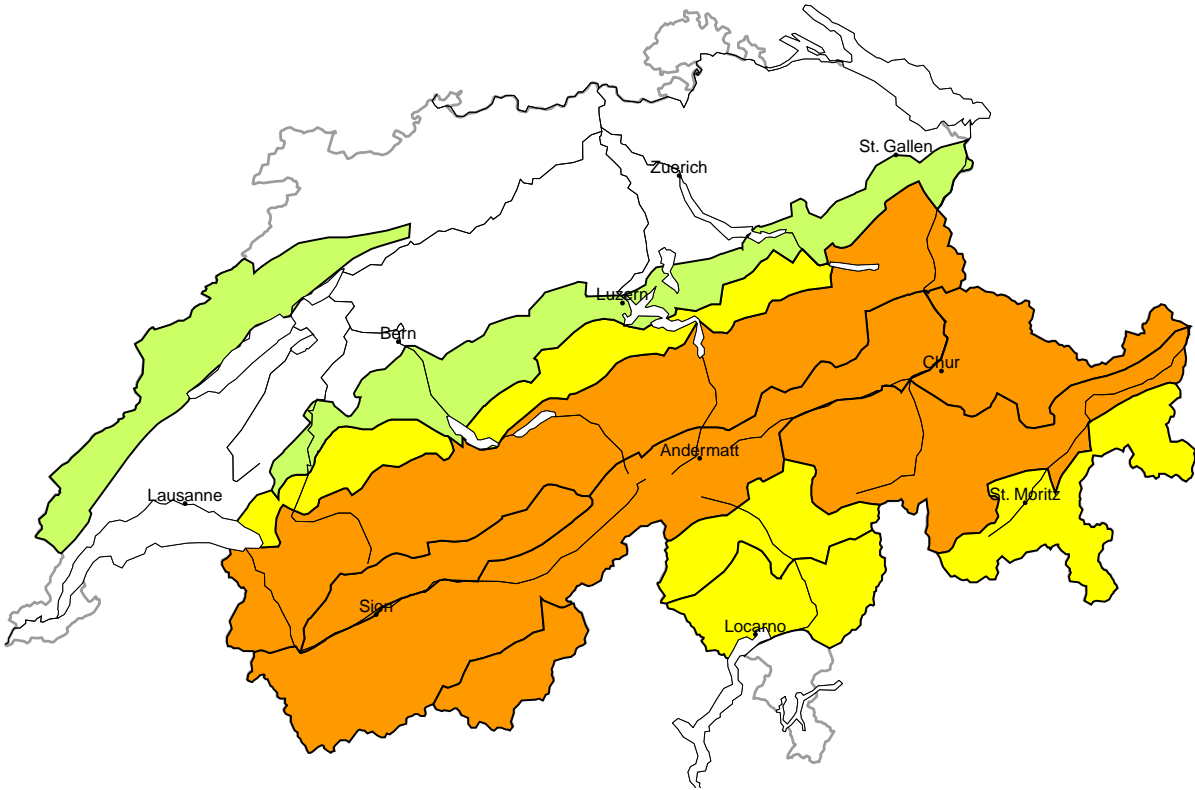


Avalanche danger

updated on 15.1.2026, 17:00



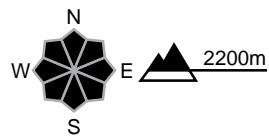
region A

Considerable (3=)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

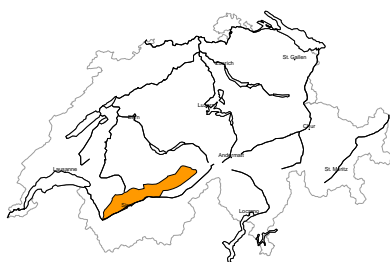


Danger description

The new snow and wind slabs of last week are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Avalanches can be released in the old snowpack and reach large size. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. The avalanche prone locations are prevalent. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate the danger. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and restraint. The southerly wind will transport the loosely bonded old snow. The wind slabs are to be avoided in steep terrain.

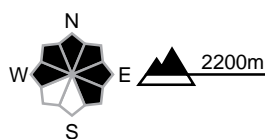
region B

Considerable (3=)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

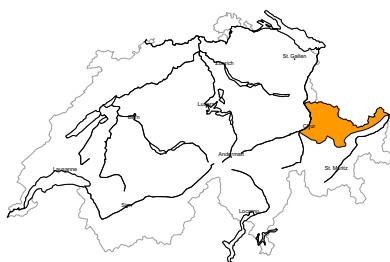


Danger description

Large quantities of fresh snow and the wind-drifted snow of last week are poorly bonded with the old snowpack. In the last few days large and, in isolated cases, very large avalanches were released. Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches as before. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. The avalanche prone locations are difficult to recognise. Caution is to be exercised in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for caution and restraint.

region C

Considerable (3=)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

In the last few days many avalanches were released. The new snow and wind slabs of last week are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Avalanches can be released in the old snowpack and reach large size in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are prevalent. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate the danger. Remotely triggered avalanches are to be expected. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and restraint.

