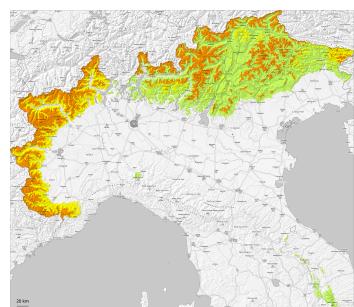
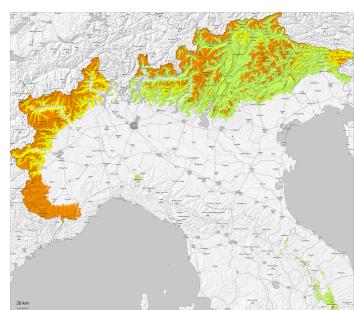


**AM**

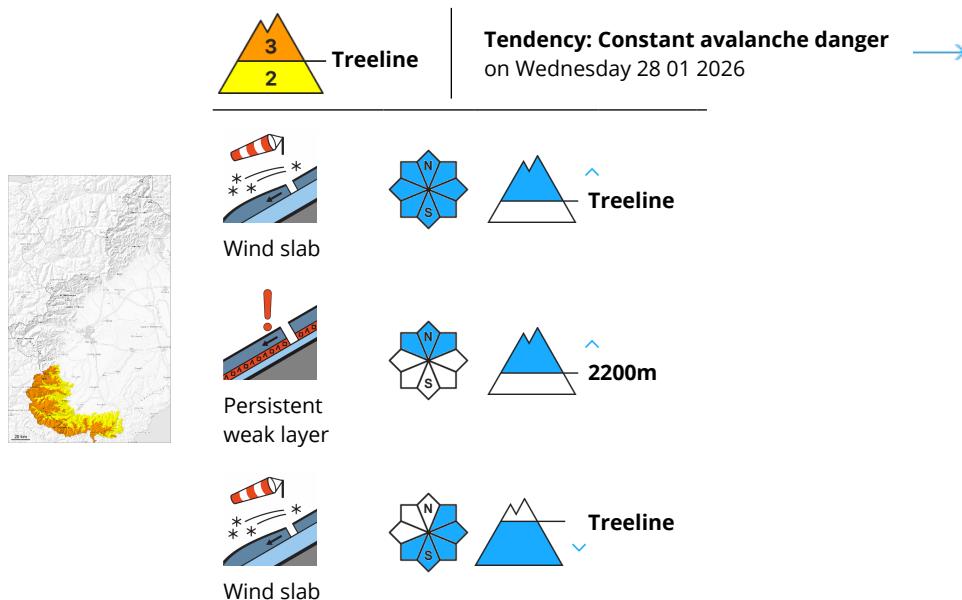


**PM**

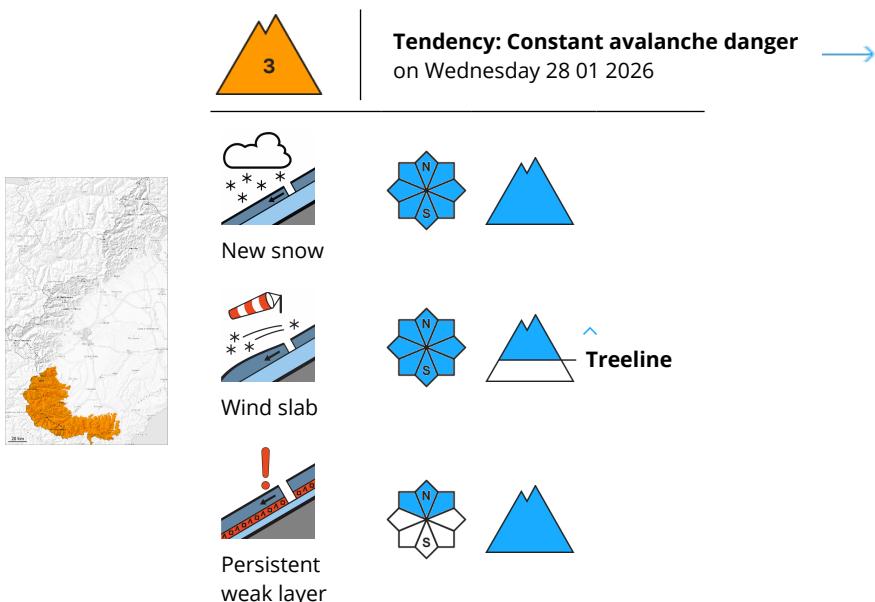


## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**AM:**



**PM:**



**Afternoon:** Down to low altitudes snow will fall. New snow and wind slabs require caution.

As a consequence of the moderate to strong westerly 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.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes. The current avalanche situation calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.



Afternoon: Significant increase in danger of dry avalanches as a consequence of the snowfall.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

Over a wide area new snow is lying on surface hoar. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

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

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

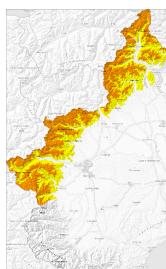
## Tendency

As a consequence of new snow and wind the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase during the night.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**AM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 28 01 2026



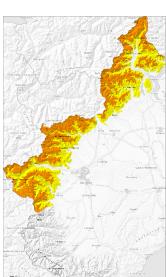
Wind slab



Persistent  
weak layer



**PM:**



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 28 01 2026



Wind slab



Persistent  
weak layer



New snow



The fresh and older wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in all aspects and generally above the tree line.

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 to strong westerly wind.

The sometimes large wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases.

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

Afternoon: Gradual increase in danger of dry avalanches as a consequence of the snowfall.

### Snowpack



**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The sometimes large wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers. Precarious weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep shady slopes.

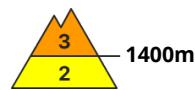
