Monday 19.01.2026

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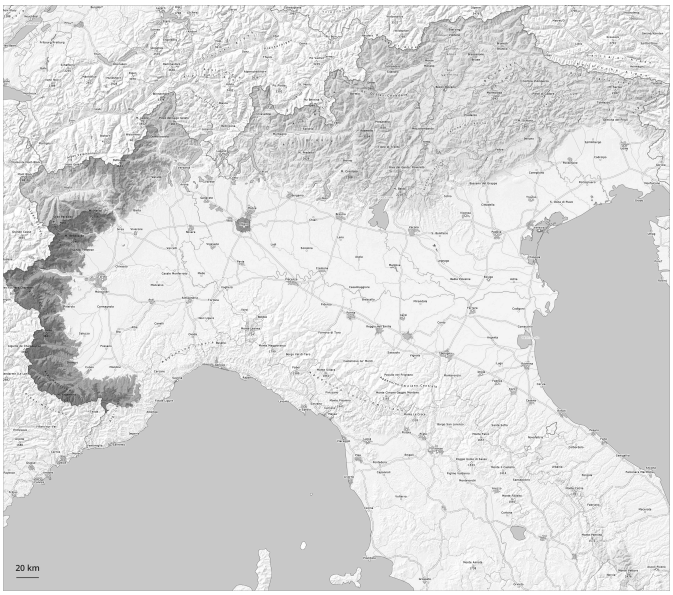
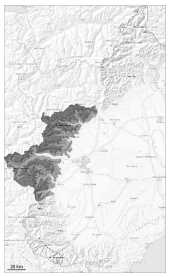


1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026


Wind slab


Persistent
weak layer

On wind-loaded slopes a dangerous avalanche situation will prevail. It is inadvisable to engage in backcountry touring in steep terrain.

In particular in the vicinity of peaks and in gullies and bowls medium-sized and, in isolated cases, large slab avalanches are to be expected as a consequence of the easterly wind. Additionally avalanches can also be released in the old snowpack and reach large size.
Avalanches can in many places be released, even by a single winter sport participant. Remotely triggered and natural avalanches are probable.

Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.
The current avalanche situation calls for extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

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

40 to 70 cm of snow has fallen since Friday above approximately 1800 m.

At elevated altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind. Adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas as well as above the tree line large wind slabs formed.

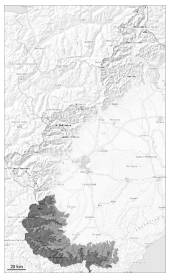
The new snow is lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on shady slopes. In these regions the snowfall level rose to approximately 1500 m.

Reports filed by observers indicate the significant avalanche danger in particular above the tree line.

Tendency

> On Tuesday it will be sunny at times. Once the intense snowfall has ended, the natural avalanche activity will gradually decrease.

Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026

Wind slab

New snow

The snowpack will be unstable at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions. It is inadvisable to engage in backcountry touring in steep terrain.

In the typical avalanche paths the avalanches can reach fairly large size.
In particular in the vicinity of peaks and on steep slopes medium-sized and, in many cases, large slab avalanches are possible as a consequence of the northeasterly wind,, also in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Additionally avalanches can also be released in the old snowpack and reach large size.

Whumpfing sounds and shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication.
Avalanches can be released, even by a single winter sport participant. Remotely triggered and natural avalanches are probable.
The avalanche prone locations are prevalent and are barely recognisable because of the poor visibility.

The conditions are unfavourable for backcountry touring outside marked and open pistes. The current avalanche situation calls for extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

Snowpack

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

40 to 60 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Friday above approximately 1600 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.

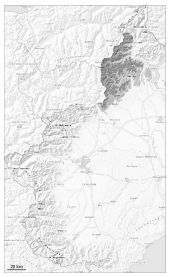
The new snow is lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

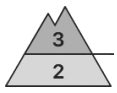
Especially at high altitudes and in high Alpine regions snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind.

Tendency

Tuesday: Some snow will fall in the late morning. Once the intense snowfall has ended, the avalanche activity will gradually decrease.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026


Wind slab


Persistent
weak layer

New snow and wind slabs: Slab avalanches are the main danger.

The southeasterly wind has transported the new snow.

In particular in the vicinity of peaks and in gullies and bowls small and medium-sized slab avalanches are possible. Additionally in some places avalanches can also be released in the old snowpack and reach quite a large size.

Avalanches can be released, even by a single winter sport participant or triggered naturally.
Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.

The wind slabs are to be avoided in particular in steep terrain. Careful route selection and spacing between individuals are recommended.

Snowpack

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

Monday: Down to low altitudes snow will fall in some regions.

At elevated altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind. In particular in the vicinity of peaks hardly any snow is lying.
Adjacent to ridgelines on north, northeast and east facing slopes hard wind slabs formed.

The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack.
The wind slabs of last week are covered with new snow in some cases and therefore difficult to recognise.

