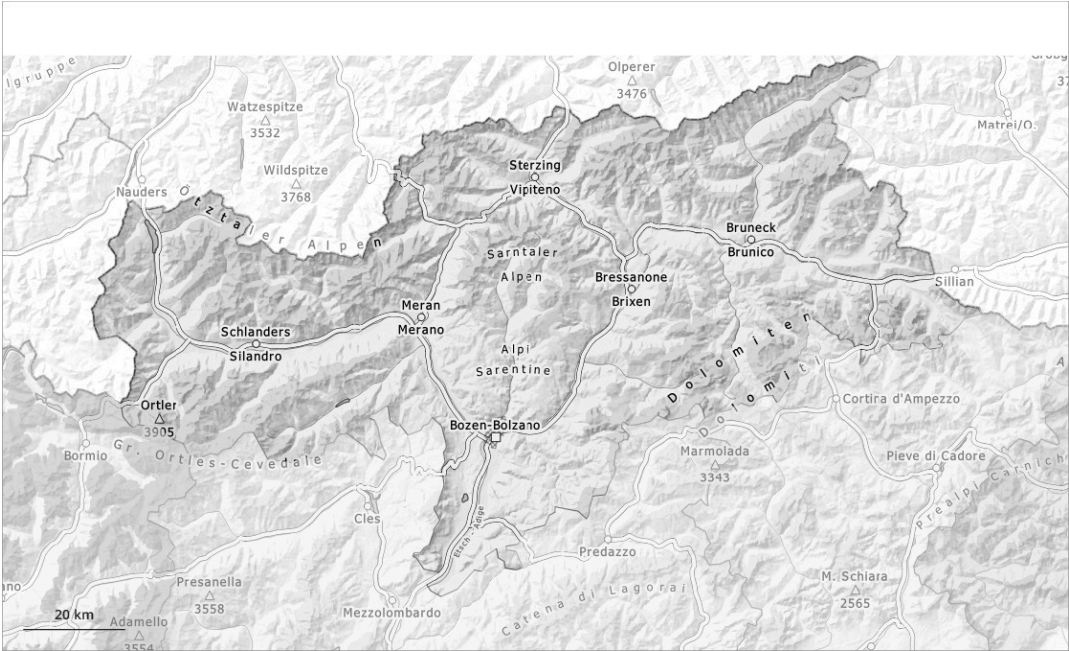
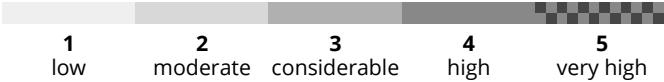
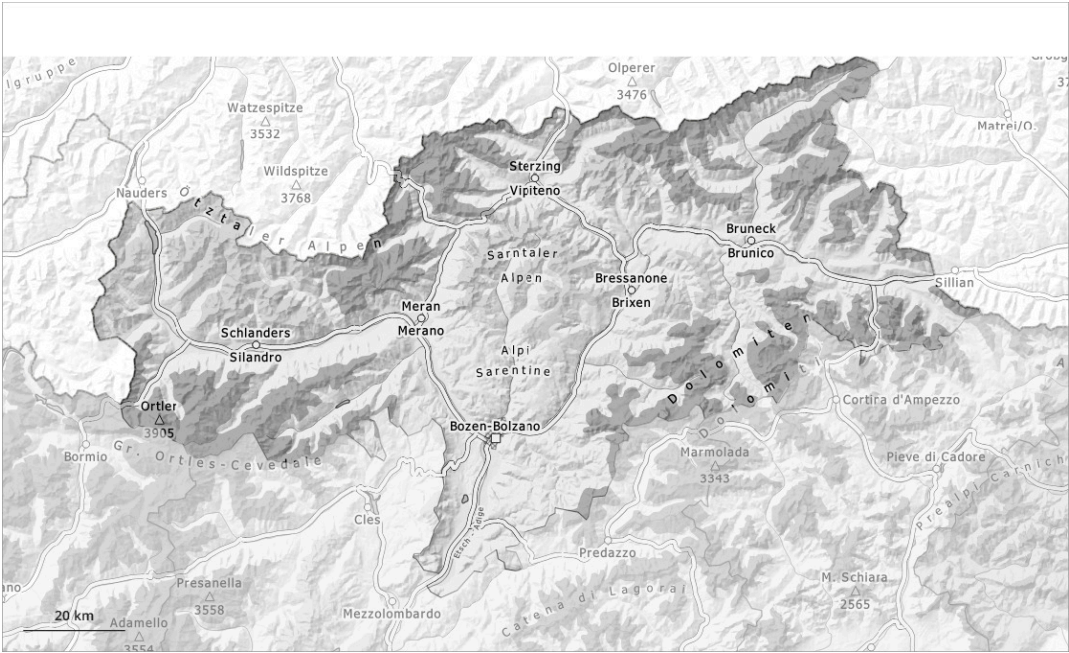


AM

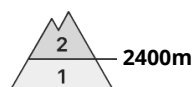


PM



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**AM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Monday 26 01 2026



Wind slab



2400m

**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Monday 26 01 2026



Persistent  
weak layer



2000m

## Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of the new snow.

