

**AM**

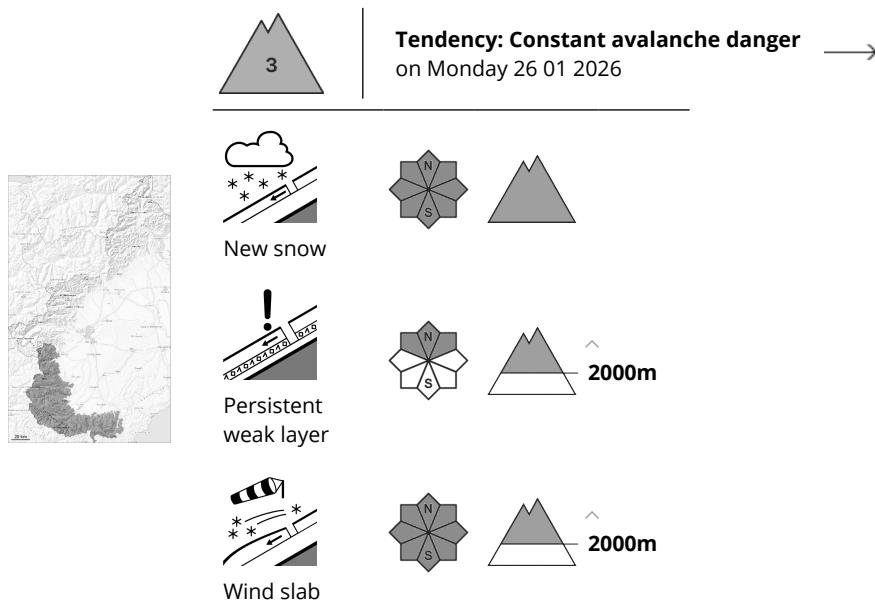


**PM**

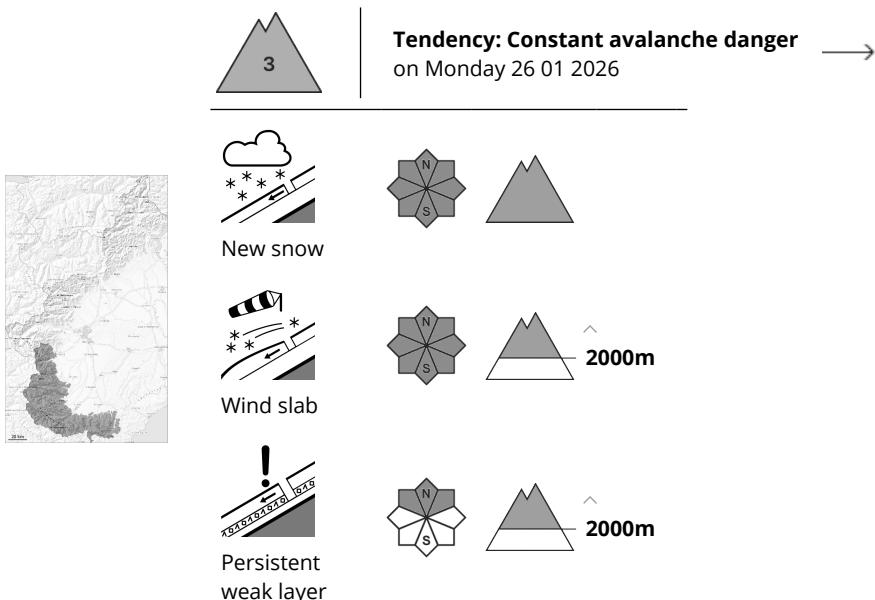


## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**AM:**



**PM:**



Down to low altitudes snow has fallen. Further increase in avalanche danger in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation.

As a consequence of snowfall and the moderate to strong westerly wind, the snow drift accumulations will increase in size in the course of the day. The danger of dry avalanches will increase but remain within the current danger level.

