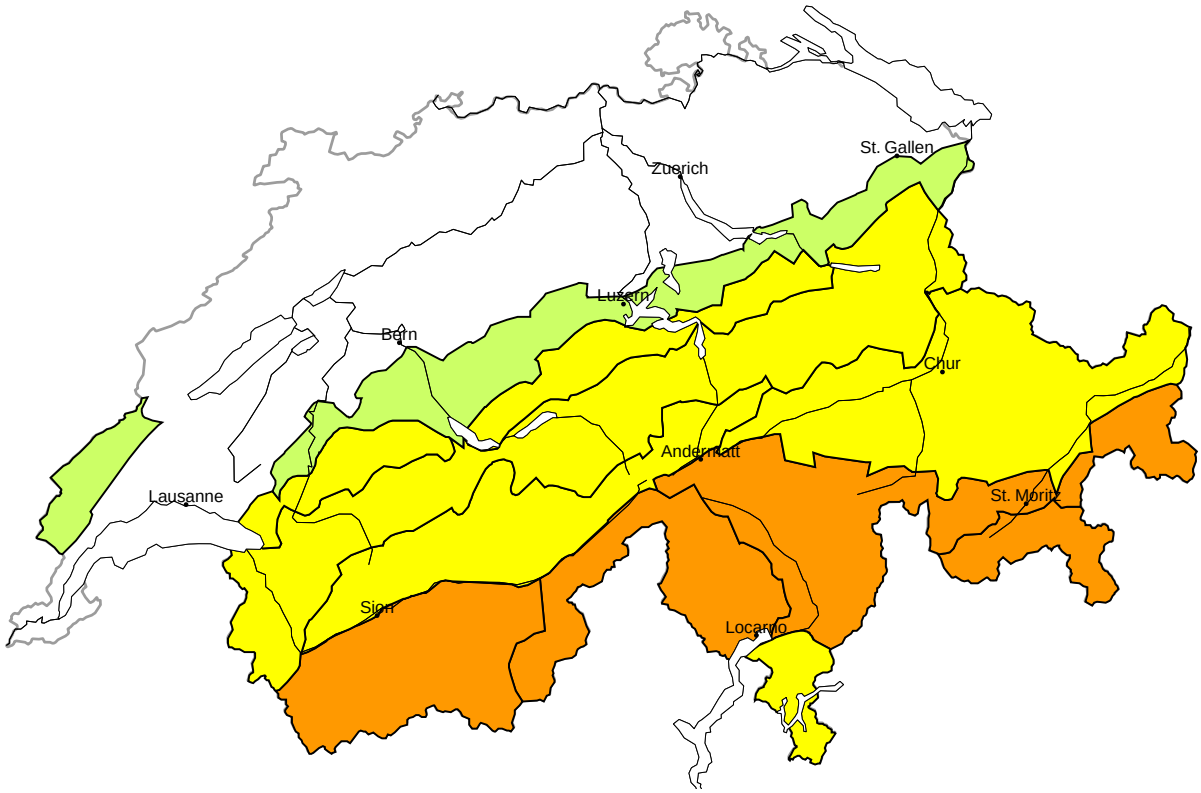
Avalanche bulletin for Monday, 26. January 2026

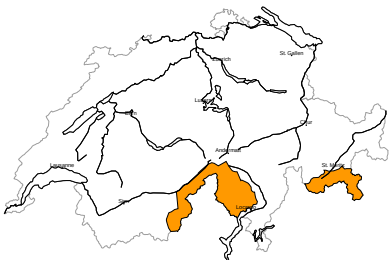
Avalanche danger

updated on 26.1.2026, 08:00



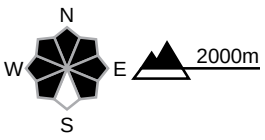
region A

Considerable (3=)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

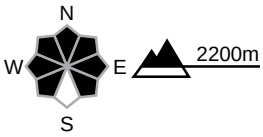
The new snow and wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes. Avalanches can be released in near-ground layers and reach large size. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger.
In addition as the day progresses small to medium-sized moist loose snow avalanches are to be expected. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

