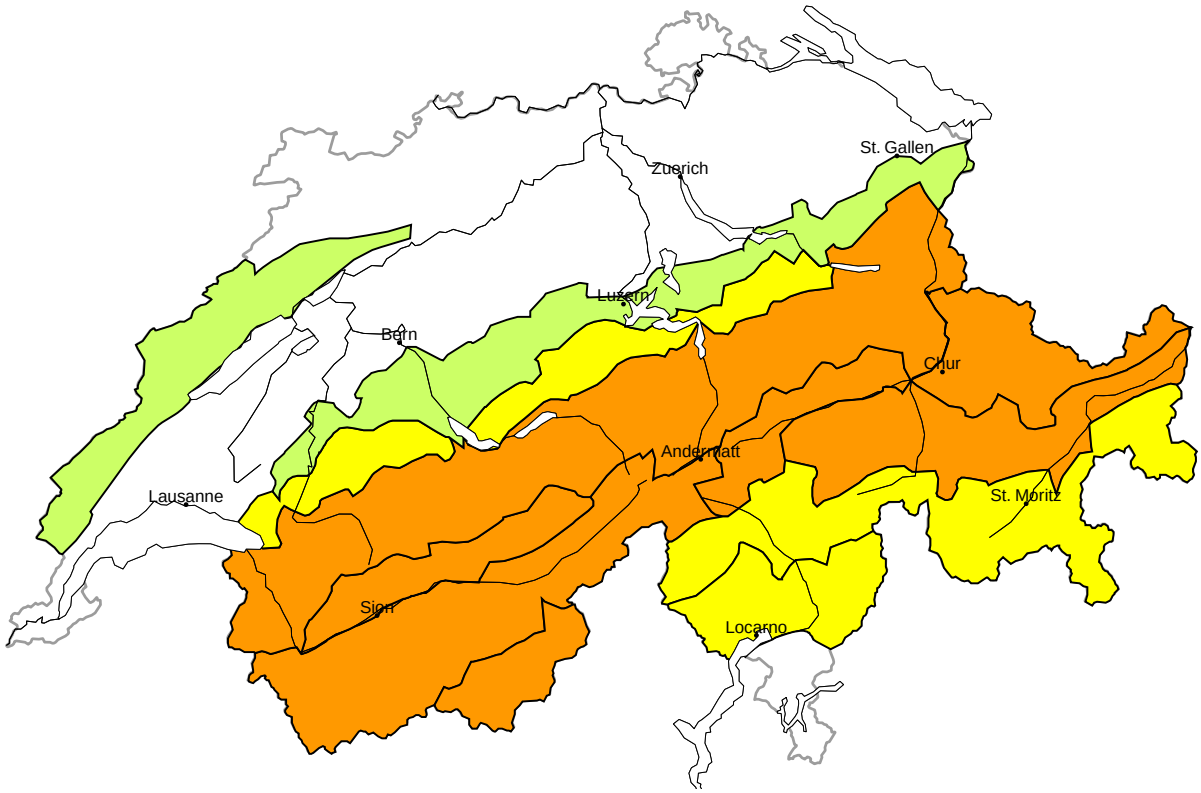
**Avalanche bulletin for Wednesday, 14. January 2026**

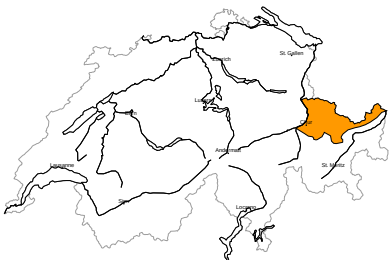
# Avalanche danger

updated on 14.1.2026, 08:00



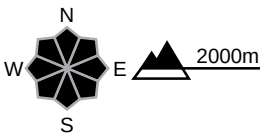

## region A

**Considerable (3+)**



### Persistent weak layers

**Avalanche prone locations**




**Danger description**

Yesterday 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. Whumpfing 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.

