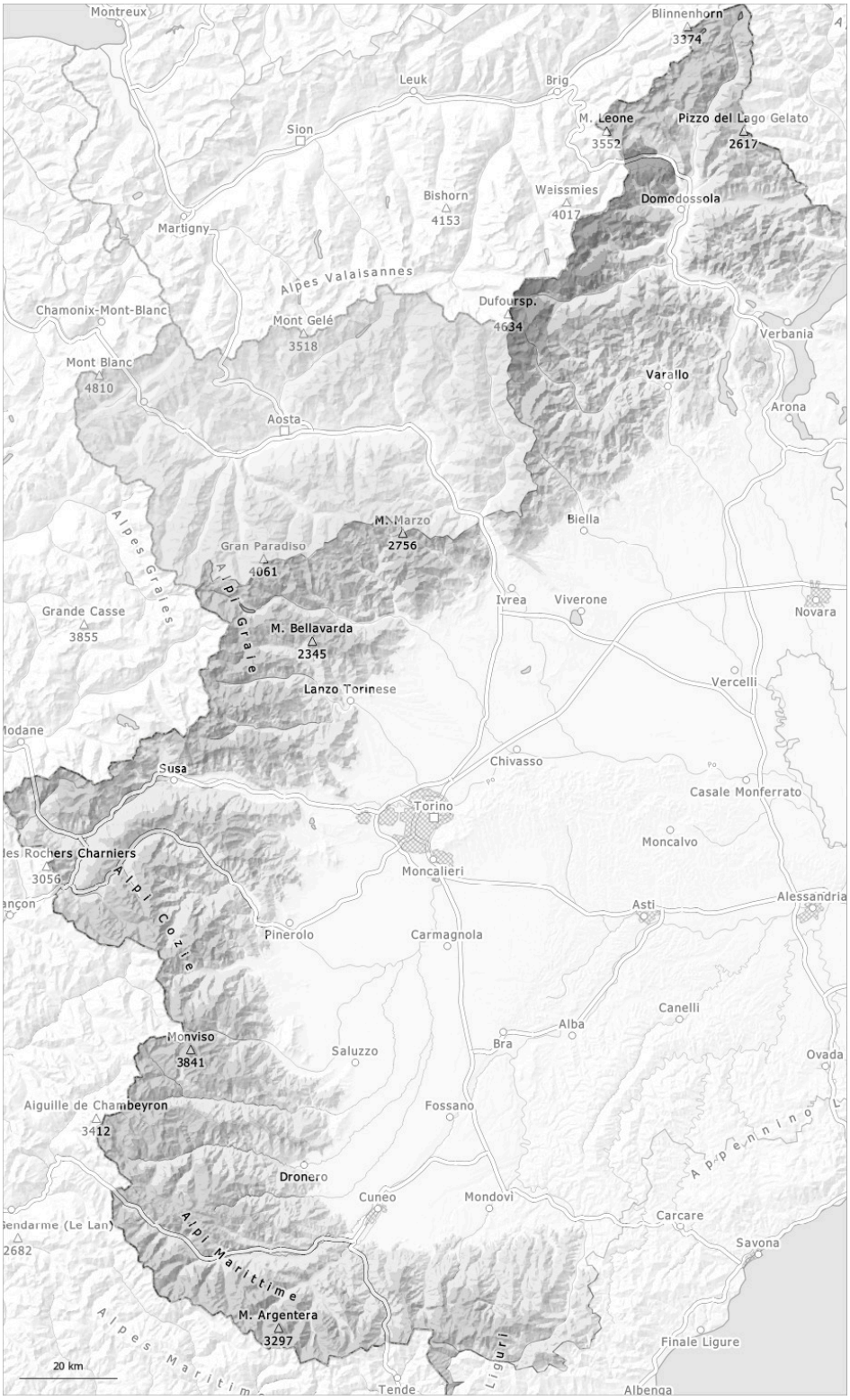
Thursday 22.01.2026

Published 21 01 2026, 17:00



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

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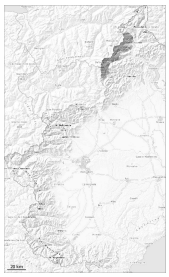
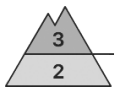
Danger Level 3 - Considerable





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 23 01 2026

Wind slab

Persistent
weak layer

In particular transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are especially critical.

The southeasterly wind has transported the new snow.
Wind slabs can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size, in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.
Wind slabs are to be assessed critically. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint.
Avalanches can be released in the old snowpack in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes. These can in isolated cases reach quite a large size. This applies in particular in case of a large load.