New snow and wind slabs can 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 at intermediate and high altitudes.



Dry loose snow avalanches and slab avalanches are possible already in the early morning. The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes. These can in some places be released by small loads and reach large size in isolated cases.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

Stability tests and snow profiles show the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack on steep shady slopes. Individual weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

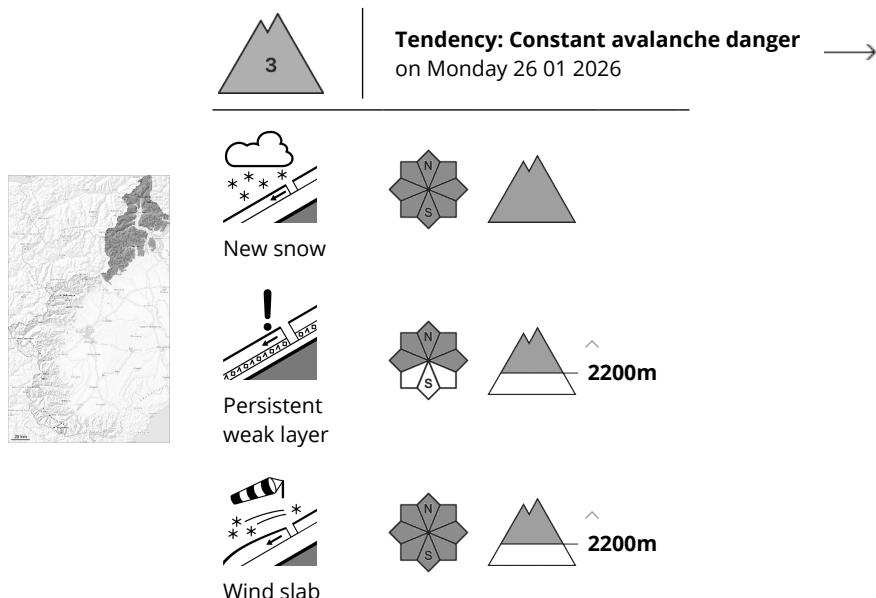
30 to 40 cm of snow will fall until Sunday above approximately 1200 m. Over a wide area new snow is lying on surface hoar. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

## Tendency

Monday: The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information about the snowpack, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Down to low altitudes snow has fallen. The more recent wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack.

More snow than expected has fallen in some localities. Dry loose snow avalanches and slab avalanches are possible already in the early morning.

In particular on steep slopes slab avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and wind, especially in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, and at intermediate and high altitudes. The avalanche-prone wind slabs of the last two days are covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise.

In particular on very steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach large size. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack. Remotely triggered and natural avalanches are possible.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

20 to 40 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, has fallen above approximately 1500 m. Further increase in danger of dry avalanches as a consequence of new snow and wind.

Intermediate and high altitudes: Large-grained weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep shady slopes. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection.

Stability tests and snow profiles show the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack on steep shady slopes.



Individual weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack in particular on shady slopes.

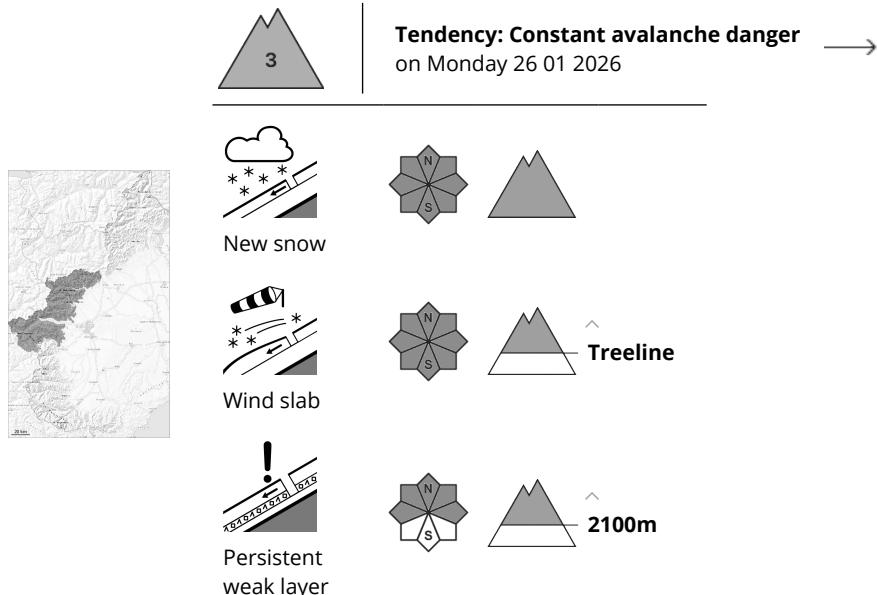
In some places new snow is lying on surface hoar. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

