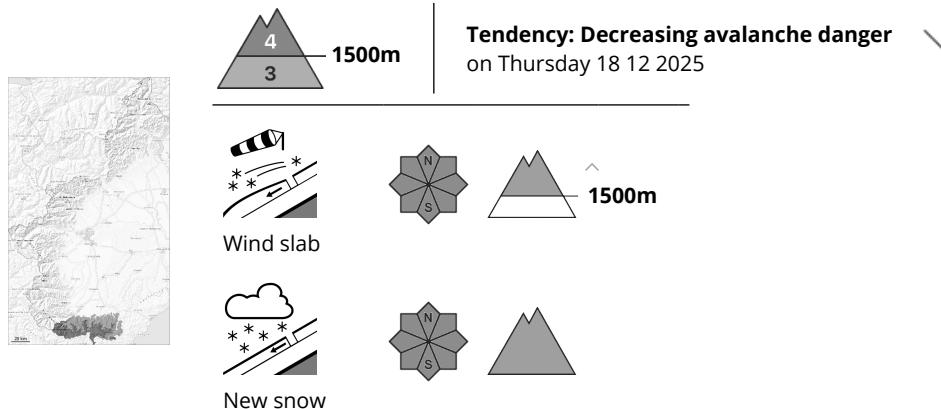


## Danger Level 4 - High



Outside marked and open pistes a high avalanche danger will still be encountered.

At intermediate and high altitudes a high avalanche danger will persist.

The new snow can be released easily or naturally in particular on steep shady slopes above the tree line.

Avalanches can in some cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach large size.

In the typical avalanche paths in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanches can reach fairly large size and in some places endanger transportation routes that are exposed.

Single backcountry tourers can release avalanches easily, caution is to be exercised in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

The current avalanche situation calls for great caution and restraint. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area 60 to 80 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since yesterday above approximately 1400 m.

The new snow and wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on shady slopes at intermediate and high altitudes.

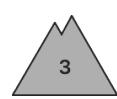
Shady slopes: The old snowpack is faceted and weak.

## Tendency

From Thursday, the natural avalanche activity will appreciably decrease.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 18 12 2025



New snow



At intermediate and high altitudes a considerable avalanche danger will persist.

The new snow can be released easily, or, in isolated cases, naturally in particular on steep shady slopes above the tree line.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in steep terrain above approximately 1400 m and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

The avalanches can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size.

Additionally to some extent avalanches can also be triggered in the old snowpack and reach large size in particular in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 4 (high).

Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

The current avalanche situation calls for caution and restraint.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

20 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell on Tuesday above approximately 1300 m. The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs will be deposited on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

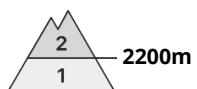
Shady slopes: The old snowpack is faceted and weak.

### Tendency

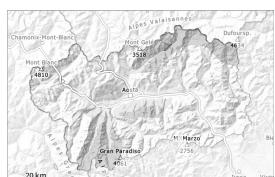
At low and intermediate altitudes the avalanche danger will decrease sharply.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 18 12 2025 →



In regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong southerly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs formed on Tuesday in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation. These are lying on weak layers in particular on shady slopes. The avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow. Sometimes they are medium-sized and can be released in some cases even by a single winter sport participant, in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example on very steep slopes.

Some small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized dry snow slides and avalanches are possible as a consequence of the new snow. This applies in particular on extremely steep slopes at intermediate and high altitudes.

## Snowpack

10 to 20 cm of snow, but less in some localities, fell on Tuesday above approximately 1600 m. Weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes. The snowpack is unfavourably layered. The new snow and wind slabs of Tuesday are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes at intermediate and high altitudes. This snow is bonding only slowly with the old snowpack.

At intermediate and high altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. As a consequence of rising temperatures and solar radiation a crust formed on the surface at the weekend. At low and intermediate altitudes only a little snow is now lying. The numerous rocks hidden by the recent snow are the main danger.

## Tendency

On Thursday it will be mostly sunny.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 18 12 2025 →



New snow



Wind slab



Wind slab



In some localities up to 15 cm of snow will fall above approximately 2000 m. As a consequence of new snow and wind a moderate avalanche danger will be encountered in some localities.

As a consequence of new snow and wind the prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase. The wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m.

