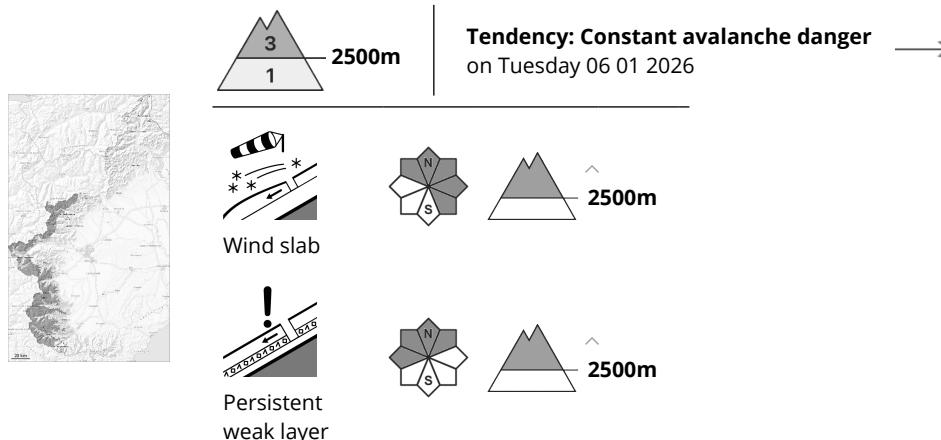


Danger Level 3 - Considerable



The wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on steep northeast, east and southeast facing slopes.

The more recent wind slabs can be released by large loads in particular. The avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches in some places.

Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack. Off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and caution.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

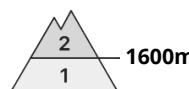
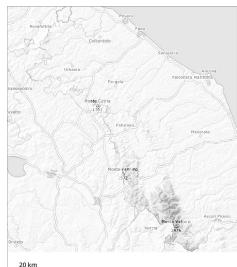
In the last few days easily released wind slabs formed at intermediate and high altitudes. The new snow of last week has bonded in particular on sunny slopes.

Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes.

Some small and medium-sized dry slab avalanches have been released by people last week.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 06 01 2026 →



New snow



1600m

New snow represents the main danger.

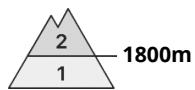
In particular on very steep slopes and above approximately 1600 m small and medium-sized loose snow avalanches are possible as a consequence of the new snow. Dry avalanches can additionally be released in near-surface layers, even by small loads in isolated cases.

Snowpack

The old snowpack remains generally favourable. Faceted weak layers exist in the top section of the old snowpack especially at high altitude. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution. New snow above approximately 1600 m.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 06 01 2026 →



Wind slab



Persistent
weak layer



The wind slabs represent the main danger. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint.

Adjacent to ridgelines as well as at high altitude further wind slabs formed. In some cases the various wind slabs have bonded poorly together. The fresh and older wind slabs are mostly rather small but prone to triggering. The more recent wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases on extremely steep shady slopes. Caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example in particular above approximately 1800 m, as well as on extremely steep shady slopes.

Precarious weak layers exist in the snowpack on shady slopes. Whumping sounds serve as an alarm indicating the danger. Avalanches can in isolated cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach medium size in particular on extremely steep shady slopes. Avalanches can additionally be released, even by small loads in isolated cases.

Snowpack

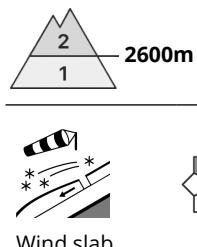
Above the tree line snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. Over a wide area only a little snow is lying.

Weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases.

The numerous rocks hidden by the recent snow are the main danger.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 06 01 2026 →



Wind slabs require caution.

The somewhat older wind slabs can be released in some cases in particular on northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2600 m. Caution is to be exercised adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. In very isolated cases avalanches are medium-sized. 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.