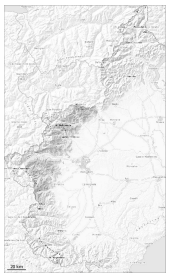
Snowpack

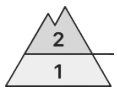
Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on steep northwest, north and east facing slopes.
The more recent wind slabs have formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas and generally in the high Alpine regions.
At elevated altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind. Especially in the vicinity of peaks as well as in all altitude zones hardly any snow is lying.

In particular steep slopes in places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is soft; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow.

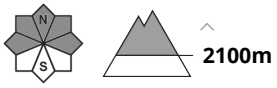
Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 23 01 2026

Persistent
weak layer



Wind slab

The fresh snow and in particular the wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering.

As a consequence of new snow and wind from easterly directions, wind slabs formed in the last few days above approximately 2200 m. These can be released, in particular by large loads, caution is to be exercised in particular on wind-loaded slopes, and at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.
In some places the avalanches can be released in the new snow and wind slab layers and reach medium size.

Snowpack

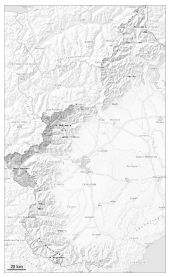
Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

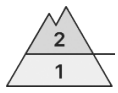
In particular above approximately 2200 m the wind slabs have increased in size in the last few days. They are lying on a crust in particular on east to south to southwest facing aspects and at low altitude.
Intermediate and high altitudes: The snowpack remains soft in particular in places that are protected from the wind. Individual weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep shady slopes.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 23 01 2026


Wind slab


Persistent
weak layer

The fresh snow and in particular the wind slabs to be found at intermediate and high altitudes must be evaluated with care and prudence.

Wind slabs represent the main danger.

In particular on steep slopes and on wind-loaded slopes slab avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and wind.
Caution is to be exercised in particular on wind-loaded slopes, and on steep slopes above the tree line.
The sometimes large wind slabs are to be avoided as far as possible. These can in some places be released, even by a single winter sport participant, in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.
The avalanches can be released in the new snow and wind slab layers and reach large size in isolated cases.

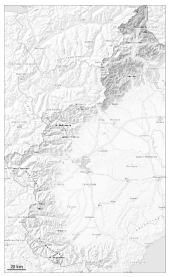
Snowpack

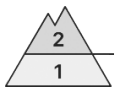
Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

30 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Friday above approximately 2000 m.
Above approximately 1900 m, in places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is soft; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow.
The new snow is lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

At elevated altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind. In gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain as well as in areas close to the tree line large wind slabs formed.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 23 01 2026

Wind slab

Persistent
weak layer

Wind slabs represent the main danger.

In all altitude zones only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.
In particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the wind slabs have increased in size in the last few days. They can be released, even by small loads in isolated cases, caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions into gullies and bowls, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. Avalanches can be triggered in near-ground layers and reach quite a large size, especially on steep shady slopes, and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Snowpack

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

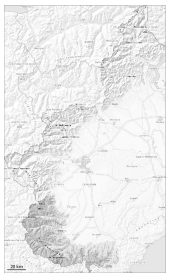
In particular in the vicinity of peaks the previously small wind slabs have increased in size in the last few days. These are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.
Intermediate and high altitudes: Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep shady slopes.

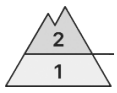
The snowpack remains soft in particular in shady places that are protected from the wind.
In all altitude zones only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Treeline

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 23 01 2026

Wind slab

Treeline

Persistent
weak layer

2200m

The soft wind slabs are in some cases still prone to triggering. Avalanches can in isolated cases be triggered in near-ground layers.

As a consequence of snowfall and the southeasterly wind, snow drift accumulations formed at the weekend. The large quantity of fresh snow and the wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases above the tree line. In the regions exposed to a lot of new snow this applies in particular on steep slopes and.
The soft wind slabs are covered with new snow in some cases and therefore difficult to recognise. Caution is to be exercised in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Avalanches can be released in near-ground layers in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. These can be released, in particular by large loads and reach medium size.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.2: gliding snow

40 to 80 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Friday above approximately 1800 m. As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong wind, sometimes large wind slabs formed since Friday in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain as well as above the tree line. In these regions the snowfall level rose to approximately 2000 m. The rain gave rise on Sunday to extreme moistening of the snowpack in particular at low altitude.

High Alpine regions: Individual weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

In the vicinity of peaks at high altitude a little snow is lying.