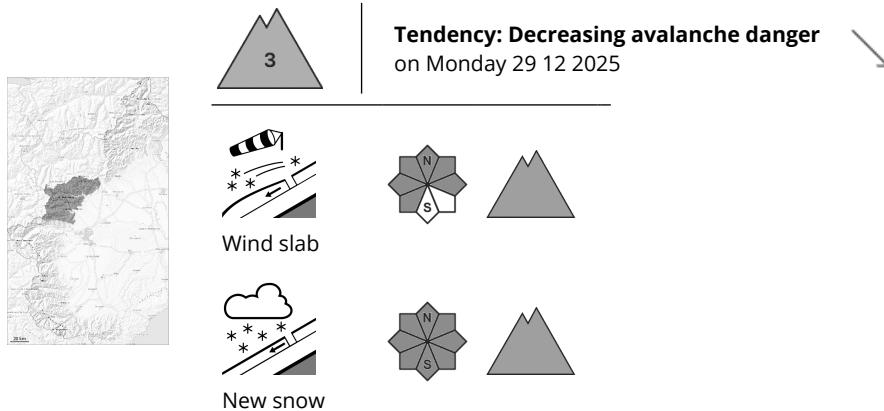


Danger Level 3 - Considerable



New snow and wind slabs above the tree line. A dangerous avalanche situation will persist.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong southeasterly wind, sometimes deep wind slabs formed. In particular on steep shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the old snow. Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural avalanches are possible in particular on wind-loaded slopes. In addition as the day progresses in particular at the base of rock walls, small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist avalanches are possible.

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

Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

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

The current avalanche situation calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Over a wide area 60 to 90 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 2000 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.

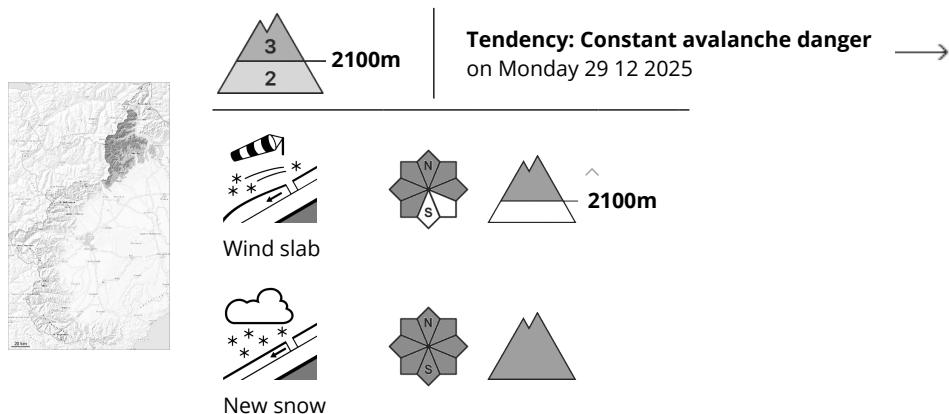
Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes.

Tendency

The weather will be sunny. The weather conditions will facilitate a gradual stabilisation of the snowpack.



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. The avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

On steep shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow. Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural avalanches are possible in particular at intermediate and high altitudes. In addition as the day progresses in particular at the base of rock walls, small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist avalanches are possible.

Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

Off-piste activities call for experience and a certain restraint.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Over a wide area 50 to 80 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Wednesday above approximately 2000 m. More snow than expected fell on Thursday.

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.

