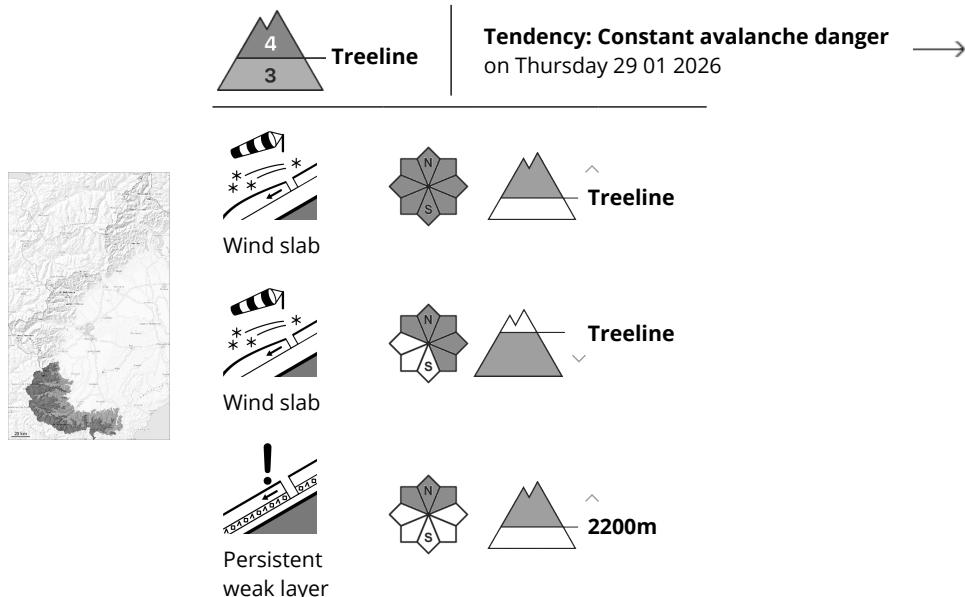


Danger Level 4 - High



Further increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind. In these regions the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase by midday.

Above approximately 600 m snow will fall until midday. As a consequence of the moderate to strong southwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form. These can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant and reach large size. This applies in particular on steep slopes also in areas close to the tree line, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore barely recognisable.

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

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes.

Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and great restraint.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

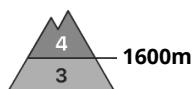
As a consequence of heavy snowfall and the moderate to strong southwesterly wind, a very critical avalanche situation developed during the course of the night. The wind has transported the new snow significantly. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes.



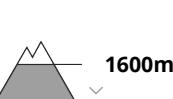
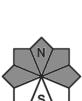
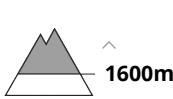
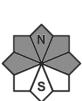
Intermediate and high altitudes: Individual weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular on very steep shady slopes.



Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 29 01 2026 →



In the course of the day danger level 4 (high) will be reached. It is inadvisable to engage in backcountry touring.

Intensive precipitation. The wind will be moderate to strong. The meteorological conditions will cause a rise in the avalanche danger as the day progresses. The new snow and wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack. In particular on shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

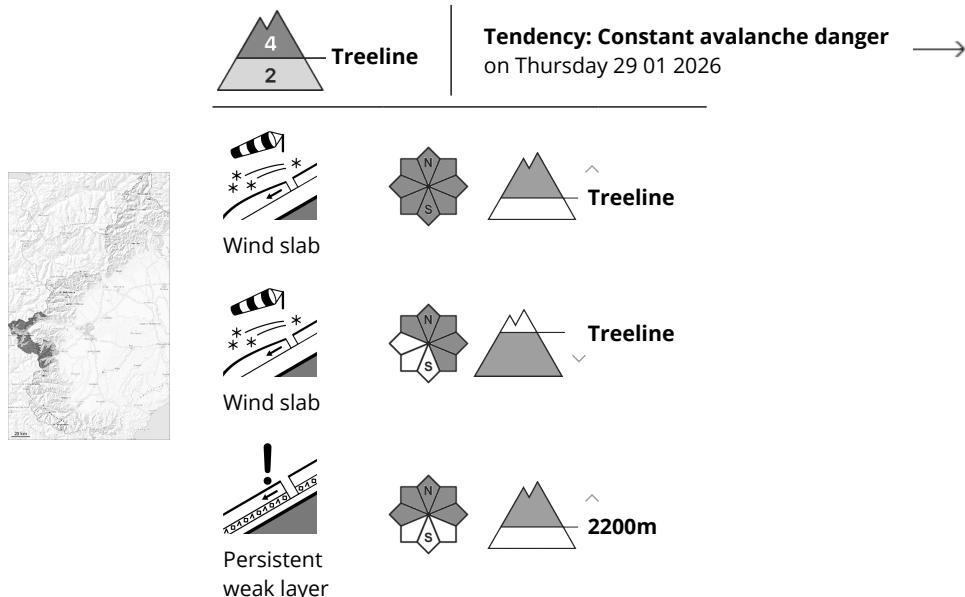
As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong wind, dangerous wind slabs will form. New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack. Numerous weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