## Tendency

Monday: The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information about the snowpack, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Down to low altitudes snow has fallen. The fresh and older wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in all aspects and generally in areas close to the tree line.

In particular on steep slopes and on wind-loaded slopes slab avalanches are possible as a consequence of new snow and wind, especially, and at intermediate altitudes.

The avalanche-prone wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise. These can over a wide area be released easily and reach large size, in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, and in particular in areas close to the tree line.

In particular on very steep shady slopes the avalanches can be released in deep layers of the snowpack and reach large size. Dry loose snow avalanches and slab avalanches are possible already in the early morning.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

dp.8: surface hoar blanketed with snow

Precarious weak layers exist in the snowpack on steep shady slopes. The avalanche-prone wind slabs are covered with new snow and therefore difficult to recognise.

Stability tests and snow profiles show the unfavourable bonding of the snowpack on steep shady slopes. 15 to 30 cm of snow will fall until Sunday above approximately 1200 m.

Over a wide area new snow is lying on surface hoar. Whumping sounds and the formation of shooting



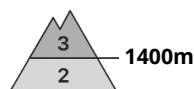
cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches serve as an alarm indicating the danger.

## Tendency

Monday: The Avalanche Warning Service currently has only a small amount of information about the snowpack, so that the avalanche danger should be investigated especially thoroughly in the relevant locality.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



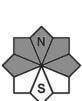
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Monday 26 01 2026 →



Wind slab



Persistent  
weak layer



Wind slab



Over a wide area new snow. Considerable avalanche danger will prevail.

In some localities 30 to 50 cm of snow will fall in the next few hours. The avalanche-prone wind slabs are bonding poorly with the old snowpack 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. In the regions exposed to heavier precipitation the avalanche prone locations are more prevalent.

Wind slabs can be released, even by a single winter sport participant. The avalanche danger should be investigated very thoroughly in the relevant locality.

### Snowpack

#### Danger patterns

(dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold)

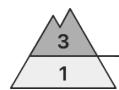
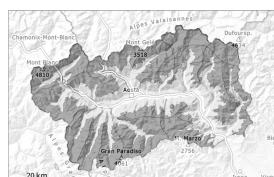
As a consequence of snowfall and the wind, a precarious avalanche situation developed. New snow and wind slabs are lying on a weakly bonded old snowpack. Numerous weak layers exist in the old snowpack. They are to be found in particular on shady slopes. The snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

### Tendency

The weather report and anticipated change in the avalanche danger are uncertain. We recommend that you consult the most recent avalanche bulletin.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



2100m

**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Monday 26 01 2026



Wind slab

Persistent  
weak layer

The wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack.

As a consequence of a moderate foehn wind, mostly small wind slabs formed in the evening in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. The wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches easily. Mostly the avalanches are rather small. Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes. Here the avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow and reach medium size. The danger is greater in areas bordering Piedmont. Experience in the assessment of avalanche danger is recommended.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

5 to 25 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall until Sunday.

The moderate wind will transport the snow.