Danger levels 1 low 2 moderate 3 considerable 4 high 5 very high

region B — Considerable (3-)

Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



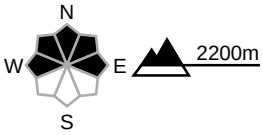
Danger description

The new snow and wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes. Avalanches can be released in near-ground layers and reach large size in isolated cases. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger.
In addition as the day progresses small to medium-sized moist loose snow avalanches are to be expected.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

region C — Considerable (3-)

Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

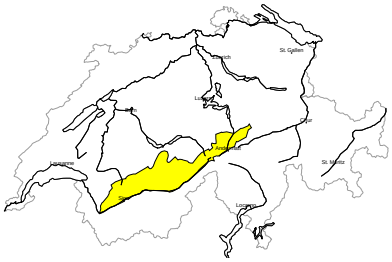
Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

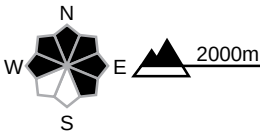
As a consequence of southerly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs formed on Sunday in particular in gullies and bowls. The wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Even single snow sport participants can release avalanches. These can also be triggered in deep layers and reach large size in isolated cases. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases. Whumpfing 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 careful route selection.

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 whumpfing sounds can indicate the danger. In addition mostly small wind slabs formed adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for careful route selection.

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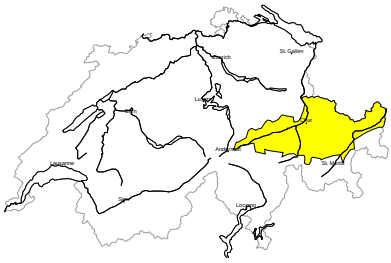
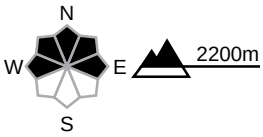
region E — Moderate (2+)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

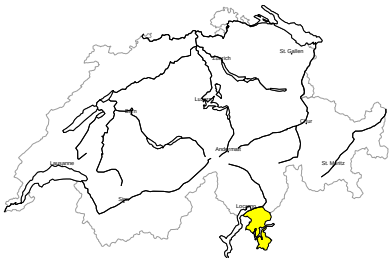
Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

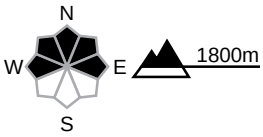
Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow. Mostly they are medium-sized. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for meticulous route selection.

region F — Moderate (2+)



New snow, Persistent weak layers

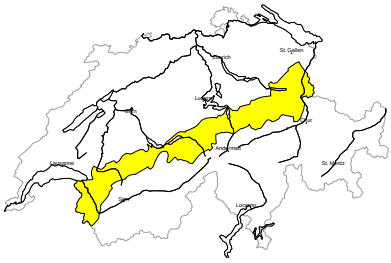
Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

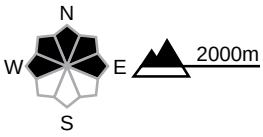
The new snow is lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack in particular on steep west, north and east facing slopes. In some places avalanches can be triggered in the weakly bonded old snow. Mostly they are medium-sized.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for meticulous route selection.

region G — Moderate (2=)



Persistent weak layers

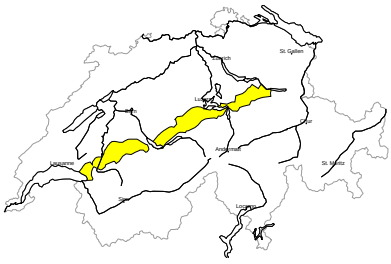
Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

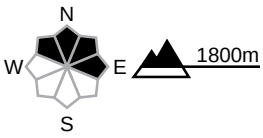
Weak layers in the old snowpack can be released in some places by people. The avalanche prone locations are sometimes covered with new snow and are difficult to recognise. Avalanches can reach medium size.
Careful route selection is recommended.

region H — Moderate (2-)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

Weak layers in the upper part of the snowpack can still be released in isolated cases in particular in little used backcountry terrain. Mostly avalanches are only small.
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.