Sunny slopes: In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

(dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind)

As a consequence of a sometimes storm force wind from westerly directions, mostly small wind slabs formed in the last few days. The hard wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Shady slopes: The snowpack consists of faceted crystals.

The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. A little snow is lying in all altitude zones.

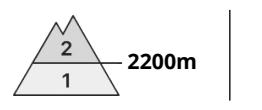
Steep south facing slopes: The snowpack is well consolidated and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases.

Tendency

Hardly any decrease in avalanche danger.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 06 01 2026



Wind slab



2200m

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

Wind slabs can be released in particular on very steep shady slopes and generally at intermediate and high altitudes. Along the border with France the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent and the danger is greater.

Avalanches can in some places be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size.

Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

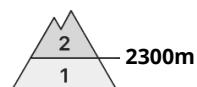
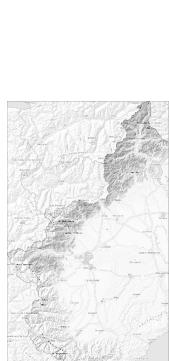
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

As a consequence of solar radiation the snowpack settled during the last few days. Towards its surface, the snowpack is favourably layered and its surface has a strong crust. This applies in particular on sunny slopes at low and intermediate altitudes.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 06 01 2026 →



Wind slab



Persistent
weak layer



Fresh and older wind slabs require caution.

In particular in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed. They are poorly bonded with the old snowpack in particular on very steep shady slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions.

Avalanches can in some places be released, in particular by large loads and reach medium size. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack. The numerous rocks hidden by the recent snow are the main danger.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

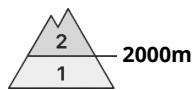
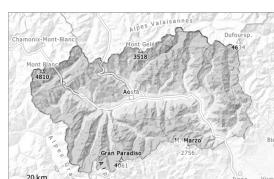
dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack on west to north to northeast facing aspects above approximately 2200 m. Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes.

Below approximately 2000 m less snow than usual is lying.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger



Wind slab



Persistent weak layer



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

As a consequence of a strong wind from westerly directions, further wind slabs formed in the last few days in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

These are easy to recognise but in some cases prone to triggering. They can be released easily in some places in all aspects above the tree line. Mostly avalanches are medium-sized.

The areas where the wind was most intense and long-lasting were those in the western and southern sectors, on the border with France and Piedmont respectively.

On steep, little used shady slopes the avalanches can penetrate even deep layers and reach large size in isolated cases. Wind-loaded slopes where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are especially unfavourable.

Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The wind slabs of the last few days are lying on unfavourable layers in particular on steep shady slopes above approximately 2300 m.

Above the tree line snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. All types of snow are found on the surface: loose snow in shaded and sheltered areas, wind-compacted snow with increasingly harder accumulations as you climb higher, sastrugi, eroded areas, and melt-and-freeze crusts on sunny slopes and at lower altitudes. In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

Tendency

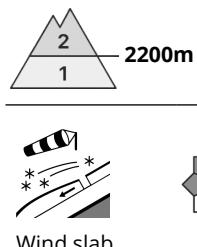
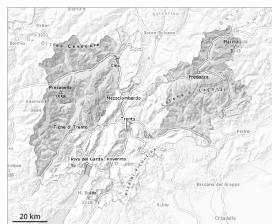
As a consequence of low temperatures the snowpack can not consolidate during the next few days. The



wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 06 01 2026 →



The wind slabs represent the main danger.

In particular adjacent to ridgelines as well as in high Alpine regions further wind slabs formed. This applies especially adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are therefore clearly recognisable to the trained eye. The wind slabs of the last few days can be released easily above approximately 2200 m. Caution is to be exercised at their margins in particular. Mostly the avalanches are small.

In isolated cases avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m. In very isolated cases avalanches are medium-sized.

Even a small avalanche can sweep snow sport participants along and give rise to falls.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

(dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind)

The fresh and older wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes. The wind slabs have bonded poorly with the old snowpack.