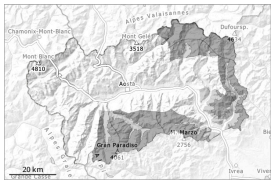
Tendency

> The avalanche danger will persist.

Danger Level 3 - Considerable

2200m

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026



Wind slab

2200m

Persistent
weak layer

2100m

In particular along the border with Switzerland and in the regions neighbouring those that are subject to danger level 4 (high) the avalanche prone locations are more widespread and the danger is level 3 (considerable).

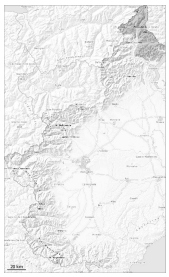
The fresh snow and the sometimes deep wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in particular on very steep shady slopes. They will be covered with new snow in some cases and therefore difficult to recognise. Especially places where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are unfavourable. 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.
Some small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized natural avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and strong wind.
Backcountry touring calls for meticulous route selection.

Snowpack

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

20 to 25 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen since Saturday above approximately 2000 m. The sometimes moderate wind has transported some snow. On Saturday on very steep slopes small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized avalanches were observed.
Monday: 5 to 10 cm of snow, but less in some localities, will fall until the evening above approximately 2000 m.
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 infuence of the wind. The fresh snow will rest locally on moist snow at lower elevations and on surface hoar at higher elevations.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026

Wind slab

Persistent
weak layer

New snow and wind slabs represent the main danger.

Light snowfall to low altitudes.
Wind slabs are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. They can be released, even by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size.
Avalanches can in isolated cases be triggered in the old snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation.
The wind slabs of the last few days are to be avoided in particular in steep terrain. Maintaining distances between individuals and one-at-a-time descents are recommended.

Snowpack

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

Monday: Some snow will fall.

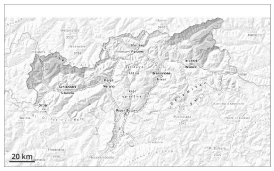
More recent wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack in particular on shady slopes.
Intermediate and high altitudes: Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep shady slopes.

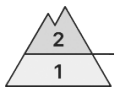
Snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind. Towards its surface, the snowpack is not homogeneous, and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases.

Tendency

The avalanche danger will persist.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





2200m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026

Wind slab

2200m

Wind slabs can as before be released.

The fresh and older wind slabs can be released 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 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 at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.

In particular in shady places that are protected from the wind avalanches can release the weakly bonded old snow as well and reach medium size. Whumpfing 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.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

As a consequence of a sometimes strong wind from southerly directions, further wind slabs will form.

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

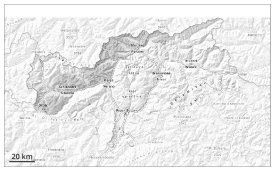
Steep south facing slopes below approximately 2400 m: Towards its surface, the snowpack is fairly homogeneous and its surface has a melt-freeze crust.

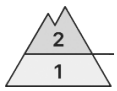
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones.

Tendency

Wind slabs are to be evaluated critically.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026

Wind slab

Wind slabs require caution.

The wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases.

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. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger.
Mostly avalanches are rather 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

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

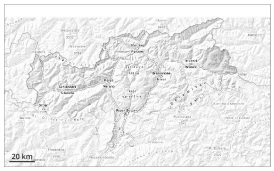
The wind slabs are mostly rather small but prone to triggering. They are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals.

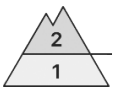
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones.

Tendency

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

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





2400m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026

Wind slab

2400m

Wind slabs can in some cases be released.

The wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases.

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 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

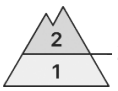
The wind slabs are mostly rather small but prone to triggering. They are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals.

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

Tendency

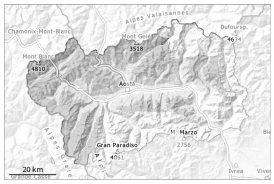
The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in steep terrain at elevated altitudes. Wind slabs are to be avoided.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



2100m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026



Persistent weak layer

2100m

Wind slab

2200m

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

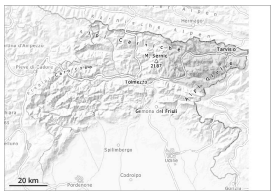
The more recent wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant in some cases above approximately 2200 m. They will be covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise. Especially places where weaknesses exist in the old snowpack are unfavourable. This applies in particular 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 in some cases.
Some small natural avalanches are possible as a consequence of the snowfall.
Backcountry touring calls for meticulous route selection.

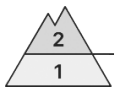
Snowpack

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

5 to 20 cm of snow, but less in some localities, has fallen since Saturday above approximately 2000 m. The moderate wind has transported some snow. On very steep slopes medium-sized avalanches were released.
Monday: Up to 5 cm of snow will fall until the evening above approximately 2000 m.
The wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack especially on east to north to west facing aspects above approximately 2200 m.
The weather conditions will facilitate a gradual strengthening of the snowpack.
In particular at higher altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the infuence of the wind. The fresh snow will rest locally on moist snow at lower elevations and on surface hoar at higher elevations.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026


Wind slab


Persistent
weak layer

Moderate avalanche danger will prevail.

The wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers in particular on steep shady slopes. 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. A causa dei ridotti spessori del manto nevoso fate attenzione alle pietre nascoste.

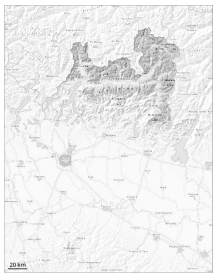
Snowpack

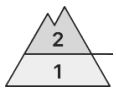
Over a wide area only a little snow is lying. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations. In some places wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack. Weak layers exist in the old snowpack. They are to be found in particular on shady slopes.

Tendency

The weather will be clear.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026


Wind slab


Persistent
weak layer


Persistent
weak layer

Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs represent the main danger. Small and medium sized dry avalanches are possible.

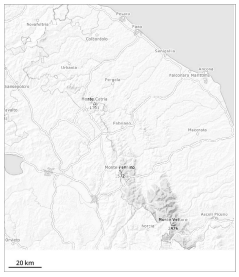
Wind slabs are lying on old snow containing large grains. Caution is to be exercised on wind-loaded slopes adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls.
In some cases the avalanches are medium-sized and can be released even by a single winter sport participant.

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 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026

Persistent
weak layer

1800m

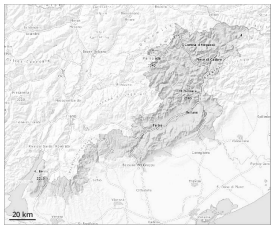
Gliding avalanches and snow slides and slab avalanches are possible in isolated cases as before.

In particular shady places that are protected from the wind as well as transitions into gullies and bowls: Here slab avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small. Small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized natural avalanches are possible in particular on very steep sunny slopes. There is a danger of falling on the hard crust.

Snowpack

The snowpack is largely stable.
Steep northwest, north and east facing slopes high altitudes: The snowpack is fairly homogeneous and its surface has a crust that is strong in many cases.
The snowpack is largely stable.
At low and intermediate altitudes hardly any snow is lying.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026

Wind slab

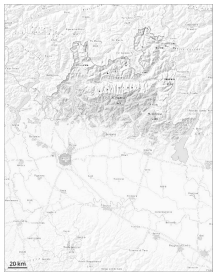
Low avalanche danger will prevail. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep slopes and in the vicinity of peaks. In some localities 0 to 2 cm of snow has fallen above approximately 1500 m.

The mostly small wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on extremely steep shady slopes. The old snowpack is weak; its surface consists of faceted crystals. 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 snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Over a wide area a little snow is lying. The wind slabs have bonded quite well with the old snowpack.
Distinct weak layers exist in the top section of the snowpack in particular on wind-protected shady slopes.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026

Wind slab

1500m

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

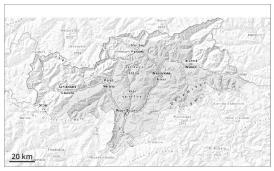
Soft weak layers exist in the snowpack especially on shady slopes. Mostly the avalanches are small.

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 Tuesday 20 01 2026

Wind slab

2200m

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep shady slopes above approximately 2200 m. 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

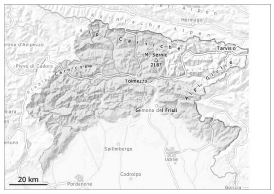
The wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers at elevated altitudes. The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals.

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 Tuesday 20 01 2026

Wind slab

1900m

Error: Incomplete joker sentence

Error: Incomplete joker sentence

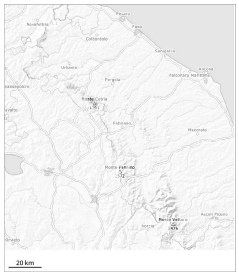
Snowpack

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.

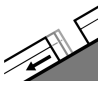
Tendency

The weather will be clear.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026



Gliding snow

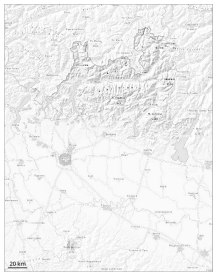
Error: Incomplete joker sentence

Moist and wet snow slides are possible in isolated cases. There is a danger of falling on the hard snow surface.

Snowpack

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

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026

Wind slab

1500m

Fresh wind slabs represent the main danger.

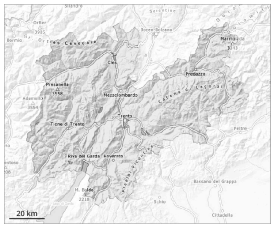
As a consequence of new snow and wind individual slab avalanches are possible, but they will be mostly small.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

Isolated avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack especially on shady slopes.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 20 01 2026

The snowpack is largely stable. Some snow has fallen in some localities.

In all regions in all altitude zones hardly any snow is lying. The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes and adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. 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.