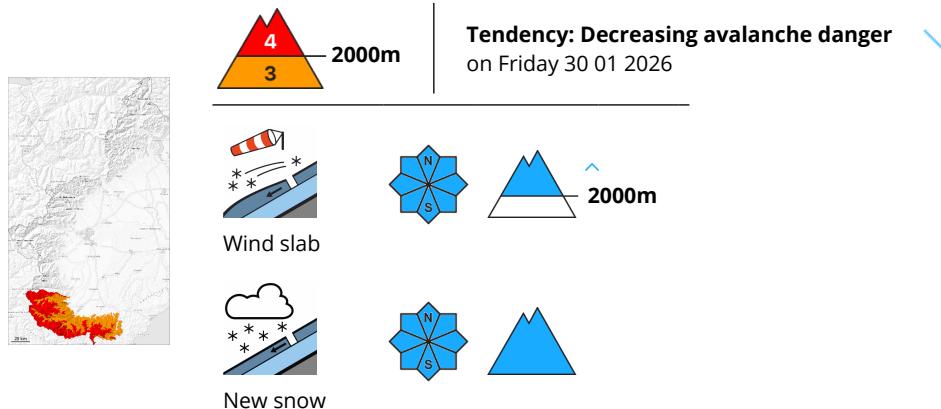


Danger Level 4 - High



The large quantity of fresh snow and the wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of heavy snowfall and the moderate to strong southwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed on Wednesday. These can be released by a single winter sport participant and reach large size. This applies in particular on steep slopes also above approximately 2000 m, 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.

Large to very large natural avalanches are possible.

Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for great caution and restraint.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

40 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell yesterday in all altitude zones. As a consequence of heavy snowfall and the moderate to strong southwesterly wind, snow drift accumulations formed 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.

Tendency

The weather will be sunny at times. These conditions will facilitate a gradual settling of the snowpack.



Danger Level 4 - High



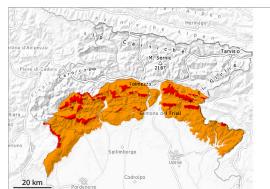
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 30 01 2026 →



New snow



1600m



Wind slab



1600m



Persistent
weak layer



1600m



New snow



1600m

In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche danger is high (level 4).

The meteorological conditions caused a rise in the avalanche danger.

The snowpack remains generally unstable. Natural avalanches are to be expected over a wide area.

Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and field observations indicate a very critical avalanche situation. The avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack.

Snowpack

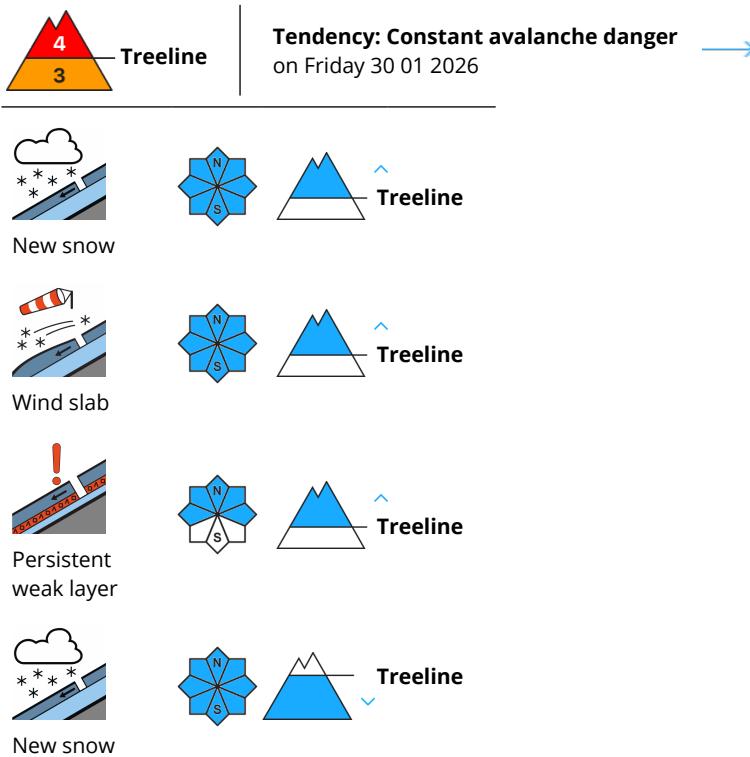
Large surface-area wind slabs formed. New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack. Numerous weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on shady slopes. The snowpack will be in most cases subject to considerable local variations.