Tendency

The weather will be cloudy. Over a wide area light precipitation.



Danger Level 4 - High



Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind.
 Danger level 4 (high) will be reached in the late morning.

Above approximately 1000 m snow will fall until the afternoon. As a consequence of the moderate to strong southwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed. These can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant and reach large size in isolated cases. This applies in particular on steep slopes also in areas close to the tree line, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain above the tree line. The wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore barely recognisable. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes.

Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger. Careful route selection and spacing between individuals are recommended.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

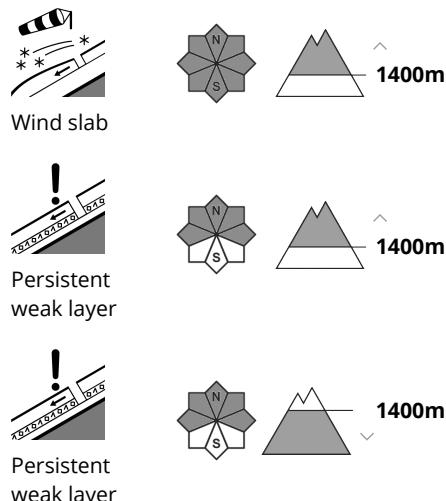
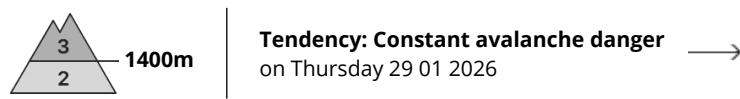
dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong wind from southerly directions, precarious wind slabs formed. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes.

Intermediate and high altitudes: Individual weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular on very steep shady slopes.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



A lot of snow has fallen over a wide area. Considerable avalanche danger will prevail.

The new snow and wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack in many places. 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. In particular on steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack. The fresh wind slabs can be released, even by a single winter sport participant.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

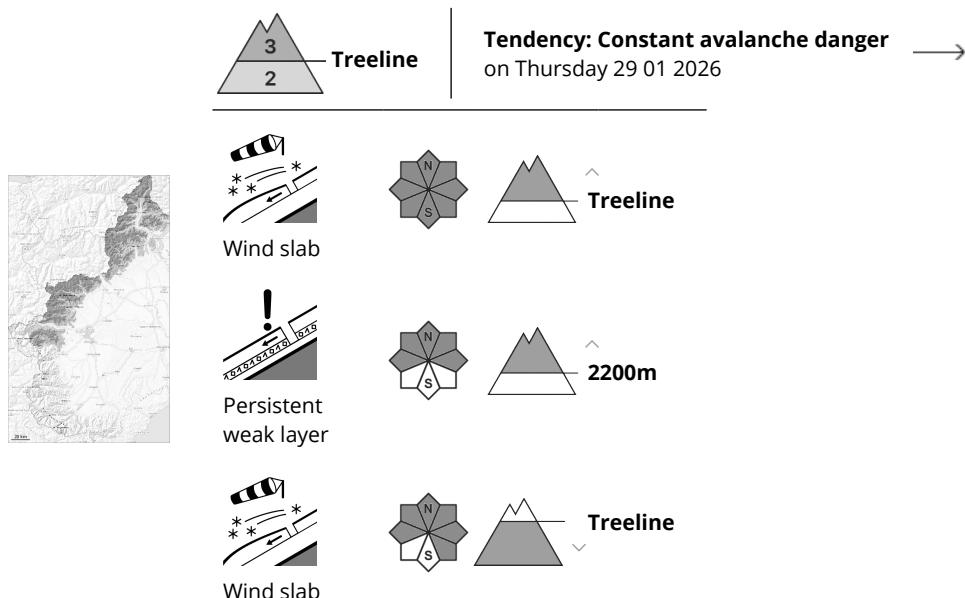
As a consequence of snowfall and the wind, a treacherous avalanche situation developed. New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack. Numerous weak layers exist in the old snowpack. They are to be found in particular on shady slopes. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

Tendency

The weather will be cloudy. Over a wide area light precipitation.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

Above approximately 1000 m snow will fall until the afternoon. In particular on steep slopes and adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large slab avalanches are possible as a consequence of the moderate southerly wind.

