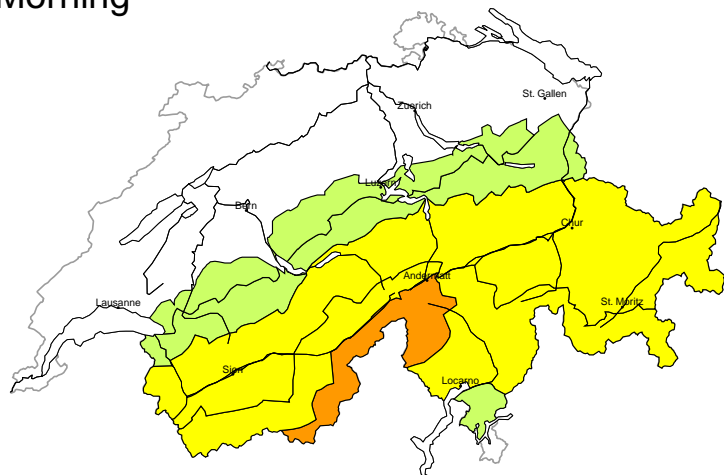


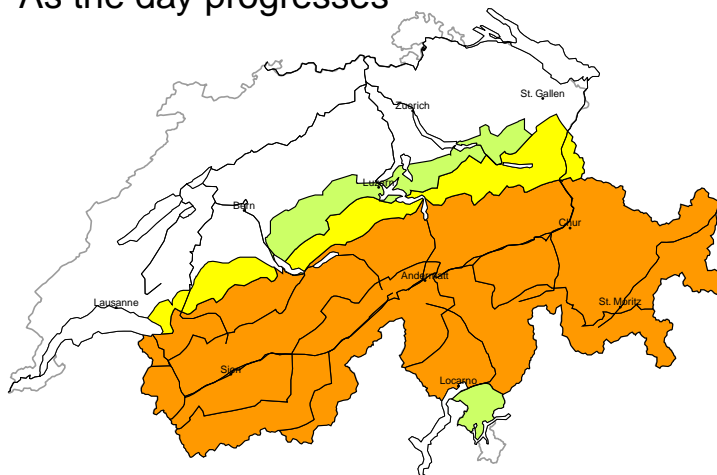
# Avalanche danger

updated on 14.4.2026, 17:00

Morning



As the day progresses



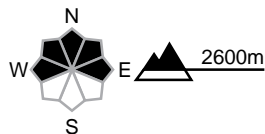
## region A

**Considerable (3-) Dry avalanches, whole day**

### New snow, Persistent weak layers



#### Avalanche prone locations



#### Danger description

The new snow and wind slabs are in some cases still prone to triggering. Single winter sport participants can release avalanches. In some places avalanches can also be triggered in deep layers and reach large size. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase in the high Alpine regions. Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

**Considerable (3) Wet-snow avalanches, as the day progresses**

### Wet snow

As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be an increase in the danger of wet avalanches. In the regions where the outgoing longwave radiation during the night is reduced the danger will increase more quickly.

Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep east, south and west facing slopes between approximately 2000 and 2800 m, as well as on steep north facing slopes below approximately 2400 m. Wet avalanches can be released by people. Isolated whumpung sounds and penetration of the old snow cover can indicate the danger. Avalanches can reach large size.

Backcountry tours and ascents to alpine cabins should be started early and concluded timely.



## region B

## Low (1) Dry avalanches, whole day



## No distinct avalanche problem

## Avalanche prone locations



## Danger description

Dry avalanches are unlikely to occur. Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

## Considerable (3) Wet-snow avalanches, as the day progresses

## Wet snow

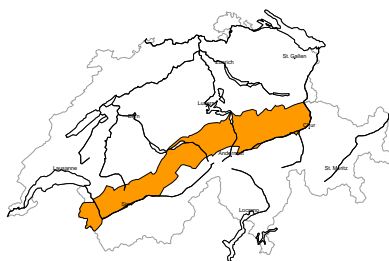
As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be an increase in the danger of wet avalanches. In the regions where the outgoing longwave radiation during the night is reduced the danger will increase more quickly.

Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep east, south and west facing slopes between approximately 2000 and 2800 m, as well as on steep north facing slopes below approximately 2400 m. Wet avalanches can additionally in some places be released by people. Avalanches can reach large size.

Backcountry tours and ascents to alpine cabins should be started early and concluded timely.

## region C

## Moderate (2-) Dry avalanches, whole day



## Wind slab

## Avalanche prone locations



## Danger description

As a consequence of southerly wind, mostly small wind slabs formed in the last two days in some localities. These are to be found in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. Dry avalanches can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant and reach medium size. The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase in the high Alpine regions.

## Considerable (3) Wet-snow avalanches, as the day progresses

## Wet snow

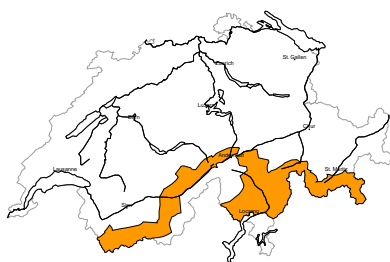
As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be an increase in the danger of wet avalanches. In the regions where the outgoing longwave radiation during the night is reduced the danger will increase more quickly.

Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep east, south and west facing slopes between approximately 2000 and 2800 m, as well as on steep north facing slopes below approximately 2400 m. Wet avalanches can additionally in some places be released by people. Avalanches can reach large size.

Backcountry tours and ascents to alpine cabins should be started early and concluded timely.

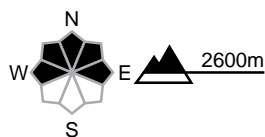
## region D

Moderate (2+) Dry avalanches, whole day



## Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

## Avalanche prone locations



## Danger description

As a consequence of new snow and southerly wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed in the last two days at elevated altitudes. In isolated cases dry avalanches can also be released in the old snowpack and reach large size.

The number and size of avalanche prone locations will increase in the high Alpine regions.

Considerable (3) Wet-snow avalanches, as the day progresses

## Wet snow

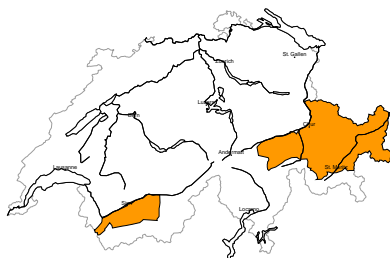
As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be an increase in the danger of wet avalanches. In the regions where the outgoing longwave radiation during the night is reduced the danger will increase more quickly.

Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep east, south and west facing slopes between approximately 2000 and 2800 m, as well as on steep north facing slopes below approximately 2400 m. Wet avalanches can be released by people. Isolated whumpfung sounds and penetration of the old snow cover can indicate the danger. Avalanches can reach large size.

Backcountry tours and ascents to alpine cabins should be started early and concluded timely.

## region E

Moderate (2=) Dry avalanches, whole day



## Persistent weak layers

## Avalanche prone locations



## Danger description

In isolated cases dry avalanches can be released in the old snowpack and reach large size. These avalanche prone locations are barely recognisable, even to the trained eye. Caution is to be exercised in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow in little used backcountry terrain.

As a consequence of southerly wind, rather small wind slabs formed in some localities.

Considerable (3) Wet-snow avalanches, as the day progresses

## Wet snow

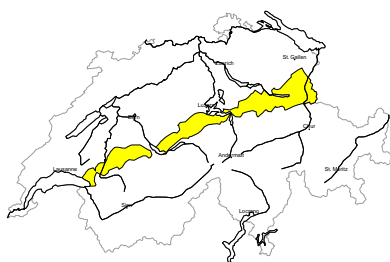
As the day progresses as a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation there will be an increase in the danger of wet avalanches. In the regions where the outgoing longwave radiation during the night is reduced the danger will increase more quickly.