From midday as the snowfall becomes more intense there will be an appreciable increase in the avalanche danger to level 3 (considerable). The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs that are forming during the snowfall will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on 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 barely recognisable. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Individual natural avalanches are not ruled out.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Up to 5 cm of snow has fallen since Saturday. 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1500 m. As a consequence of a gusty wind from southerly directions, soft wind slabs will form. These will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack above approximately 2000 m. The old snowpack is faceted and weak; its surface consists of faceted crystals. This applies especially in shady places that are protected from the wind. The old snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

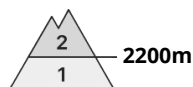
## Tendency

The new snow and wind slabs remain prone to triggering.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

### AM:



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Monday 26 01 2026



Persistent  
weak layer



### PM:



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Monday 26 01 2026



Persistent  
weak layer



## Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of the new snow.

From midday as the snowfall becomes more intense there will be an appreciable increase in the avalanche danger to level 3 (considerable). The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs that are forming during the snowfall will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on 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 barely recognisable. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Individual natural avalanches are not ruled out.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Up to 5 cm of snow has fallen since Saturday. 10 to 20 cm of snow, and up to 30 cm in some localities, will fall above approximately 1500 m. As a consequence of a gusty wind from southerly directions, soft wind slabs will form. These will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack above approximately 2000 m. The old snowpack is faceted and weak; its surface consists of faceted crystals. This applies especially in shady places that are protected from the wind. The old snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

## Tendency

The new snow and wind slabs remain prone to triggering.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**AM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Monday 26 01 2026 →



Persistent  
weak layer



Treeline

**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Monday 26 01 2026 →



Persistent  
weak layer



Treeline

## Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of the new snow.

From midday as the snowfall becomes more intense there will be an appreciable increase in the avalanche danger to level 3 (considerable). The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs that are forming during the snowfall will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack 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. With the onset of the intense snowfall, the natural avalanche activity will increase. Especially in places where the wind is stronger the avalanche danger is greater. 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

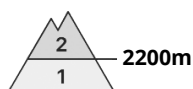
Up to 10 cm of snow has fallen since Saturday. 15 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1500 m. As a consequence of a gusty wind from southerly directions, soft wind slabs will form. These will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack above the tree line. The old snowpack is faceted and weak; its surface consists of faceted crystals. This applies especially in shady places that are protected from the wind. The old snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

## Tendency

The new snow and wind slabs remain prone to triggering.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Monday 26 01 2026



Persistent  
weak layer



### Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger.

Fresh and older wind slabs are prone to triggering. These can be released in the weakly bonded old snow, even by a single winter sport participant. Avalanches can reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on west to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2200 m. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found also on steep south facing slopes above approximately 2600 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, as well as on wind-loaded slopes. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable.

Reports filed by observers and stability tests confirm a sometimes treacherous avalanche situation.

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.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Some snow will fall, especially in the south. As a consequence of new snow and a moderate southerly wind, mostly small wind slabs will form.

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. Steep sunny slopes: As a consequence of solar radiation a crust formed on the surface during the last few days. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones.

### Tendency

Some snow will fall. Slight increase in avalanche danger. The fresh and older wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant.





## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →

on Monday 26 01 2026



Persistent  
weak layer



### Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence.

The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Especially here avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow, this applies even in case of a single winter sport participant. Mostly they are medium-sized.

Caution is to be exercised in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, as well as on wind-loaded slopes. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on very steep west, north and southeast facing slopes above approximately 2000 m and on south facing slopes above approximately 2600 m. These places are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye.

Reports filed by observers and stability tests confirm a sometimes treacherous avalanche situation. Experience and restraint are advisable.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

Some snow will fall in some regions. Distinct weak layers exist in the old snowpack. This applies in particular on west, north and southeast facing slopes above approximately 2000 m, as well as on south facing slopes above approximately 2600 m. Older wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. The old snowpack is faceted.

Steep sunny slopes: As a consequence of solar radiation a crust formed on the surface during the last few days.

### Tendency

Avalanches can as before be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Monday 26 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 will fall. As a consequence of new snow and a moderate southerly wind, mostly small wind slabs will form. 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. Steep sunny slopes: As a consequence of solar radiation a crust formed on the surface. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones.

### Tendency

Some snow will fall. In some localities increase in avalanche danger.

