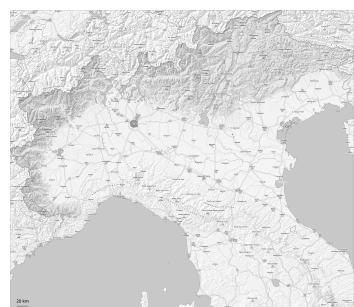


**AM**

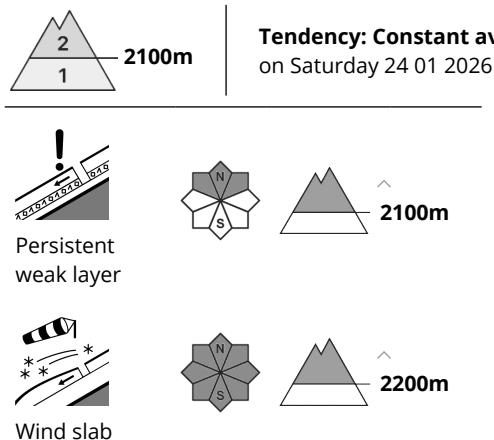


**PM**

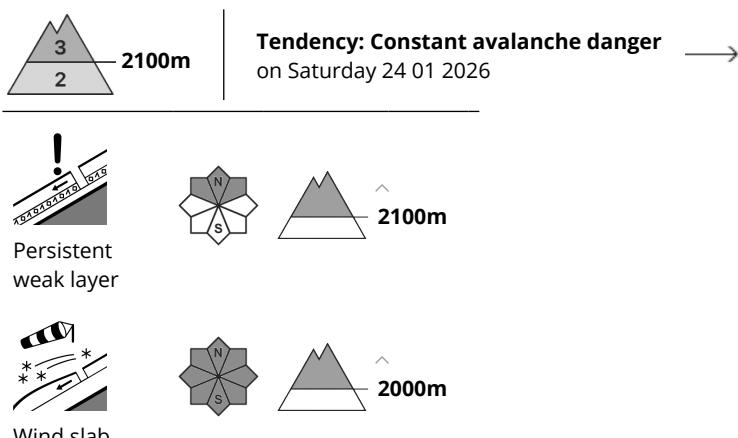


## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**AM:**



**PM:**



Down to low altitudes snow will fall on Saturday. Gradual increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind.

As a consequence of snowfall and the northeasterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form during the next few days. These can be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. This applies in particular on steep slopes at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Dry loose snow avalanches and slab avalanches are possible from the afternoon. The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs will be covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise.

Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes. These can be released, mostly by large loads and reach large size in isolated cases.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

40 to 80 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Friday above approximately 1800



m. As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong wind, sometimes large wind slabs formed since Friday in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain as well as above the tree line. In these regions the snowfall level rose to approximately 2000 m. The rain gave rise on Sunday to extreme moistening of the snowpack in particular at low altitude.

**High Alpine regions:** Individual weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

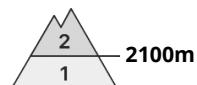
In the vicinity of peaks at high altitude a little snow is lying.

## Tendency

**Saturday:** Down to low altitudes snow will fall from the afternoon. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase in the afternoon.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 24 01 2026 →



Persistent  
weak layer



Wind slab



In particular transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are precarious.

The brittle wind slabs are mostly small and are to be assessed critically. They can be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size, in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

The avalanches can be triggered in the large-grained old snow and reach quite a large size. This applies in particular in case of a large load, caution is to be exercised on very steep west, north and east facing slopes.

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 new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on steep northwest, north and east facing slopes.

The more recent wind slabs have formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas and generally in the high Alpine regions.

At elevated altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. Especially in the vicinity of peaks as well as in all altitude zones hardly any snow is lying.

