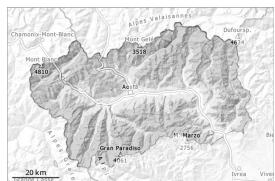
1
low2
moderate3
considerable4
high5
very high

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 23 01 2026 →



Persistent
weak layer



Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger.

The new snow of the last few days has bonded quite well with the old snowpack. Especially places where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are unfavourable. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes at the base of rock walls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Here the avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow and reach medium size.

Isolated whumping sounds indicate the danger.

Older wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise. They can be released, especially by large additional loads, especially at their margins. This applies in particular on extremely steep slopes, and in steep rocky terrain.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

In recent days, 20 to 30 cm of snow has fallen above approximately 2,000 m in the areas bordering Piedmont, and 5 to 20 cm in the rest of the territory. The sometimes moderate wind has transported only a little snow. On Saturday on very steep slopes small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized avalanches were observed.

Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

In particular at intermediate and high altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind.

Slopes adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects: Towards its surface, the snowpack is hard.

Especially slopes in places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is soft and has a loosely bonded surface. The formation of surface frost is reported at various exposures and altitudes.

Tendency

The weather will be partly cloudy. These weather conditions will facilitate a slow change towards better conditions.

