Sunday 28.12.2025

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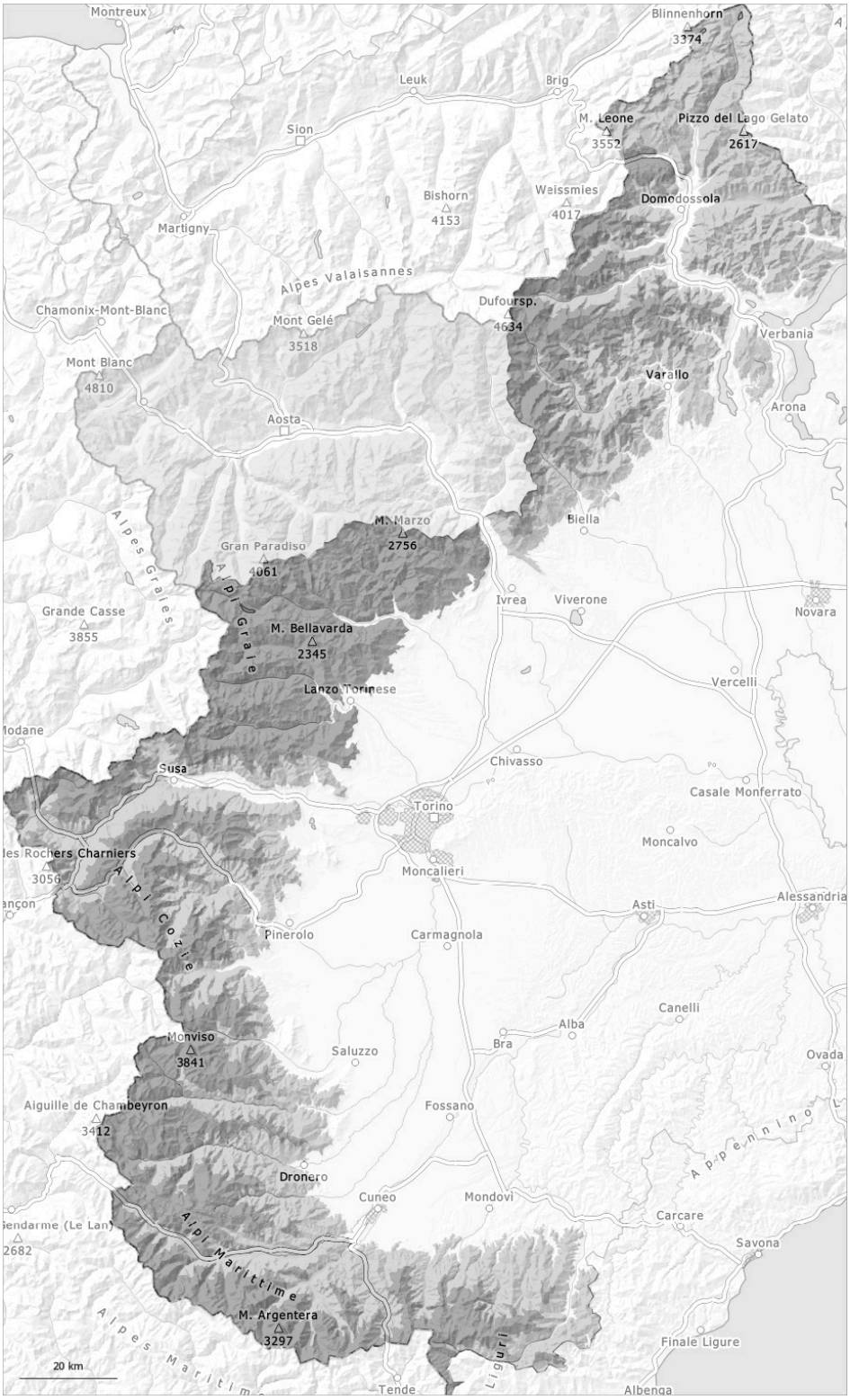
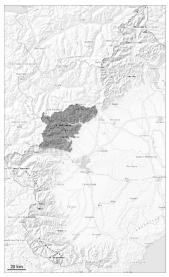


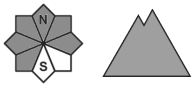
1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Danger Level 3 - Considerable

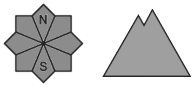


Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Monday 29 12 2025

Wind slab



New snow



New snow and wind slabs above the tree line. A dangerous avalanche situation will persist.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong southeasterly wind, sometimes deep wind slabs formed. In particular on steep shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the old snow. Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural avalanches are possible in particular on wind-loaded slopes. In addition as the day progresses in particular at the base of rock walls, small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist avalanches are possible.

Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches in some places, including medium-sized ones. The avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.
Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases.
Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

The current avalanche situation calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

Snowpack

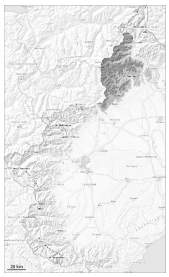
Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

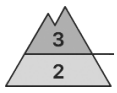
Over a wide area 60 to 90 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 2000 m.
In the last few days sometimes deep wind slabs formed at intermediate and high altitudes. The new snow of last week is bonding only slowly with the old snowpack.
Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes.

