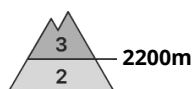
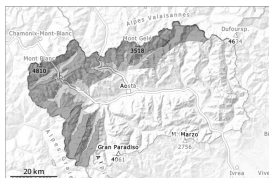


Danger Level 3 - Considerable

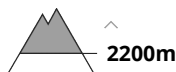


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

on Tuesday 13 01 2026



Persistent
weak layer



2200m



Wind slab



2000m

The current avalanche situation calls for great caution and restraint.

The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are poorly bonded with the old snowpack in many places. The sometimes deep wind slabs can be released easily, even by a single winter sport participant, in all aspects above approximately 2000 m. Remotely triggered avalanches are to be expected.

Places where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are especially dangerous. These places are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Here the avalanches can be released in the weakly bonded old snow and reach large size.

Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep northeast, north and northwest facing slopes at the base of rock walls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

40 to 70 cm of snow has fallen since Thursday above approximately 1800 m. Several medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches were reported.

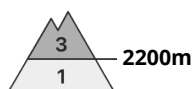
The northwesterly wind has transported the new snow significantly. The fresh wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack especially on east to north to northwest facing aspects above approximately 2200 m. In particular at higher altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. On the windward slopes, ridges, hills and crests are heavily eroded.

Tendency

The avalanche activity will slowly decrease.

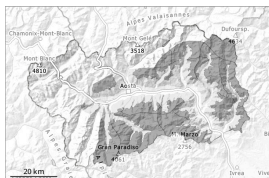


Danger Level 3 - Considerable

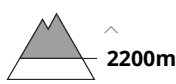


Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →

on Tuesday 13 01 2026



Persistent
weak layer



Wind slab



The current avalanche situation calls for experience and restraint.

The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are poorly bonded with the old snowpack in many places. The sometimes deep wind slabs can be released easily by a single winter sport participant in all aspects above approximately 2000 m. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.

Places where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are especially dangerous. These places are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Here the avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow and reach large size in isolated cases.

Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep northeast, north and northwest facing slopes at the base of rock walls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Over a wide area 20 to 40 cm of snow has fallen since Thursday above approximately 1800 m. Several medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large avalanches were reported.

The northwesterly wind has transported the new snow significantly. The fresh wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack especially on east to north to northwest facing aspects above approximately 2200 m.

In particular at higher altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. On the windward slopes, ridges, hills and crests are heavily eroded.

The south-eastern areas received less snow, approximately 10 to 20 cm. In these regions the avalanche prone locations are more rare and the danger is lower. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling here.

Tendency

The avalanche activity will slowly decrease.

