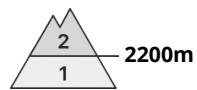
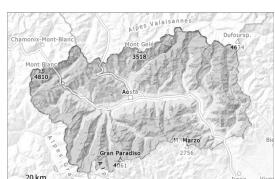


## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 08 01 2026 →



Wind slab



Persistent  
weak layer



Wind slabs represent the main danger. There is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

As a consequence of a strong wind from westerly directions, clearly visible wind slabs formed in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. They can be released, especially by large additional loads, in all aspects above the tree line.

The areas where the wind was most intense and long-lasting were those in the western and southern sectors, on the border with France and Piedmont respectively.

Wind-loaded slopes where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are especially unfavourable. On steep, little used shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack.

Mostly avalanches are medium-sized.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The wind slabs of last week are lying on unfavourable layers in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2300 m. Above the tree line snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. In addition, only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones. All types of snow are found on the surface: loose snow in shaded and sheltered areas, wind-compacted snow with increasingly harder accumulations as you climb higher, sastrugi, eroded areas, and melt-and-freeze crusts on sunny slopes and at lower altitudes.

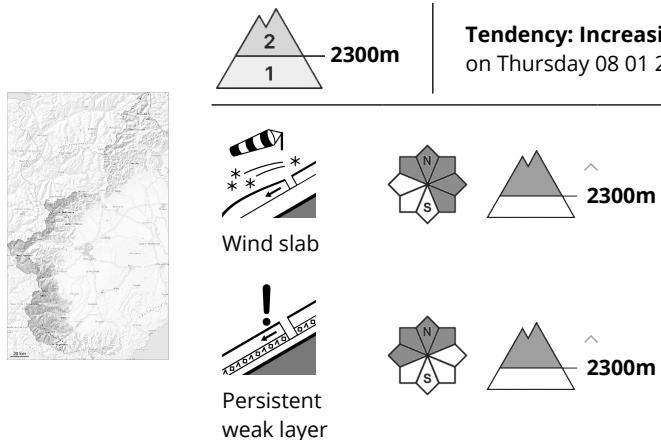
In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface. It is recommended to have crampons or rampant.

## Tendency

The more recent wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering. As a consequence of new snow and strong wind there will be a gradual increase in the avalanche danger.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 08 01 2026



Wind slabs represent the main danger. Snow sport activities outside marked and open pistes call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

The more recent wind slabs are mostly easy to recognise and to be assessed critically. These can still be released in some cases at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions, especially at their margins.

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

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released especially by large additional loads in particular on steep shady slopes. Weak layers in the old snowpack are difficult to recognise.

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

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The strong wind has transported the new snow and, in some cases, old snow as well. In the last few days clearly visible wind slabs formed at intermediate and high altitudes. In addition, snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind.

Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes. As a consequence of low temperatures the snowpack could not consolidate.

Some small and medium-sized dry slab avalanches have been released by people last week.

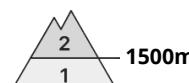
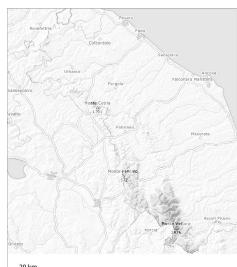
## Tendency



Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and strong wind. This applies in particular, in the regions that are exposed to the foehn wind.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 08 01 2026 →



### New snow represents the main danger.

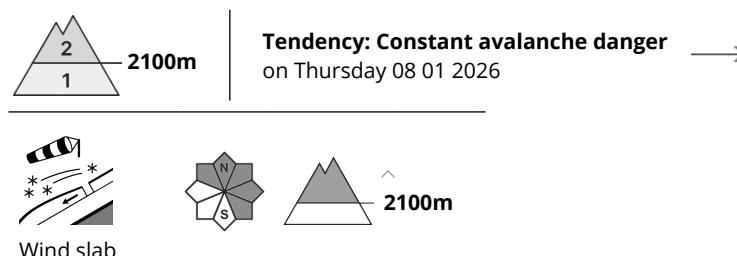
In particular on very steep slopes and above approximately 1600 m small and medium-sized loose snow avalanches are possible as a consequence of the new snow. Dry avalanches can additionally be released in near-ground layers, even by small loads in isolated cases.

