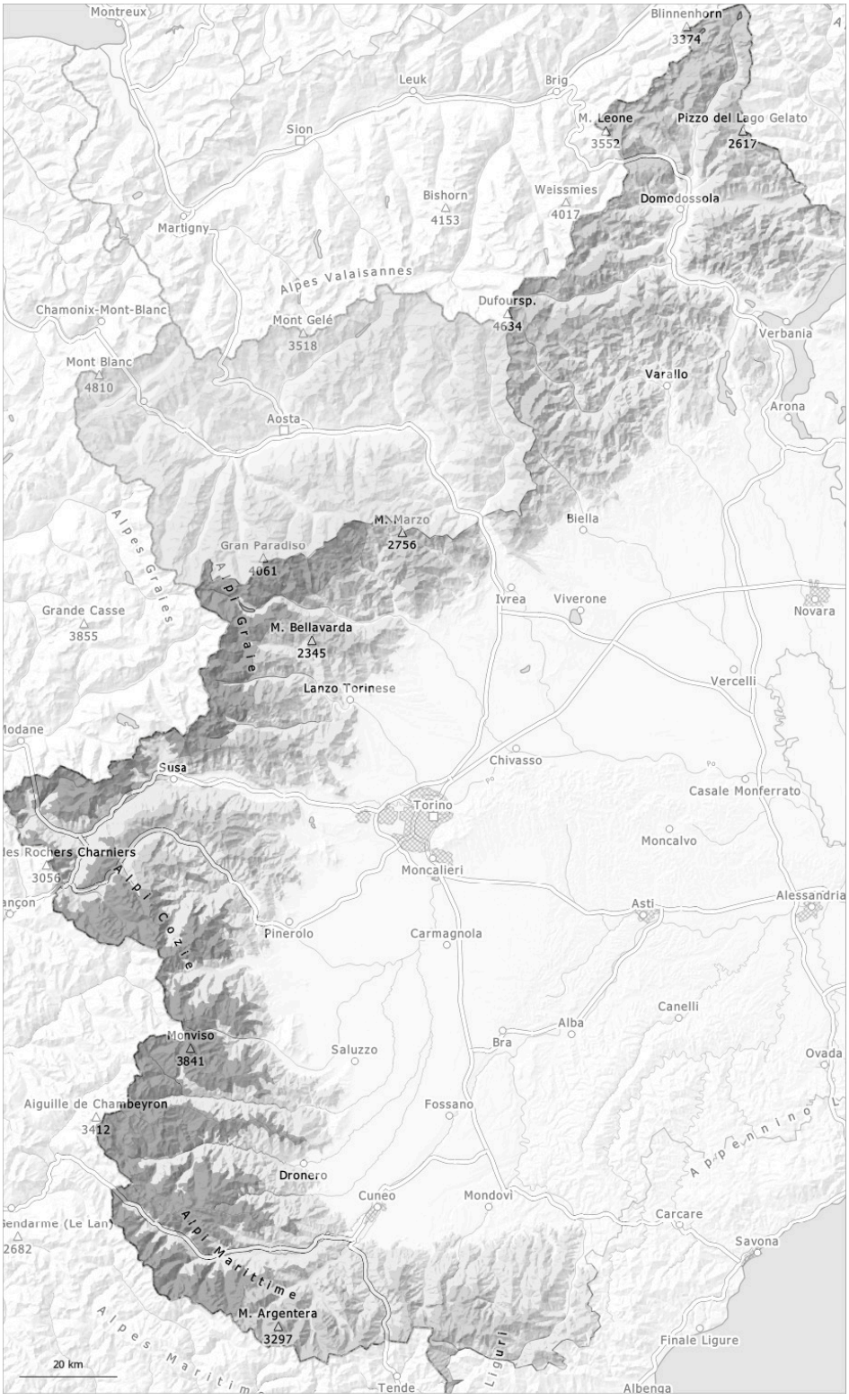
Tuesday 06.01.2026

Published 05 01 2026, 17:00



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

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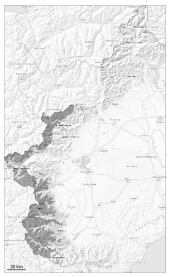
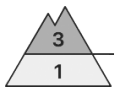
Danger Level 3 - Considerable





Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 07 01 2026

Wind slab

Persistent
weak layer

Precarious weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on shady slopes. In particular, however, the various wind slabs of last week are prone to triggering in some cases still.

The more recent wind slabs are mostly easy to recognise and to be assessed critically. These can be released by a single winter sport participant in isolated cases at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions, especially at their margins.
The avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released especially by large additional loads in particular on steep shady slopes. Weak layers in the old snowpack are difficult to recognise.

Whumpfing 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.

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

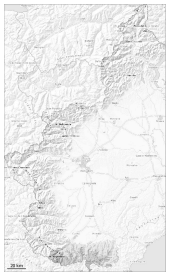
Snowpack

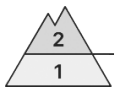
Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The strong wind has transported the new snow and, in some cases, old snow as well. In the last few days clearly visible wind slabs formed at intermediate and high altitudes. In addition, snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind.
Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes. As a consequence of low temperatures the snowpack could not consolidate.

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

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Wednesday 07 01 2026


Wind slab

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. They have formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.
Wind slabs are mostly easy to recognise and to be assessed with care and prudence. Along 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. Caution is to be exercised in areas with glide cracks.

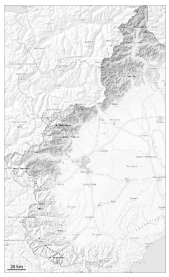
The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

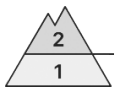
Snowpack

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. In addition wind slabs formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in the high Alpine regions.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Wednesday 07 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 intermediate and high altitudes.
Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are easy to recognise and to be assessed critically.
Avalanches can in some places be released, in particular by large loads and reach medium size. Whumpfing 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.

The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.

Snowpack

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

The wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack at intermediate and high altitudes. Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack on shady slopes.
Below approximately 2000 m less snow than usual is lying.