Tendency

The weather will be very cloudy. Light precipitation.



Danger Level 4 - High



High avalanche danger will prevail.

The meteorological conditions caused a rise in the avalanche danger.

The snowpack remains generally unstable. Natural avalanches are to be expected over a wide area.

Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and field observations indicate a very critical avalanche situation. The avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack.

Snowpack

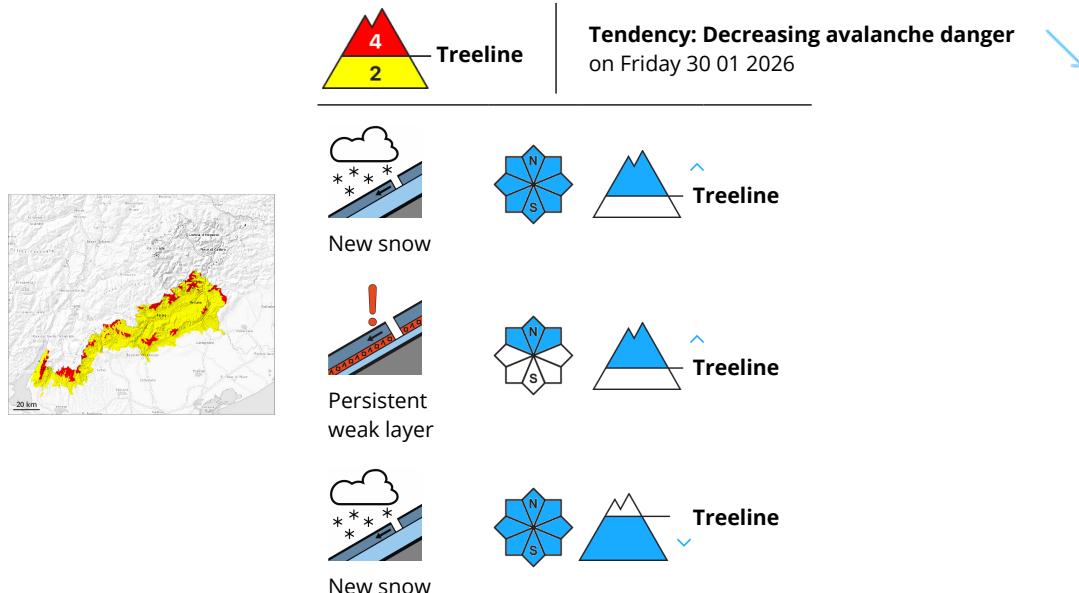
Large surface-area wind slabs formed. New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack. Numerous weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on shady slopes. The snowpack will be in most cases subject to considerable local variations.

Tendency

The weather will be very cloudy. Light precipitation.



Danger Level 4 - High



New snow represents the main danger. Distinct weak layers exist in the snowpack.

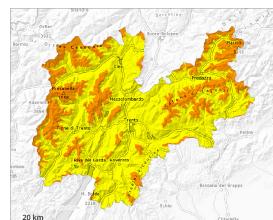
The new snow of the last two days represents the main danger. This snow can be released easily or naturally in all aspects above the tree line. The new snow can be released by a single winter sport participant especially on west to north to south facing aspects above the tree line. Over a wide area 50 cm of snow, and up to 70 cm in some localities, will fall until the early morning above approximately 1800 m. In particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation numerous medium-sized and large dry avalanches are to be expected as the snowfall becomes more intense. The off-piste conditions are dangerous. Temporary safety measures may be necessary. Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on shady slopes. If these aspects numerous medium-sized and large dry avalanches are possible. Avalanches can be released in the weakly bonded old snow, even by a single winter sport participant. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack. The conditions are critical for backcountry touring outside marked and open pistes.