Over a wide area new snow is lying on surface hoar. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

**Tendency**

Over a wide area bonded new snow to low altitudes. As a consequence of new snow and wind the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase during the night.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



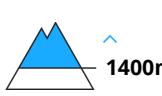
**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 28 01 2026



Wind slab



Persistent weak layer



Wind slab



Persistent weak layer



A lot of snow has fallen. Considerable avalanche danger will prevail.

The new snow and wind slabs of the last two days 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. Shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and whumping sounds can indicate the danger.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

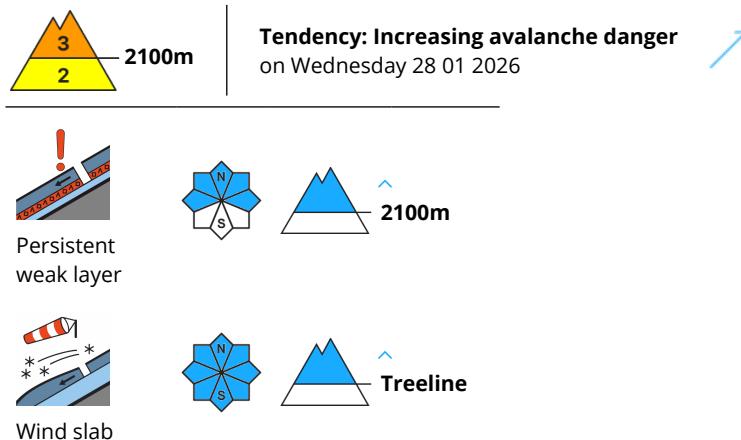
As a consequence of snowfall and the wind, a treacherous avalanche situation developed. New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack. Numerous weak layers exist in the old snowpack. They are to be found in particular on shady slopes. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local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

## Tendency

Over a wide area intensive precipitation above approximately 1200 m. The wind will be moderate to strong. The meteorological conditions will cause a rise in the avalanche danger.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Soft wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack.

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate wind from variable directions, soft wind slabs formed in the last three days in all aspects, especially above the tree line. They are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in all aspects. Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches, including medium-sized ones.