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. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes above the tree line. Over a wide area only a little snow is now lying below approximately 1900 m.

## Snowpack

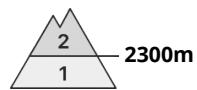
The new snow is bonding only slowly with the old snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 1900 m. Above the tree line, shady slopes: In some places various wind slab layers are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack. The snowpack remains subject to considerable local variations.

Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak.

Over a wide area only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 18 12 2025 →



Persistent  
weak layer



Wind slab



Avalanche prone locations are to be found above approximately 2300 m.

On Tuesday the wind slabs have increased in size moderately. These are lying on weak layers in particular on shady slopes. The fresh wind slabs can be released, even by small loads in isolated cases. They must be evaluated with care and prudence. The avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow and at transitions into gullies and bowls. The avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow and reach medium size.

## Snowpack

2 to 10 cm of snow fell on Tuesday above approximately 1600 m. Weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes. The snowpack is unfavourably layered and has a loosely bonded surface.

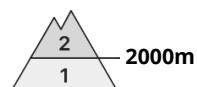
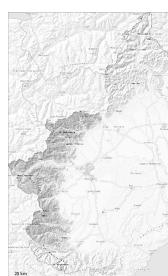
At intermediate and high altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. As a consequence of highly fluctuating temperatures and rain up to approximately 2300 m a crust formed on the surface. The numerous rocks hidden by the recent snow are the main danger.

## Tendency

On Thursday it will be mostly sunny.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



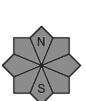
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 18 12 2025 →



Wind slab



New snow



### New snow and wind slabs: The avalanche danger will persist.

The new snow and wind slabs of Tuesday are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on steep shady slopes at intermediate and high altitudes.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. This applies especially along the border with France.

Sometimes the avalanches are medium-sized but can be released also by a single winter sport participant. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Be careful of the numerous rocks hidden by the little snow.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

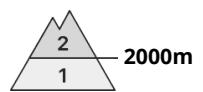
15 to 30 cm of snow fell on Tuesday above approximately 1300 m. The new snow and wind slabs of Tuesday are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes at intermediate and high altitudes.

Shady slopes and in places that are protected from the wind: The old snowpack is faceted and weak; its surface is loosely bonded and consists of surface hoar and faceted crystals. Large-grained weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack here.

At low and intermediate altitudes from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying. At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 18 12 2025



Persistent  
weak layer



Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of the new snow.

The fresh snow of yesterday and the wind slabs to be found in particular above approximately 2000 m can be released by a single winter sport participant. This applies in particular on wind-protected shady slopes. Mostly the avalanches are medium-sized.

## Snowpack

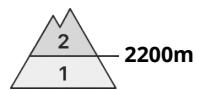
### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

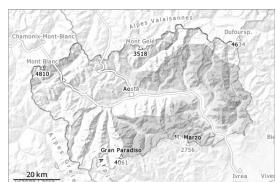
The wind slabs are lying on weak layers above approximately 2000 m. Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes. At lower altitudes a little snow is lying.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



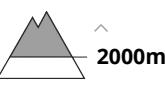
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 18 12 2025 →



Wind slab



New snow



In all altitude zones from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

The fresh snow as well as the mostly small wind slabs represent the main danger. The new snow and wind slabs of Tuesday are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. The avalanches in these locations are rather small and can be released in isolated cases by a single winter sport participant. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Some mostly small dry snow slides and avalanches are possible as a consequence of the new snow. This applies in particular on extremely steep sunny slopes at intermediate and high altitudes.

## Snowpack

15 to 25 cm of snow, but less in some localities, fell on Tuesday above approximately 1600 m. In all altitude zones from a snow sport perspective, insufficient snow is lying. The numerous rocks hidden by the recent snow are the main danger. Large-grained weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on shady slopes.

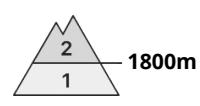
At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind.

## Tendency

On Thursday it will be mostly sunny.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 18 12 2025 →



1800m

### New snow and wind slabs: The avalanche danger will persist.

The new snow and wind slabs of Tuesday are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on steep shady slopes above approximately 1800 m. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Sometimes the avalanches are medium-sized but can be released even by a single winter sport participant.

Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

15 to 30 cm of snow fell on Tuesday above approximately 1500 m.

