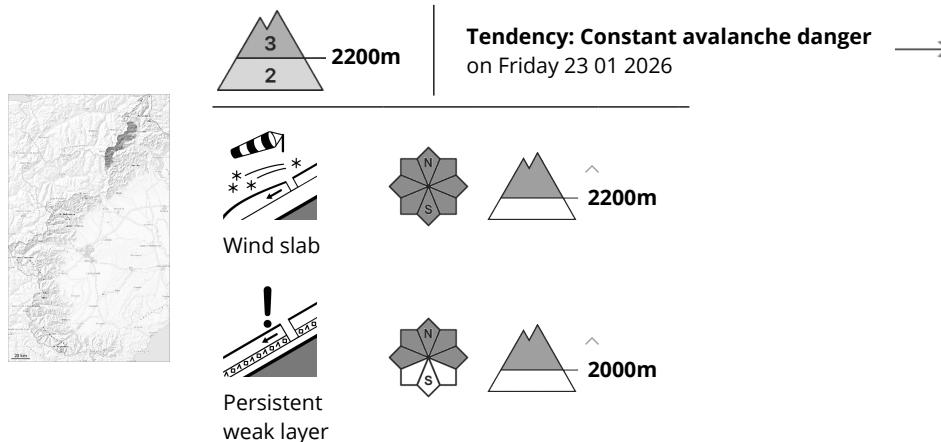


Danger Level 3 - Considerable



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

The southeasterly wind has transported the new snow.

Wind slabs can be released, even 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.

Wind slabs are to be assessed critically. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint.

Avalanches can be released in the old snowpack in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes. These can in isolated cases reach quite a large size. This applies in particular in case of a large load.

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.

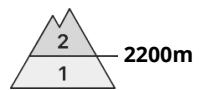
The more recent wind slabs have formed in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas and generally in the high Alpine regions.

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.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 23 01 2026



Wind slab



Persistent
weak layer



Persistent
weak layer



Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs represent the main danger. Dry slab avalanches are possible.

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

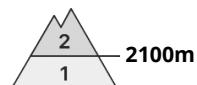
dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

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.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 23 01 2026



Persistent
weak layer



Wind slab



The fresh snow and in particular the wind slabs remain in some cases prone to triggering.

As a consequence of new snow and wind from easterly directions, wind slabs formed in the last few days 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 from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

In some places the avalanches can be released in the new snow and wind slab layers and reach medium size.

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.

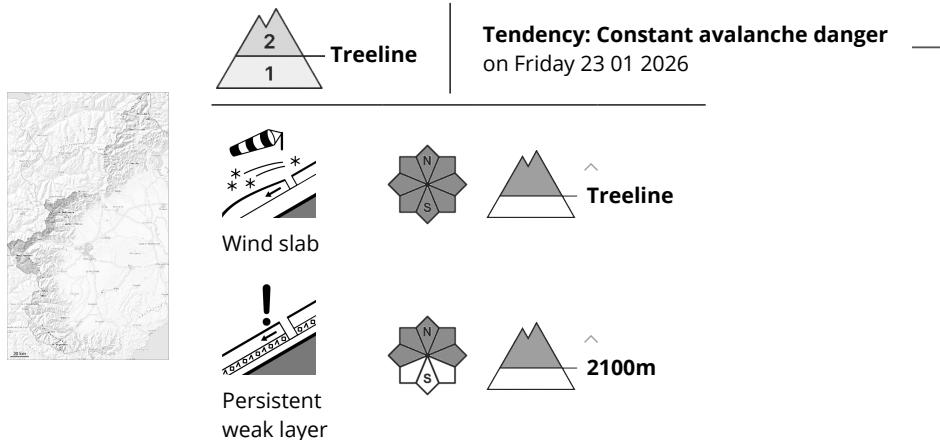
Intermediate and high altitudes: The snowpack remains soft in particular in places that are protected from the wind. Individual weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep shady slopes.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



The fresh snow and in particular the wind slabs to be found at intermediate and high altitudes must be evaluated with care and prudence.

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 large 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

30 to 50 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Friday above approximately 2000 m.

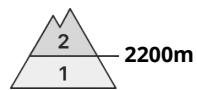
Above approximately 1900 m, in places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is soft; its surface consists of loosely bonded snow.

The new snow is lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

At elevated altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind. In gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain as well as in areas close to the tree line large wind slabs formed.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 23 01 2026 →



Persistent
weak layer



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 2400 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 sometimes strong wind has transported some snow. This applies in particular in the regions of the south that are exposed to the foehn 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.

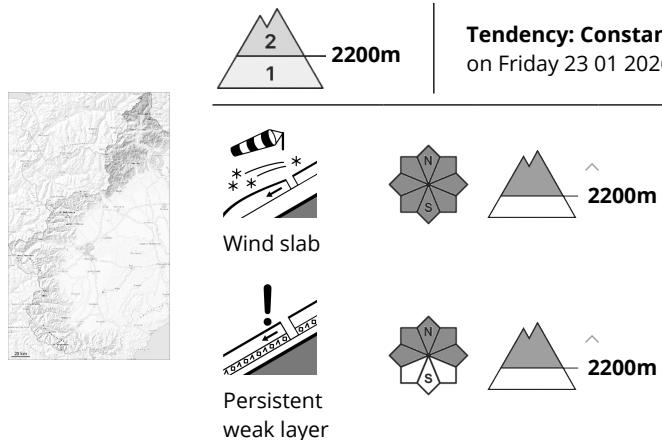
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Steep sunny slopes: As a consequence of solar radiation a crust formed on the surface during the last few days. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones.

Tendency

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



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 23 01 2026 →

Wind slabs represent the main danger.

