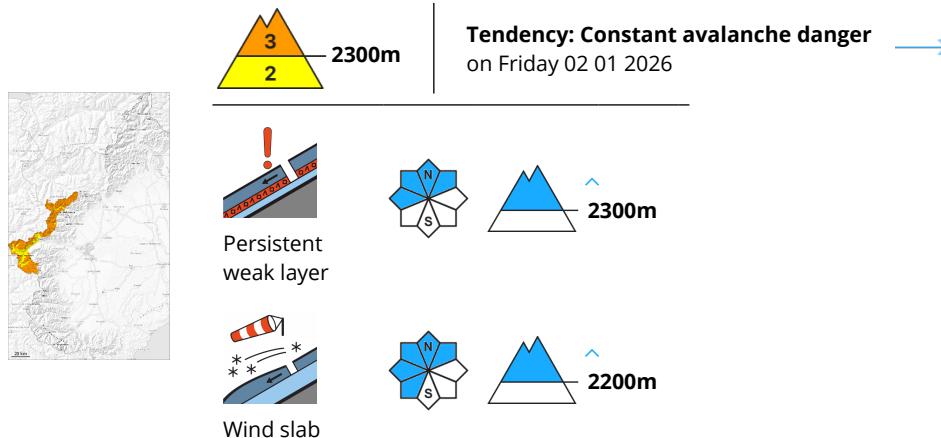


## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Wind-loaded slopes where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are precarious.

The more recent wind slabs are quite large and in some cases prone to triggering. 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. The avalanche prone locations are to be found adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases.

As a consequence of falling temperatures, the natural activity of moist and wet avalanches will appreciably decrease.

Off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and caution. 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

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.

### Tendency

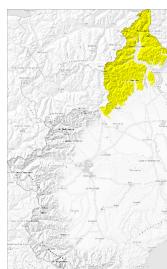
As a consequence of low temperatures and the occasionally strong wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form during the next few days.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Friday 02 01 2026



Wind slab



2300m



Persistent  
weak layer



2200m

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

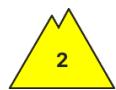
dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

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.

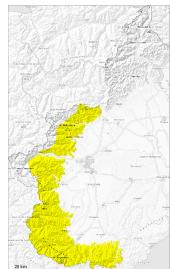
Below approximately 2000 m less snow than usual is lying.



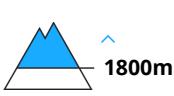
## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



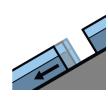
**Tendency:** Constant avalanche danger →  
on Friday 02 01 2026



Wind slab



1800m



Gliding snow



2000m

Wind slabs and gliding snow require caution.

More recent wind slabs can still 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.

Avalanches can in some places be released, in particular by large loads and reach medium size. In isolated cases the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack.

As the temperature drops hardly any more moist and wet avalanches are to be expected.

Areas with glide cracks are to be avoided.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

(dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind)

As a consequence of rising temperatures and solar radiation the snowpack settled during the last few days. These conditions facilitated a gradual strengthening of the snowpack.

As a consequence of low temperatures and the occasionally strong wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form during the next few days.

## Tendency

As a consequence of low temperatures and the occasionally strong wind, fresh snow drift accumulations will form during the next few days.

