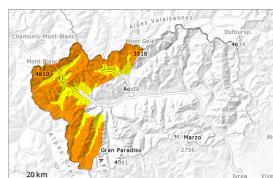


## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025 →



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor  
Frequency: some  
Avalanche size: medium



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor  
Frequency: some  
Avalanche size: small

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes strong wind from westerly directions, avalanche prone wind slabs will form during the night. In the course of the day they will increase in size once again. The new snow and wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche prone locations are to be found on steep slopes and on wind-loaded slopes.

On very steep slopes small and medium-sized natural dry avalanches are possible, caution is to be exercised in particular along the border with France.

Persistent weak layers. These avalanche prone locations are rare and are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye, caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example between approximately 2700 and 3000 m, and in little used backcountry terrain.

Whumping sounds are a clear indication.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.4: cold following warm / warm following cold

20 to 40 cm of snow will fall until Wednesday above approximately 2000 m. The sometimes strong wind will transport the new snow.

The unusual weather conditions on Sunday gave rise to moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2500 m. As a consequence of falling temperatures a crust formed on the surface.

Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution. The number of places where avalanches can be triggered has clearly decreased, but not the size of avalanches.

The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. In all aspects snow depths vary greatly above approximately 2000 m, depending on the influence of the wind.

## Tendency

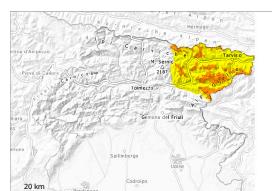
As a consequence of new snow and wind the prevalence of the avalanche prone locations will increase. The



avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**

on Wednesday 08 01 2025



New snow



Wind slab



New snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: large



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: medium

### Error: Incomplete joker sentence

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. In addition the wind slabs at the base of rock walls are prone to triggering in many places. In the course of the day the natural avalanche activity will gradually increase. Avalanches can be released, even by a single winter sport participant. As a consequence of new snow and wind, further wind slabs will form. Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

### Snowpack

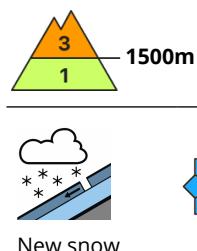
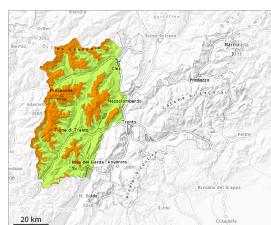
Over a wide area snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. The wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers in particular on steep shady slopes. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted.

### Tendency

Error: Incomplete joker sentence



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025 →



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

New snow and wind slabs require caution.

The new snow represents the main danger. This snow can be released very easily in all aspects at intermediate and high altitudes. As a consequence of snowfall and the strong wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form. These can be released easily by a single winter sport participant in all aspects above the tree line. At high altitude and in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation these avalanche prone locations are more prevalent, caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

In particular from the Adamello- Presanella to the Brenta Range up to 50 cm of snow will fall above approximately 1500 m. The fresh wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack in all aspects above the tree line. Shady slopes: The old snowpack is faceted.

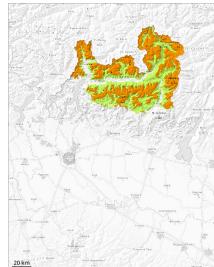
## Tendency

Increase in danger of dry avalanches as a consequence of the new snow. The sometimes strong wind will transport the new snow.

Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated critically.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025 →



Wind slab



New snow



Snowpack stability: **poor**  
Frequency: **some**  
Avalanche size: **large**



Snowpack stability: **poor**  
Frequency: **some**  
Avalanche size: **medium**

As a consequence of new snow and wind the avalanche prone locations will become more prevalent as the day progresses. Weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes. In addition the wind slabs also in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain are easily triggered.

The fresh snow as well as the sometimes large wind slabs will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on steep north facing slopes and generally above the tree line. On steep shady slopes and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain dry avalanches are possible towards the evening, even medium-sized ones.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

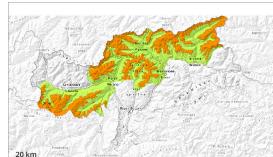
Error: Incomplete joker sentence

### Tendency

The conditions are unfavourable. The new snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **medium**

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

As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes storm force southwesterly wind, further wind slabs will form in particular in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The fresh wind slabs will become increasingly prone to triggering. Individual natural avalanches are possible. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation this applies in particular. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line and above the tree line. At high altitude and in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation these avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. The fresh wind slabs are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

Avalanches can additionally be released in the weakly bonded old snow. These avalanche prone locations are to be found especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m, caution is to be exercised in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. Avalanches can reach large size in isolated cases.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

20 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Wednesday. The wind will be strong to storm force. The southwesterly wind will transport the new snow. The wind slabs will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on steep northwest, north and east facing slopes.