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

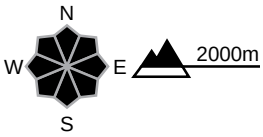
**Avalanche bulletin for Wednesday, 14. January 2026**

## region B

**Considerable (3=)**

### Persistent weak layers

**Avalanche prone locations**

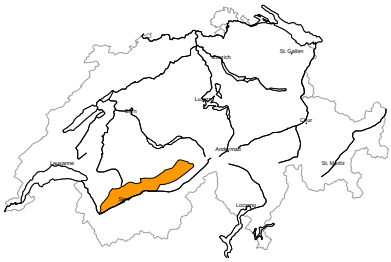



**Danger description**

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. The avalanche prone locations are quite prevalent. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate the danger. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and restraint.

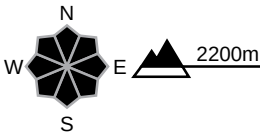
## region C

**Considerable (3=)**



### Persistent weak layers

**Avalanche prone locations**




**Danger description**

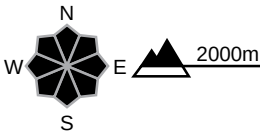
The snowpack remains prone to triggering. Large quantities of fresh snow and the wind-drifted snow of last week are poorly bonded with the old snowpack. Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches, including large ones. Caution is to be exercised in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, as well as at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack, when entering gullies and bowls for example.
In addition the fresh and older wind slabs should be taken into account.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for caution and restraint.

## region D

**Considerable (3=)**

### Persistent weak layers

**Avalanche prone locations**

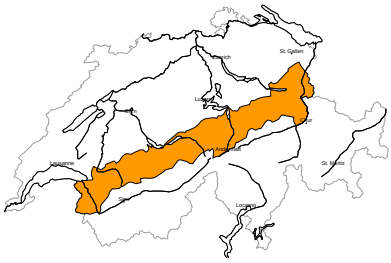



**Danger description**

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 in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are quite prevalent. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack indicate the danger. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and restraint.

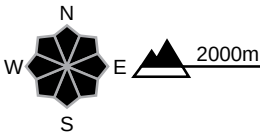
**Avalanche bulletin for Wednesday, 14. January 2026**

## region E — Considerable (3-)



### Persistent weak layers

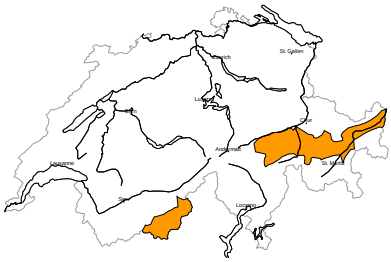
**Avalanche prone locations**




**Danger description**

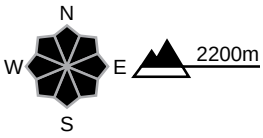
Large quantities of fresh snow and the wind-drifted snow of last week are poorly bonded with the old snowpack. Weak layers deep in the old snowpack can still be released in some places in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. Avalanches can reach large size.
In addition the fresh and older wind slabs should be taken into account.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

## region F — Considerable (3-)



### Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

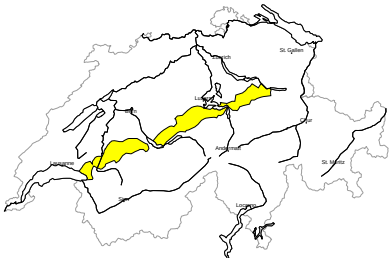
**Avalanche prone locations**




**Danger description**

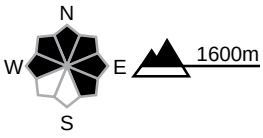
The wind slabs of the last few days are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. They can be released by a single winter sport participant. Avalanches can penetrate deep layers and reach medium size.
Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

## region G — Moderate (2+)



### Persistent weak layers

**Avalanche prone locations**

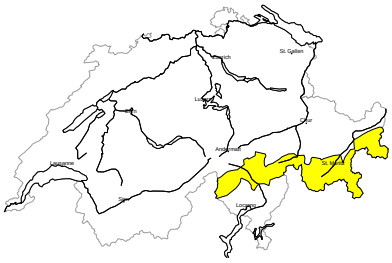



**Danger description**

The new snow and wind slabs of last week are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. Avalanches can in some places be released by people and reach large size in isolated cases. 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.
In addition the somewhat older wind slabs should be taken into account.
Backcountry touring calls for careful route selection.