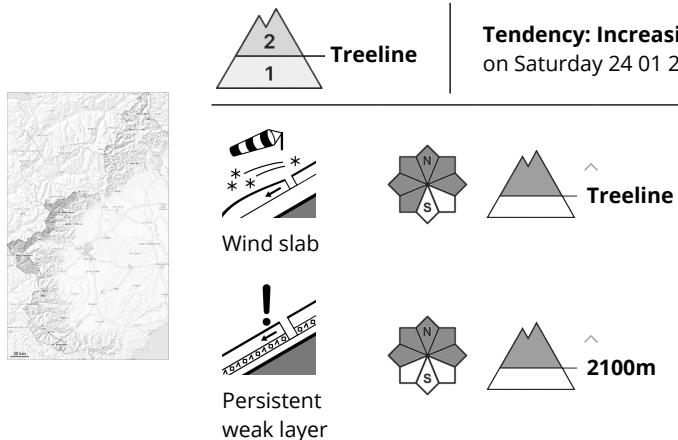
In particular steep slopes in places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is soft; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow.

## Tendency

Afternoon: New snow to 500 m. The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



The fresh and older wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence above the tree line.

Wind slabs represent the main danger.

In particular on steep slopes and on wind-loaded slopes slab avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and wind.

Caution is to be exercised in particular on wind-loaded slopes, and on steep slopes above the tree line. The sometimes deep wind slabs are to be avoided as far as possible. These can in some places be released, even by a single winter sport participant, in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

The avalanches can be released in the new snow and wind slab layers and reach large size in isolated cases.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

At elevated altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. In particular above approximately 2200 m the wind slabs have increased in size in the last few days. They are lying on a crust in particular on east to south to southwest facing aspects and at low altitude.

Intermediate and high altitudes: Towards its surface, the snowpack is soft; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow. Individual weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep shady slopes.

Down to 700 m snow will fall on Friday. The wind slabs will be covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise.

The easterly wind will transport the loosely bonded old snow, in the regions exposed to a lot of wind especially on shady slopes.

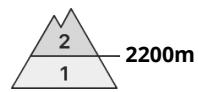
## Tendency



The weather report and anticipated change in the avalanche danger are uncertain. The avalanche danger should be investigated very thoroughly in the relevant locality.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 24 01 2026 →



Persistent  
weak layer



2200m

**Weakly bonded old snow represents the main danger.**

Fresh and older wind slabs are prone to triggering. These can be released in the weakly bonded old snow, even by a single winter sport participant. Avalanches can reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on west to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2200 m. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found also on steep south facing slopes above approximately 2600 m. Caution is to be exercised in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, as well as on wind-loaded slopes. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable.

Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger.

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.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The fresh and older wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. They are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. Distinct weak layers exist in the old snowpack. The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals.

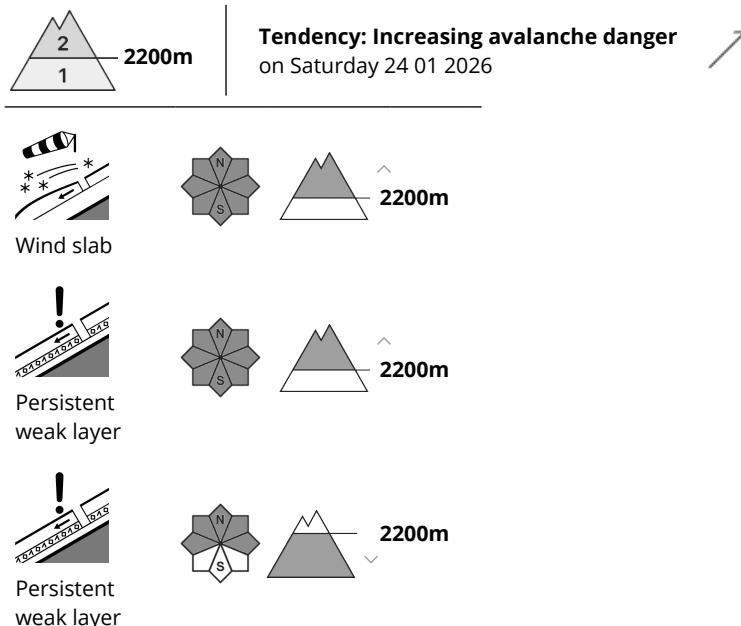
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Steep sunny slopes: As a consequence of solar radiation a crust formed on the surface during the last few days. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones.

## Tendency

Some snow will fall. The fresh and older wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs represent the main danger. Dry slab avalanches are possible. In some regions some new snow to above 800 m.

