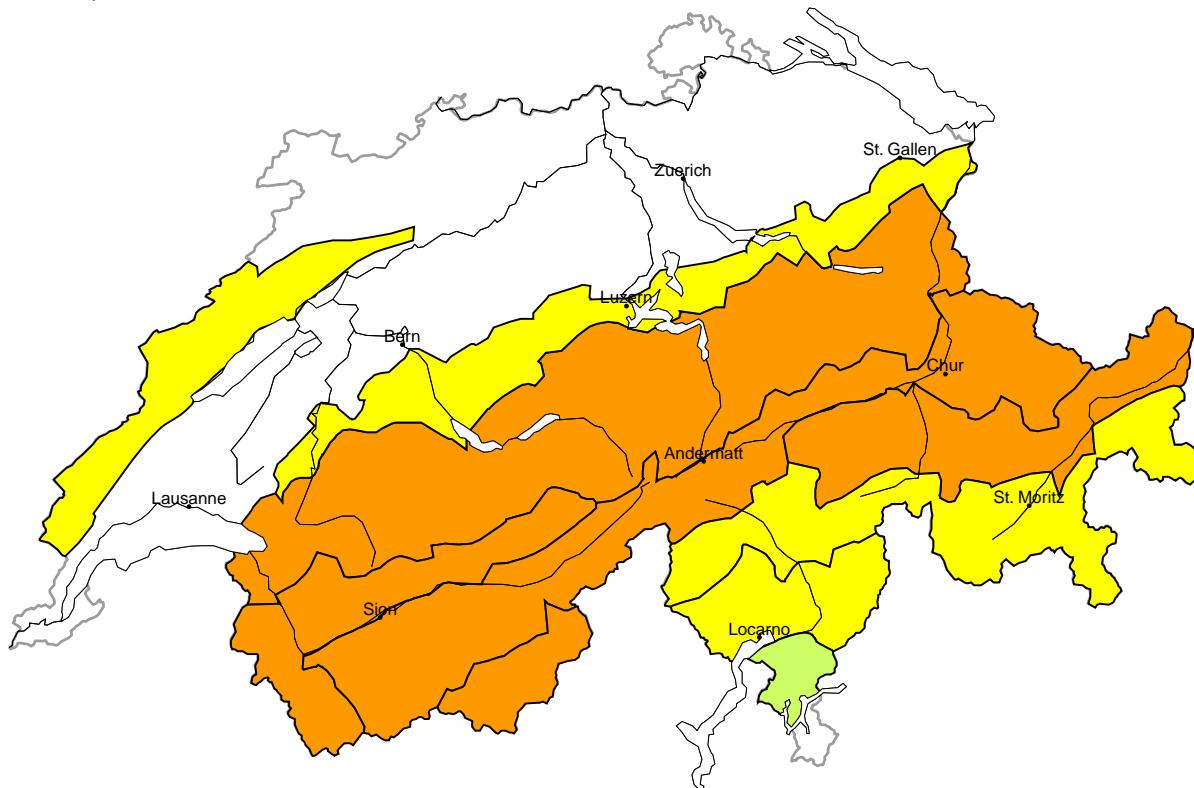
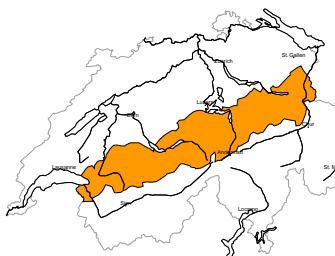


# Avalanche danger

updated on 11.1.2026, 17:00

**region A****Considerable (3+)****New snow, Persistent weak layers****Avalanche prone locations****Danger description**

Fresh snow and large quantities of wind-drifted snow of the last four days are poorly bonded with the old snowpack. Avalanches can in many places be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach large size in isolated cases. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and caution.