Especially on shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in deep layers of the snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases.

As the weather worsens, dangerous spots will be difficult to spot.

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

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

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.

Over a wide area 10 to 25 cm of snow, and up to 30 cm in some localities, will fall until Wednesday.

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.

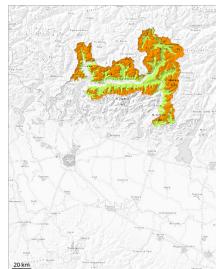
On Sunday on steep slopes small and medium-sized avalanches were reported.

### Tendency

Wednesday: As a consequence of new snow and wind the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase during the night. The conditions will cause a gradual rise in the avalanche danger.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 28 01 2026



The fresh snow of the weekend and the deep wind slabs 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. In some cases the avalanches are medium-sized and can be released even by a single winter sport participant.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

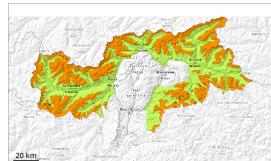
The moderate wind will transport the new snow. New snow and wind slabs are lying mostly on old snow containing large grains. The avalanche-prone wind slabs are lying on weak layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes above approximately 1500 m. Avalanches can be released by small loads.

### 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 Wednesday 28 01 2026



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

The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in particular on west, north and east facing slopes above the tree line. 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 covered with new snow and are barely recognisable. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

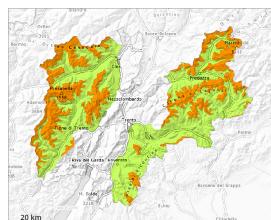
Up to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Saturday. As a consequence of a strong wind from southerly directions, soft wind slabs formed. These are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack above the tree line. The old snowpack is faceted and weak. This applies especially 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 Wednesday 28 01 2026



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

The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in particular on west, north and east facing slopes above the tree line. 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 covered with new snow and are barely recognisable. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

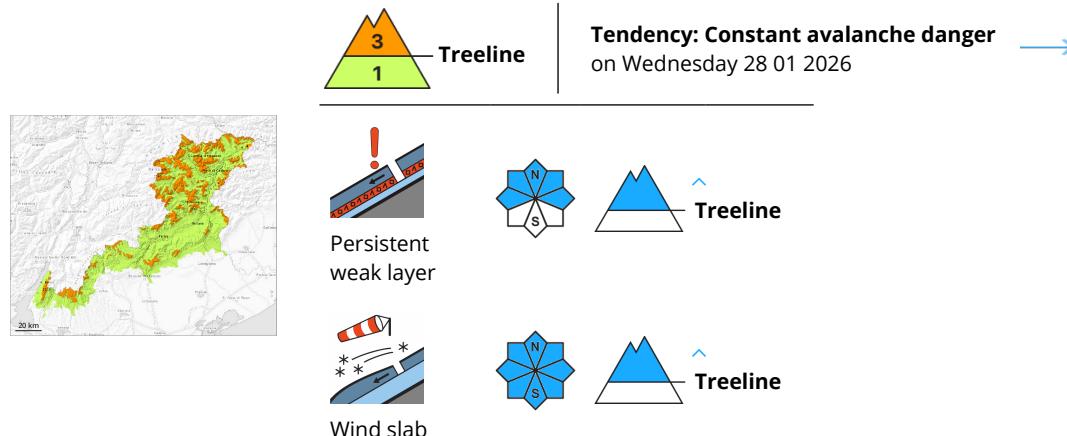
Up to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Saturday. As a consequence of a strong wind from southerly directions, soft wind slabs formed. These are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack above the tree line. The old snowpack is faceted and weak. This applies especially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



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

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.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

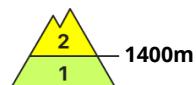
30 to 60 cm of snow has fallen since Saturday. As a consequence of a gusty wind from southerly directions, soft wind slabs formed. These are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack above the tree line. The old snowpack is faceted and weak. This applies especially in shady places that are protected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

### Tendency

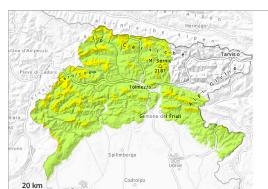
The fresh snow and the wind slabs remain prone to triggering.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 28 01 2026



Wind slab



Persistent  
weak layer



In regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more widespread.