Caution is to be exercised in particular on steep east, south and west facing slopes between approximately 2000 and 2800 m, as well as on steep north facing slopes below approximately 2400 m. Wet avalanches can be released by people. Isolated whumpfung sounds and penetration of the old snow cover can indicate the danger. Avalanches can reach large size.

Backcountry tours and ascents to alpine cabins should be started early and concluded timely.

**region F**

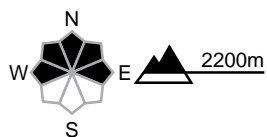
**Low (1) Dry avalanches, whole day**



**No distinct avalanche problem**

**Avalanche prone locations**

**Danger description**



Dry avalanches are unlikely to occur. Very isolated avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on extremely steep shady slopes at elevated altitudes.

**Moderate (2) Wet-snow avalanches, as the day progresses**

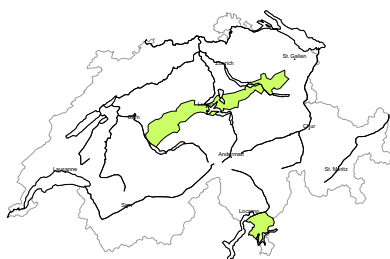
**Wet snow**

As a consequence of warming during the day and solar radiation wet and gliding avalanches are possible, even medium-sized ones. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular on west, north and east facing slopes.

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 G**

**Low (1)**



**Wet snow**

On steep grassy slopes individual wet snow slides are possible. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.



## Snowpack and weather

updated on 14.4.2026, 17:00

### Snowpack

With the mild weather, partly overcast nights and rain in places, moistening of the snowpack continued over the course of the last week. On south-facing slopes, the snowpack is water-saturated up to around 3000 m, and on east- and west-facing slopes up to 2500 to 2700 m, while on north-facing slopes it is water-saturated below 2000 m, with moistening progressing between 2000 and 2400 m.

In the south, fresh and drifted snow at high altitudes is in some places still prone to triggering, especially on shady slopes. Avalanches can also in some cases still be triggered by human activity in faceted weak layers in the old snowpack. Such danger zones are generally located at altitudes where the snowpack is becoming moist for the first time. In central Valais and in Grisons in particular, such avalanches can in some cases sweep away the entire snowpack, especially on slopes with light snow cover.

### Weather review for Tuesday

Overnight to Tuesday, skies were often cloudy with some widespread precipitation. In the north, the snowfall level fell from 1800 m down to 1500 m, while in the south it was around 2000 m. It was very sunny over the course of the day on the southern flank of the Alps and in high Alpine regions in the west, but often cloudy elsewhere.

#### Fresh snow

From Monday afternoon to Tuesday afternoon above approximately 2400 m:

- main Alpine ridge in Upper Valais, western Ticino: 10 to 20 cm
- elsewhere a widespread few centimetres

#### Temperature

At midday at 2000 m, around +4 °C in the west and south and 0 °C in the northeast

#### Wind

Light to moderate southerly during the night, backing northeasterly during the day

### Weather forecast to Wednesday

Overnight to Wednesday, there will be broken cloud in Grisons, with skies often clear elsewhere. It will be very sunny during the day. There is a possibility of isolated showers in the afternoon in the far south.

#### Fresh snow

-

#### Temperature

At midday at 2000 m, around +5 °C

#### Wind

Light from variable directions

### Outlook to Friday

Skies will only occasionally be clear overnight to Thursday. During the day, it will be mostly sunny in Valais and in the south with sunny intervals elsewhere. After a mostly clear night, it will be very sunny during the day on Friday. The wind will be light from variable directions on both days. The zero-degree level will remain between 2600 m and 3000 m during the day. The danger of dry avalanches will continue to decrease. The danger of wet avalanches will increase over the course of each day. Off-piste skiing and hut ascents should be completed in good time.