Snowpack

Over a wide area 50 cm of snow, and up to 70 cm in some localities, will fall until the early morning above approximately 1800 m. The covering of new snow is soft. Over a wide area new snow is lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack. Snow profiles and stability tests have confirmed the distinct danger. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak. Distinct weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution. Avalanches can be released in deeper layers very easily.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 30 01 2026



Persistent
weak layer



New snow



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

Over a wide area 15 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen above approximately 1200 m.

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.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

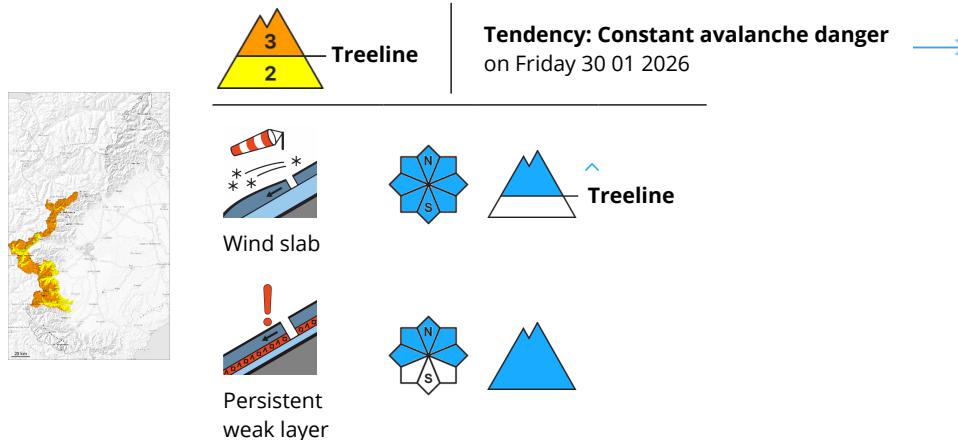
15 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since yesterday above approximately 1200 m. As a consequence of a strong wind from southerly directions, soft wind slabs formed. These are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack above the tree line. The old snowpack is faceted and weak. This applies especially in shady places that are protected from the wind.

Tendency

The weather will be very cloudy. In some regions light snowfall above approximately 1200 m.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



As a consequence of the northwesterly wind the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent in the late morning. At elevated altitudes a considerable avalanche danger will prevail.

As a consequence of snowfall and the moderate to strong wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed on Wednesday. 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 at intermediate and high altitudes.

As a consequence of the moderate to strong foehn wind the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent in the late morning.

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.

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

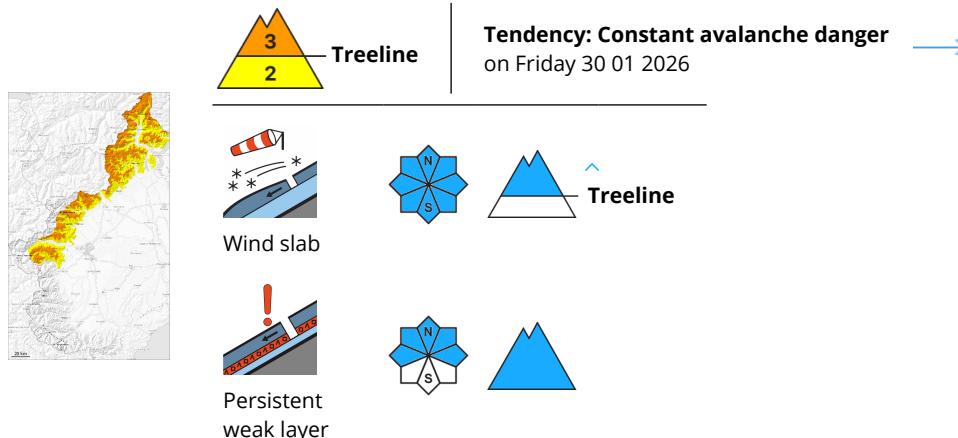
dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

15 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell yesterday in all altitude zones. 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



The fresh snow and the wind slabs represent the main danger.