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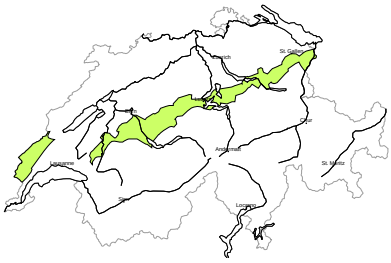
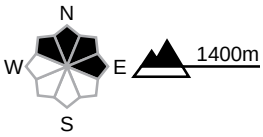
region I

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.

Snowpack and weather

updated on 25.1.2026, 17:00

Snowpack

The fresh snow in the south and the snowdrift accumulations formed by the southerly winds are lying on a very weak old snowpack or on surface hoar. The snowdrift accumulations are sometimes covered with fresh snow and are thus hard to identify. Avalanches can be easily triggered at the transition from fresh and drifted snow to old snow.
There are distinct weak layers in the middle and lower part of the snowpack, particularly on wind-protected shady slopes. Such places are particularly common south of a line from the Rhone to the Rhine. Medium-sized and occasionally large avalanches can still be triggered by human activity in these weak layers. The snowpack on northern and eastern slopes in central Valais, as well as in northern Grisons, is most prone to triggering and whumpfing sounds and isolated remote triggering are still being reported in these regions. North of a line from the Rhone to the Rhine, the deeper layers of the snowpack are somewhat less prone to triggering and hazardous zones are less common.

Weather review for Sunday

Snow fell overnight in the south down to low altitudes. During the day conditions remained overcast in the south, while there was broken cloud in the north and a little snow fell in the east.

Fresh snow
From Friday evening to Sunday evening, the following amounts fell above approximately 1300 m:
- Main Alpine ridge from Monte Rosa to southern Goms, western Ticino and Val Bregaglia to the Bernina Pass: 30 to 40 cm
- rest of the Main Alpine Ridge from the Gotthard region to Upper Engadine, rest of Ticino, Val Moesa: 15 to 30 cm
- Jura, rest of the Main Alpine Ridge in Valais, rest of the Engadine: 5 to 15 cm
- elsewhere less or mostly dry

Temperature
At midday at 2000 m, around -5°C

Wind
South to southwesterly
- mostly moderate during the night
- light during the day

Weather forecast to Monday

In the north, there will be broken to heavy cloud cover with a little snow falling down to low altitudes. In the west and in the inneralpine regions there will be some quite sunny intervals over the course of the day, with moderate northerly winds on the southern flank of the Alps.

Fresh snow
- Central and eastern parts of the northern flank of the Alps as well as Prättigau and Silvretta: 5 to 10 cm
- Otherwise a widespread few centimetres

Temperature
At midday at 2000 m, between -7°C in the north and -3°C in the south

Wind
- In the north light to moderate from westerly directions
- In the south light to moderate northerly

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Outlook

Tuesday
On Tuesday, there will be sunny intervals at first before thicker clouds gather from the west. In the afternoon, there will be intermittent precipitation in the Jura, with the snowfall level rising to around 1500 m. Winds will become increasingly strong from the southwest, with a strong foehn wind in the north.
Small snowdrift accumulations will form locally, resulting in a slight increase in avalanche risk.

Wednesday
Precipitation will set in from the west and south overnight to Wednesday. On Wednesday, it will be mostly very cloudy with widespread rain or snow. The snowfall level will drop gradually from around 1500 m down to low altitudes. Along the Main Alpine Ridge and south of there, 15 to 30 cm of snowfall are expected. There will be a strong southerly wind overnight, which will ease during the day and veer to the north.
Fresh snow and wind will create snowdrift accumulations that are prone to triggering. There will be a widespread increase in avalanche risk.