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

At intermediate and high altitudes snow depths vary greatly, depending on the influence of the wind.

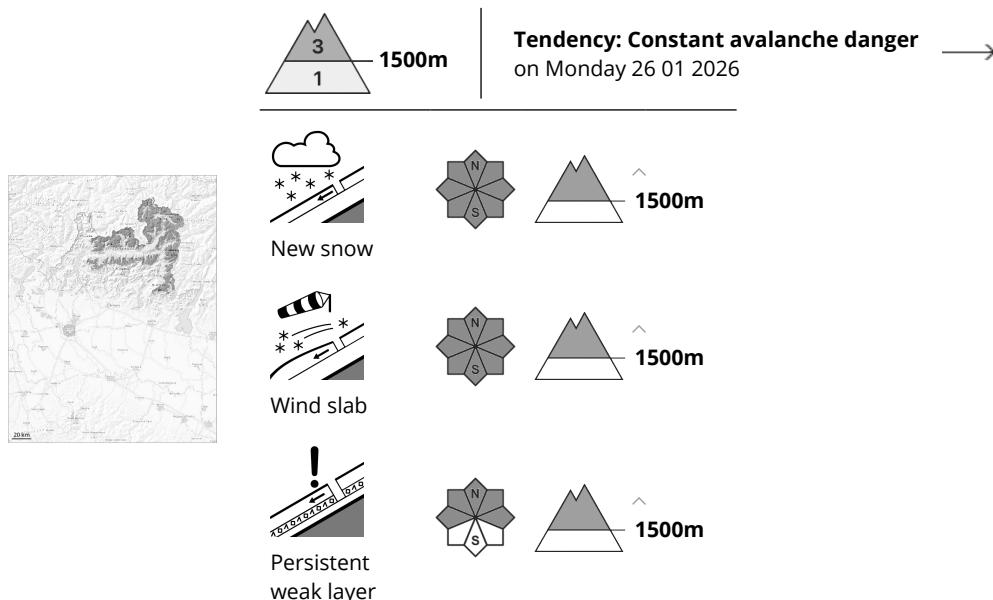
Surface frost is present at various exposures and altitudes, now buried by fresh snow.

## Tendency

Tuesday: As a consequence of the new snow the prevalence and size of the avalanche prone locations will increase during the night. The conditions will cause a slight rise in the avalanche danger.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs represent the main danger. Dry slab avalanches are possible. In some regions some new snow to above 800 m. New snow and wind slabs are lying mostly 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

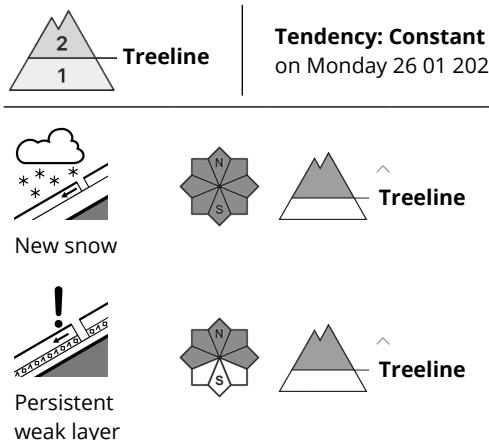
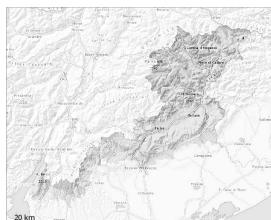
dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The moderate wind will transport 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.

