Thursday 15.01.2026

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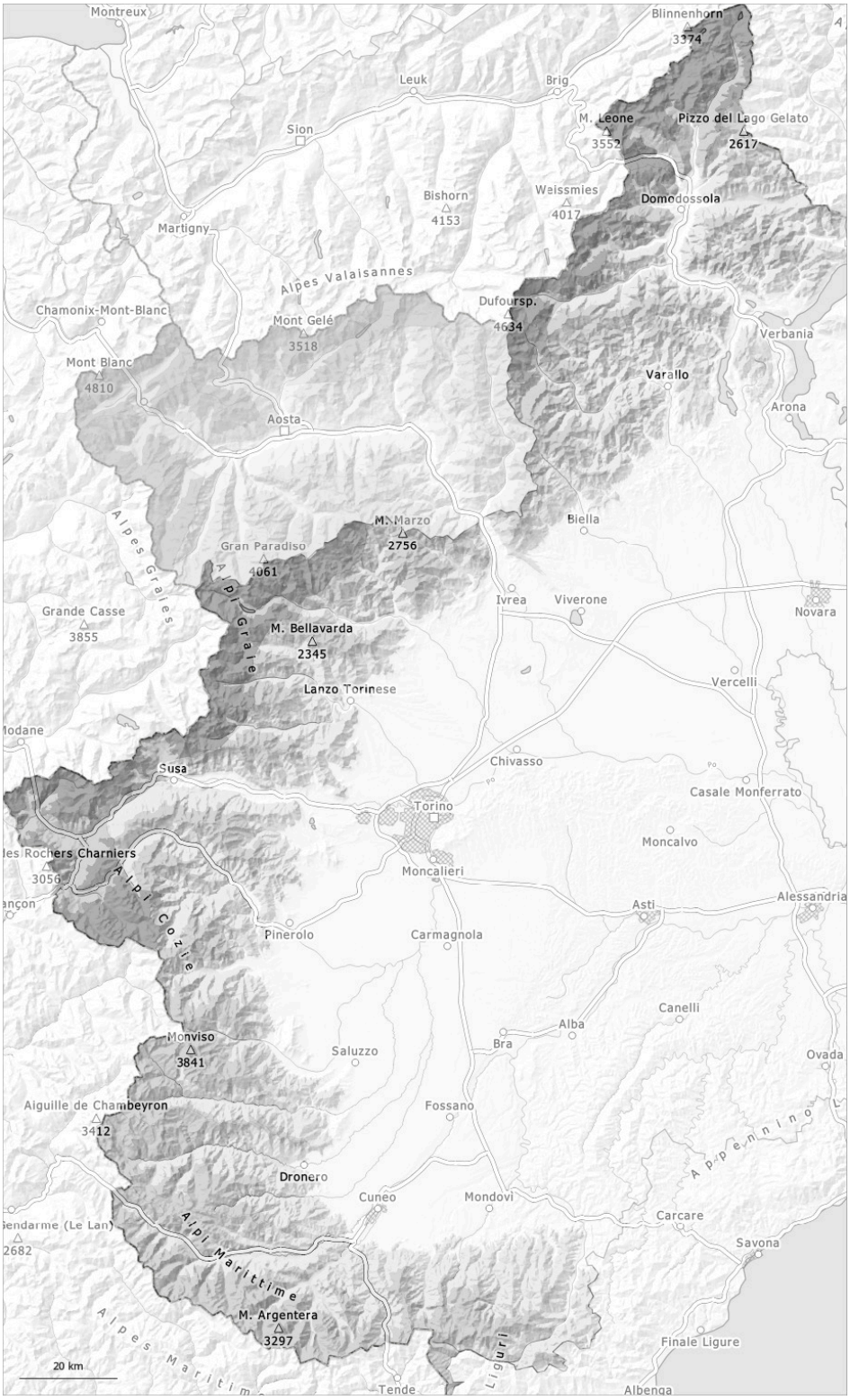
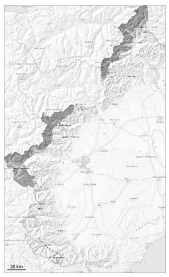
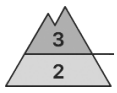


1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Danger Level 3 - Considerable





Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Friday 16 01 2026


Wind slab


Persistent
weak layer

The fresh and older wind slabs can still be released.

The fresh and older wind slabs are to be found in particular on northwest, north and southeast facing slopes. They can still be released at intermediate and high altitudes. This applies in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and on wind-loaded slopes above approximately 2200 m.

Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack on steep shady slopes. In some places avalanches can be triggered in the old snowpack and reach quite a large size.

Careful route selection and spacing between individuals are recommended.

The meteorological conditions will facilitate a gradual change towards better conditions as the day progresses in particular on sunny slopes.

Snowpack

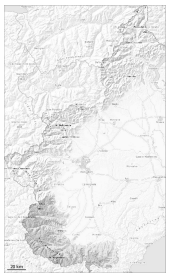
Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

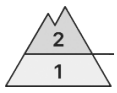
The fresh and older wind slabs are to be found in particular on northeast, east and southeast facing slopes. The new snow and wind slabs of last week are poorly bonded with the old snowpack. Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes. Stability tests have shown the existence of a weak snowack in particular on west to north to northeast facing slopes.
At elevated altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind. In particular in the vicinity of peaks hardly any snow is lying.
The solar radiation will give rise as the day progresses to gradual consolidation of the snowpack in particular on sunny slopes.

Tendency

The meteorological conditions will allow a slight temporary decrease in the avalanche danger for Friday.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 16 01 2026


Wind slab


Persistent
weak layer

The wind slabs can still be released in some cases.

The hard wind slabs can be released in particular on very steep northwest, east and southeast facing slopes and generally at intermediate and high altitudes, caution is to be exercised in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack at elevated altitudes. Mostly the avalanches in these loacations are medium-sized and can mostly be released by large loads. As a consequence of the westerly wind the wind slabs will increase in size moderately from early morning.

Near 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.

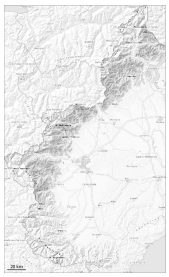
Snowpack

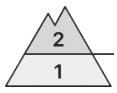
Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.2: gliding snow

As a consequence of the occasionally strong northwesterly wind, snow drift accumulations formed at the weekend. As a consequence of the westerly wind the wind slabs will increase in size moderately from early morning. The various wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers in particular on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2000 m.

Especially at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind. Towards its surface, the snowpack is not homogeneous, and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 16 01 2026

Wind slab

Persistent
weak layer

The hard wind slabs can be released, especially by large additional loads,.

The hard wind slabs can be released in particular on steep northwest, east and southeast facing slopes and generally at intermediate and high altitudes. They can as before be released, mostly by large loads and reach medium size. Fresh and older wind slabs have formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The clearly visible wind slabs are to be avoided.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.2: gliding snow

As a consequence of new snow and northwesterly wind, wind slabs formed in the last five days in particular on north, east and southeast facing slopes. In addition hard wind slabs formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in the high Alpine regions.
Intermediate and high altitudes: Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep shady slopes.

Snow depths vary greatly on northwest and northeast facing slopes, depending on the infuence of the wind. Towards its surface, the snowpack is not homogeneous, and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases.

In the pre-Alpine sectors of the Pennine and Lepontine Alps: In particular on steep sunny slopes in all altitude zones from a snow sport perspective, insufficient snow is lying.