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

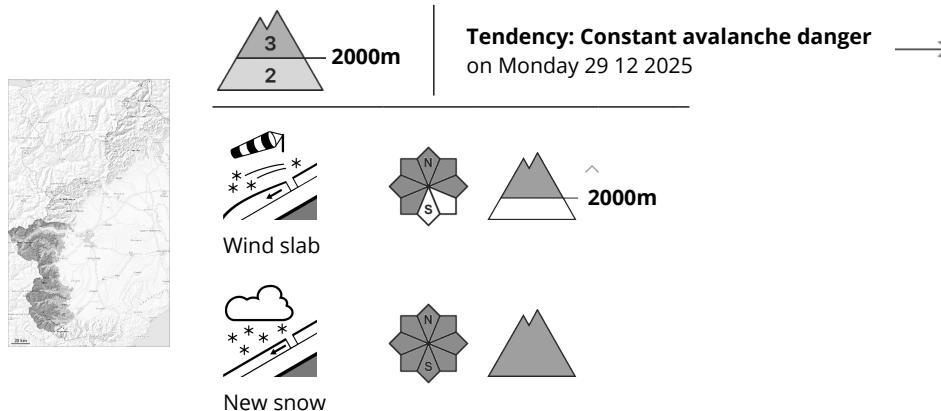
Reports filed by observers and artificially triggered avalanches have confirmed the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack in particular at intermediate and high altitudes.

Tendency

The weather conditions will foster a slow stabilisation of the snowpack.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



New snow and wind slabs above the tree line. A dangerous avalanche situation will persist in some cases.

The large quantity of fresh snow as well as the sometimes deep wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering. The natural avalanche activity will decrease. Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural avalanches are nonetheless possible. In addition as the day progresses in particular at the base of rock walls, small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible.

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

In particular on steep shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the old snow. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

Off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and caution.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Over a wide area 60 to 80 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 2000 m.

In the last few days easily released 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.

Boxing Day: Artificially triggered avalanches and stability tests have confirmed a dangerous avalanche



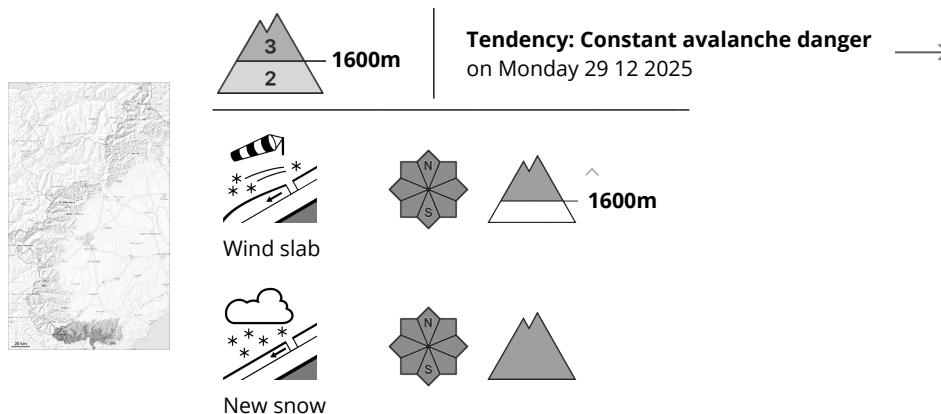
situation on very steep slopes.

Tendency

The weather will be sunny. The weather conditions will facilitate a slight stabilisation of the snowpack.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



New snow and wind slabs require caution. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience and restraint.

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 applies in particular adjacent to ridgelines, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

The large quantity of fresh snow as well as the wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence.

Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches as before.

More natural avalanches are possible, even large ones in isolated cases.

As a consequence of warming gliding avalanches and moist snow slides are possible. Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Over a wide area 70 to 120 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Monday above approximately 1500 m.

