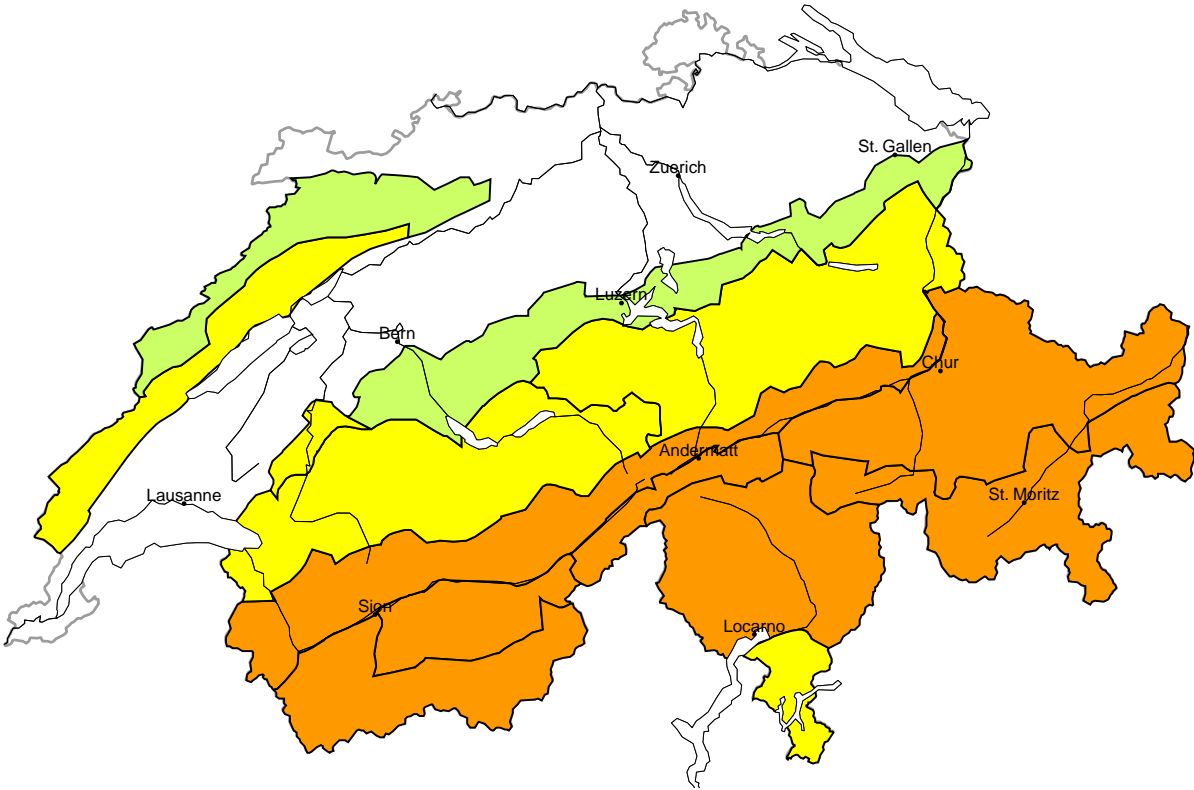


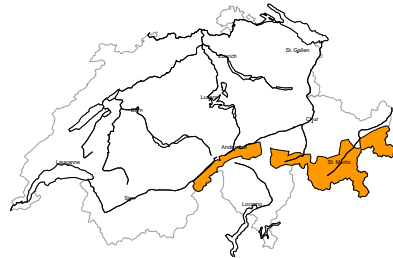
Avalanche danger

updated on 2.2.2026, 08:00



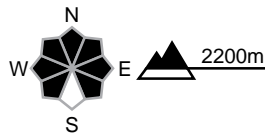
region A

Considerable (3=)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

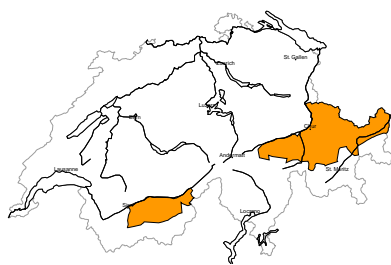


Danger description

Distinct weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint. Avalanches can be released in near-ground layers and reach large size in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are prevalent. Remotely triggered avalanches are to be expected. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger. In addition avalanche prone wind slabs will form in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. They are to be evaluated with care and prudence in steep terrain. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and caution.

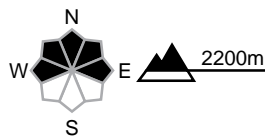
region B

Considerable (3=)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

Distinct weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint. Avalanches can be released in near-ground layers and reach medium size. The avalanche prone locations are prevalent. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack serve as an alarm indicating the danger. In addition avalanche prone wind slabs will form in the regions exposed to the foehn wind. They are to be evaluated with care and prudence in steep terrain. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and caution.

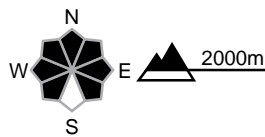
region C

Considerable (3=)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

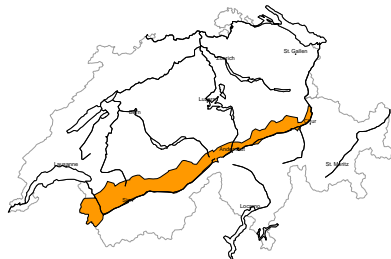


Danger description

Distinct weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint. Avalanches can be released in near-ground layers and reach large size. The avalanche prone locations are prevalent. Remotely triggered avalanches are to be expected. 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 extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and restraint.