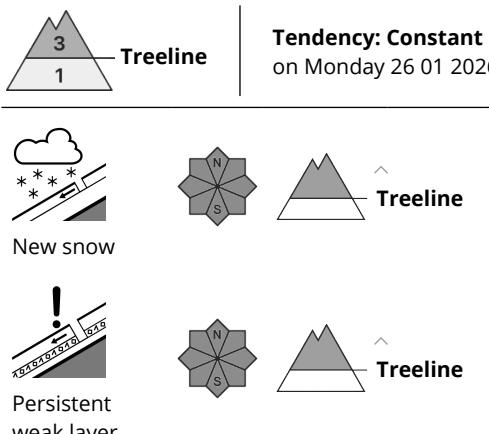
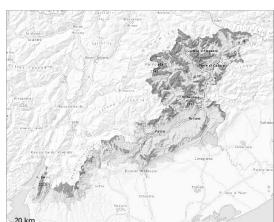


## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**AM:**



**PM:**



In the late morning possibly danger level 3 (considerable) will be reached in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation.

New snow and wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant and reach large size in isolated cases. This applies in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas above the tree line, and in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain.

Medium-sized natural avalanches are possible.

Avalanche prone weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on steep shady slopes. These can in some places be released by small loads and reach large size in isolated cases. Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate defensive route selection. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and natural avalanches serve as an alarm sign.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

In some regions 10 to 20 cm of snow has fallen. Over a wide area up to 40 cm of snow will fall.

As a consequence of new snow and wind the wind slabs will increase in size. The wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers.



Precarious weak layers exist in the old snowpack.

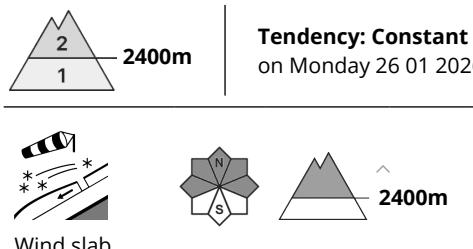
### Tendency

In some localities up to 10 cm of snow will fall.



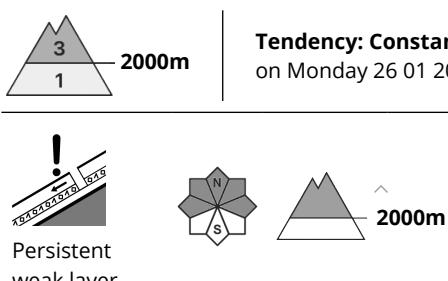
## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**AM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Monday 26 01 2026 →

**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Monday 26 01 2026 →

### Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of the new snow.

From midday as the snowfall becomes more intense there will be an appreciable increase in the avalanche danger to level 3 (considerable). The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs that are forming during the snowfall will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2000 m. Especially here avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow and reach medium size. Caution is to be exercised in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, as well as in places that are protected from the wind. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Individual natural avalanches are not ruled out.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Up to 5 cm of snow has fallen since Saturday. 10 to 20 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1500 m. As a consequence of a gusty wind from southerly directions, soft wind slabs will form. These will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack above approximately 2000 m. The old snowpack is faceted and weak; its surface consists of faceted crystals. This applies especially in shady places that are protected from the wind. The old snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

### Tendency

The new snow and wind slabs remain prone to triggering.



## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**AM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Monday 26 01 2026 →



Persistent  
weak layer

**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Monday 26 01 2026 →



Persistent  
weak layer

Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of the new snow.

From midday as the snowfall becomes more intense there will be an appreciable increase in the avalanche danger to level 3 (considerable). The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs that are forming during the snowfall will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on west, north and east facing slopes above approximately 2000 m. Especially here avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow and reach medium size. Caution is to be exercised in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain, as well as in places that are protected from the wind. The avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude. Individual natural avalanches are not ruled out.

### Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Up to 5 cm of snow has fallen since Saturday. 10 to 20 cm of snow, and up to 30 cm in some localities, will fall above approximately 1500 m. As a consequence of a gusty wind from southerly directions, soft wind slabs will form. These will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack above approximately 2000 m. The old snowpack is faceted and weak; its surface consists of faceted crystals. This applies especially in shady places that are protected from the wind. The old snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

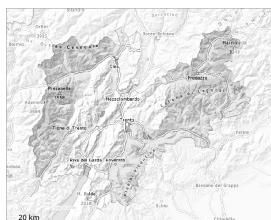
### Tendency

The new snow and wind slabs remain prone to triggering.