Shady slopes: The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals. The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers.

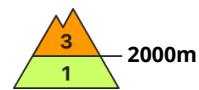
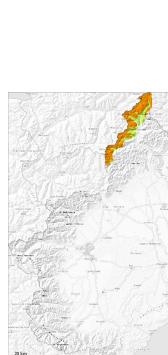
Steep sunny slopes: The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on a crust.

## Tendency

Fresh wind slabs require caution.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025



Persistent  
weak layer



Snowpack stability: **poor**  
Frequency: **some**  
Avalanche size: **large**



Wind slab



Snowpack stability: **poor**  
Frequency: **some**  
Avalanche size: **large**

As a consequence of new snow and a strong wind, further wind slabs formed in the last few days.

The fresh snow and the large wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant at elevated altitudes, caution is to be exercised on very steep shady slopes at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. In some places the avalanches can be released in the faceted old snow and reach large size. The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are difficult to recognise. Backcountry touring calls for defensive route selection.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

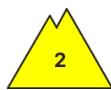
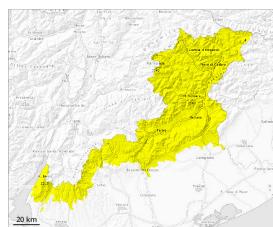
dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Along the border with Switzerland up to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen. In all aspects snow depths vary greatly at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions, depending on the influence of the wind. Adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas at elevated altitudes hardly any snow is lying. In some places new snow and wind slabs are lying on old snow containing large grains. At low and intermediate altitudes from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

Snowpack stability: **very poor**Frequency: **some**Avalanche size: **small**

### Error: Incomplete joker sentence

The new snow represents the main danger. Over a wide area 25 cm of snow, and up to 40 cm in some localities, has fallen above approximately 2000 m. This snow can be released easily or naturally in all aspects above the tree line. The off-piste conditions are precarious.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

Over a wide area 30 cm of snow, and up to 50 cm in some localities, has fallen above approximately 2000 m. The covering of new snow is soft. Over a wide area new snow is lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak. Snow profiles and stability tests have confirmed this situation. Avalanches can be released in deeper layers very easily.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate

Snowpack stability: **poor**Frequency: **some**Avalanche size: **medium**

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

As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes storm force southwesterly wind, further wind slabs will form in particular in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The fresh wind slabs will become increasingly prone to triggering. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line and above the tree line. At high altitude and in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation these avalanche prone locations are more prevalent. The fresh wind slabs are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

Avalanches can additionally be released in the weakly bonded old snow. These avalanche prone locations are to be found especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m, caution is to be exercised in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. Avalanches can reach medium size.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Up to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Wednesday. The wind will be strong to storm force. The southwesterly wind will transport the new snow. The wind slabs will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on steep northwest, north and east facing slopes.

**Shady slopes:** The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals. The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers.

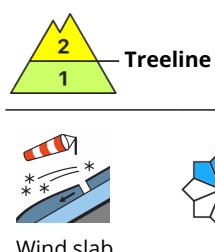
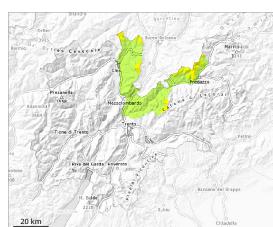
**Steep sunny slopes:** The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on a crust.

## Tendency

Fresh wind slabs require caution.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Avalanches can be released by a single winter sport participant, in particular on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In isolated cases avalanches are medium-sized. 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.6: cold, loose snow and wind)

Over a wide area up to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Wednesday. The wind will be strong to storm force. The southwesterly wind will transport the new snow. The wind slabs will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on steep northwest, north and east facing slopes.

**Shady slopes:** The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals. The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers.

**Steep sunny slopes:** The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on a crust.

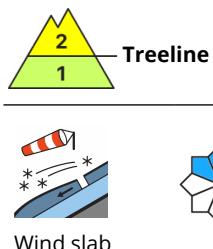
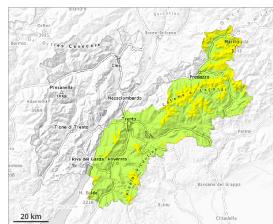
The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations over a wide area.