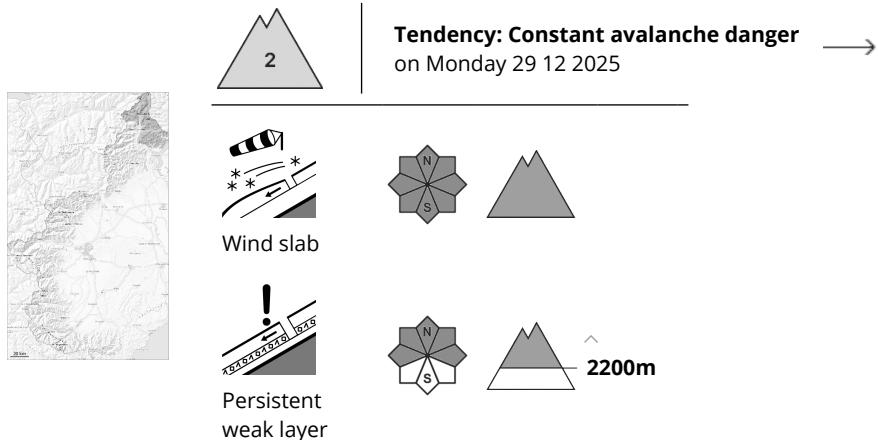
The covering of new snow is fairly homogeneous; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow. These weather conditions will give rise to increasing settling of the snowpack.

Tendency

As a consequence of warming during the day medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large dry and moist avalanches are possible. In the event of solar radiation this applies in particular on very steep sunny slopes. The weather conditions will facilitate a gradual stabilisation of the snowpack.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



New snow and wind slabs: Along the border with Switzerland the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate southeasterly wind, soft wind slabs formed.

Small and medium-sized natural avalanches are possible in particular at intermediate and high altitudes. In addition as the day progresses in particular at the base of rock walls, small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized moist avalanches are possible.

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

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

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

30 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 1500 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 2000 m.

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

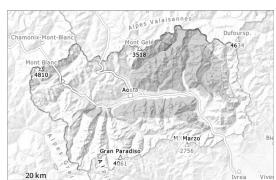
Below approximately 2000 m less snow than usual is lying.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Monday 29 12 2025



Persistent
weak layer



2300m



Wind slab



2200m

Weak layers in the old snowpack are treacherous. In addition the further wind slabs should be taken into account.

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.

Single winter sport participants can release avalanches in some places. In some places the avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow, in particular on very steep slopes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in little used terrain. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.

Several mostly small natural avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

15 to 25 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 2000 m. Several small dry slab avalanches have been released by people.

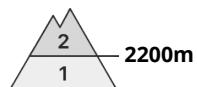
Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes. The new snow of the last few days is lying on surface hoar in some places. At intermediate and high altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. The numerous rocks hidden by the recent snow are the main danger.

Tendency

The weather will be sunny.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Monday 29 12 2025



Wind slab

Persistent
weak layer

Fresh wind slabs require caution.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate southeasterly wind, further 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. In the areas closest to the French border: Here the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches in some places. The avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow and reach medium size in isolated cases. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger. In highly frequented off-piste terrain and on popular backcountry touring routes the snowpack is more stable. Mostly small natural avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

10 to 20 cm of snow has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 2000 m. Several medium-sized dry slab avalanches have been released by people.

Weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes.

The new snow of the last few days is lying on surface hoar in some places. At intermediate and high altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. The numerous rocks hidden by the recent snow are the main danger.

Tendency

The weather will be sunny.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 29 12 2025



Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution. Significant warming.

Error: Incomplete joker sentence

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The fresh wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers on wind-protected shady slopes. The conditions will facilitate a gradual stabilisation of the snow drift accumulations. The old snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

Tendency

As a consequence of the strong northerly foehn wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 29 12 2025 →



Wind slab



Persistent
weak layer



Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution. Significant warming.

Error: Incomplete joker sentence

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

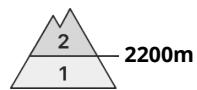
The fresh wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on wind-protected shady slopes. The conditions will facilitate a gradual stabilisation of the snow drift accumulations. The old snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

Tendency

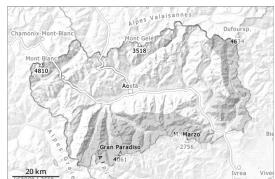
As a consequence of the strong northerly foehn wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Monday 29 12 2025



Wind slab



New snow



New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate southeasterly wind, further 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. At intermediate and high altitudes the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. But, especially in the upper reaches of the valleys. Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches in some places, including medium-sized ones. In particular on steep shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the old snow. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

Mostly small natural avalanches are possible. In addition as the day progresses in particular at the base of rock walls, mostly small moist avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

20 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Tuesday above approximately 2000 m. Several medium-sized dry slab avalanches have been released by people.