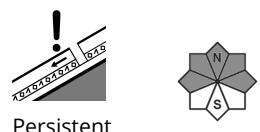


## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

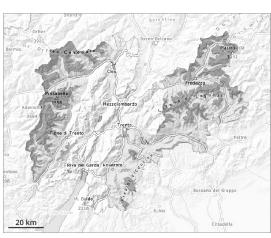
**AM:**



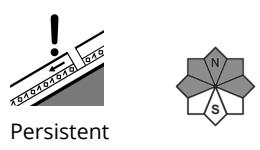
**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Monday 26 01 2026 →



**PM:**



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Monday 26 01 2026 →



### Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of the new snow.

From midday as the snowfall becomes more intense there will be an appreciable increase in the avalanche danger to level 3 (considerable). The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs that are forming during the snowfall will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on west, north and east facing slopes above the tree line. Especially here avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow and reach medium size. With the onset of the intense snowfall, the natural avalanche activity will increase. Especially in places where the wind is stronger the avalanche danger is greater. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Up to 10 cm of snow has fallen since Saturday. 15 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1500 m. As a consequence of a gusty wind from southerly directions, soft wind slabs will form. These will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack above the tree line. The old snowpack is faceted and weak; its surface consists of faceted crystals. This applies especially in shady places that are protected from the wind. The old snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

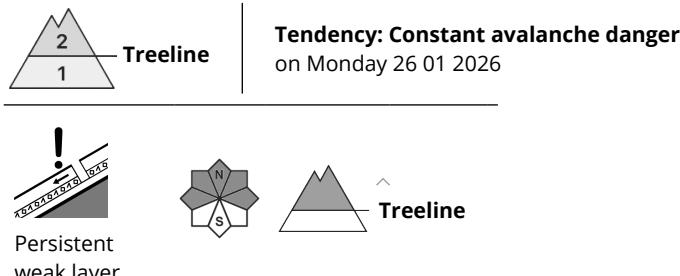
## Tendency

The new snow and wind slabs remain prone to triggering.

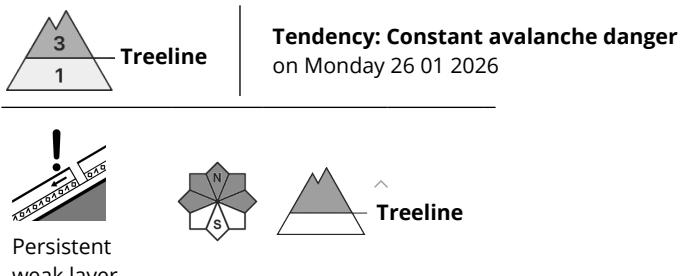


## Danger Level 3 - Considerable

**AM:**



**PM:**



Increase in avalanche danger as a consequence of the new snow.

From midday as the snowfall becomes more intense there will be an appreciable increase in the avalanche danger to level 3 (considerable). The fresh snow as well as the wind slabs that are forming during the snowfall will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on west, north and east facing slopes above the tree line. Especially here avalanches can be triggered in the faceted old snow and reach medium size. With the onset of the intense snowfall, the natural avalanche activity will increase. Especially in places where the wind is stronger the avalanche danger is greater. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase with altitude.

## Snowpack

**Danger patterns**

dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

Up to 10 cm of snow has fallen since Saturday. 15 to 30 cm of snow, and even more in some localities, will fall above approximately 1500 m. As a consequence of a gusty wind from southerly directions, soft wind slabs will form. These will be deposited on a weakly bonded old snowpack above the tree line. The old snowpack is faceted and weak; its surface consists of faceted crystals. This applies especially in shady places that are protected from the wind. The old snowpack will be subject to considerable local variations.

## Tendency

The new snow and wind slabs remain prone to triggering.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Monday 26 01 2026



The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days must be evaluated with care and prudence.

