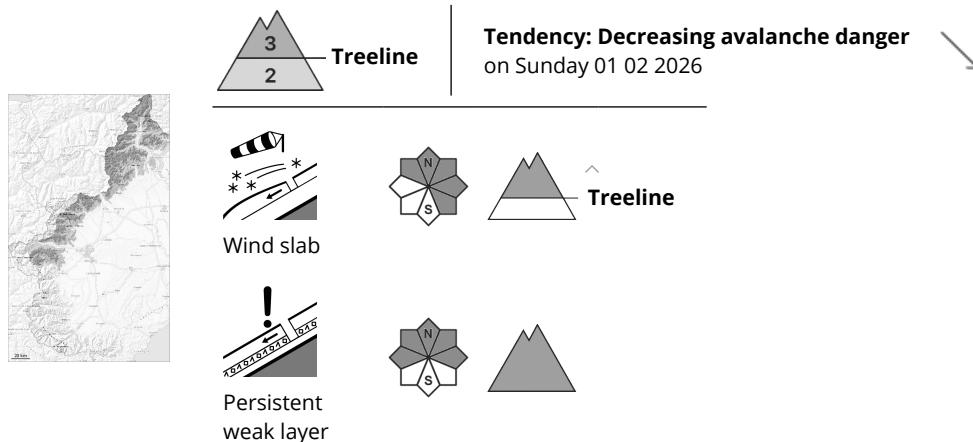


Danger Level 3 - Considerable



At elevated altitudes a considerable avalanche danger will prevail. Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

In particular on steep slopes and adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large slab avalanches are possible as a consequence of the moderate wind.

The avalanche-prone wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases.

In particular on very steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach large size.

The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

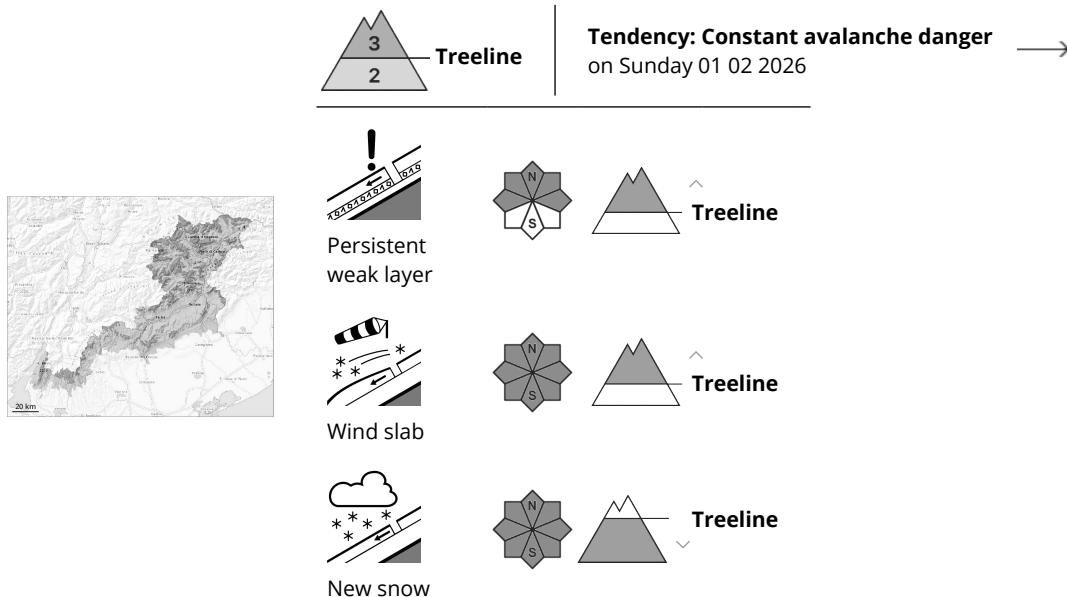
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

10 to 20 cm of snow, and up to 30 cm in some localities, fell on Wednesday in all altitude zones. The moderate wind has transported the new snow. Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep shady slopes. The fresh wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



New snow and weakly bonded old snow represent the main danger.

Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large dry avalanches have been released in the last few days. Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural avalanches are still even now possible. The fresh snow and the wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes above the tree line. Especially here avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow. This applies even in case of a small load. Wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise. The avalanche prone locations are widespread and are barely recognisable. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches serve as an alarm sign. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection. In particular in regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater. The snow sport conditions outside marked and open pistes are dangerous.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

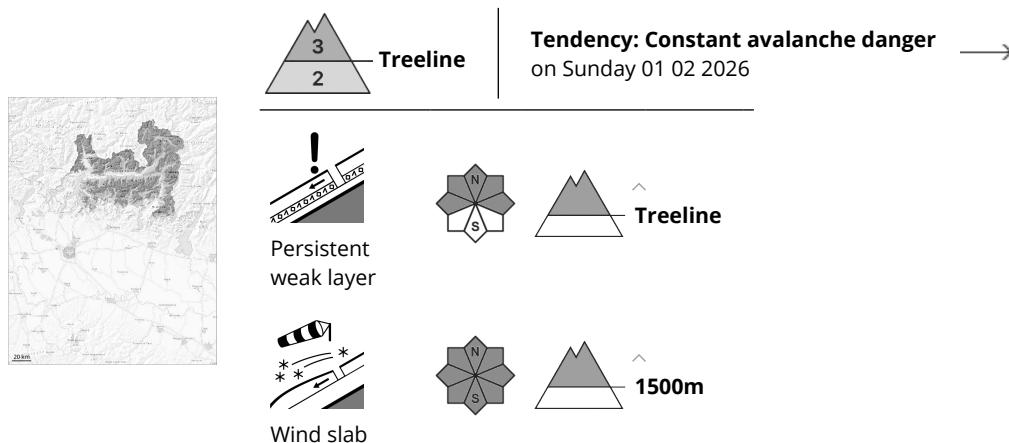
The snowpack will be in most cases prone to triggering. Over a wide area new snow is lying on old snow containing large grains. This applies especially in shady places that are protected from the wind. The old snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

Tendency

Hardly any decrease in avalanche danger. The current avalanche situation calls for caution and restraint.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger.

Dry slab avalanches are still possible. Avalanches can be released in near-ground layers by small loads. Remotely triggered and natural avalanches are possible. In addition the fresh and older wind slabs must be taken into account. Sometimes the avalanches are large. Whumping sounds serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

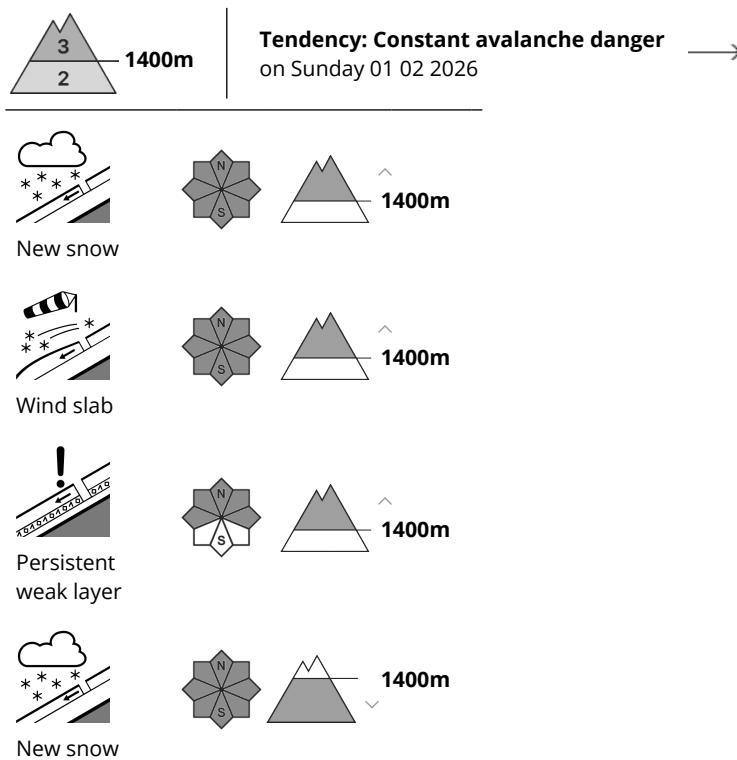
New snow and wind slabs are lying mostly on old snow containing large grains. The avalanche-prone wind slabs are lying on weak layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes above approximately 1500 m. Avalanches can be released by small loads.

Tendency

The natural avalanche activity will gradually decrease.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Considerable avalanche danger will prevail.

In particular in regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more widespread.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular at the base of rock walls and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack. They can in many places be released, even by a single winter sport participant. Shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and whumping sounds can indicate the danger. Reports have been received that some forested areas have been affected by avalanche activity and may also present unstable conditions on steep slopes. Great caution and restraint are required.

Snowpack

The snowpack remains in most cases unstable.

