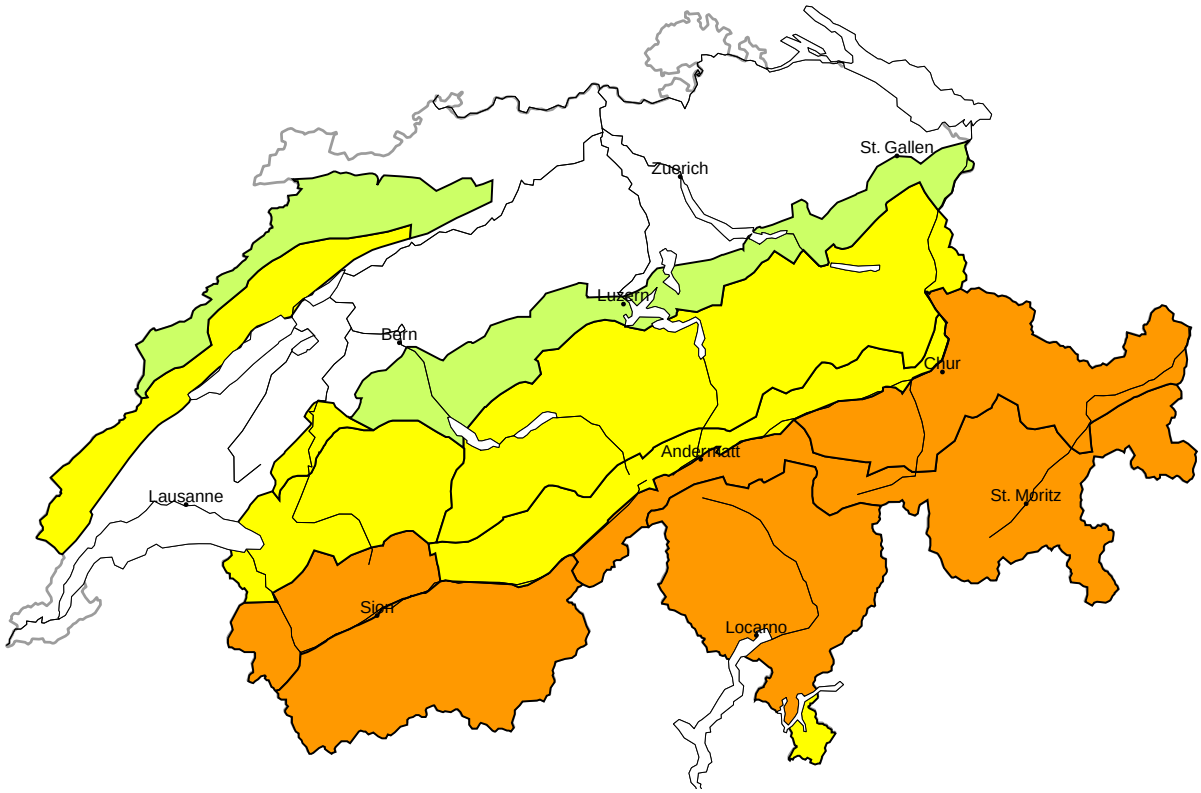
Avalanche bulletin through Sunday, 1. February 2026

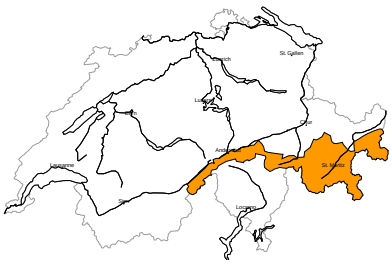
Avalanche danger

updated on 31.1.2026, 17:00



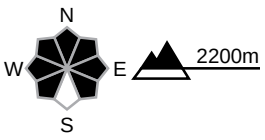
region A

Considerable (3=)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

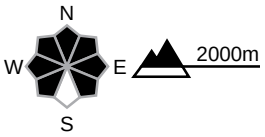
Distinct weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint. Avalanches can be released in near-ground layers and reach large size in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are prevalent. Remotely triggered avalanches are to be expected. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating 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

region B — Considerable (3=)