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

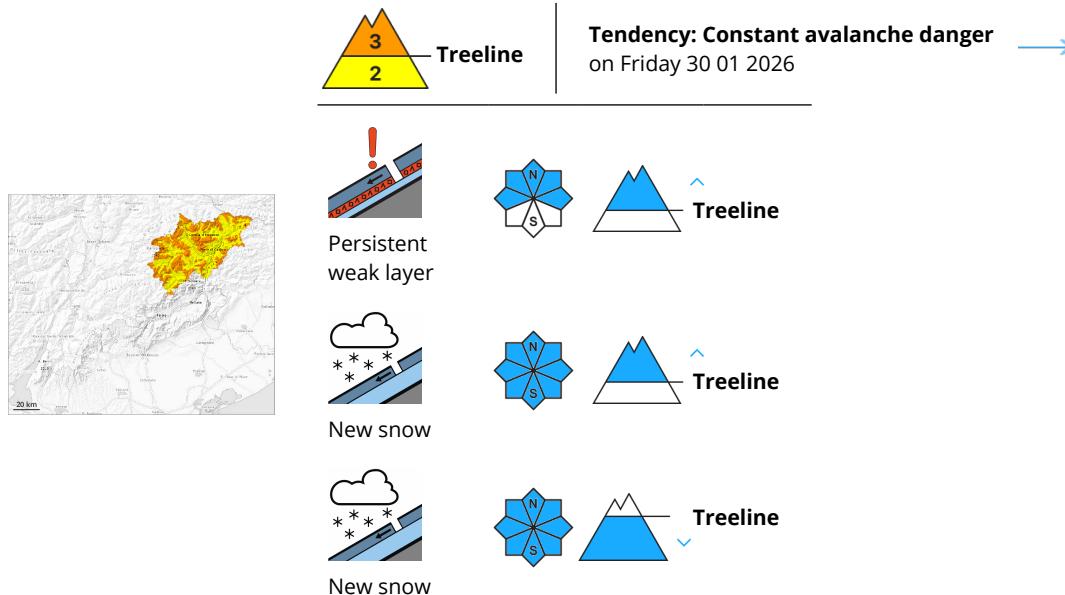
dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

5 to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell yesterday in all altitude zones. 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



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

Above approximately 800 m snow will fall on Thursday over a wide area. Over a wide area up to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1500 m. Medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large natural avalanches are possible. 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. In particular on steep slopes numerous medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large dry avalanches are to be expected as a consequence of the new snow. 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

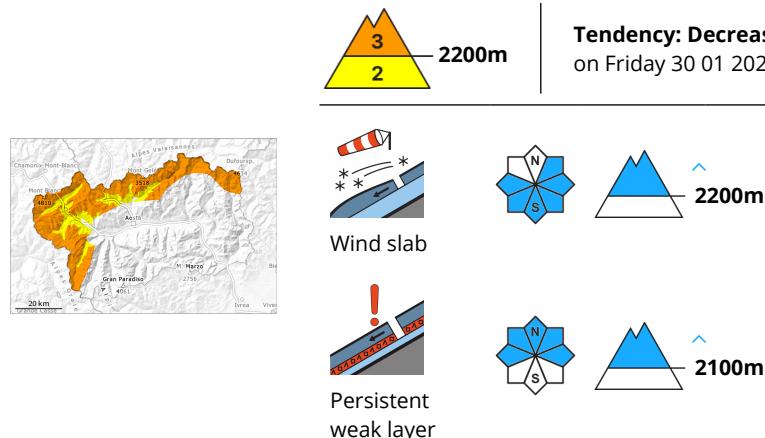
dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The snowpack will be in most cases prone to triggering. Over a wide area new snow is lying on old snow containing large grains. This applies especially in shady places that are protected from the wind. The old snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



The soft wind slabs are in some cases deep and to be assessed with care and prudence.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate wind from variable directions, soft wind slabs formed in the last few days. They are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. At intermediate and high altitudes the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and larger. 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 also above approximately 2000 m. On west, northwest and north facing slopes the avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases.

In addition 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: 15 to 25 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, fell by the evening.

10 to 20 cm of snow fell in the last few days above approximately 2000 m. The moderate wind has transported the new snow.