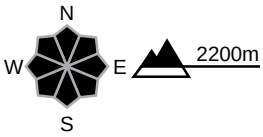
**Avalanche bulletin for Wednesday, 14. January 2026**

## region H — Moderate (2+)



### Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

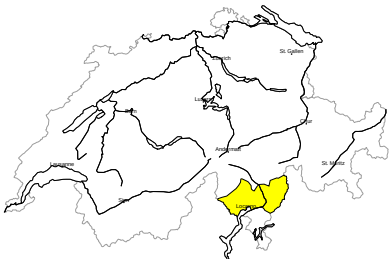
**Avalanche prone locations**




**Danger description**

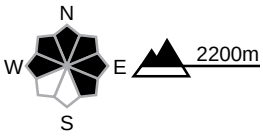
The wind slabs of the last few days are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. They are mostly small but in some cases prone to triggering. Avalanches can penetrate deep layers and reach medium size in isolated cases.
The wind slabs in steep terrain are to be bypassed as far as possible.

## region I — Moderate (2-)



### Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

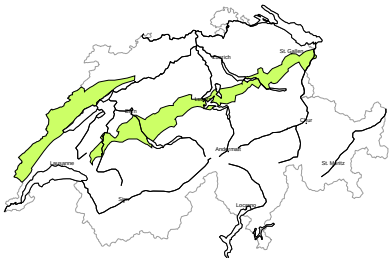
**Avalanche prone locations**




**Danger description**

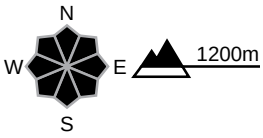
Older wind slabs are lying on weak layers in particular on shady slopes. They are mostly small but in some cases prone to triggering. Apart from the danger of being buried, restraint should be exercised in particular in view of the danger of avalanches sweeping people along and giving rise to falls.

## region J — Low (1)



### No distinct avalanche problem

**Avalanche prone locations**




**Danger description**

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in extremely steep terrain. On grassy slopes individual gliding avalanches are possible. In addition the wind slabs in the vicinity of peaks are prone to triggering in isolated cases still. 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 13.1.2026, 17:00

## Snowpack

Especially on wind-protected shady slopes, fresh and drifted snow from the last period of precipitation is lying on an old snow surface which is faceted in many places, or on surface hoar. The connection to the old snow surface is therefore poor in many places. Deeper layers of the snowpack are mostly well consolidated in northern Lower Valais and on the northern flank of the Alps. South of a line from the Rhône to the Rhine, the entire snowpack is often faceted and loose. In these regions, avalanches can start deeper in the snowpack. Whumpfing sounds and remote triggering, including over relatively large distances, are still being reported. The probability of slab avalanches being triggered is decreasing only slowly and will require patience. Dangerously large avalanches can still be easily triggered by human activity, especially on the northern flank of the Alps, in Valais and in northern Grisons.
With the mild weather, the snow is becoming wet at low and intermediate altitudes. Fresh snowdrift accumulations at high altitude are mostly small.

## Weather review for Tuesday

On Tuesday, conditions were initially overcast, then increasingly sunny from the west.

**Fresh snow**
-

**Temperature**
At midday at 2000 m, between +4°C in the north and -2°C in the south

**Wind**
Mostly moderate from westerly directions

## Weather forecast to Wednesday

On Wednesday, conditions will be mostly sunny in the north, with sunny intervals in the south.

**Fresh snow**
-

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

**Wind**
- in the north: moderate southwesterly, occasionally strong in the Jura and at high altitudes
- in the south: mostly light southwesterly

**Avalanche bulletin for Wednesday, 14. January 2026**

## Outlook

**Thursday**
In the north, conditions will rapidly become sunny after an overcast night. Cloud cover will be very heavy in the south. There will be a moderate southwesterly wind.
Avalanche risk will decrease, but only slowly due to the weak snowpack structure.

**Friday**
Conditions will be mostly sunny in the north and overcast with light precipitation in the south. The snowfall level will be around 1200 m. The night to Friday will see a strong southwesterly wind at high altitudes and in the regions that are exposed to the foehn wind in the north; otherwise winds will be mostly moderate.
With the foehn wind, easily triggerable snowdrift accumulations will develop in the north. Deeper layers of snow will stabilise only slowly due to the weak old snowpack, especially in areas south of a line from the Rhône to the Rhine.
Avalanche risk may increase slightly on the southern flank of the Alps with any fresh snowfall.