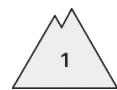
The old snowpack is faceted and weak.

At high altitudes and in high Alpine regions snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. Below approximately 2000 m from a snow sport perspective, insufficient snow is lying.

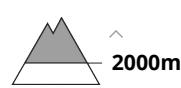
The numerous rocks hidden by the recent snow are the main danger.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



Wet snow

Persistent  
weak layer

Wet snow slides and avalanches and slab avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

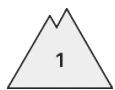
More mostly small wet avalanches are possible as the day progresses. In particular on steep slopes mostly small slab avalanches are possible. At transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack the danger is higher.

## Snowpack

Error: Incomplete joker sentence



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 18 12 2025

**Low avalanche danger will prevail.**

Avalanches can scarcely be released. Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

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 will fall over a wide area.

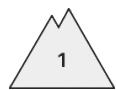
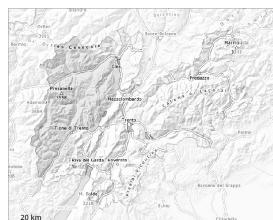
The snowpack will be in most cases stable. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night will be reduced. From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

## Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 18 12 2025



Persistent  
weak layer



The avalanche prone locations are rare.

In isolated cases avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m. Mostly avalanches are small.

As a consequence of the moderate to strong southerly wind, snow drift accumulations formed on Tuesday. This applies especially on shady slopes in high Alpine regions. The wind slabs are mostly shallow and prone to triggering. These are clearly recognisable. Mostly avalanches are small.

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.

## Snowpack

Shady slopes above approximately 2600 m: Precarious weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack.

All aspects below approximately 2600 m: The snowpack is largely stable and its surface consists of loosely bonded snow lying on a crust.

Some snow has fallen since yesterday over a wide area. Shady slopes above approximately 2600 m: The mostly small wind slabs are lying on soft layers.

The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on a crust below approximately 2600 m.

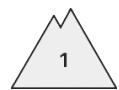
The snowpack remains subject to considerable local variations. In all regions less snow than usual is lying.

## Tendency

As a consequence of the snowfall there will be only a very slight increase in the danger.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 18 12 2025



Wind slab



### Fresh wind slabs require caution.

As a consequence of the moderate to strong southerly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed. This applies especially on shady slopes above approximately 2600 m. The wind slabs are in some cases prone to triggering. Mostly avalanches are only small. Caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

In isolated cases avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m. Mostly avalanches are small.

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.

## Snowpack

Some snow will fall over a wide area.

Shady slopes above approximately 2600 m: The mostly small wind slabs are lying on soft layers. Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack.

All aspects below approximately 2600 m: The snowpack is largely stable and its surface has a crust.

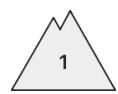
The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. Less snow than usual is lying in all altitude zones.

## Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 18 12 2025



New snow



Treeline

In gullies and bowls a low avalanche danger will be encountered in some localities.

Wind slabs can at their margins occasionally be released by large loads, but they will be small in most cases.

## Snowpack

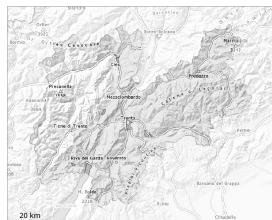
### Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in shady places that are protected from the wind.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 18 12 2025

Low avalanche danger will prevail. Fresh wind slabs require caution.

Fresh wind slabs require caution, in particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation. The wind slabs are mostly shallow and prone to triggering. These are clearly recognisable.

Avalanches can in very isolated cases be released in the old snowpack. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

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 since yesterday over a wide area. Outgoing longwave radiation during the night was reduced.

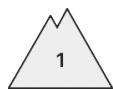
The snowpack will be in most cases stable. From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

## Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 18 12 2025



Persistent  
weak layer



Wet snow



Wind slabs represent the main danger. The wind slabs are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and generally at high altitudes.

The wind slabs are mostly easy to recognise but can be released by large loads at their margins in particular. Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger.

In very isolated cases the avalanches are rather small, caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m on wind-loaded slopes.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The snowpack remains subject to considerable local variations above approximately 2400 m.

The wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack in shady places that are protected from the wind.

At low and intermediate altitudes thus far only a little snow is lying.