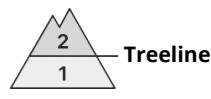
Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes. In all altitude zones a little snow is lying on south facing slopes. At intermediate and high altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. The numerous rocks hidden by the recent snow are the main danger.

Tendency

The weather will be sunny.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 29 12 2025 →



Persistent
weak layer



Weakly bonded old snow especially in shady places that are protected from the wind. Small and medium sized avalanches are possible.

In many cases new snow is lying on old snow containing large grains. Precarious weak layers exist in the snowpack on wind-protected shady slopes.

In isolated cases the avalanches are medium-sized and can be released in some cases even by a single winter sport participant.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

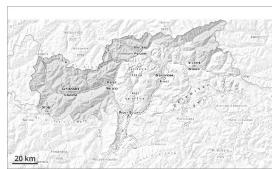
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Some fresh snow and the mostly small wind slabs are poorly bonded with the old snowpack in particular on steep north, northeast and northwest facing slopes above approximately 2300 m.

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 from a snow sport perspective, insufficient snow is lying.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 29 12 2025



Persistent
weak layer



Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger.

Avalanches can in isolated cases be released in the old snowpack. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m.

The somewhat older wind slabs are in some cases prone to triggering in particular on steep shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. Such avalanche prone locations are rare and are easy to recognise. Caution is to be exercised adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Mostly avalanches are small.

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

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

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

The somewhat older wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

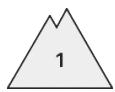
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Hardly any snow is lying on south facing slopes. Less snow than usual is lying in all altitude zones.

Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 29 12 2025

Low avalanche danger will prevail. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

The wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

Snowpack

Over a wide area only a little snow is lying.

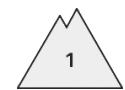
The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. Weak layers exist in the old snowpack. They are to be found in particular on steep shady slopes.

Tendency

The weather will be clear.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 29 12 2025



Treeline

Wind slabs require caution.

As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes strong wind, wind slabs formed in the last few days in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. These can in some cases be released, even by a single winter sport participant, but they will be small in most cases. Caution is to be exercised in particular on northeast, north and northwest facing slopes above the tree line in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation.

Snowpack

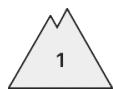
The wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on wind-protected shady slopes. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. Less snow than usual is lying in all altitude zones.

Tendency

Avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 29 12 2025



Wet snow



1000m



Persistent
weak layer



1700m

In the afternoon as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be an increase in the danger of moist avalanches.

The new snow of the day before yesterday can be released naturally on steep sunny slopes. Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack especially on shady slopes. In isolated cases the avalanches are small.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

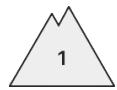
In many cases new snow is lying on old snow containing large grains. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in shady places that are protected from the wind. From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

Tendency

Significant warming.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 29 12 2025 →



Persistent
weak layer



2000m

Weakly bonded old snow above approximately 2000 m.

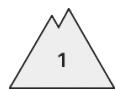
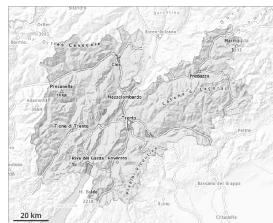
There is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

Snowpack

The snowpack will be well bonded. The surface of the snowpack has frozen to form a strong crust.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Monday 29 12 2025



Persistent
weak layer



2000m

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

Avalanches can in isolated cases penetrate deep layers and reach medium size. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m.

The older wind slabs can still in isolated cases be released by a single winter sport participant, but they will be small in most cases.

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, especially at elevated altitudes.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The somewhat older wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. The old snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack.

The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones.

Tendency

The conditions will foster a gradual stabilisation of the snow drift accumulations.