region D

Considerable (3-)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



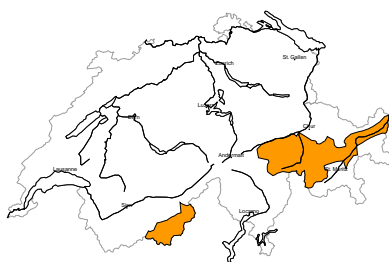
Danger description

Large quantities of fresh snow and the wind-drifted snow of last week are poorly bonded with the old snowpack. Single winter sport participants can release avalanches in some places. These can reach large size in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are difficult to recognise. Caution is to be exercised in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and caution. The foehn wind will transport the loosely bonded old snow. The wind slabs are to be avoided in steep terrain.



region E

Considerable (3-)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

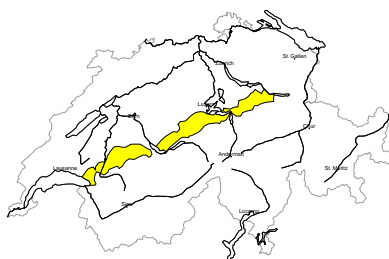


Danger description

The southerly wind will transport the loosely bonded old snow. Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. They can be released by a single winter sport participant. Avalanches can penetrate deep layers and reach medium size. The wind slabs in steep terrain are to be bypassed. Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

region F

Moderate (2+)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

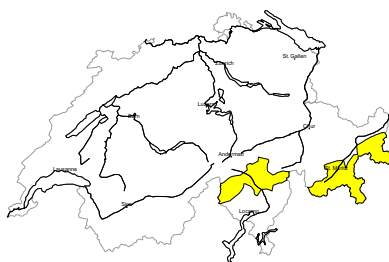


Danger description

The new snow and wind slabs of last week are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. Winter sport participants can release avalanches in some places. These can in many cases reach medium size. Caution is to be exercised in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example. Backcountry touring calls for careful route selection.

region G

Moderate (2+)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



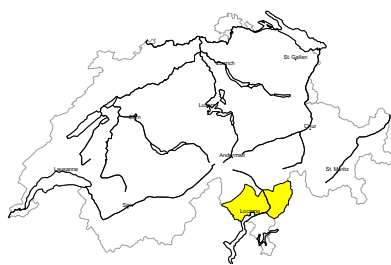
Danger description

Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. They are mostly small but in some cases prone to triggering. Avalanches can penetrate deep layers and reach medium size in isolated cases. The wind slabs in steep terrain are to be bypassed.



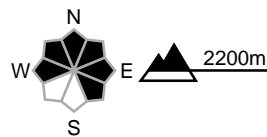
region H

Moderate (2-)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

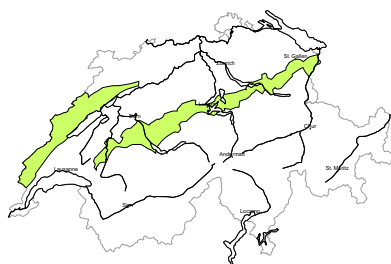


Danger description

Older wind slabs are lying on weak layers in particular on shady slopes. They are mostly small but in some cases prone to triggering. 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.

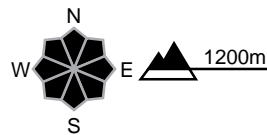
region I

Low (1)



No distinct avalanche problem

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in extremely steep terrain. In addition individual gliding avalanches are possible. Mostly the avalanches are small. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Snowpack and weather

updated on 15.1.2026, 17:00

Snowpack

Fresh and drifted snow from the last week is lying in many places on a faceted old snow surface or on surface hoar, especially on wind-protected shady slopes. The connection to the old surface of the snowpack is still poor. South of a line from the Rhône to the Rhine, the entire snowpack is often faceted and loose. Here, avalanches may penetrate near-ground layers. On the northern flank of the Alps, in Valais and in northern Grisons, avalanches may still become dangerously large. Many whumpfung sounds and remote avalanche triggering over larger distances are still being reported from Valais and northern Grisons. The probability of slab avalanches being triggered remains high here and the situation requires patience. In the regions exposed to the foehn wind in the north, snowdrift accumulations that are prone to triggering will form at high altitudes during the night to Friday. The snow is wet at low and intermediate altitudes. Isolated gliding avalanches are possible on steep sunny slopes, especially on the northern flank of the Alps.

Weather review for Thursday

There was a little precipitation in the Jura in the early morning, otherwise it was quite sunny in the north. It was cloudy and mainly dry in the south.

Fresh snow

A few centimetres on the highest Jura peaks

Temperature

At midday at 2000 m, between +1 °C in the north and -2 °C in the south

Wind

- Moderate and locally strong from the southwest
- An increasing foehn wind in the north during the course of the day

Weather forecast to Friday

In the north it will be mostly sunny with foehn winds. In the south it will be very cloudy with a little snow falling above 1300 m.

Fresh snow

Ticino and Moesano: up to 5 cm

Temperature

At midday at 2000 m, between +1 °C in the north and -3 °C in the south

Wind

Southerly winds

- Strong during the night to Friday in the regions exposed to the foehn wind in the north
- Otherwise mostly moderate

Outlook to Sunday

There will be mostly moderate southerly winds and a foehn wind in the valleys of the north. There will be clear spells in the north on Saturday. On Sunday it will be mostly sunny in the mountains. It will be very cloudy in the south on both days and snow will fall above approximately 1300 m. Around 5 to 15 cm will fall on Saturday, while less is expected on Sunday. In the south and on the Main Alpine Ridge in Valais, the avalanche risk will increase slightly on Saturday with the fresh snow. Otherwise it will not change significantly. Weak layers in the old snowpack remain prone to triggering in many areas.