### Snowpack

New snow above approximately 1300 m. The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on a crust in all aspects above approximately 1700 m. The old snowpack remains unfavourable in some places. In very isolated cases weak layers exist deeper in the old snowpack especially at high altitude. The weather conditions will facilitate a rapid stabilisation of the near-surface layers towards the evening.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

Wind slabs can be released in particular on very steep shady slopes and generally at intermediate and high altitudes. They have formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Wind slabs are mostly easy to recognise and to be assessed with care and prudence. Along the border with France the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater.

Isolated gliding avalanches are possible in particular below approximately 1800 m. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

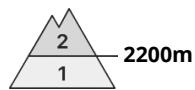
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

As a consequence of solar radiation the snowpack settled during the last few days. Towards its surface, the snowpack is favourably layered and its surface has a strong crust. This applies in particular on sunny slopes at low and intermediate altitudes. In addition wind slabs formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in the high Alpine regions.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 08 01 2026



Wind slab



Persistent  
weak layer



Fresh and older wind slabs require caution.

In particular in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed. They are poorly bonded with the old snowpack in particular on very steep shady slopes at intermediate and high altitudes.

Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are easy to recognise and to be assessed critically.

Avalanches can in some places be released, in particular by large loads and reach medium size. 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.

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack at intermediate and high altitudes. Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes.

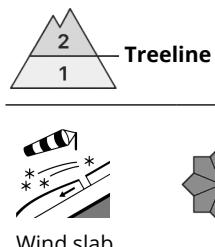
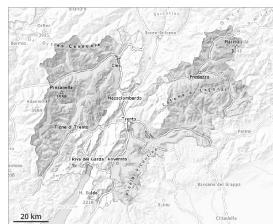
Below approximately 2000 m less snow than usual is lying.

## Tendency

Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and strong wind. This applies especially in the regions exposed to the foehn wind.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 08 01 2026 →



The wind slabs represent the main danger.

In all aspects precarious wind slabs formed. This applies especially adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. The wind slabs can be released easily above approximately 2000 m. Caution is to be exercised at their margins in particular.

In isolated cases avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow. In very isolated cases avalanches are medium-sized.

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

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.7: snow-poor zones in snow-rich surrounding

The avalanche-prone wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes. The wind slabs have bonded poorly with the old snowpack.

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack in particular on wind-protected shady slopes.

The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations.

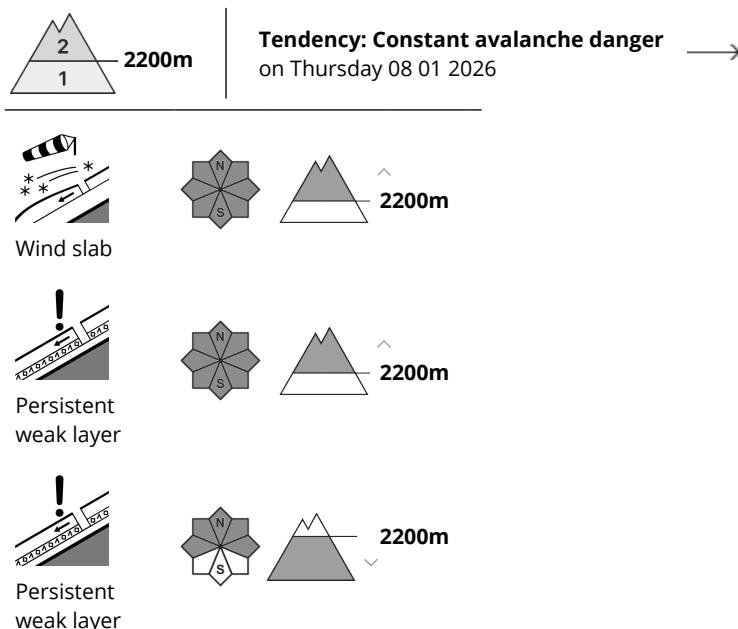
Over a wide area a little snow is lying.

## Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Wind slabs represent the main danger. Small and medium sized avalanches are possible.

The mostly small wind slabs can be released in some cases in particular on northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2600 m. These avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Caution is to be exercised adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

In some places relatively hard layers of snow are lying on old snow containing large grains. 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.6: cold, loose snow and wind

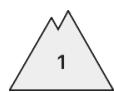
dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. The visible wind slabs of the last few days are lying on weak layers in particular on steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Avalanches can be released by small loads.

At low and intermediate altitudes from a snow sport perspective, insufficient snow is lying.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 08 01 2026



Persistent  
weak layer



Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger. Individual weak layers exist in the snowpack especially on shady slopes.

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack especially on shady slopes. Mostly the avalanches are small.

## Snowpack

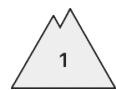
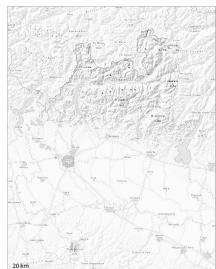
### Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

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.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 08 01 2026



Persistent  
weak layer



Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger.

Hardly any more avalanches are to be expected.

## Snowpack

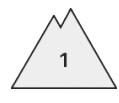
### Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack especially on shady slopes.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 08 01 2026



Error: Incomplete joker sentence

Error: Incomplete joker sentence

## Snowpack

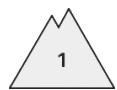
Error: Incomplete joker sentence

## Tendency

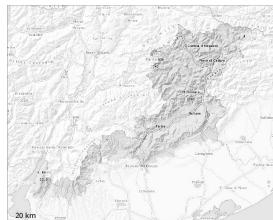
The weather will be cold.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 08 01 2026



Wind slab



Treeline



Persistent  
weak layer



Treeline

The wind slabs represent the main danger. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint.

Adjacent to ridgelines as well as at high altitude further wind slabs formed. In some cases the various wind slabs have bonded poorly together. The fresh and older wind slabs are mostly rather small but prone to triggering. The more recent wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases on extremely steep shady slopes. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example in particular above approximately 1800 m, as well as on extremely steep shady slopes.

Precarious weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes. Whumping sounds serve as an alarm indicating the danger. Avalanches can in isolated cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach medium size in particular on extremely steep shady slopes. Avalanches can additionally be released, even by small loads in isolated cases.

## Snowpack

Above the tree line snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. Over a wide area only a little snow is lying.

Weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases.

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



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Thursday 08 01 2026



Wind slab



2600m

### Wind slabs require caution.

The older wind slabs can be released in some cases in particular on northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2600 m. Mostly avalanches are small. Caution is to be exercised adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. In high Alpine regions the avalanche prone locations are a little more prevalent and the danger is slightly greater. 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.

Sunny slopes: In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

(dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind)

Wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on wind-protected northwest, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2600 m.

Shady slopes: The old snowpack is faceted.

Steep south facing slopes: The snowpack is well consolidated and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases.

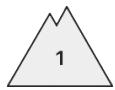
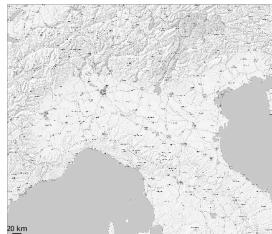
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. A little snow is lying in all altitude zones.

## Tendency

Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and strong wind, in particular in the north.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Thursday 08 01 2026

**Wind slabs** - Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found on steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

The somewhat older wind slabs can be released in isolated cases in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Caution is to be exercised adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. Mostly avalanches are only 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.

**Sunny slopes:** In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

## Snowpack

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

**Shady slopes:** The snowpack consists of faceted crystals.

**Steep south facing slopes:** The snowpack is well consolidated and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases.

The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. A little snow is lying in all altitude zones.

## Tendency

Some snow will fall.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



The wind slabs represent the main danger.

As the temperature drops individual slab avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small.

## Snowpack

New snow above approximately 800 m. The weather conditions will facilitate a rapid strengthening of the near-surface layers towards the evening.