The fresh snow as well as the mostly small wind slabs that are forming over a wide area are in some cases prone to triggering. These can be released in the weakly bonded old snow by a single winter sport participant.

Caution is to be exercised in particular on very steep shady slopes, as well as adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls in particular above the tree line. Mostly avalanches are small.

The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations.

Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint.

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

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations.

In some regions 20 to 40 cm of snow has fallen above approximately 1200 m.

The fresh snow and the wind slabs must be evaluated with care and prudence in particular on steep shady slopes.

The old snowpack is faceted.

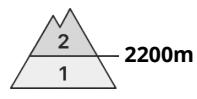
Individual weak layers exist in the bottom section of the snowpack on wind-protected shady slopes.

## Tendency

The avalanche danger will increase.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Monday 26 01 2026 →



**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 2600 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.

Reports filed by observers and stability tests confirm a sometimes treacherous avalanche situation.

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

Some snow will fall, especially in the south. As a consequence of new snow and a moderate southerly wind, mostly small wind slabs will form.

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.

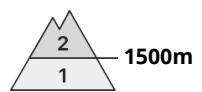
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Steep sunny slopes: As a consequence of solar radiation a crust formed on the surface during the last few days. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones.

## Tendency

Some snow will fall. Slight increase in avalanche danger. The fresh and older wind slabs can be released by a single winter sport participant.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Monday 26 01 2026



New snow



Wind slab



Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs represent the main danger. Dry slab avalanches are possible. In some regions some new snow to above 800 m.

New snow and wind slabs are lying mostly 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

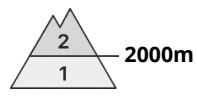
### Danger patterns

dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

The moderate wind will transport 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.



## Danger Level 2 - Moderate



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Monday 26 01 2026 →



Persistent  
weak layer



2000m

**Weakly bonded old snow is to be evaluated with care and prudence.**

The fresh and somewhat 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, this applies even in case of a single winter sport participant. Mostly they are medium-sized.

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 to be found in particular on very steep west, north and southeast facing slopes above approximately 2000 m and on south facing slopes above approximately 2600 m. These places are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye.

Reports filed by observers and stability tests confirm a sometimes treacherous avalanche situation. Experience and restraint are advisable.

## Snowpack

### Danger patterns

(dp.5: snowfall after a long period of cold)

Some snow will fall in some regions. Distinct weak layers exist in the old snowpack. This applies in particular on west, north and southeast facing slopes above approximately 2000 m, as well as on south facing slopes above approximately 2600 m. Older wind slabs are bonding only slowly with the old snowpack. The old snowpack is faceted.

**Steep sunny slopes:** As a consequence of solar radiation a crust formed on the surface during the last few days.

## Tendency

Avalanches can as before be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger**  
on Monday 26 01 2026



Wind slab



2200m

### 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

Some snow will fall. As a consequence of new snow and a moderate southerly wind, mostly small wind slabs will form. The wind slabs are lying on unfavourable layers at elevated altitudes. The old snowpack consists of faceted crystals.

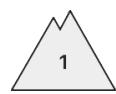
The snowpack will be generally subject to considerable local variations. Steep sunny slopes: As a consequence of solar radiation a crust formed on the surface. Only a small amount of snow is lying for the time of year in all altitude zones.

## Tendency

Some snow will fall. In some localities increase in avalanche danger.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Monday 26 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.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger**  
on Monday 26 01 2026 →



Wet snow



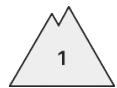
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### Snowpack

The weather conditions gave rise to significant settling of the old snowpack. Some new snow to above 1500 m.



## Danger Level 1 - Low



**Tendency: Constant avalanche danger** →  
on Monday 26 01 2026



Persistent  
weak layer



1800m

**Slab avalanches are possible in isolated cases.**

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. Some new snow to above 1500 m.