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

In particular in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the wind slabs have increased in size in the last few days. They can 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 be triggered in near-ground layers and reach quite a large size, especially on steep shady slopes, and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

In particular in the vicinity of peaks the previously small wind slabs have increased in size in the last few days. 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.

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

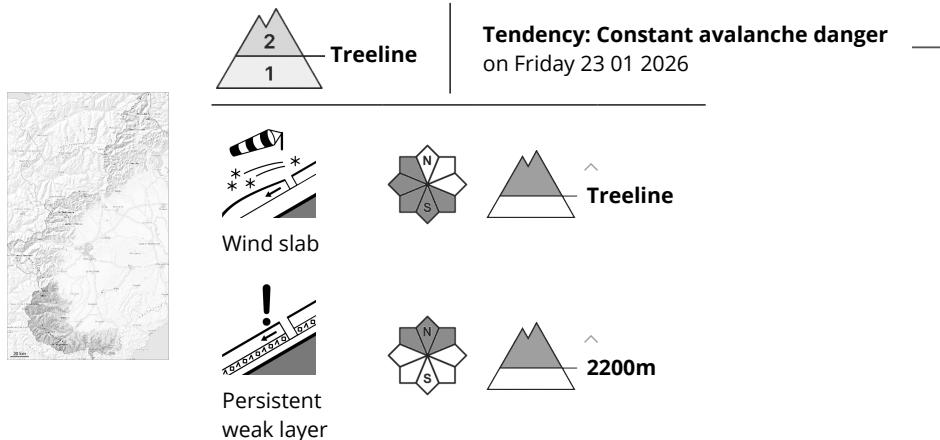
In all altitude zones only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



The soft wind slabs are in some cases still prone to triggering.
 Avalanches can in isolated cases be triggered in near-ground layers.

As a consequence of snowfall and the southeasterly wind, snow drift accumulations formed at the weekend. The large quantity of fresh snow and the wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases above the tree line. In the regions exposed to a lot of new snow this applies in particular on steep slopes and.

The soft wind slabs are covered with new snow in some cases and therefore difficult to recognise. Caution is to be exercised in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Avalanches can be released in near-ground layers in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. These can be released, in particular by large loads and reach medium size.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.2: gliding snow

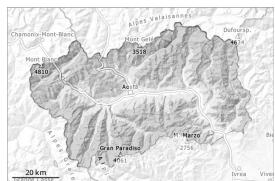
40 to 80 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Friday above approximately 1800 m. As a consequence of new snow and a moderate to strong wind, sometimes large wind slabs formed since Friday in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain as well as above the tree 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.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 23 01 2026 →



Persistent
weak layer



Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger.

The new snow of the last few days 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. On Saturday on very steep slopes small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized avalanches were observed.

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

In particular 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.

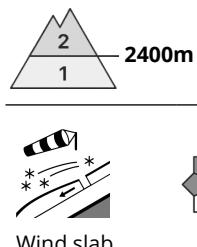
Especially slopes in places that are protected from the wind: Towards its surface, the snowpack is soft and has a loosely bonded surface. The formation of surface frost is reported at various exposures and altitudes.

Tendency

The weather will be partly cloudy. These weather conditions will facilitate a slow change towards better conditions.



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Friday 23 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.

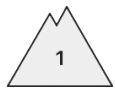
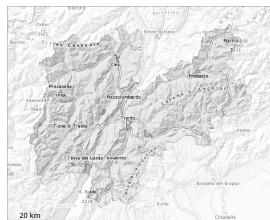
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Steep sunny slopes: As a consequence of solar radiation a crust formed on the surface during the last few days. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones.

Tendency

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



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 23 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.

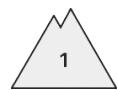
The old snowpack is faceted. In very isolated cases weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on wind-protected shady slopes.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 23 01 2026



Error: Incomplete joker sentence

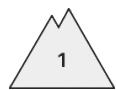
There is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

Snowpack

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



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 23 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.

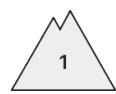
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones.

Tendency

Low avalanche danger will prevail.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 23 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

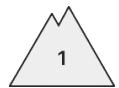
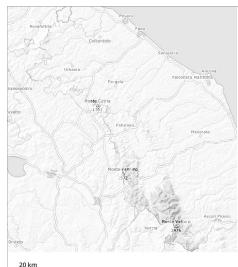
Danger patterns

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.



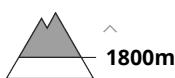
Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 23 01 2026



Persistent
weak layer



1800m

Slab avalanches are possible in isolated cases as before.

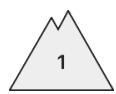
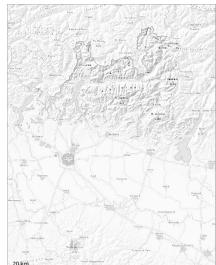
In particular shady places that are protected from the wind as well as transitions into gullies and bowls: Here only isolated slab avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. Avalanches can be released in the old snowpack, mostly by large additional loads in isolated cases. There is a danger 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 Friday 23 01 2026



Wind slab

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

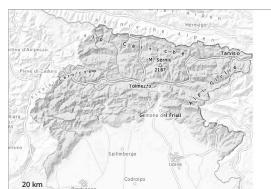
Danger patterns

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: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 23 01 2026



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.

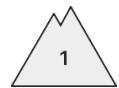
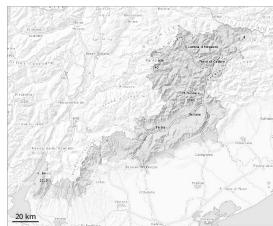
The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. Weak layers exist in the old snowpack. They are to be found in particular on shady slopes.

Tendency

Light snowfall.



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger →
on Friday 23 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

Low avalanche danger will prevail.