Tendency

The weather will be sunny. The weather conditions will facilitate a gradual stabilisation of the snowpack.

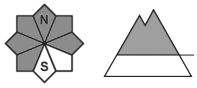
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



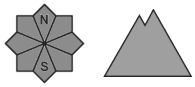


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 29 12 2025


Wind slab




New snow



New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.

The fresh snow and the sometimes deep wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant, at intermediate and high altitudes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.
On steep shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow. Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural avalanches are possible in particular at intermediate and high altitudes. In addition as the day progresses in particular at the base of rock walls, small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist avalanches are possible.

Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

Off-piste activities call for experience and a certain restraint.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

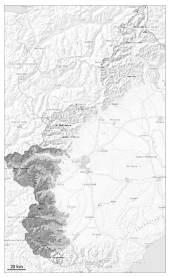
Over a wide area 50 to 80 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Wednesday above approximately 2000 m. More snow than expected fell on Thursday.
The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2200 m.
Faceted weak layers exist deep in the snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes.

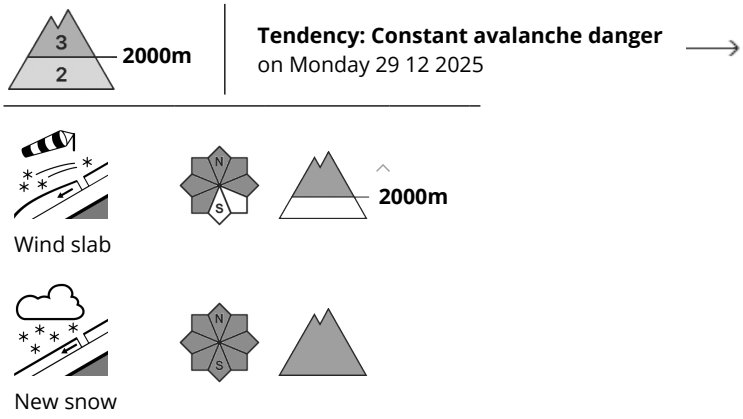
Reports filed by observers and artificially triggered avalanches have confirmed the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack in particular at intermediate and high altitudes.

Tendency

The weather conditions will foster a slow stabilisation of the snowpack.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable





New snow and wind slabs above the tree line. A dangerous avalanche situation will persist in some cases.

The large quantity of fresh snow as well as the sometimes deep wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering. The natural avalanche activity will decrease. Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural avalanches are nontheless possible. In addition as the day progresses in particular at the base of rock walls, small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible.

Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches in some places, including medium-sized ones. The avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

In particular on steep shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the old snow. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.
Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

Off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and caution.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Over a wide area 60 to 80 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 2000 m.
In the last few days easily released wind slabs formed at intermediate and high altitudes. The new snow of last week is bonding only slowly with the old snowpack.
Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes.

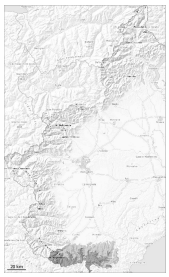
Boxing Day: Artificially triggered avalanches and stability tests have confirmed a dangerous avalanche

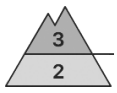
situation on very steep slopes.

Tendency

The weather will be sunny. The weather conditions will facilitate a slight stabilisation of the snowpack.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable

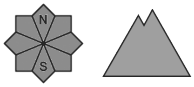




Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 29 12 2025


Wind slab


New snow



New snow and wind slabs require caution. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience and restraint.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong wind from northeasterly directions, sometimes deep wind slabs formed in particular at elevated altitudes. This applies in particular adjacent to ridgelines, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.
The large quantity of fresh snow as well as the wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence.
Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches as before.
More natural avalanches are possible, even large ones in isolated cases.

As a consequence of warming gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

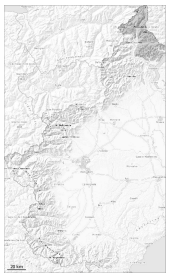
Over a wide area 70 to 120 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Monday above approximately 1500 m.

The covering of new snow is fairly homogeneous; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow. These weather conditions will give rise to increasing settling of the snowpack.

Tendency

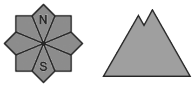
As a consequence of warming during the day medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large dry and moist avalanches are possible. In the event of solar radiation this applies in particular on very steep sunny slopes.
The weather conditions will facilitate a gradual stabilisation of the snowpack.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate

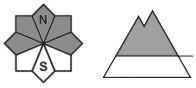


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 29 12 2025

Wind slab



Persistent
weak layer



New snow and wind slabs: Along the border with Switzerland the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate southeasterly wind, soft wind slabs formed.
Small and medium-sized natural avalanches are possible in particular at intermediate and high altitudes. In addition as the day progresses in particular at the base of rock walls, small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist avalanches are possible.

Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches in some places, including medium-sized ones.
The avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.
Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.
The numerous rocks hidden by the recent snow are the main danger.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

30 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 1500 m.
The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2000 m.
Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes.

Below approximately 2000 m less snow than usual is lying.