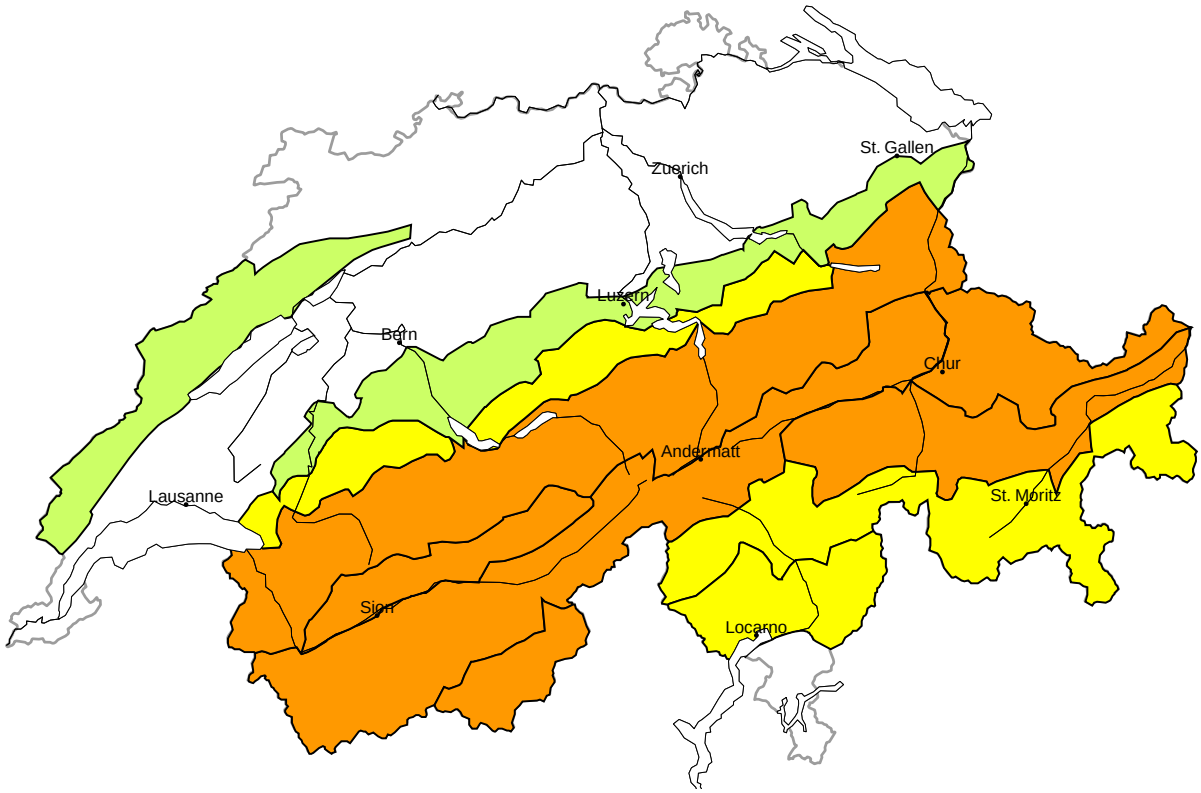
**Avalanche bulletin for Thursday, 15. January 2026**

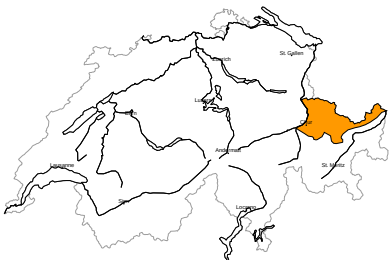
# Avalanche danger

updated on 15.1.2026, 08:00



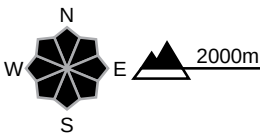

## region A

**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. 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

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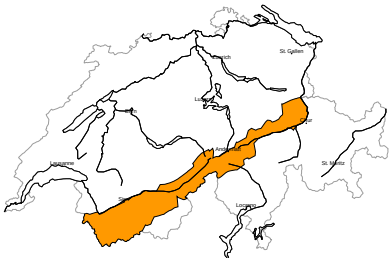
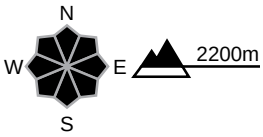
## region B — Considerable (3=)



### Persistent weak layers

**Avalanche prone locations**



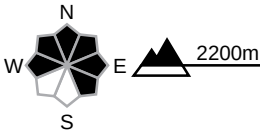

**Danger description**

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. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. The avalanche prone locations are quite prevalent. Whumpfing 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.

## region C — Considerable (3=)

### Persistent weak layers

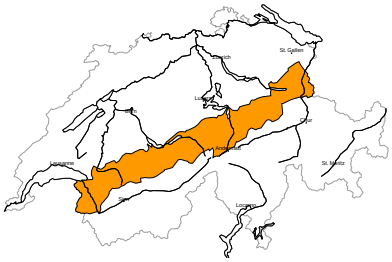
**Avalanche prone locations**




**Danger description**

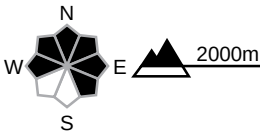
Large quantities of fresh snow and the wind-drifted snow of last week are poorly bonded with the old snowpack. Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches, including large ones. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are difficult 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 caution 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.
In addition the more recent wind slabs should be taken into account.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and caution.