The avalanche-prone wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases. The wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore barely recognisable.

In particular on very steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach large size.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

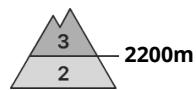
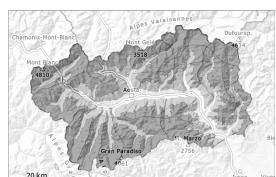
dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The moderate wind has transported the new snow. The fresh wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers.

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



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 29 01 2026 →



Wind slab



Persistent
weak layer



The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs can be released easily.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate wind from variable directions, soft wind slabs formed in the last few days in all aspects. They are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. With snowfall and moderate to strong winds from the south-east, drifting snow accumulations will increase overnight. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches, including medium-sized ones, caution is to be exercised in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, in particular on steep west, northwest and north facing slopes.

Here the avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases. In addition some medium-sized dry slab avalanches are possible.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for careful route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Wednesday: Over a wide area 10 to 20 cm of snow, and up to 30 cm in some localities, will fall until the early morning.

10 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell in the last few days above approximately 2000 m. The moderate wind has transported the new snow.

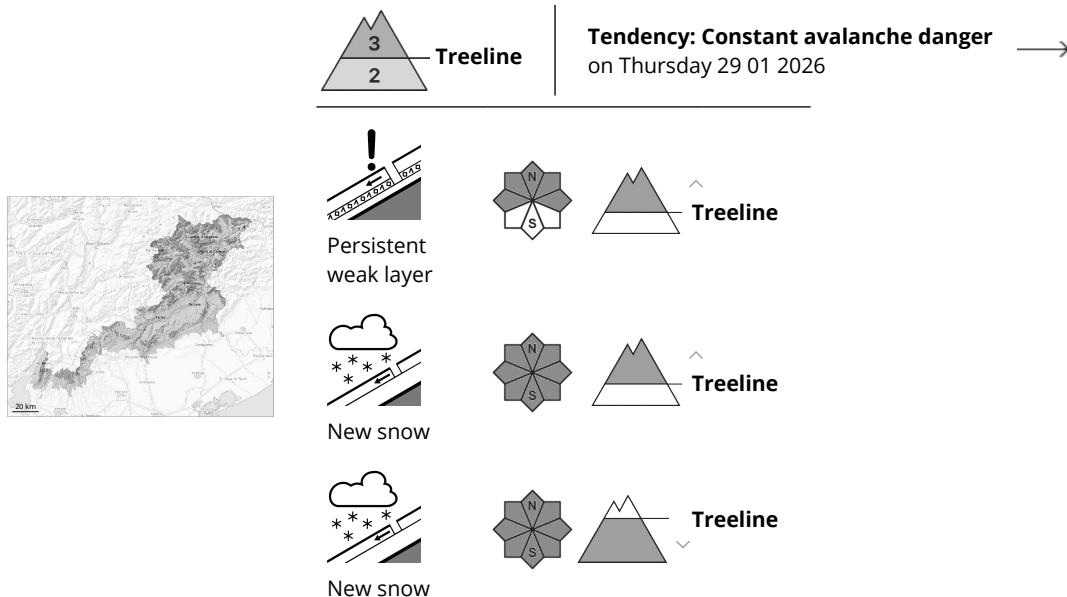
Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on north, east and west facing slopes. Surface frost is present at various exposures and altitudes, now buried by fresh snow.

Tendency

Thursday: The weather will be mostly sunny. As a consequence of a moderate wind from northwesterly directions, further wind slabs will form. These conditions will prevent a decrease in the avalanche danger.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



New snow, wind slabs and old snow represent the main danger.