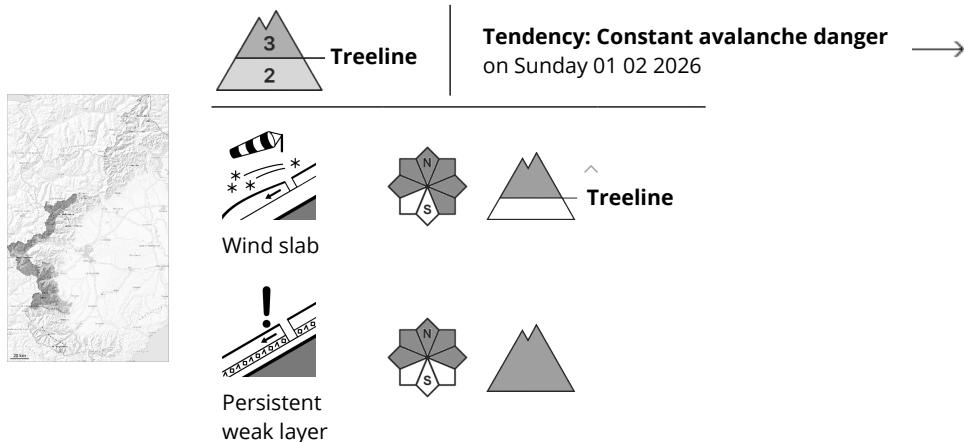
Over a wide area precarious wind slabs formed. Numerous weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

Tendency

The weather will be partly cloudy.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



At elevated altitudes a considerable avalanche danger will prevail. Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

As a consequence of snowfall and the moderate to strong wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed. These can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant and reach large size. This applies in particular on steep slopes also above the tree line, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain at intermediate and high altitudes.

Avalanches can be released in deeper layers in particular on steep shady slopes.

The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack. Careful route selection and spacing between individuals are recommended.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

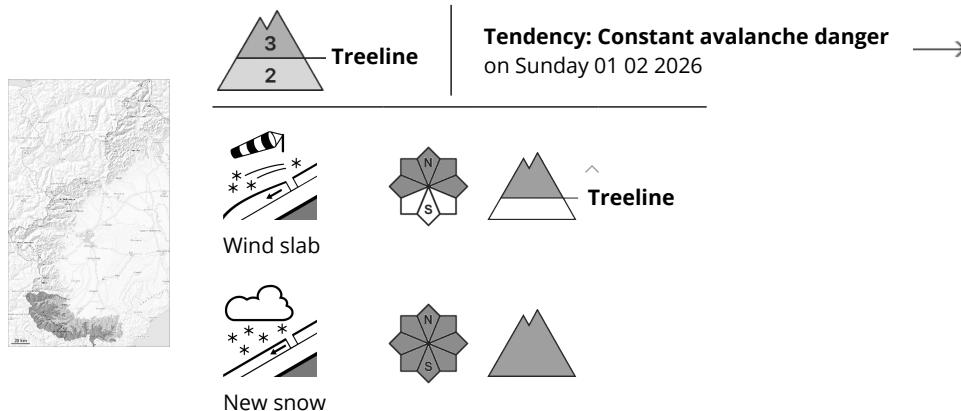
10 to 25 cm of snow fell on Wednesday above approximately 1500 m. As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong wind from southerly directions, precarious wind slabs formed. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes.

Intermediate and high altitudes: Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular on very steep shady slopes.

Especially steep sunny slopes: As a consequence of rising temperatures and solar radiation a crust formed on the surface on Thursday.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Caution: poor visibility. The fresh snow and the wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of heavy snowfall and the moderate to strong southwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed. These can be released by a single winter sport participant and reach large size. This applies in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes in particular above the tree line, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

Little snow will fall in some localities. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

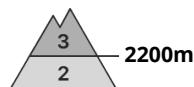
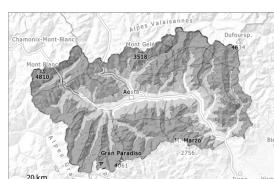
40 to 50 cm of snow fell on Wednesday above approximately 1400 m. The wind has transported some snow. As a consequence of heavy snowfall and the moderate to strong southwesterly wind, snow drift accumulations formed.

The snowpack is soft; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow. This applies in shady places that are protected from the wind also at low and intermediate altitudes.

Especially steep sunny slopes: As a consequence of rising temperatures and solar radiation a crust formed on the surface on Thursday.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 01 02 2026 →



Wind slab



Persistent
weak layer



Wind slabs can be released easily.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate wind from variable directions, sometimes deep wind slabs formed in the last few days in all aspects. They are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Single winter sport participants can release avalanches as before, including medium-sized ones, caution is to be exercised in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, and on very steep slopes.

Very steep west, northwest and north facing slopes: The avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack. These can be released, in particular by large loads and reach large size in isolated cases.

Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for caution. Careful route selection and spacing between individuals are recommended.

In addition further individual small and medium-sized natural avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Wednesday: 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell by the evening.

In the last few days the wind was moderate to strong over a wide area. Forming both soft and hard slabs. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on north, east and west facing slopes.

