

## Danger Level 4 - High



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Friday 26 12 2025



Wind slab



1600m



New snow



The avalanche conditions are dangerous. It is inadvisable to engage in backcountry touring outside marked and open pistes.

The new snow can be released easily or naturally. In the typical avalanche paths the avalanches can reach fairly large size and in some places endanger transportation routes that are exposed.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong wind from northeasterly directions, sometimes deep wind slabs formed in particular at elevated altitudes. This also applies adjacent to ridgelines, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches in many places, including large ones.

As the snowfall becomes more intense the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase in the afternoon.

These avalanche prone locations are prevalent and are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area 60 to 100 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Monday above approximately 1500 m.

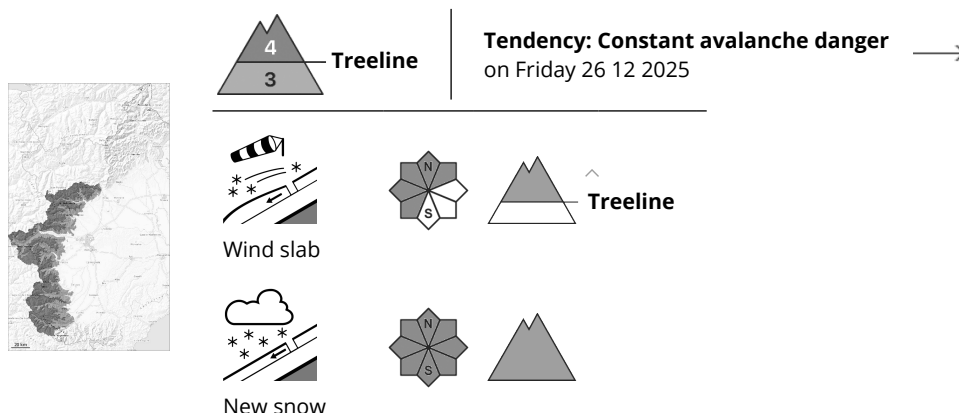
40 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall on Thursday above approximately 1000 m. In the course of the day further wind slabs will form at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

## Tendency

Large quantities of fresh snow and the wind-drifted snow of last week can be released easily or naturally above approximately 1600 m. Restraint is advisable on this first sunny day after a long period of poor weather.



## Danger Level 4 - High



### Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong wind from easterly directions, sometimes deep wind slabs formed.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches in many places, including large ones.

Medium-sized and large natural avalanches are possible. In particular on steep shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the old snow.

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

The avalanche prone locations are prevalent and are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. It is inadvisable to engage in ski touring outside marked and open pistes.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Over a wide area 25 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 2000 m. Over a wide area 25 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall on Thursday above approximately 1800 m.

In the last few days sometimes deep wind slabs formed at intermediate and high altitudes. The new snow of last week is bonding only slowly with the old snowpack.

Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes.

## Tendency

New snow and wind slabs above the tree line. Restraint is advisable on this first sunny day after a long

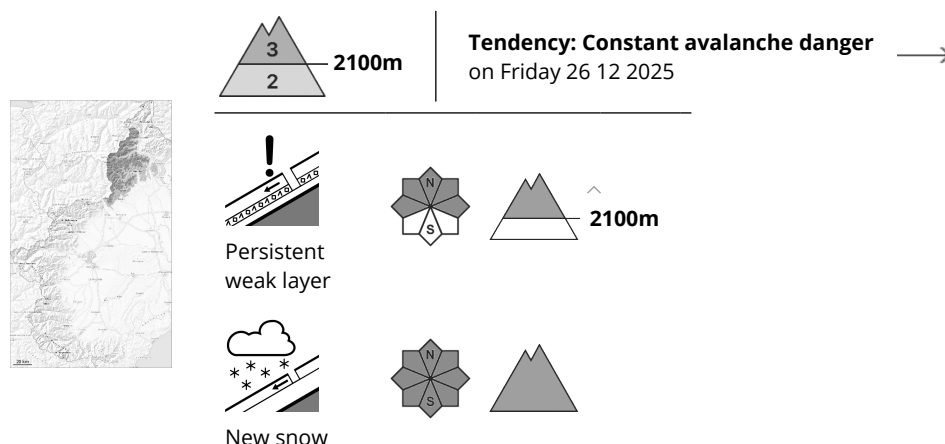




period of poor weather.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



### New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.

The fresh snow and the sometimes deep wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant, at intermediate and high altitudes.

In the regions exposed to precipitation the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase in the afternoon.

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.

On steep shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow and reach large size in isolated cases.

Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Over a wide area 10 to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 2000 m. Over a wide area 15 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall on Thursday above approximately 1800 m.

The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2200 m.

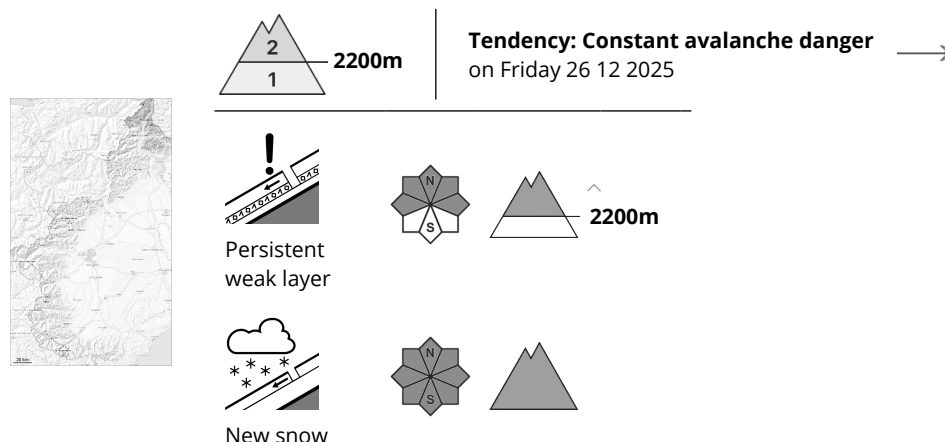
Weak layers exist deep in the snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes.

### Tendency

New snow and wind slabs above the tree line. Restraint is advisable on this first sunny day after a long period of poor weather.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



### Locally increased avalanche danger along the borders with Switzerland.

The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2200 m.

Several small and medium-sized natural avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and strong wind. Mostly the avalanches are medium-sized but can be released in isolated cases even by a single winter sport participant.

At high altitude the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

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

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

5 to 10 cm of snow has fallen since Saturday above approximately 1800 m. 10 to 20 cm of snow will fall until Thursday above approximately 1500 m.

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

Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes.

Below approximately 2000 m from a snow sport perspective, insufficient snow is lying.