Faceted weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack in particular on wind-protected shady slopes.

The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations.

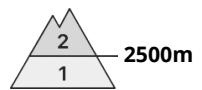
Over a wide area a little snow is lying.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 06 01 2026



Wind slab



Persistent
weak layer



Persistent
weak layer



Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Small and medium sized avalanches are possible.

The fresh and older wind slabs can be released in some cases in particular on northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2600 m. These avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. Caution is to be exercised adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

In some places relatively hard layers of snow are lying on old snow containing large grains. In isolated cases 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

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

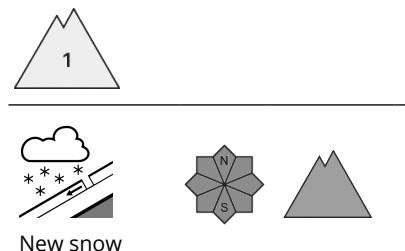
The visible wind slabs of the last few days are lying on weak layers in particular on steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Avalanches can be released by small loads.

At low and intermediate altitudes from a snow sport perspective, insufficient snow is lying.

The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations.



Danger Level 1 - Low



New snow requires caution.

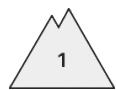
On very steep slopes individual dry loose snow avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small.

Snowpack

Some new snow above approximately 1400 m.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 06 01 2026



Wind slab

Wind slabs - Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found on steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

The somewhat older wind slabs can be released in isolated cases in particular on northwest to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2200 m. Caution is to be exercised adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. Mostly avalanches are only 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.

Sunny slopes: In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

Snowpack

In the last few days small wind slabs formed. The hard wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

Shady slopes: The snowpack consists of faceted crystals.

The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. A little snow is lying in all altitude zones.

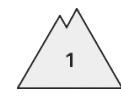
Steep south facing slopes: The snowpack is well consolidated and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases.

Tendency

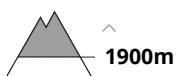
Low avalanche danger will prevail.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 06 01 2026



Error: Incomplete joker sentence

Error: Incomplete joker sentence

Snowpack

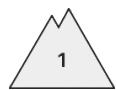
Error: Incomplete joker sentence

Tendency

Down to low altitudes snow will fall over a wide area.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 06 01 2026



Wind slab



Persistent
weak layer



The wind slabs represent the main danger. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint.

Error: Incomplete joker sentence

Snowpack

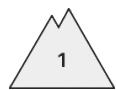
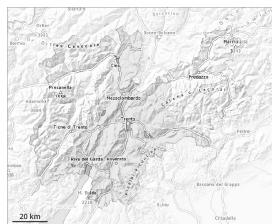
Above the tree line snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. Over a wide area only a little snow is lying.

Weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak and has a loosely bonded surface.

The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. The numerous rocks hidden by the recent snow are the main danger.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 06 01 2026



Wind slabs require caution.

In particular adjacent to ridgelines as well as in high Alpine regions further wind slabs formed. This applies especially adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. The avalanche prone locations are rather rare and are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. The wind slabs of the last few days can be released easily above approximately 2200 m. Caution is to be exercised at their margins in particular. Mostly the avalanches are small.

In isolated cases avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes above approximately 2600 m. In very isolated cases avalanches are medium-sized.

Even a small avalanche can sweep snow sport participants along and give rise to falls.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The fresh and older wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on shady slopes.

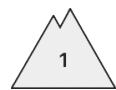
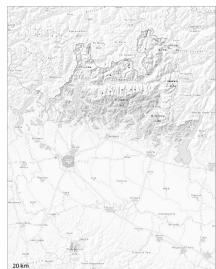
The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. In all regions a little snow is lying.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Tuesday 06 01 2026



Persistent
weak layer



Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack especially on shady slopes. In isolated cases the avalanches are small.

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. From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