## Tendency

Fresh wind slabs require caution.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025



Snowpack stability: **poor**  
Frequency: **some**  
Avalanche size: **medium**

Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind.  
Fresh wind slabs require caution.

The fresh wind slabs will become increasingly prone to triggering. As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes storm force southwesterly wind, further wind slabs will form in particular in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep shady slopes in areas close to the tree line and above the tree line. The fresh wind slabs are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility. The fresh wind slabs can be released easily. Individual natural avalanches are possible.

Avalanches can additionally in very isolated cases be released in the weakly bonded old snow. These avalanche prone locations are to be found especially on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2400 m, caution is to be exercised in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. Avalanches can reach medium size.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Up to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Wednesday. The wind will be strong to storm force. The southwesterly wind will transport the new snow. The wind slabs will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on steep northwest, north and east facing slopes.

Shady slopes: The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals and has a loosely bonded surface.

Steep sunny slopes: The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals and its surface has a melt-freeze crust that is strong in many cases.

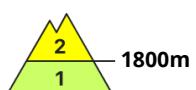
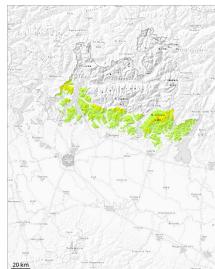
## Tendency

Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of the new snow. Especially in the south up to 30 cm of snow will fall until Tuesday. The sometimes storm force wind will transport the new snow.

Fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated critically.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger →  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025



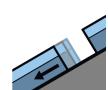
New snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: fair

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

On shady slopes a sometimes unfavourable avalanche situation will be encountered in some localities. The new snow and wind slabs represent the main danger. On steep south facing slopes ground avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small.

The fresh snow and the deep wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on steep, little used shady slopes.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

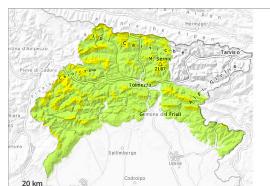
Error: Incomplete joker sentence

### Tendency

The conditions remain mostly favourable.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025



New snow



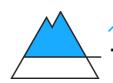
Wind slab



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: some

Avalanche size: medium

### Error: Incomplete joker sentence

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls and at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. In addition the wind slabs at the base of rock walls are prone to triggering in many places. In the course of the day the natural avalanche activity will gradually increase. Avalanches can be released, in particular by large loads. As a consequence of new snow and wind, wind slabs will form.

### Snowpack

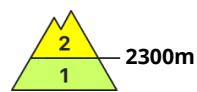
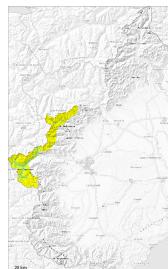
Over a wide area snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. The wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers in particular on steep shady slopes. Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted.

### Tendency

Error: Incomplete joker sentence



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025



Snowpack stability: **fair**  
Frequency: **some**  
Avalanche size: **medium**

Individual avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2300 m.

Some snow has fallen in particular along the border with France. Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases and mostly by large additional loads, caution is to be exercised on very steep shady slopes at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example above approximately 2300 m.

In isolated cases the avalanches can be released in the faceted old snow and reach medium size.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

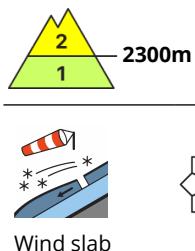
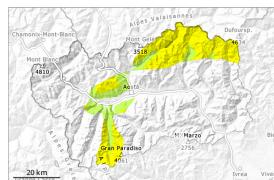
Along the border with France in some localities 10 cm of snow has fallen. In all aspects snow depths vary greatly at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions, depending on the influence of the wind. Adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas at elevated altitudes hardly any snow is lying.

Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak.

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



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025



Snowpack stability: poor  
Frequency: some  
Avalanche size: small

### Fresh wind slabs require caution.

As a consequence of new snow and a sometimes strong wind from westerly directions, wind slabs will form during the night at intermediate and high altitudes. In the course of the day they will increase in size moderately. The fresh wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain and on extremely steep slopes.

Individual mostly small dry avalanches are possible above approximately 2500 m, in particular in extremely steep terrain.

Persistent weak layers. These avalanche prone locations are rare and are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye, caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example between approximately 2700 and 3000 m, and in little used backcountry terrain.

Whumping sounds are a clear indication.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

5 to 15 cm of snow will fall until Wednesday above approximately 2000 m. The sometimes strong wind will transport the new snow.

