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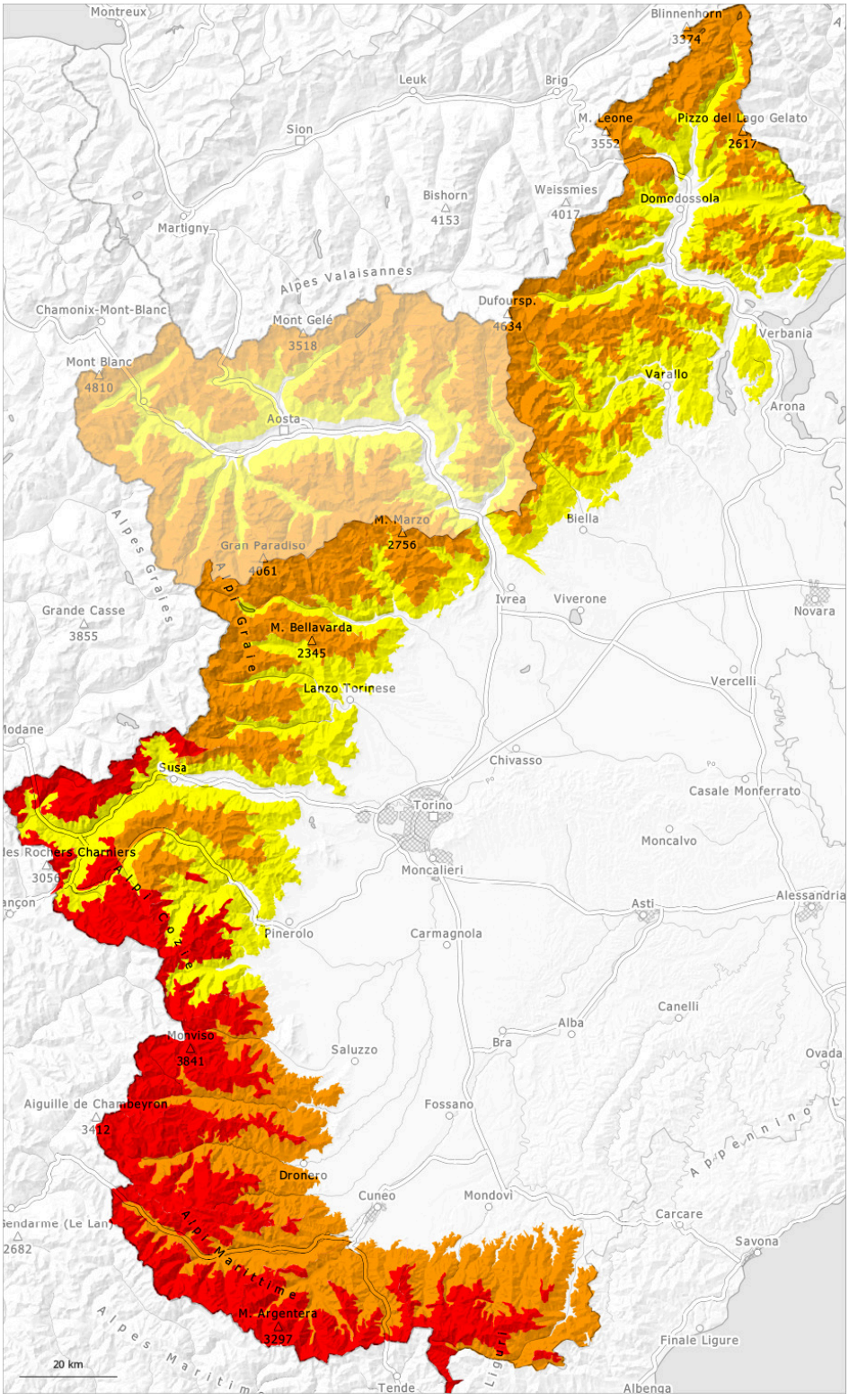
Wednesday 28.01.2026

Published 27 01 2026, 17:00



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

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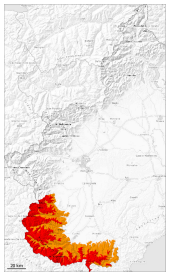
Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 29 01 2026


Wind slab


Wind slab


Persistent weak layer

Further increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind. In these regions the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase by midday.

Above approximately 600 m snow will fall until midday. As a consequence of the moderate to strong southwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form. These can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant and reach large size. This applies in particular on steep slopes also in areas close to the tree line, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. The wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore barely recognisable.
Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes.

Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and great restraint.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

As a consequence of heavy snowfall and the moderate to strong southwesterly wind, a very critical avalanche situation developed during the course of the night. The wind has transported the new snow significantly. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes.

Intermediate and high altitudes: Individual weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular on very steep shady slopes.

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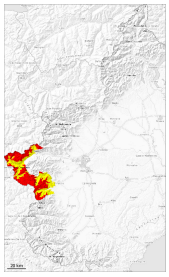
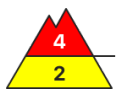
Danger Level 4 - High





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 29 01 2026


Wind slab


Wind slab


Persistent weak layer

Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of new snow and wind. Danger level 4 (high) will be reached in the late morning.

Above approximately 1000 m snow will fall until the afternoon. As a consequence of the moderate to strong southwesterly wind, fresh snow drift accumulations formed. These can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant and reach large size in isolated cases. This applies in particular on steep slopes also in areas close to the tree line, as well as in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain above the tree line. The wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore barely recognisable. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes.

Ski touring and other off-piste activities, including snowshoe hiking, call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger. Careful route selection and spacing between individuals are recommended.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong wind from southerly directions, precarious wind slabs formed. The new snow and wind slabs are lying on soft layers in particular on wind-protected shady slopes.

Intermediate and high altitudes: Individual weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular on very steep shady slopes.

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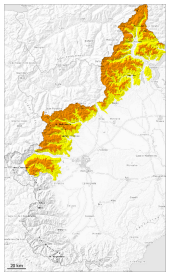
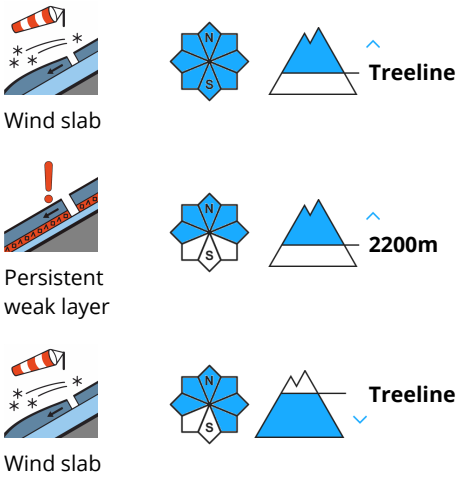
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Thursday 29 01 2026



The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

Above approximately 1000 m snow will fall until the afternoon. In particular on steep slopes and adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large slab avalanches are possible as a consequence of the moderate southerly wind.
The avalanche-prone wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases. The wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore barely recognisable.

In particular on very steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach large size.

Snowpack

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

The moderate wind has transported the new snow. The fresh wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers.

Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep shady slopes.