Wind slabs are lying on old snow containing large grains. Caution is to be exercised on wind-loaded slopes adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

In some cases the avalanches are medium-sized and can be released even by a single winter sport participant.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The strong wind has transported the new snow. The avalanche-prone wind slabs are lying on weak layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. Avalanches can be released by small loads.

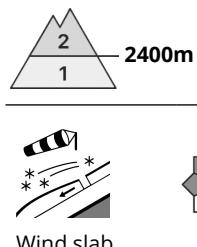
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. At low and intermediate altitudes from a snow sport perspective, insufficient snow is lying.

## Tendency

Above approximately 800 m snow will fall in some regions. Loose snow avalanches require caution.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 24 01 2026 →



Wind slabs are to be avoided.

The somewhat older wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering. These can be released in the weakly bonded old snow by a single winter sport participant.

The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on west to north to east facing aspects above approximately 2400 m and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. Such avalanche prone locations are clearly recognisable to the trained eye. 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.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

The wind slabs are mostly rather small but prone to triggering. They are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals.

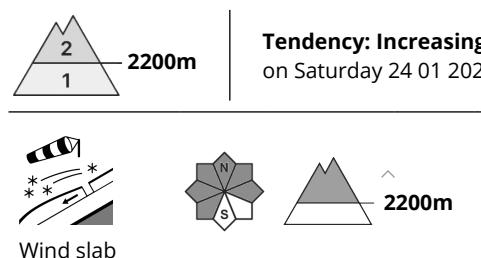
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Steep sunny slopes: As a consequence of solar radiation a crust formed on the surface during the last few days. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones.

## Tendency

Some snow will fall. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in steep terrain at elevated altitudes. Wind slabs are to be avoided.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



The weather conditions will cause a slight rise in the danger as the day progresses in particular at elevated altitudes.

As a consequence of new snow and wind from easterly directions, wind slabs formed by Sunday above approximately 2200 m. These can be released, in particular by large loads, caution is to be exercised in particular on wind-loaded slopes, and at transitions into gullies and bowls.

Above approximately 700 m snow will fall.

The wind slabs of last week will be covered with new snow in some cases and therefore difficult to recognise.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

In particular above approximately 2200 m the wind slabs have increased in size in the last few days. They are lying on a crust in particular on east to south to southwest facing aspects and at low altitude.

Intermediate and high altitudes: The snowpack remains soft in particular in places that are protected from the wind. Individual weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep shady slopes.

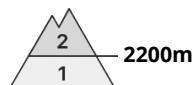
Down to 700 m snow will fall on Friday. The wind slabs will be covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise. The easterly wind will transport the loosely bonded old snow, in the regions exposed to a lot of wind especially on shady slopes.

## Tendency

The avalanche danger will increase a little during the day.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 24 01 2026 →



Wind slab



Persistent  
weak layer



The more recent wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack.

The more recent wind slabs have formed in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation and generally at elevated altitudes. They can as before be released, even by small loads in isolated cases, caution is to be exercised in particular at transitions into gullies and bowls, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

Avalanches can in isolated cases be released in the old snowpack and reach medium size in particular on shady slopes.

Afternoon: Little snow will fall in some regions.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

In particular in the vicinity of peaks the wind slabs have increased in size moderately until Sunday. These are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

Intermediate and high altitudes: Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep shady slopes. Weak layers in the old snowpack are difficult to recognise.

The snowpack remains soft in particular in shady places that are protected from the wind.

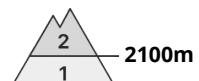
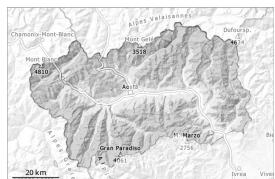
In all altitude zones only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

## Tendency

Afternoon: New snow to 500 m. The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 24 01 2026



Persistent  
weak layer



**Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger.**

The new snow of last week has bonded quite well with the old snowpack. Especially places where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are unfavourable. This applies in particular on very steep shady slopes at the base of rock walls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Here the avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow and reach medium size.

Isolated whumping sounds indicate the danger.

Older wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise. They can be released, especially by large additional loads, especially at their margins. This applies in particular on extremely steep slopes, and in steep rocky terrain.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

In recent days, 20 to 30 cm of snow has fallen above approximately 2,000 m in the areas bordering Piedmont, and 5 to 20 cm in the rest of the territory. The sometimes moderate wind has transported only a little snow.

