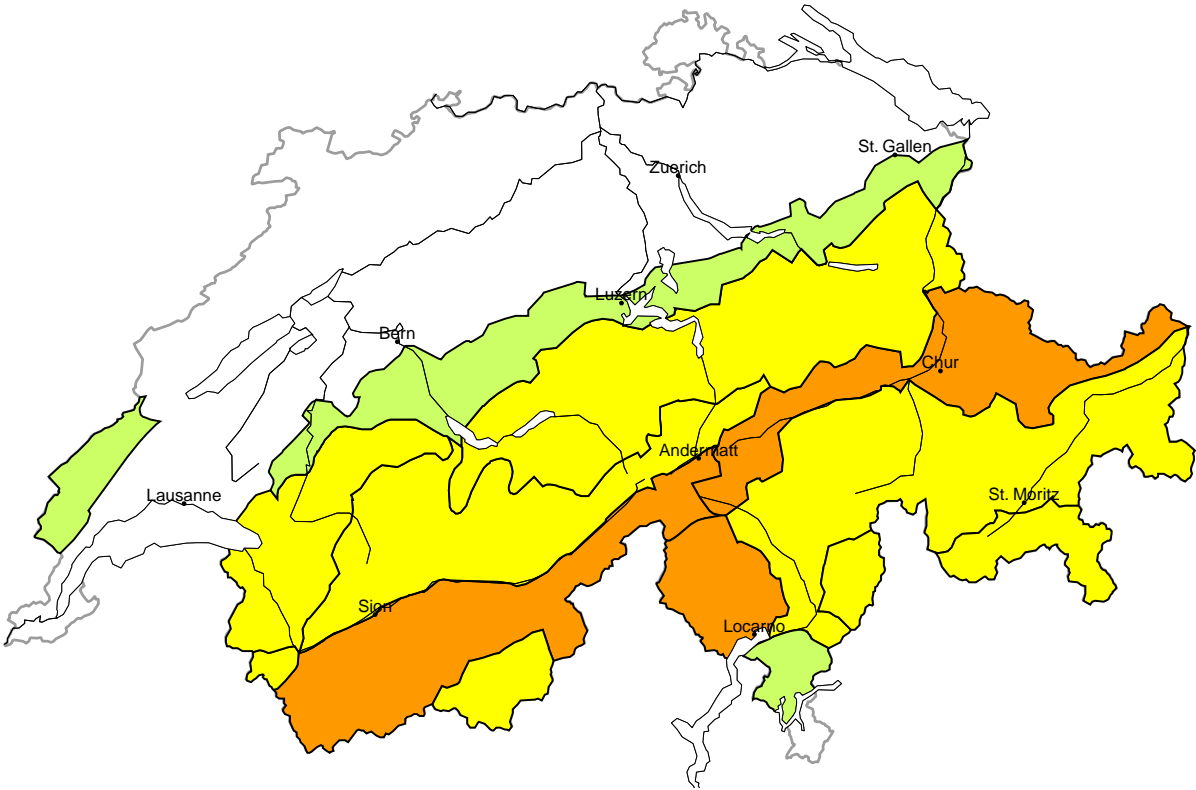


Avalanche danger  
updated on 22.1.2026, 08:00



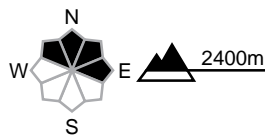
region A

Considerable (3-)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

Avalanches can be released in the old snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for defensive route selection. Caution is to be exercised in particular on little used north and east facing slopes.

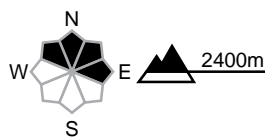
region B

Considerable (3-)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

Avalanches can be released in the old snowpack. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Mostly the avalanches are medium-sized. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for defensive route selection. Caution is to be exercised in particular on little used north and east facing slopes.

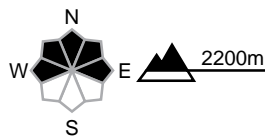
region C

Considerable (3-)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

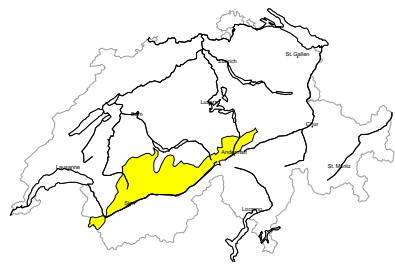


Danger description

The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Avalanches can be released in the old snowpack and reach medium size. Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

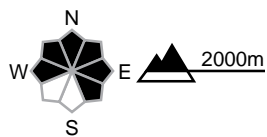
region D

Moderate (2+)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

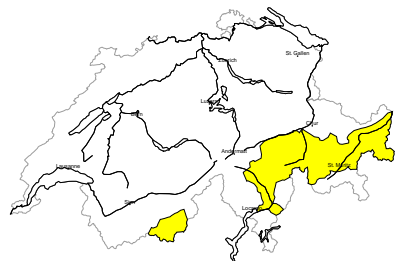


Danger description

Avalanches can in some cases be released in the old snowpack and reach dangerously large size. These avalanche prone locations are difficult to recognise. Caution is to be exercised in particular on little-used, rather lightly snow-covered north and east facing slopes, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. Isolated whumpfung sounds can indicate the danger. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