In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation caution is to be exercised in particular. The new snow and wind slabs of the last two days 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.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

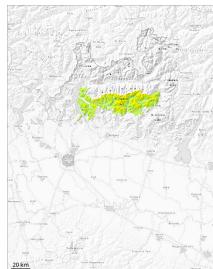
New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack. Numerous weak layers exist in the old snowpack. They are to be found in particular on shady slopes. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

## Tendency

Over a wide area intensive precipitation above approximately 1200 m. The wind will be moderate to strong. The meteorological conditions will cause a rise in the avalanche danger.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 28 01 2026



New snow



Wind slab



The fresh snow of the weekend and the deep wind slabs 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

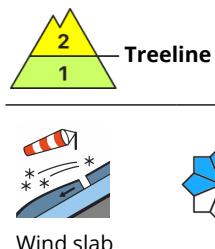
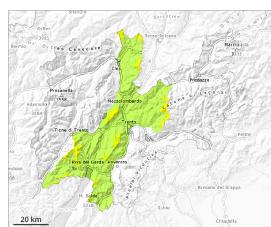
The moderate wind will transport the new snow. The avalanche-prone wind slabs are lying on weak layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes above approximately 1500 m. The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations.

## 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: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 28 01 2026



The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days must be evaluated with care and prudence.

The fresh snow and the wind slabs formed during the snowfall are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes, as well as adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls in particular 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 covered with new snow and are barely recognisable.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

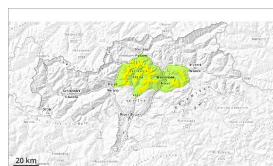
dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Up to 30 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. Precarious weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on wind-protected shady slopes. The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 28 01 2026 →



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 approximately 2200 m. 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.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Up to 20 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. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones.

## Tendency

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



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 28 01 2026



Wind slab

### 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 approximately 2200 m. 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. 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.

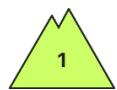
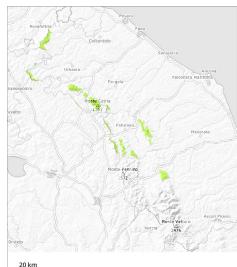
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones.

### Tendency

Fresh wind slabs require caution.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 28 01 2026 →



Wet snow



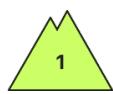
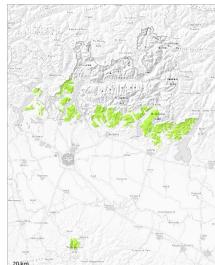
Error: Incomplete joker sentence

### Snowpack

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



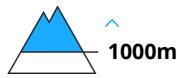
## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency:** Increasing avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 28 01 2026



Wind slab



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.1: deep persistent weak layer

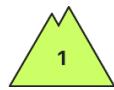
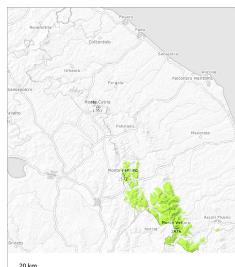
Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in shady places that are protected from the wind.

### Tendency

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



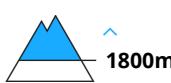
## Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 28 01 2026 →



Persistent  
weak layer



Wet snow



Above approximately 1800 m small slab avalanches are possible. Below approximately 1800 m mostly small moist and wet avalanches are possible.

In particular shady places that are protected from the wind as well as transitions into gullies and bowls: Here only isolated slab avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. Avalanches can be released in the old snowpack, mostly by large additional loads in isolated cases.

## Snowpack

The new snow of yesterday is lying on the quite favourable surface of an old snowpack.