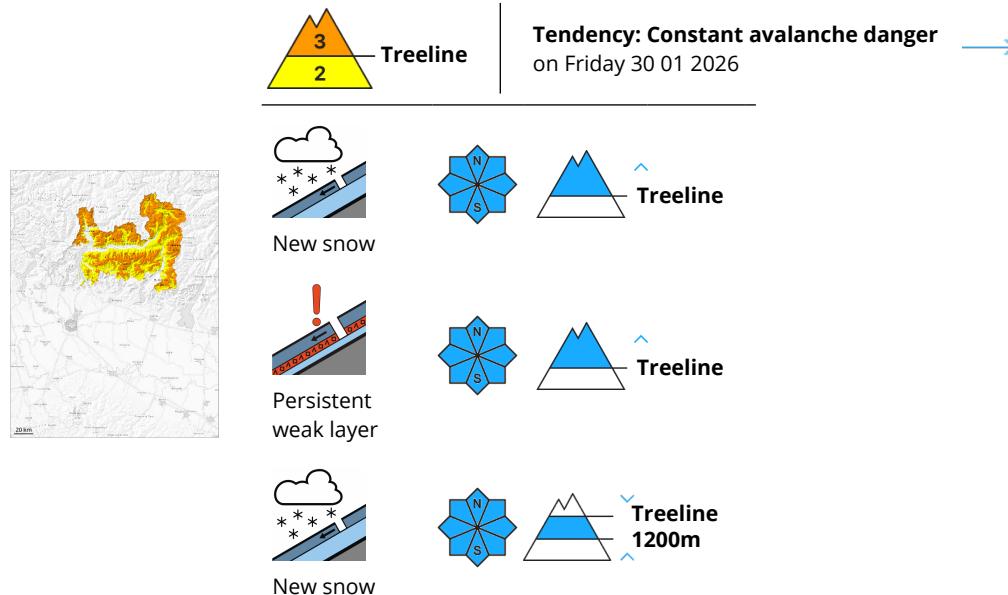
Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on north, east and west facing slopes. Surface frost is present at various exposures and altitudes, now buried by fresh snow.

Tendency

The weather conditions will facilitate a gradual change towards better conditions. The danger of natural avalanches will decrease gradually.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



The fresh snow and the often large wind slabs 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

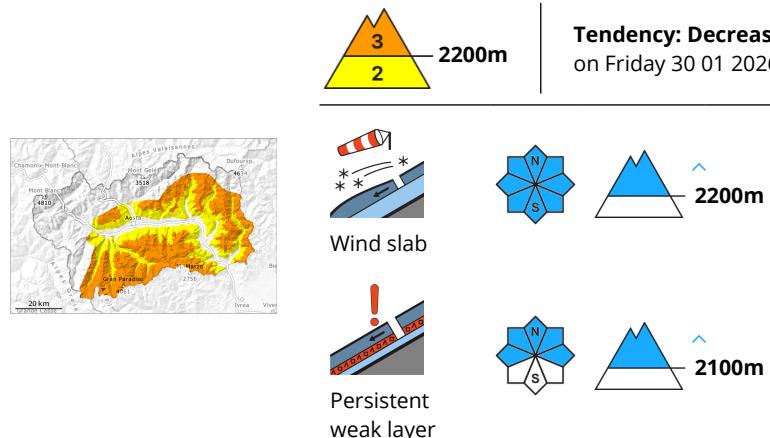
The moderate wind will transport the new snow. New snow and wind slabs are lying mostly on old snow containing large grains. The avalanche-prone wind slabs are lying on weak layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes above approximately 1500 m. Avalanches can be released by small loads.

Tendency

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



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. They are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. 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 15 cm of snow fell by the evening.

15 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.

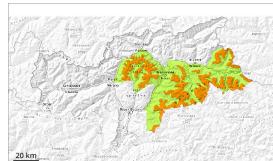
Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on north, east and west facing slopes. Surface frost is present at various exposures and altitudes, now buried by fresh snow.

Tendency

The weather conditions will facilitate a gradual change towards better conditions. The danger of natural avalanches will decrease gradually.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 30 01 2026



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

As a consequence of snowfall and the strong to storm force southwesterly wind, the snow drift accumulations have increased in size. The fresh wind slabs will be covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise. 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. 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. 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.

