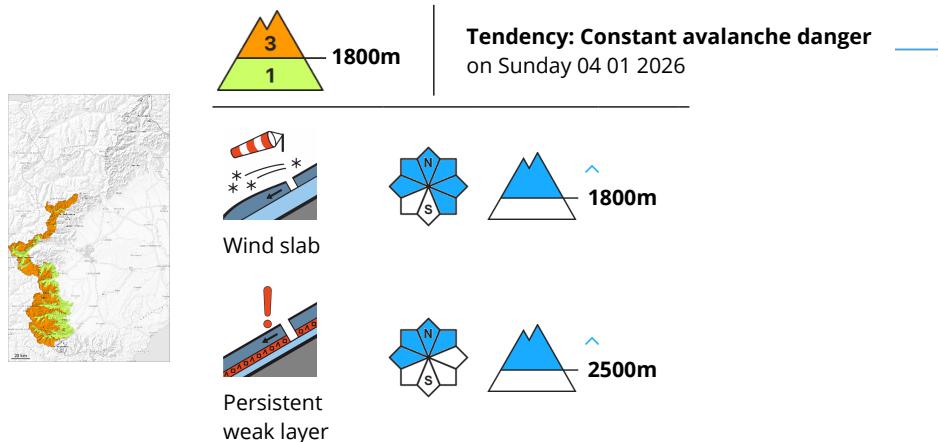


## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Fresh and older wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence and generally at intermediate and high altitudes.

As a consequence of a strong wind from westerly directions, precarious wind slabs formed in the last two days. The more recent wind slabs are quite large and in some cases prone to triggering. The avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

In particular on steep shady slopes the avalanches can be triggered in the old snow and reach large size in isolated cases. Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches in some places.

Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

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

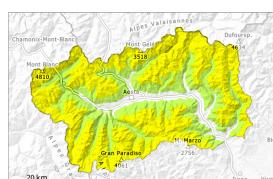
In the last few days easily released wind slabs formed at intermediate and high altitudes. The new snow of last week has bonded in particular on sunny slopes.

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.



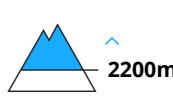
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



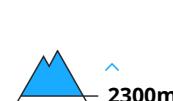
Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Sunday 04 01 2026 →



Wind slab



Persistent weak layer



As a consequence of the strong wind the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase. The wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence.

As a consequence of a strong wind from westerly directions, further wind slabs formed on Friday in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. On Saturday the wind slabs will increase in size. 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.

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

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

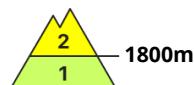
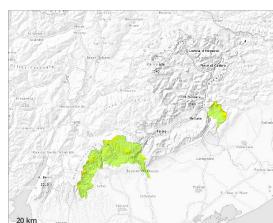
The new snow and wind slabs of last week are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on shady slopes. Large-grained weak layers exist in the old snowpack here. Above the tree line snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. The new windloads are soft and increasingly compact as they rise in altitude.

## Tendency

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



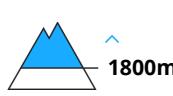
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Sunday 04 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

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

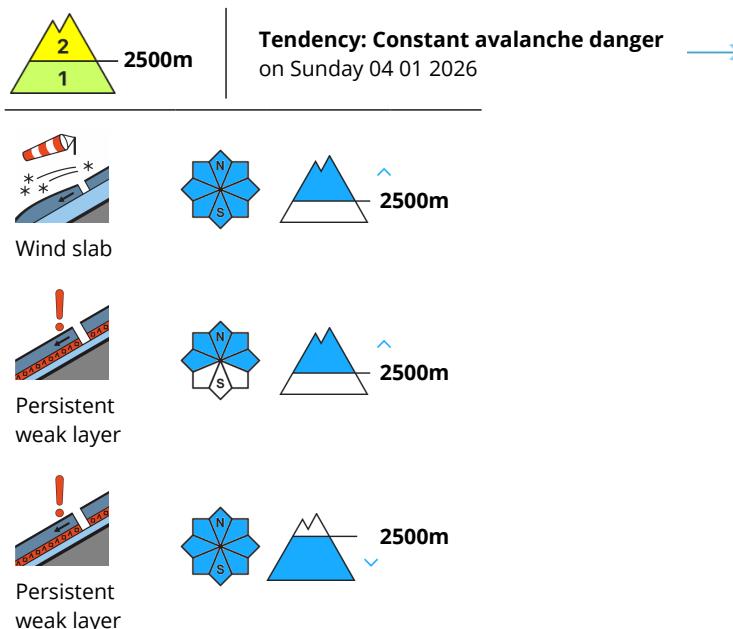
Above the tree line snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. Over a wide area only a little snow is lying.

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



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

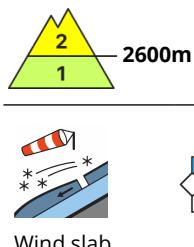
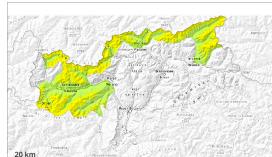
The visible wind slabs of the last few days are lying on weak layers in particular on steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Avalanches can be released by small loads.