Persistent weak layers

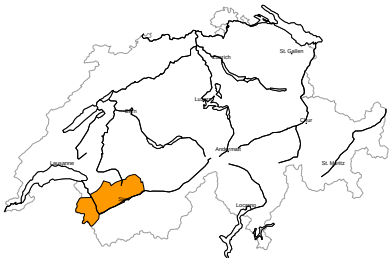
Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

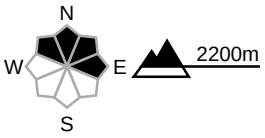
Distinct weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint. Avalanches can be released in near-ground layers and reach large size. The avalanche prone locations are prevalent. Remotely triggered avalanches are to be expected. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate the danger.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and restraint.

region C — Considerable (3-)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

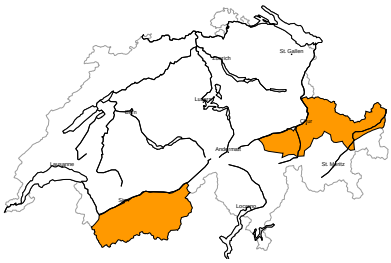
Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

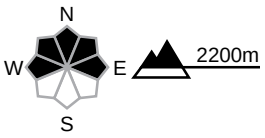
The wind slabs of the last few days are prone to triggering at elevated altitudes. These avalanche prone locations are sometimes covered with new snow and are therefore difficult to recognise. Additionally in isolated cases avalanches can also be released in the old snowpack and reach dangerously large size.
Caution is to be exercised in particular on little-used, rather lightly snow-covered north and east facing slopes, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

region D — Considerable (3-)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

Avalanches can be released in the weakly bonded old snow, even by a single winter sport participant. Slopes that have been little used this winter thus far are especially unfavourable. Avalanches can reach large size in isolated cases. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. 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.

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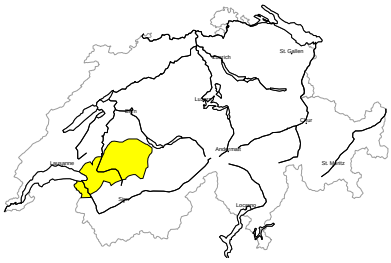
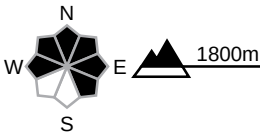
region E — Moderate (2+)



Wind slab

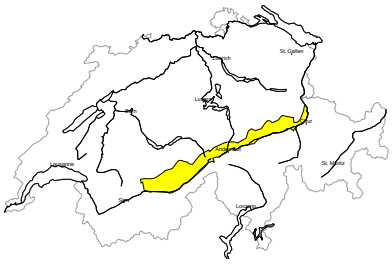
Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

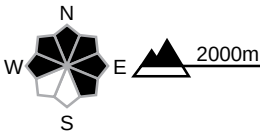
The wind slabs of the last three days are in some cases still prone to triggering. These avalanche prone locations are sometimes covered with new snow and are therefore difficult to recognise.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for careful route selection.

region F — Moderate (2+)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

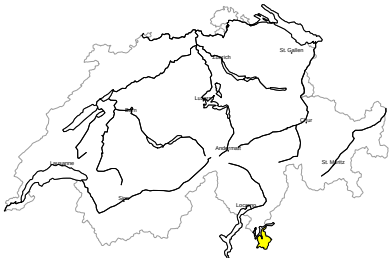
Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

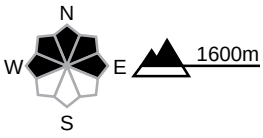
The wind slabs of the last three days are in some cases still prone to triggering. These avalanche prone locations are sometimes covered with new snow and are therefore difficult to recognise. Additionally in isolated cases avalanches can also be released in the old snowpack and reach medium size. Caution is to be exercised in particular on little-used, rather lightly snow-covered north and east facing slopes, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for careful route selection.

region G — Moderate (2+)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

The new snow and wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes. Single winter sport participants can release avalanches in some places, including medium-sized ones.
Ski touring and snowshoe hiking call for careful route selection.