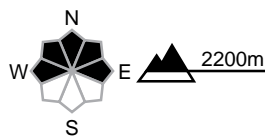
region E

Moderate (2+)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

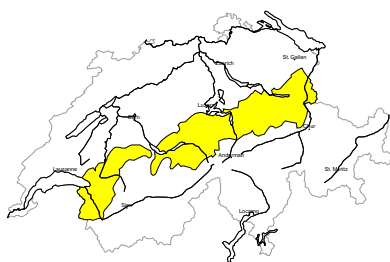


Danger description

Older wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Especially here avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow and reach medium size in some cases. Isolated whumpfung sounds can indicate the danger. Backcountry touring calls for careful route selection.

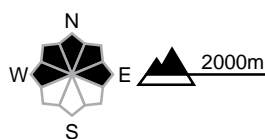
**region F**

**Moderate (2=)**



**Persistent weak layers**

**Avalanche prone locations**

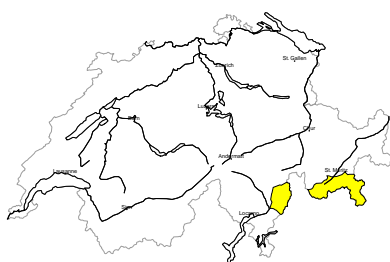


**Danger description**

The somewhat older wind slabs are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. They can still be released in some cases, especially at their margins. Avalanches can reach medium size. Backcountry touring calls for careful route selection.

**region G**

**Moderate (2=)**



**Persistent weak layers**

**Avalanche prone locations**

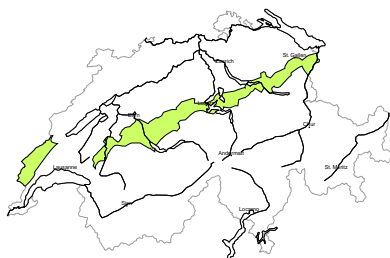


**Danger description**

Avalanches can in some cases be released in the old snowpack. Mostly they are small. Isolated whumpung sounds 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.

**region H**

**Low (1)**



**No distinct avalanche problem**

**Avalanche prone locations**

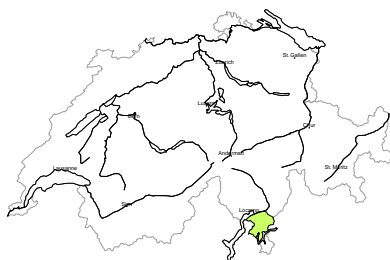


**Danger description**

From a snow sport perspective, in most cases insufficient snow is lying. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in extremely steep terrain. Avalanches are only small. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

**region I**

**Low (1)**



**No distinct avalanche problem**

**Avalanche prone locations**



**Danger description**

From a snow sport perspective, insufficient snow is lying. Individual avalanche prone locations for dry avalanches are to be found especially in extremely steep terrain. Even a small snow slide can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

## Snowpack and weather

updated on 21.1.2026, 17:00

### Snowpack

There are distinct weak layers in the middle and lower part of the snowpack, particularly on wind-protected shady slopes. These areas are particularly widespread south of a line from the Rhône to the Rhine and on the southern flank of the Alps. In these weak layers, medium-sized and sometimes even large avalanches can still be triggered by human activity. The snowpack on northern and eastern slopes in central Valais, as well as in northern Grisons, is particularly prone to triggering and remote triggering is also still possible in these areas in particular. On the northern flank of the Alps, isolated avalanches triggered in the old snowpack were last reported at the weekend.

### Weather review for Wednesday

Conditions were sunny in the mountains.

#### Fresh snow

-

#### Temperature

At midday at 2000 m, between +2 °C in the north and -2 °C in the south

#### Wind

Mostly light southwesterly to westerly winds

### Weather forecast to Thursday

Sunny at first. During the course of the day, clouds will move in from the west and become increasingly dense.

#### Fresh snow

-

#### Temperature

At midday at 2000 m, between -1 °C in the north and -4 °C in the south

#### Wind

Mostly light southwesterly to westerly winds

### Outlook to Saturday

On Friday, it will be cloudy in the west and south with sunny intervals in the north-east. On Friday afternoon, precipitation will set in on the Main Alpine Ridge and to the south of it, which will continue until Saturday morning. The snowfall level will be at low altitude. There will be hardly any precipitation in other regions. On Saturday, it will be mostly cloudy on the southern flank of the Alps and in southern Grisons. Some precipitation may fall. Otherwise it will be dry with sunny intervals. The avalanche danger will increase slightly with the fresh snow on the Main Alpine Ridge and south of it, but will hardly change elsewhere. Weak layers in the old snowpack will remain prone to triggering, especially in the inneralpine regions.