Above approximately 800 m snow will fall on Wednesday over a wide area. Over a wide area up to 25 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1500 m. The new snow will be deposited on surface hoar in some places above approximately 1800 m. Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural avalanches are possible. In particular adjacent to ridgelines the wind slabs have increased in size in the last two days. The fresh snow and the wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes above the tree line. Especially here avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow. This applies even in case of a small load. The avalanche prone locations are widespread and are barely recognisable. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches serve as an alarm sign. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection. In particular in regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

30 to 60 cm of snow has fallen since Saturday. As a consequence of a gusty wind from southerly directions, soft wind slabs formed. These are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack above the tree line. The old snowpack is faceted and weak. This applies especially in shady places that are protected from the wind. The old snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

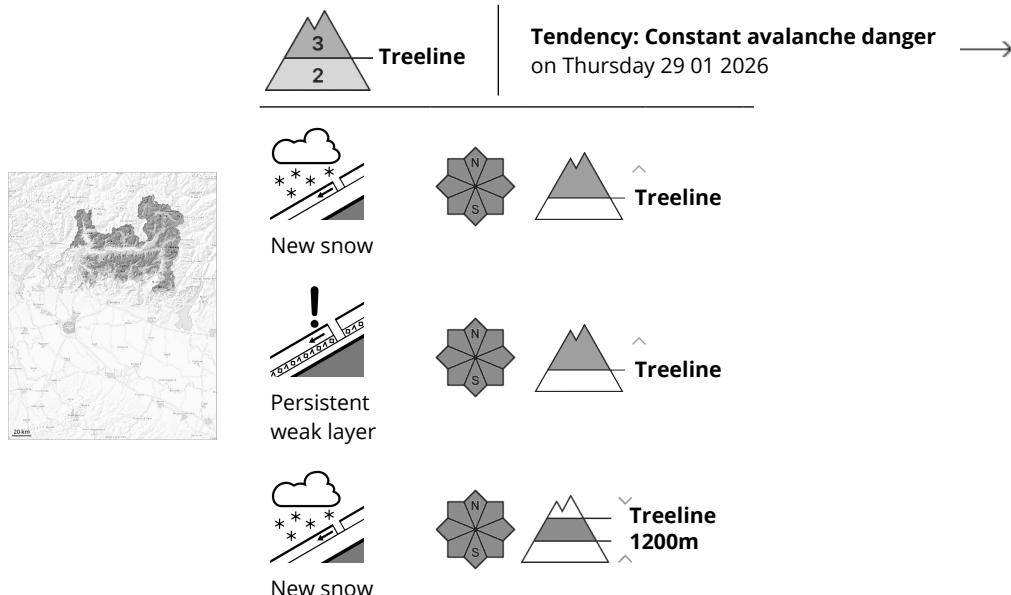
Tendency



The fresh snow and the wind slabs remain prone to triggering.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



The fresh snow and the wind slabs that are forming over a wide area can be released easily or naturally above approximately 1800 m.

Caution is to be exercised on wind-loaded slopes adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. Dry slab avalanches are possible. Avalanches can be released in near-ground layers by small loads. Sometimes the avalanches are large.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

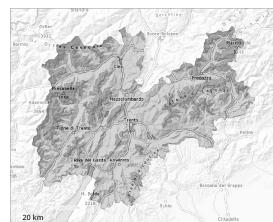
The moderate wind will transport the new snow. New snow and wind slabs are lying mostly on old snow containing large grains. The avalanche-prone wind slabs are lying on weak layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes above approximately 1500 m. Avalanches can be released by small loads.

Tendency

New snow and wind slabs during the course of the night. Over a wide area 20 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1000 m.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 29 01 2026 →



Persistent
weak layer



New snow



New snow and weakly bonded old snow represent the main danger.

Over a wide area 20 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Thursday above approximately 1000 m. In addition the wind slabs of the weekend are prone to triggering still.

The fresh snow and the wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack on shady slopes above the tree line. Especially here avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow. This applies even in case of a small load. The avalanche prone locations are widespread and are barely recognisable.

Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches are possible. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches serve as an alarm sign. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Up to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Saturday. As a consequence of a strong wind from southerly directions, soft wind slabs formed. These are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack above the tree line. The old snowpack is faceted and weak. This applies especially in shady places that are protected from the wind. The old snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

Tendency

The current avalanche situation calls for caution and restraint.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 29 01 2026 →



Persistent
weak layer



Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow represent the main danger.