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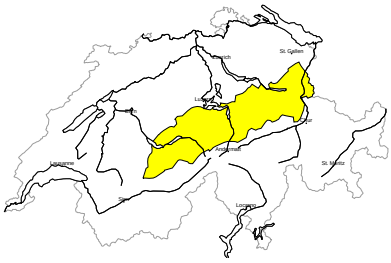
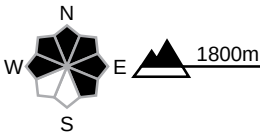
region H — Moderate (2=)



No distinct avalanche problem

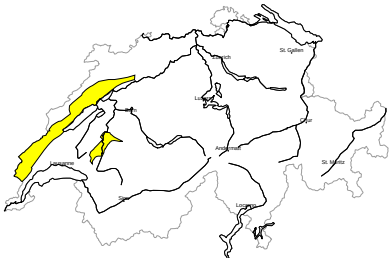
Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

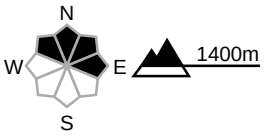
Avalanches can in some places be released by people and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are difficult to recognise. Caution is to be exercised in particular on little-used, rather lightly snow-covered north and east facing slopes, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for careful route selection.

region I — Moderate (2-)



Wind slab

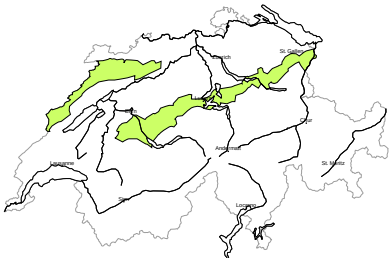
Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

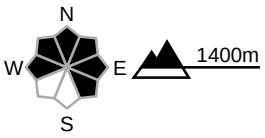
The somewhat older wind slabs of Friday are to be evaluated with care and prudence especially in terrain where there is a danger of falling. Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised as well in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

region J — Low (1)



No distinct avalanche problem

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in extremely steep terrain. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

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Snowpack and weather

updated on 31.1.2026, 17:00

Snowpack

Last week's fresh and drifted snow is lying on a weak snowpack on the Main Alpine Ridge and south of there and also in the Engadine. In these regions, medium-sized and even large avalanches can still be triggered very easily by people in many places in the old snowpack. Remote triggering is to be expected. Avalanches may also be triggered deeper in the snowpack in southern Valais and in the inneralpine regions of Grisons, especially on northern and eastern slopes. Here, too, some avalanches can become large.
The snowpack structure is somewhat more favourable on the northern flank of the Alps and in northern Valais, but there are also weak layers deeper in the snowpack in these regions. These may still be triggered in some places, especially where there is little snow and at transitions from a deep to shallow snowpack.

Weather review for Saturday

Conditions were sunny in the mountains. High clouds gathered in the west in the afternoon.

Fresh snow
-

Temperature
At midday at 2000 m, around -4 °C

Wind
Mostly light from the south to southwest

Weather forecast to Sunday

It will be quite sunny in the mountains.

Fresh snow
-

Temperature
At midday at 2000 m, around -4 °C

Wind
Winds will be mostly light from variable directions.

Outlook to Tuesday

In the north, it will be quite sunny in the mountains on Monday and Tuesday. It will be very cloudy on the southern flank of the Alps on both days. On Monday, precipitation will set in here as the day progresses and will continue until Tuesday afternoon. Above 1200 m, 10 to 20 cm of snow will fall on the Main Alpine Ridge and south of there. Up to 30 cm is possible from the Lukmanier Pass to the Bernina Pass. There will be moderate southwesterly winds at times on Monday. On Tuesday, there will be moderate to strong southwesterly winds in the regions exposed to the foehn wind in the north and generally at high altitudes.
The avalanche danger will continue to decrease slowly on Monday, but only very slowly in the inneralpine regions and in the south due to the weak old snowpack. With fresh snowfall and wind, the avalanche danger will increase again somewhat on Tuesday on the Main Alpine Ridge and south of there, otherwise it will remain largely unchanged. Naturally triggered avalanches and avalanches triggered by human activity are expected in areas with new fallen snow. Caution and restraint are still required, especially in these regions.