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

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

Up to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen. Up to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. As a consequence of a strong to storm force wind from southwesterly directions, further wind slabs formed. They are lying on surface hoar in some places in particular on shady slopes above the tree line. The somewhat older wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on shady slopes above the tree line.

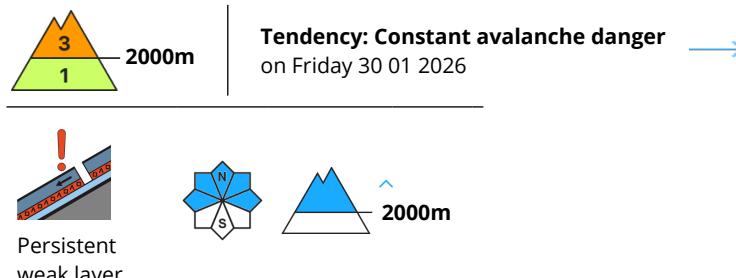
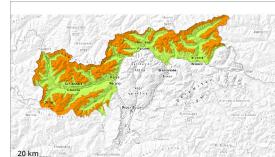
The old snowpack is faceted and weak. This applies especially in shady places that are protected from the wind. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

Tendency

Hardly any decrease in avalanche danger. The current avalanche situation calls for caution and restraint.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



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

As a consequence of snowfall and the strong to storm force southwesterly wind, the snow drift accumulations have increased in size on Wednesday. The fresh wind slabs will be covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise. In particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded 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 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. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases. Restraint is advisable.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

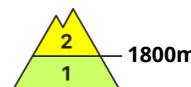
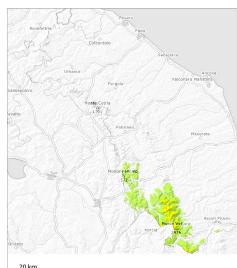
Up to 10 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen. Up to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall. This applies in particular in the south. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on surface hoar in some places in particular on shady slopes above approximately 2000 m. As a consequence of a strong to storm force wind from southerly directions, further wind slabs formed. 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. The current avalanche situation calls for caution and restraint.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 30 01 2026



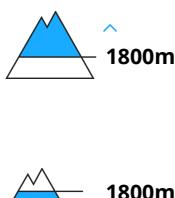
Wind slab



Wet snow



1800m



1800m

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

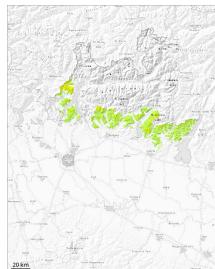
The new snow and wind slabs of the last two days are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 1800 m. Below approximately 1800 m mostly small moist and wet avalanches are possible.

Snowpack

As a consequence of the strong wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed. The wind slabs have bonded with the old snowpack. They are to be assessed with care and prudence. In addition further wind slabs formed in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Weak layers in the old snowpack indicate that the stability of the snowpack varies greatly within a small area.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



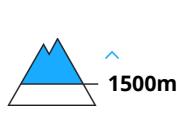
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 30 01 2026



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

Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 30 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 has fallen over a wide area. Some snow will fall over a wide area. As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes strong 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.

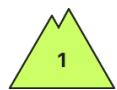
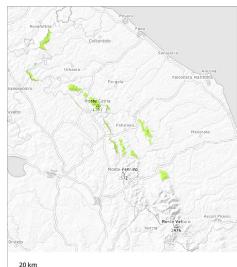
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones.

Tendency

Fresh wind slabs require caution.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 30 01 2026 →



Wet snow



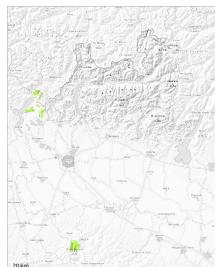
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Snowpack

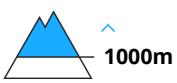
Some new snow at intermediate altitudes. The weather conditions gave rise to significant settling of the old snowpack.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 30 01 2026 →



New snow

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

Wind slabs and gliding snow require caution.

