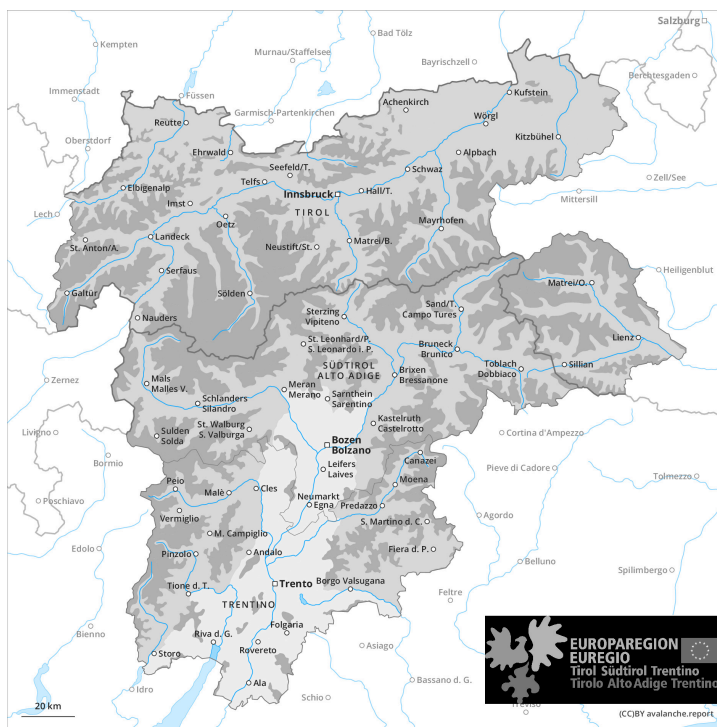
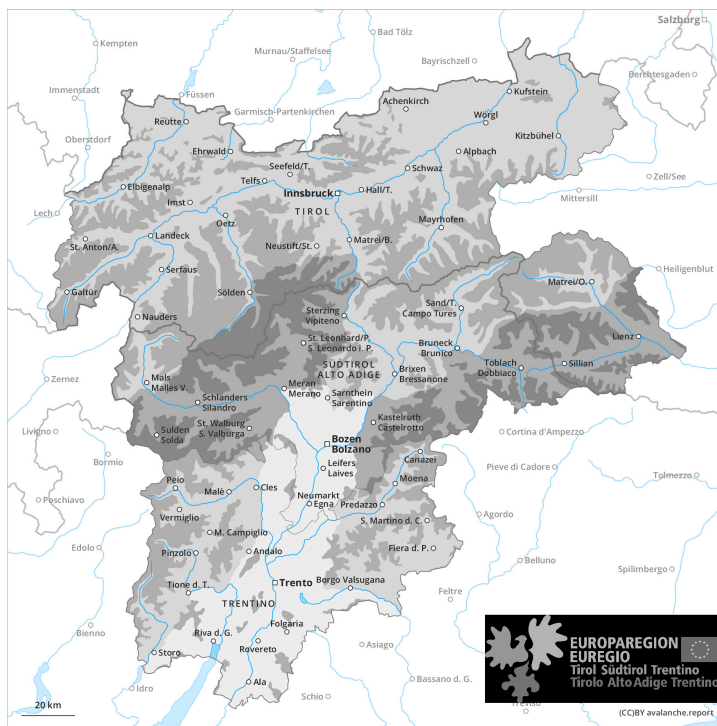




**AM**



**PM**





## Danger Level 4 - High

**AM:**



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
 on Monday 11 03 2024



Wind slab



**Treeline**

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

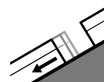


Persistent weak layer



**2400m**

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



Gliding snow



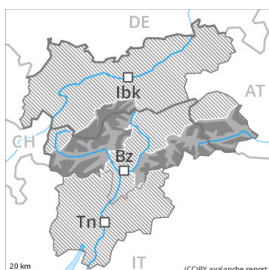
**2600m**

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

**PM:**



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
 on Monday 11 03 2024



Wind slab



**Treeline**

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

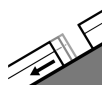


Persistent weak layer



**2400m**

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



Gliding snow



**2600m**

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

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. The avalanche danger will increase during the day. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

During the day: Large quantities of fresh snow and the wind-drifted snow can be released easily or naturally in all aspects above the tree line. These will be covered with new snow in some cases and therefore difficult to recognise. Avalanches can reach large size. The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes, as well as adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Avalanches can also be triggered in the old snowpack. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in



particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. Places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially unfavourable. Avalanches can reach large size in isolated cases. Careful route selection is recommended.