**Danger levels**

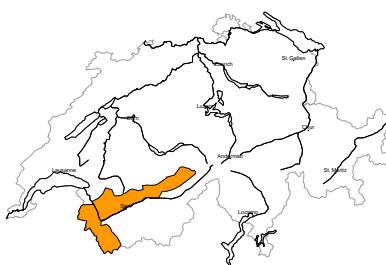
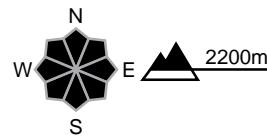
1 low

2 moderate

3 considerable

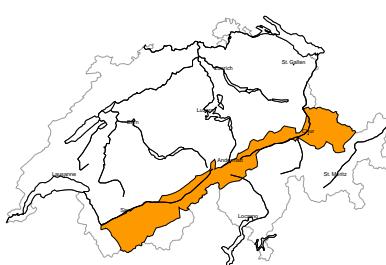
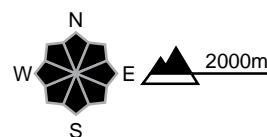
4 high

5 very high

**Avalanche bulletin through Monday, 12. January 2026****region B****Considerable (3+)****New snow, Persistent weak layers****Avalanche prone locations****Danger description**

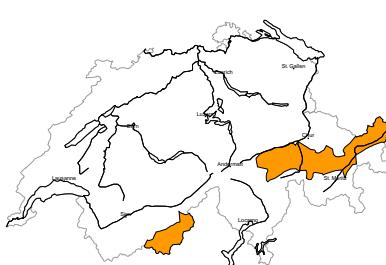
Large quantities of fresh snow and the wind-drifted snow of the last four days are poorly bonded with the old snowpack. Avalanches can in many places be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach large size. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and caution.

**region C****Considerable (3+)****Persistent weak layers****Avalanche prone locations****Danger description**

The new snow and wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Avalanches can in many places be released in the old snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate the danger. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and restraint.

**region D****Considerable (3=)****Persistent weak layers****Avalanche prone locations****Danger description**

The new snow and wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Avalanches can be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size.

Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

**Danger levels**

1 low

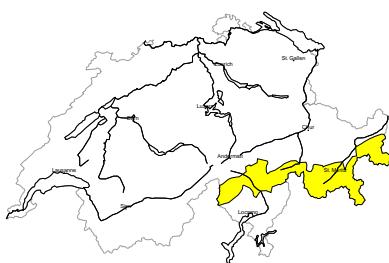
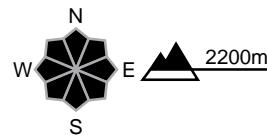
2 moderate

3 considerable

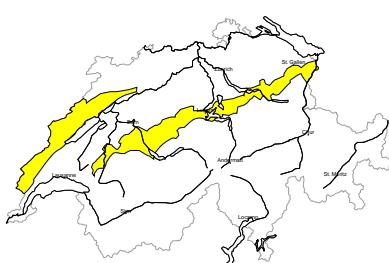
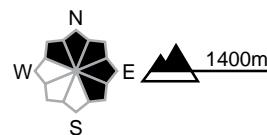
4 high

5 very high

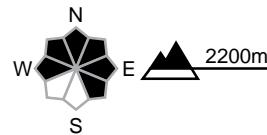


**Avalanche bulletin through Monday, 12. January 2026****region E****Moderate (2+)****Wind slab, Persistent weak layers****Avalanche prone locations****Danger description**

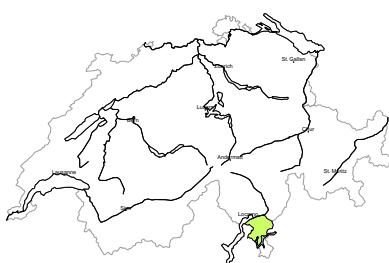
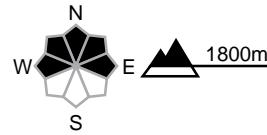
Some fresh snow and the mostly small wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Avalanches can in some places be released by people. Small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized avalanches are possible. The wind slabs in steep terrain are to be bypassed as far as possible.

**region F****Moderate (2=)****Wind slab****Avalanche prone locations****Danger description**

The somewhat older wind slabs are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Single persons can release avalanches. Mostly these are small. The wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in steep terrain.