5 to 20 cm of snow will fall until Sunday. Mainly along the border with Piedmont.

Faceted weak layers exist in the old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

At intermediate and high altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind.

Slopes adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects: Towards its surface, the snowpack is hard.

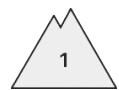
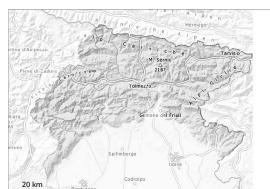
Especially slopes in places that are protected from the wind: The snowpack is soft. The formation of surface frost is reported at various exposures and altitudes.

## Tendency

Some snow will fall. The wind will be strong in some localities. These weather conditions will cause a gradual rise in the avalanche danger in the afternoon.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 24 01 2026



Wind slab

### Error: Incomplete joker sentence

The mostly small wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering in particular on steep shady slopes and at elevated altitudes. 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 many places there is a danger of falling on the hard crust. Be careful of the numerous outcropping boulders and rocks covered by little snow.

### Snowpack

Over a wide area only a little snow is lying.

The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. Weak layers exist in the old snowpack. They are to be found in particular on shady slopes.

### Tendency

Light snowfall.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger  
on Saturday 24 01 2026 →



Wet snow



## Error: Incomplete joker sentence

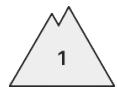
There is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

## Snowpack

The weather conditions gave rise to significant settling of the old snowpack.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 24 01 2026



Persistent  
weak layer



1800m

Slab avalanches are possible in isolated cases as before.

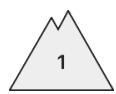
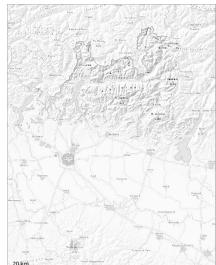
In particular shady places that are protected from the wind as well as transitions into gullies and bowls: Here only isolated slab avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. Avalanches can be released in the old snowpack, mostly by large additional loads in isolated cases. There is a danger of falling on the hard crust.

## Snowpack

The snowpack is largely stable. It is fairly homogeneous and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases. At low and intermediate altitudes a little snow is lying.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 24 01 2026



Wind slabs represent the main danger.

In shady places that are protected from the wind and on very steep slopes individual slab avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small.

## Snowpack

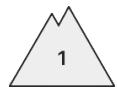
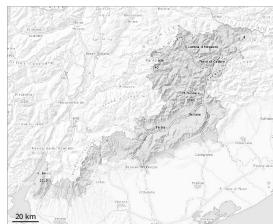
### Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack especially on shady slopes. The wind slabs are lying on weak layers.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 24 01 2026



### Wind slabs require caution.

Wind slabs can in isolated cases be released. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes, as well as adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

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

The wind slabs are lying on weak layers.

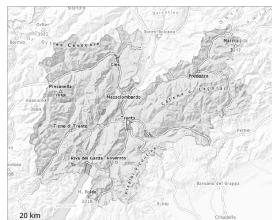
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

### Tendency

In the western Prealps in some localities up to 15 cm of snow will fall above approximately 1000 m. In the western Prealps the avalanche danger will increase a little. In the other regions in some localities up to 10 cm of snow will fall in all altitude zones.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 24 01 2026

The snowpack is largely stable. Wind slabs and weakly bonded old snow require caution.

In all regions in all altitude zones hardly any snow is lying. The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Wind slabs can in isolated cases be released. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes, as well as adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls above approximately 2200 m.

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.

### Snowpack

The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Some fresh snow and the small wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on steep shady slopes.

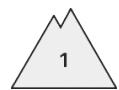
The old snowpack is faceted. In very isolated cases weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on wind-protected shady slopes.

### Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Saturday 24 01 2026



### Wind slabs require caution.

Wind slabs can in isolated cases be released. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes, as well as adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls above approximately 2200 m. Mostly avalanches are 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.

### Snowpack

The wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers at elevated altitudes. The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals.

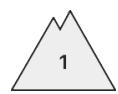
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones.

### Tendency

Some snow will fall. Slight increase in avalanche danger.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Saturday 24 01 2026



Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger. Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack especially on shady slopes.

Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack especially on shady slopes. Mostly 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.