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 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger**  
on Sunday 04 01 2026



### Wind slabs require caution.

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. 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)

Some snow will fall in particular in the north. As a consequence of a sometimes storm force wind from westerly directions, further wind slabs will form. 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.

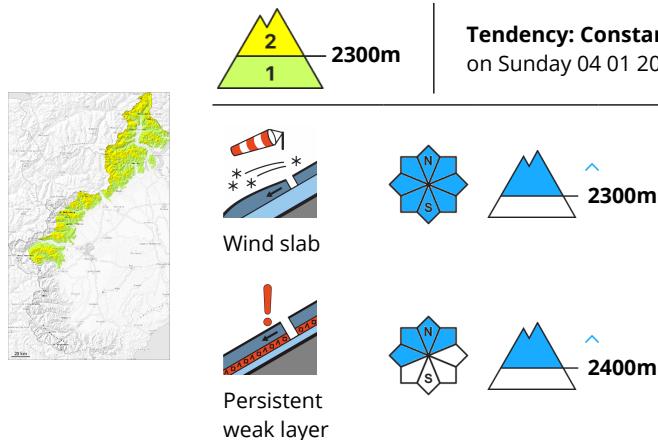
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. A little snow is lying in all altitude zones. **Steep south facing slopes:** The snowpack is well consolidated and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases.

## Tendency

Gradual decrease in avalanche danger.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Weak layers in the old snowpack are treacherous. In addition the wind slabs should be taken into account.

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

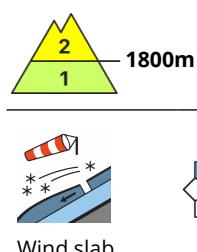
dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

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**  
on Sunday 04 01 2026



Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of a strong wind from westerly directions, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed in the last two days. Wind slabs can be released in particular on very steep shady slopes and generally at intermediate and high altitudes. This applies in particular adjacent to ridgelines, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. 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**

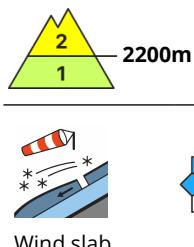
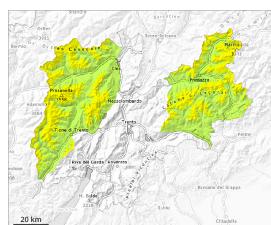
dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

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 Sunday 04 01 2026 →



The wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of the northerly wind, the snow drift accumulations have increased in size during the last few days. 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. In some cases 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.

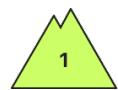
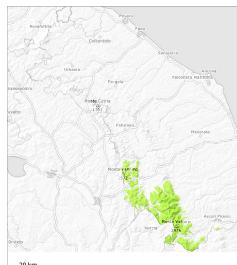
Over a wide area a little snow is lying.

## Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Sunday 04 01 2026



Persistent  
weak layer



2000m

Weakly bonded old snow above approximately 2000 m.

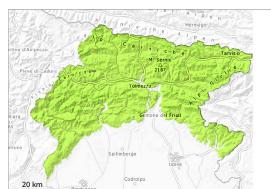
Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases and mostly by large additional loads at high altitude. Individual small avalanches are not entirely ruled out.

### Snowpack

Between approximately 1500 and 1800 m a little snow is lying. The old snowpack remains favourable at high altitude.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Sunday 04 01 2026



Error: Incomplete joker sentence

Error: Incomplete joker sentence

## Snowpack

Error: Incomplete joker sentence

## Tendency

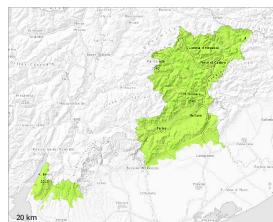
The weather will be clear at times.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Sunday 04 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

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

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 Sunday 04 01 2026



Wind slabs require caution. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found on steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

The fresh and older wind slabs can be released in some 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

As a consequence of a sometimes storm force wind from westerly directions, further wind slabs will form. 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.

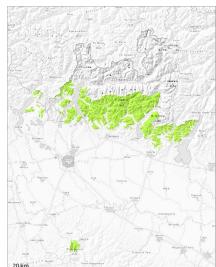
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. A little snow is lying in all altitude zones. Steep south facing slopes: The snowpack is well consolidated and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases.

### Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Sunday 04 01 2026



Persistent  
weak layer



1700m

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

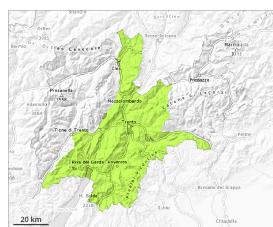
### Danger patterns

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.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Sunday 04 01 2026



### Wind slabs require caution.

As a consequence of the occasionally strong northwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed on Friday. 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 wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack. The fresh and older wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on wind-protected 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.