**region G****Moderate (2-)****Wind slab, Persistent weak layers****Avalanche prone locations****Danger description**

Fresh and older wind slabs are lying on weak layers in particular on shady slopes. They are mostly small but in some cases prone to triggering. 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.

**region H****Low (1)****No distinct avalanche problem****Avalanche prone locations****Danger description**

Individual avalanche-prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes. Mostly avalanches are small. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

**Danger levels**

1 low

2 moderate

3 considerable

4 high

5 very high



## Snowpack and weather

updated on 11.1.2026, 17:00

### Snowpack

Fresh and drifted snow from the last four days has been deposited on an old snow surface which is faceted in many places or on surface hoar, especially on wind-protected shady slopes. The connection to the old surface of the snowpack is therefore still unfavourable in many places. Deeper layers of the snowpack are relatively well consolidated in the extreme west of Lower Valais and on the northern flank of the Alps. South of a line from the Rhône to the Rhine, the entire snowpack is often faceted and loose. In these regions, avalanches can start deeper in the snowpack.

Numerous natural avalanches, as well as various avalanches triggered by human activity, some remotely over relatively large distances, are evidence of the current widespread instability of the snowpack. Dangerously large avalanches can still be easily triggered by human activity, especially on the northern flank of the Alps, in Valais and in northern Grisons.

### Weather review for Sunday

Snow stopped falling in the north overnight to Sunday. During the day, it was sunny in Valais and on the southern flank of the Alps. In the north and east, it also became increasingly sunny as the day progressed.

#### Fresh snow

Overnight to Sunday, some more snow fell in the north, most of it in the Glarus Alps, with amounts of between 20 and 40 cm. This means that the following total amounts of snow have fallen above 1400 m from the start of the precipitation on Wednesday evening until Sunday morning:

- Northern Alpine Ridge from the Diablerets to the Aletsch region, extreme west of Lower Valais, Glarus Alps: 80 to 120 cm
- Rest of the northern flank of the Alps apart from the Prealps, southern Valais, Gotthard region, northern Grisons: 40 to 70 cm
- Jura, Prealps: 30 to 50 cm
- Lower Engadine north of the Inn: 20 to 40 cm
- Rest of northern Ticino, Lower Engadine south of the Inn, central Grisons, Upper Engadine: 15 to 30 cm
- Further south: less or dry

#### Temperature

At midday at 2000 m, around -9°C

#### Wind

- On the southern flank of the Alps and generally in the high Alpine regions: moderate to strong from west to north, otherwise mainly light
- Subsiding over the course of the day

## Avalanche bulletin through Monday, 12. January 2026

### Weather forecast to Monday

There will be some snowfall in the north overnight to Monday and during the course of the day. On Monday, conditions will be mainly cloudy in the north and very sunny in the south.

#### Fresh snow

Between Sunday evening and Monday afternoon above 1000 m:

- Northern Alpine Ridge, Valais, northern Prättigau, Silvretta: 5 to 15 cm
- Elsewhere a few cm, dry on the southern flank of the Alps

#### Temperature

At noon at 2000 m, between +2 °C in the west and -2 °C in the east and south

#### Wind

- Jura, Prealps, and generally at high altitudes: moderate with occasionally strong westerly winds in exposed locations
- Elsewhere mostly light

### Outlook to Wednesday

On Tuesday, it will be quite sunny in the north and often cloudy in the south. On Wednesday it will be brighter in the inneralpine regions, while elsewhere it will be mostly cloudy. The wind will be mostly moderate at high altitudes on Tuesday and strong at times on Wednesday. The zero-degree level on Tuesday will be around 2600 m in the west and north and around 2000 m elsewhere.

The danger of dry avalanches will continue to decrease. However, especially in those regions to the south of a line from the Rhône to the Rhine, the weak old snowpack means that this decrease will be only very slow. Given the rising temperatures and sunny conditions, moist snow slides and avalanches are to be expected on very steep slopes. There will be scarcely any change in avalanche danger on the southern flank of the Alps.