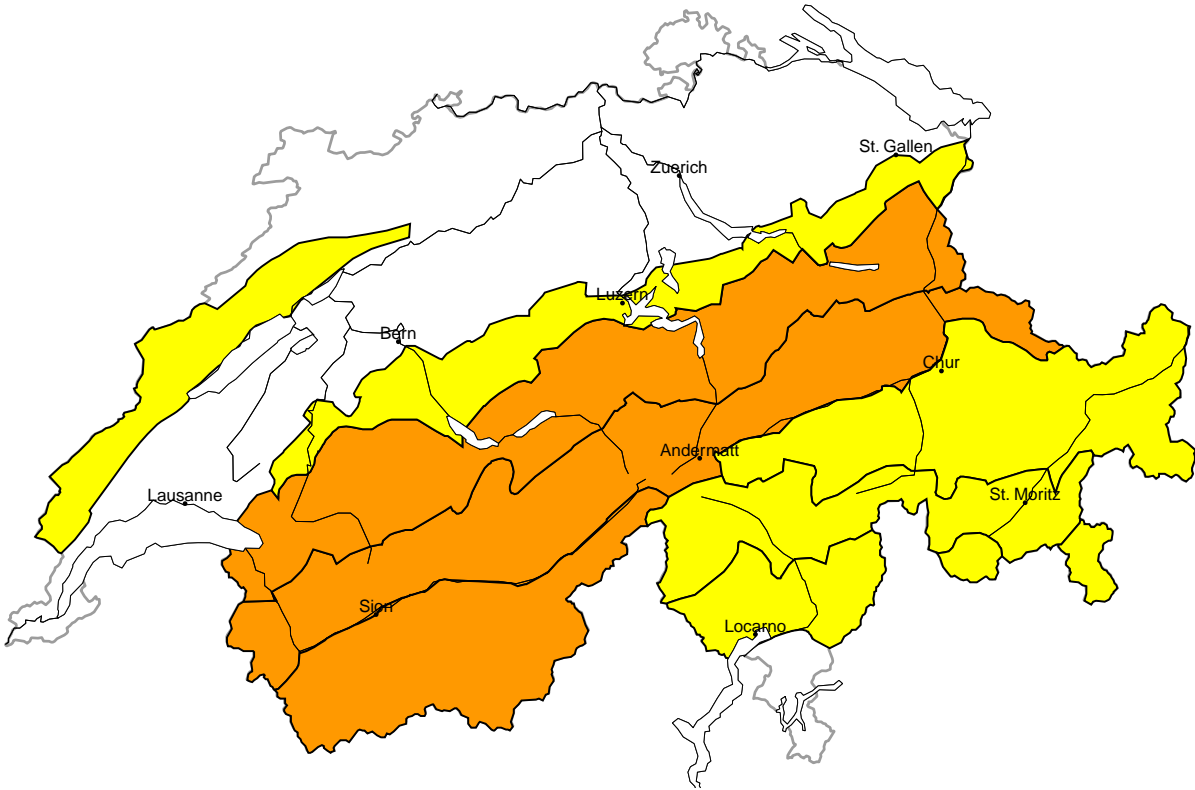


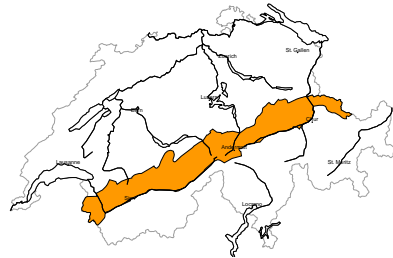
Avalanche danger

updated on 2.1.2025, 17:00



region A

Considerable (3=)



Wind slab

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

The fresh snow and the sometimes large wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes. New snow and wind slabs can be released, even by a single winter sport participant. Avalanches can additionally in very isolated cases be released in deep layers. Natural avalanches are possible. Avalanches can reach large size in isolated cases.

Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

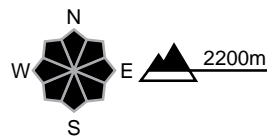
region B

Considerable (3-)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



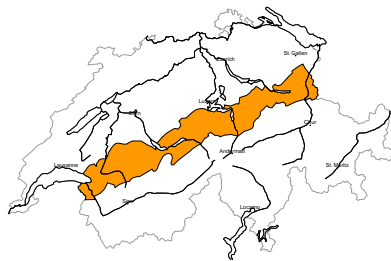
Danger description

The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack. Single snow sport participants can release avalanches. Avalanches can in some cases release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach large size. Such avalanche prone locations are rather rare but are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye.

Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

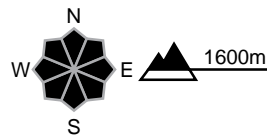
region C

Considerable (3-)



Wind slab

Avalanche prone locations



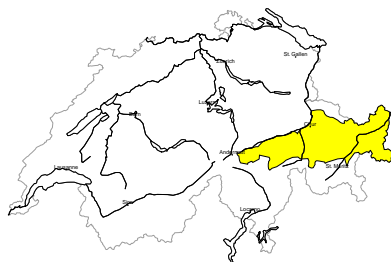
Danger description

The fresh snow and the wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes. New snow and wind slabs can be released, even by a single winter sport participant. Mostly the avalanches are medium-sized.

Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

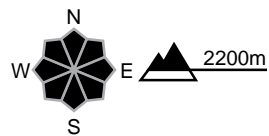
region D

Moderate (2+)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

A treacherous avalanche situation will prevail. Distinct weak layers exist deep in the snowpack. Avalanches can be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are rather rare but are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Whumpfung sounds can indicate the danger. Caution is to be exercised in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

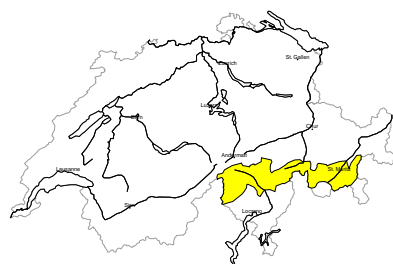
As a consequence of new snow and a moderate northwesterly wind, mostly small wind slabs will form. They are prone to triggering.

Ski touring calls for defensive route selection. Maintaining distances between individuals and one-at-a-time descents are recommended.



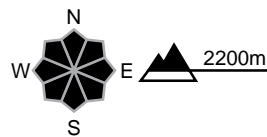
region E

Moderate (2=)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

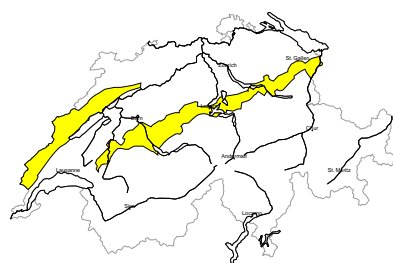


Danger description

Distinct weak layers exist in the snowpack. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain,, also at a distance from ridgelines. Avalanches can reach medium size. Isolated whumpfung sounds can indicate the danger.  
As a consequence of a strengthening northerly wind, mostly small wind slabs will form at elevated altitudes. Backcountry touring calls for careful route selection.

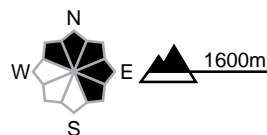
region F

Moderate (2=)



Wind slab

Avalanche prone locations

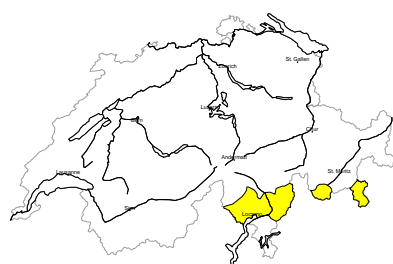


Danger description

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong westerly wind, wind slabs will form by late in the night. These will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes. They are in some cases prone to triggering. The fresh wind slabs are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. They are to be bypassed as far as possible in particular on steep shady slopes.

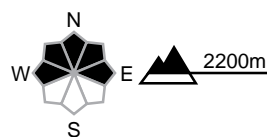
region G

Moderate (2-)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

Only a little snow is lying. Wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. They can still be released in some cases. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Mostly the avalanches are small.  
Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised in particular in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.



## Snowpack and weather

updated on 2.1.2025, 17:00

### Snowpack

New snow and drift snow from the night to Friday will be deposited on unfavourable old snow surfaces and prone to triggering. On the northern flank of the Alps and in the west, some of these snowdrift accumulations are large, further south they are small to medium in size.

There are widespread weak faceted layers deep in the snowpack. North of a line between the Rhone and Rhine, these are often covered by thick, compact layers of snow. Avalanches in deeper layers may only be triggered in isolated cases and especially in places with little snow. In other regions, avalanches may still be triggered in weak layers near the ground and may still become large. There is little lying snow, especially along the Main Alpine Ridge in Grisons, in the Upper Engadine and in central Ticino, where avalanches may become medium in size.

In those northern and western regions with a lot of snow, medium and occasionally large gliding avalanches are still possible.

### Weather review for Thursday

It was mostly cloudy. Snow began to fall in the afternoon, first in the Jura and later in the Prealps. The snowfall level has been around 1000 m.

#### Fresh snow

In the Jura, a few centimetres above approximately 1000 m.

#### Temperature

At midday at 2000 m, -1 °C in the north and -4 °C in the south.

#### Wind

Increasingly strong in the Jura and on the northern flank of the Alps, otherwise mostly moderate from the southwest.

### Weather forecast until Friday

Snow will fall during the night to Friday, mainly on the northern flank of the Alps. The snowfall level will drop rapidly at low altitudes. During the day, it will still be mostly cloudy along the Prealps and in the east with a final few flakes. It will be mostly sunny in Valais, Ticino and southern Grisons.

#### Fresh snow

From Thursday evening to Friday morning above approximately 1600 m:

- Northern flank of the Alps and extreme west of Lower Valais: 20 to 30 cm, in the far west and from the Bernese Oberland to the Glarus Alps up to 40 cm locally
- Western Jura, rest of Valais, Prättigau, Silvretta, Samnaun: 10 to 20 cm
- Eastern Jura, rest of Gotthard region, rest of northern Grisons, central Grisons: 5 to 10 cm, less in the other regions.

#### Temperature

At midday at 2000 m, between -9 °C in the north and -4 °C in the south.

#### Wind

- Strong to stormy from the west during the night in the north and at high altitudes
- Subsiding during the day in the north at intermediate altitudes, moderate to strong from the northwest to north at high altitudes and in the south

## Outlook

On Saturday, conditions will be sunny in the mountains at first. Snowfall will start in the afternoon in the west. The snowfall level will increase to around 2200 m during the night to Sunday. During the day there will still be a little precipitation in the east. Otherwise, there will be increasing clear intervals from the west and it will often be cloudy in Ticino. The zero-degree level will increase to 3000 m in the north and in Valais. From Saturday afternoon to midday on Sunday, a total of 5 to 15 cm of new snow will fall above approximately 2400 m on the northern flank of the Alps and in Valais, locally up to 20 cm. Moderate southwesterly winds will blow on both days, especially in the north and at high altitudes, with increasingly strong foehn winds from the south in the Alpine valleys on Sunday. There will be hardly any change in the avalanche danger.