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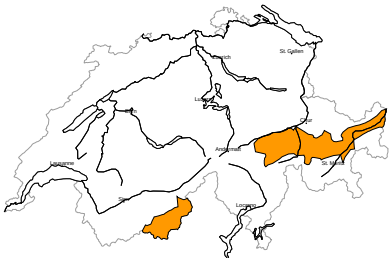
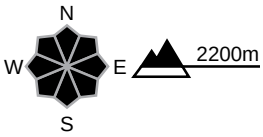
## region E — Considerable (3-)



### Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

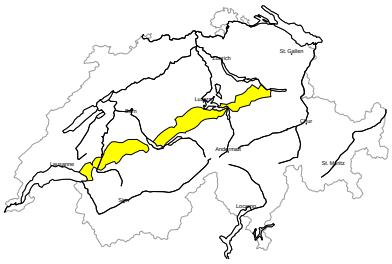
**Avalanche prone locations**




**Danger description**

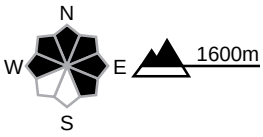
Wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. They can be released by a single winter sport participant. Avalanches can penetrate deep layers and reach medium size.
Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

## region F — Moderate (2+)



### Persistent weak layers

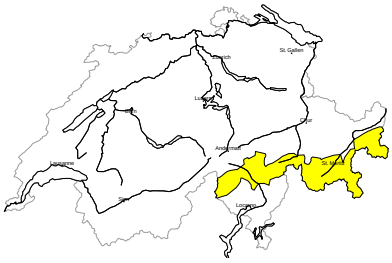
**Avalanche prone locations**




**Danger description**

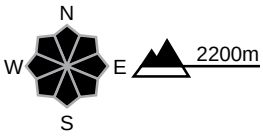
The new snow and wind slabs of last week are lying on the unfavourable surface of an old snowpack. Winter sport participants can release avalanches in some places. These can in many cases reach medium size. Caution is to be exercised in particular in areas where the snow cover is rather shallow, as well 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

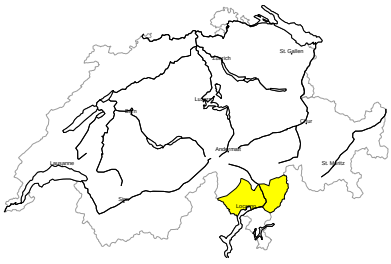
**Avalanche prone locations**




**Danger description**

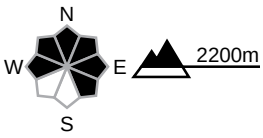
The wind slabs of the last few days are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. They are mostly small but in some cases prone to triggering. Avalanches can penetrate deep layers and reach medium size in isolated cases.
The wind slabs in steep terrain are to be bypassed.

## 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.

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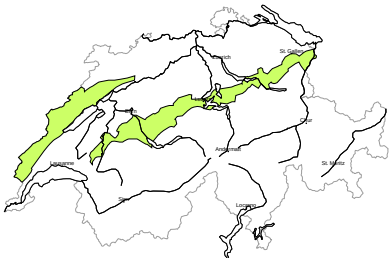
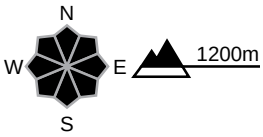
## region I

## Low (1)



### No distinct avalanche problem

**Avalanche prone locations**




**Danger description**

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in extremely steep terrain. 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 14.1.2026, 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 snow surface is therefore poor in many places. South of a line from the Rhône to the Rhine, the entire snowpack is often faceted and loose. Here, avalanches may fracture down to near-ground layers. On the northern flank of the Alps, in Valais and in northern Grisons, avalanches may still become dangerously large. Many whumpfing sounds and remote 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.
With the mild weather, the snow became wet at low and intermediate altitudes.

## Weather review for Wednesday

It was mostly sunny in the north, despite the high cloud cover. It was cloudy in the south, but mainly dry.

**Fresh snow**
-

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

**Wind**
Mostly moderate southwesterly

## Weather forecast to Thursday

On Thursday it will be mostly sunny in the north. It will be very cloudy in the south and there will be a little light snowfall in some localities above 1300 m.

**Fresh snow**
-

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

**Wind**
- Moderate and locally strong southwesterly winds
- There will be foehn winds in the valleys of the north during the course of the day.

## Outlook to Saturday

There will be moderate to strong southwesterly winds and foehn winds in the valleys of the north.
It will be mostly sunny in the north on Friday, but only towards the east on Saturday. It will be very cloudy in the south on both days and snow will fall above approximately 1200 m. Up to 10 cm will fall on Friday. The amounts are still very uncertain for Saturday, especially from the Simplon region to the Valle Maggia.
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. With the foehn wind, easily triggerable snowdrift accumulations will develop in the north from Friday and the avalanche risk will increase slightly.
In the south, the avalanche danger will increase slightly on Friday and appreciably on Saturday, depending on the amount of fresh snow.