In all aspects snow depths vary greatly above approximately 2000 m, depending on the influence of the wind. At low and intermediate altitudes from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

The unusual weather conditions on Sunday gave rise to moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2500 m. As a consequence of falling temperatures a crust formed on the surface.

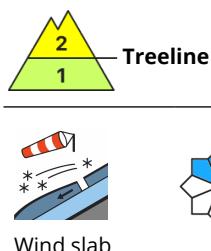
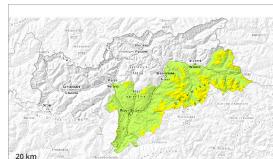
Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution. The number of places where avalanches can be triggered has clearly decreased, but not the size of avalanches.

## Tendency

Wind and new snow: The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025



Snowpack stability: **poor**  
Frequency: **some**  
Avalanche size: **medium**

Slight increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Avalanches can be released by a single winter sport participant, in particular on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. In isolated cases avalanches are medium-sized. 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.6: cold, loose snow and wind)

Over a wide area up to 15 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Wednesday. The wind will be strong to storm force. The southwesterly wind will transport the new snow. The wind slabs will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on steep northwest, north and east facing slopes.

**Shady slopes:** The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals. The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on soft layers.

**Steep sunny slopes:** The fresh wind slabs will be deposited on a crust.

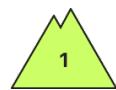
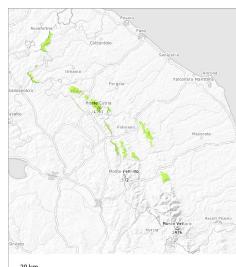
The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations over a wide area.

### Tendency

Fresh wind slabs require caution.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025 →



Wet snow



Snowpack stability: poor

Frequency: few

Avalanche size: small

Mostly small moist snow slides and avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

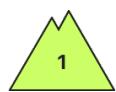
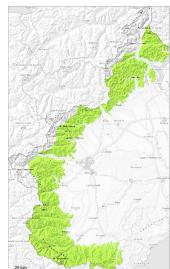
Hardly any wet snow slides and avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small.

## Snowpack

The weather conditions as the day progresses will give rise to increasing moistening of the old snowpack over a wide area. Strong westerly wind.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025



Persistent  
weak layer



Snowpack stability: fair  
Frequency: few  
Avalanche size: small

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

In steep terrain there is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface. Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases and mostly by large additional loads. This applies in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example, and along the border with France.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

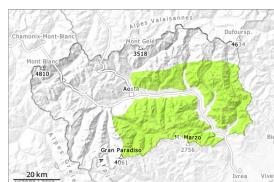
Towards its base, the snowpack is faceted and weak.

In high Alpine regions snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind.

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



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in extremely steep terrain at intermediate and high altitudes.

In particular at intermediate and high altitudes mostly shallow wind slabs will form. Caution is to be exercised on extremely steep slopes, especially at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example, in particular in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 2 (moderate). In these regions the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

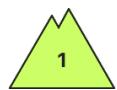
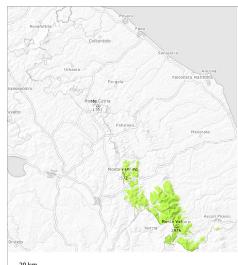
5 to 10 cm of snow, but less in some localities, will fall until Wednesday above approximately 2000 m. The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. In all aspects snow depths vary greatly above approximately 2200 m, depending on the influence of the wind. Below approximately 1900 m from a snow sport perspective, insufficient snow is lying. On steep sunny slopes below approximately 2600 m a little snow is lying. At low and intermediate altitudes from a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying.

## Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025



Snowpack stability: poor  
Frequency: few  
Avalanche size: small

Especially gullies and bowls and above approximately 1800 m: Small and medium sized avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

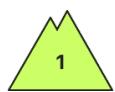
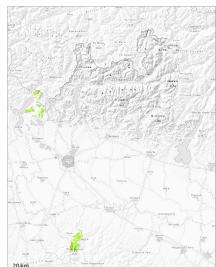
In very isolated cases weak layers exist in the old snowpack especially on wind-protected northwest, north and northeast facing slopes. Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in isolated cases and mostly by large additional loads.

## Snowpack

The weather conditions as the day progresses will give rise to increasing moistening of the old snowpack over a wide area. Strong westerly wind.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Wednesday 08 01 2025



Gliding snow



Snowpack stability: **fair**

Frequency: **few**

Avalanche size: **small**

The snowpack is largely stable.

## Snowpack

The snowpack will be generally moist.