Gradual increase in danger of gliding avalanches and wet snow slides as a consequence of the precipitation, in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. These can in isolated cases reach medium size. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

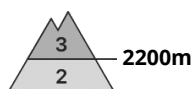
30 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. The wind will be strong to storm force in some cases. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes above the tree line. The new snow of the last few days is lying on surface hoar in particular on wind-protected shady slopes above approximately 2400 m.

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

## Tendency

The fresh wind slabs remain prone to triggering in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



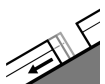
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
 on Monday 11 03 2024



Wind slab



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



Gliding snow



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

In the regions exposed to the foehn wind strong southerly wind: Fresh wind slabs require caution.

The strong wind will transport the snow. As a consequence of the strong southerly wind, the snow drift accumulations will increase in size. The fresh wind slabs can over a wide area be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size, in particular on shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude.

In addition a latent danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular on steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m. These can reach medium size. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible. As a consequence of warming moist snow slides are possible. This applies in particular at low and intermediate altitudes.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers at elevated altitudes. Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the top section of the old snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes. This applies above approximately 2400 m. Towards its base, the snowpack is largely stable.

The old snowpack will be moist below approximately 2200 m.

### Tendency

The fresh wind slabs remain prone to triggering in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Treeline

**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Monday 11 03 2024



Wind slab



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Persistent weak layer

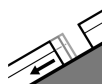


2400m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Gliding snow



2600m

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **medium**

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Weakly bonded old snow requires caution.

As a consequence of new snow and a strong to storm force southerly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs will form. These will be covered with new snow in some cases and therefore difficult to recognise. The fresh wind slabs can be released easily. or in isolated cases naturally, in all aspects above the tree line. The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can be released by individual winter sport participants. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m. Places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially unfavourable. Avalanches can reach large size in isolated cases. Careful route selection is recommended.

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

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

The wind will be strong to storm force in some cases. 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes above the tree line. The new snow of the last few days is lying on surface hoar in particular on wind-protected shady slopes above approximately 2400 m.



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

## Tendency

The fresh wind slabs remain prone to triggering at elevated altitudes.

## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
 on Monday 11 03 2024



New snow

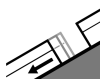


Treeline

Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



Gliding snow



2400m

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **large**

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution. Gliding snow requires caution.

Caution is to be exercised on steep shady slopes, as well as adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls in particular at elevated altitudes. As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes strong wind from southerly directions, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs will form.

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can be released by individual winter sport participants. Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes above the tree line. Places where surface hoar has been covered with snow are especially unfavourable. In particular in regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 4 (high) and in high Alpine regions the avalanche prone locations are more widespread and the danger is greater.

Avalanches can also be triggered in the old snowpack and reach large size. Great caution and restraint are required.

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

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

Over a wide area over a wide area 25 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1500 m. As a consequence of the moderate to strong wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers at elevated altitudes. They are very prone to triggering. Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the old snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes. This applies above approximately 2400 m.

### Tendency

Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and strong wind.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Monday 11 03 2024



Wind slab



Treeline

Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **medium**

### Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of new snow and a strong to storm force southerly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs will form. These will be covered with new snow in some cases and therefore difficult to recognise. The fresh wind slabs can be released easily, or in isolated cases naturally, in all aspects above the tree line. The prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

In addition a certain danger of gliding avalanches exists, in particular on steep sunny slopes at intermediate and high altitudes. These can in isolated cases reach medium size. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided as far as possible.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

The wind will be strong to storm force in some cases. 20 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. Fresh wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes above the tree line.

### Tendency

The fresh wind slabs remain prone to triggering at elevated altitudes.





## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Monday 11 03 2024



New snow



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

### New snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence.

The soft wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases in particular on steep shady slopes at high altitude. In many cases avalanches are medium-sized and can be released easily even by a single winter sport participant. On steep grassy slopes more moist snow slides are possible as a consequence of the precipitation. In very isolated cases the gliding avalanches are quite large.

### Snowpack

Over a wide area over a wide area 30 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1500 m. As a consequence of the moderate to strong wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form. The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are in some cases prone to triggering. At low altitude hardly any snow is lying.

### Tendency

Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and strong wind.