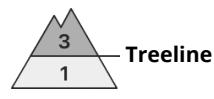
Along the border with France and along the border with Switzerland: Numerous medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural avalanches have been released on Thursday. Artificially triggered avalanches and naturally triggered avalanches have shown an unfavourable avalanche situation.

Tendency

On Sunday the wind will be moderate. These meteorological conditions will cause a slow decrease in the avalanche danger.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 01 02 2026



Outside marked and open pistes a precarious avalanche situation will prevail.

The fresh snow as well as the widespread wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on west, north and east facing slopes above the tree line, in isolated cases also in areas close to the tree line. Avalanches can be released easily and reach medium size. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.

The avalanche prone locations are widespread and are barely recognisable. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Caution is to be exercised in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and fresh avalanches serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Field observations and avalanches triggered by explosives confirm the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack. Caution and restraint are recommended.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The new snow and wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Distinct weak layers exist in the old snowpack. This applies especially on west, north and east facing slopes.

Tendency

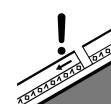
Avalanches can as before be released, even by a single winter sport participant. The snowpack remains prone to triggering.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 01 02 2026



Persistent
weak layer



Outside marked and open pistes a precarious avalanche situation will prevail.

The fresh snow as well as the widespread wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on west, north and east facing slopes above the tree line, in isolated cases also in areas close to the tree line. Avalanches can be released easily and reach medium size. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.

The avalanche prone locations are widespread and are barely recognisable. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Caution is to be exercised in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and fresh avalanches serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Field observations and avalanches triggered by explosives confirm the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack. Caution and restraint are recommended.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

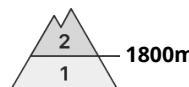
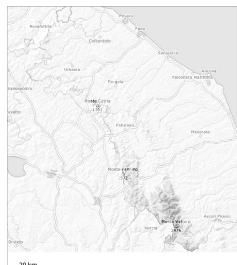
The new snow and wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Distinct weak layers exist in the old snowpack. This applies especially on west, north and east facing slopes.

Tendency

Avalanches can as before be released, even by a single winter sport participant. The snowpack remains prone to triggering.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 01 02 2026 →



Persistent
weak layer



Individual weak layers exist in the top section of the old snowpack.

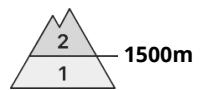
The wind slabs of last week are poorly bonded with the old snowpack in particular on northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 1800 m. Individual weak layers exist in the top section of the old snowpack. Below approximately 1800 m mostly small moist snow slides and avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

As a consequence of the strong wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed during the last few days. The wind slabs have bonded with the old snowpack. They are to be assessed with care and prudence. In addition further wind slabs formed in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Weak layers in the old snowpack indicate that the stability of the snowpack varies greatly within a small area.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Sunday 01 02 2026



Persistent
weak layer



Wind slab



Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger.

Dry slab avalanches are possible. Sometimes the avalanches are medium-sized and can be released in some cases even by a single winter sport participant. Avalanches can be released in near-ground layers by small loads. In addition the fresh and older wind slabs must be taken into account. In isolated cases the avalanches are large.

Whumping sounds serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

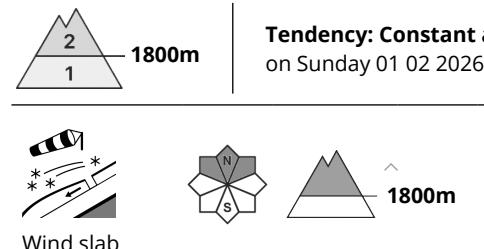
In some cases new snow and wind slabs are lying on old snow containing large grains. The avalanche-prone wind slabs are lying on weak layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes above approximately 1500 m. Avalanches can be released by small loads.

Tendency

The natural avalanche activity will gradually decrease.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Wind slabs require caution.

Wind slabs can in isolated cases be released. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes, as well as adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls above approximately 1800 m. Mostly 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

Some snow has fallen over a wide area. As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes strong southerly wind, mostly small wind slabs formed. The wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers at elevated altitudes. The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals.

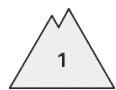
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations.

Tendency

Wind slabs require caution.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 01 02 2026 →



Wet snow



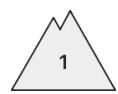
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Snowpack

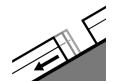
The weather conditions gave rise to significant settling of the snowpack.



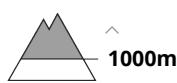
Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Sunday 01 02 2026



Gliding snow



Gliding avalanches are possible.

Dry loose snow avalanches are unlikely to occur. Individual gliding avalanches can also occur. The avalanches are only small and can only be released by large loads.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.2: gliding snow

Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided. Above approximately 1000 m a little snow is lying.