As a consequence of snowfall and the moderate to strong southwesterly wind, the snow drift accumulations will increase in size. The fresh snow and the wind slabs formed during the snowfall are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes above the tree line. Especially here avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow. This applies in case of a single winter sport participant. In some cases avalanches are medium-sized. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are barely recognisable. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

Up to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. As a consequence of a moderate wind from southwesterly directions, further wind slabs will form. They will be deposited on surface hoar in some places in particular on shady slopes above the tree line. The more recent wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on shady slopes above the tree line.

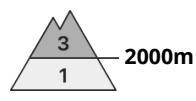
The old snowpack is faceted and weak. This applies especially in shady places that are protected from the wind. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

Tendency

The current avalanche situation calls for caution and restraint. The new snow and wind slabs remain prone to triggering. Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 29 01 2026 →



Persistent
weak layer



Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow represent the main danger.

As a consequence of and snowfall the moderate to strong southwesterly wind, the snow drift accumulations will increase in size. The fresh snow of the weekend as well as the wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant, in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2000 m. Especially here avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow and reach medium size.

Caution is to be exercised in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, as well as in places that are protected from the wind. The avalanche prone locations are sometimes covered with new snow and are barely recognisable. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude.

Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger. Restraint is advisable.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

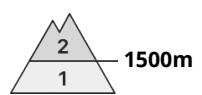
In some localities up to 10 cm of snow will fall. This applies in particular in the south. The new snow and wind slabs will be deposited on surface hoar in some places in particular on shady slopes above approximately 2000 m. As a consequence of a moderate to strong wind from southerly directions, further wind slabs will form. These are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack above approximately 2000 m. The old snowpack is faceted and weak. This applies especially in shady places that are protected from the wind.

Tendency

Hardly any decrease in avalanche danger.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



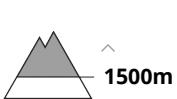
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 29 01 2026



New snow



Wind slab



The fresh snow and the wind slabs to be found in all aspects represent the main danger.

Caution is to be exercised on wind-loaded slopes adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Dry slab avalanches are possible. Sometimes 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

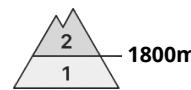
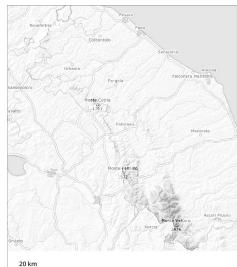
The moderate wind will transport the new snow. The avalanche-prone wind slabs are lying on weak layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes above approximately 1500 m. The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations.

Tendency

Over a wide area 20 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1000 m.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Thursday 29 01 2026



New snow



1800m



Wet snow



1800m



New snow and wind slabs above approximately 1800 m. Below approximately 1800 m mostly small moist and wet avalanches are possible.

The new snow and wind slabs represent the main danger. As a consequence of the snowfall natural dry avalanches are possible from the late morning, even medium-sized ones.

Snowpack

The new snow will be deposited on soft layers above approximately 1800 m.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 29 01 2026



Persistent
weak layer



Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow represent the main danger.

The fresh snow and the wind slabs formed during the snowfall are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack on west, north and east facing slopes above the tree line. Especially here avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow. This applies even in case of a small load. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized. The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are barely recognisable.

In the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 3 (considerable) the avalanche danger is a little higher.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Up to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen. As a consequence of new snow and a moderate southerly wind, mostly small wind slabs formed.

The fresh and older wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. They are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. Distinct weak layers exist in the old snowpack. The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals.

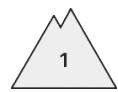
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations.

Tendency

The fresh wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 29 01 2026



Wet snow



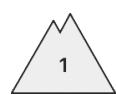
Error: Incomplete joker sentence

Snowpack

The weather conditions gave rise to significant settling of the old snowpack.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Thursday 29 01 2026



New snow



1000m

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack especially on shady slopes.

Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack especially on shady slopes. Mostly the avalanches are small. The avalanches are only small and can only be released by large loads.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

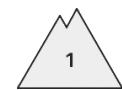
Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in the vicinity of peaks.

Tendency

Over a wide area 5 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 800 m.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Thursday 29 01 2026



Wind slabs require caution.

Wind slabs can in isolated cases be released. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes, as well as adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls above the tree line. 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

Some snow will fall over a wide area. As a consequence of new snow and a moderate southerly wind, mostly small wind slabs formed. The wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers at elevated altitudes. The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals.

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

Fresh wind slabs require caution.