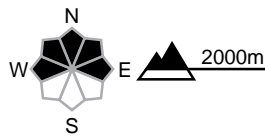
region D

Considerable (3-)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

As a consequence of a gathering strong southwesterly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs will form at elevated altitudes. Additionally in isolated cases avalanches can also be released in the old snowpack and reach medium size. Isolated whumpfung sounds can indicate the danger. 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. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for careful route selection.

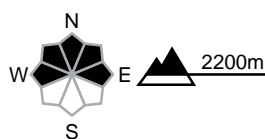
**region E**

**Considerable (3-)**



**Persistent weak layers**

**Avalanche prone locations**



**Danger description**

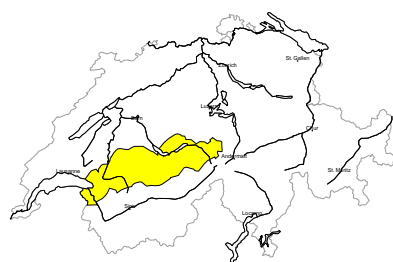
Avalanches can be released in the weakly bonded old snow, even by a single winter sport participant. Slopes that have been little used this winter thus far are especially unfavourable. Avalanches can reach large size in isolated cases. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Whumpfung sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger.

In addition avalanche prone wind slabs will form in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in gullies and bowls. They are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular in very steep terrain.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

**region F**

**Moderate (2+)**



**Wind slab**

**Avalanche prone locations**



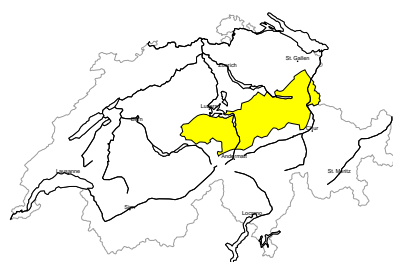
**Danger description**

As a consequence of a moderate to strong southwesterly wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs will form. Avalanches can reach medium size. Avalanches can additionally in isolated cases be released in deeper layers also. These avalanche prone locations are difficult to recognise.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for careful route selection.

**region G**

**Moderate (2=)**



**Wind slab, Persistent weak layers**

**Avalanche prone locations**



**Danger description**

Avalanches can in some places be released by people and reach medium size. The 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.

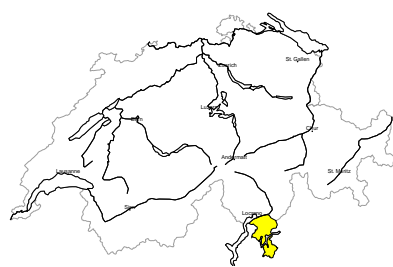
In addition sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs will form in particular adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas as the day progresses.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for careful route selection.



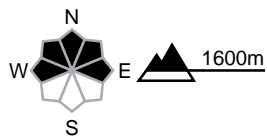
region H

Moderate (2=)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

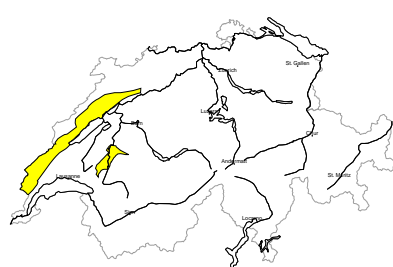


Danger description

Faceted weak layers exist in the snowpack. Single winter sport participants can release avalanches in some places, including medium-sized ones. Ski touring and snowshoe hiking call for careful route selection.

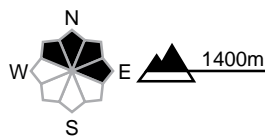
region I

Moderate (2-)



Wind slab

Avalanche prone locations

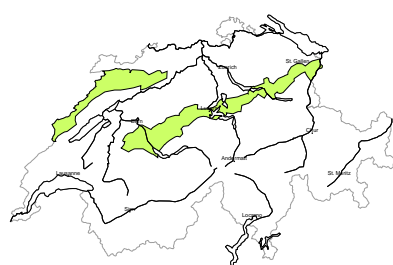


Danger description

As a consequence of a gathering strong southwesterly wind, mostly small wind slabs will form in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. They are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular in terrain where there is a danger of falling. 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.

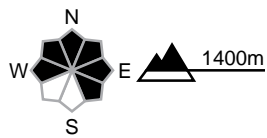
region J

Low (1)



No distinct avalanche problem

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in extremely steep terrain. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

## Snowpack and weather

updated on 1.2.2026, 17:00

### Snowpack

Last week's fresh and drifted snow is lying on a weak snowpack on the Main Alpine Ridge and south of there and also in the Engadine. In these regions, medium-sized and even large avalanches may still easily be triggered by human activity in the old snowpack in many places. Remotely triggered avalanches are to be expected. Avalanches may also be triggered deeper in the snowpack in southern Valais and in the inneralpine regions of Grisons, especially on northern and eastern slopes. Here, too, some avalanches may become large.

Snowpack structure is somewhat more favourable on the northern flank of the Alps and in northern Valais, but there are weak layers deeper in the snowpack in these regions too. These may still be triggered in some places, especially where there is little snow and at transitions from a deep to shallow snowpack.

Snowdrift accumulations prone to triggering can develop in southerly winds later in the day.

### Weather review for Sunday

Conditions were mostly very sunny in the mountains.

#### Fresh snow

-

#### Temperature

At midday at 2000 m, around -4°C

#### Wind

Moderate northerly winds during the night in the south, otherwise mostly light

### Weather forecast to Monday

In the west and south, there will be sunny intervals while elsewhere it will be mostly sunny.

#### Fresh snow

-

#### Temperature

At midday at 2000 m, between 0°C in the north and -6°C in the south

#### Wind

Southwesterly winds will rise to moderate to strong at high altitudes over the course of the day

### Outlook to Wednesday

On the central part of the Main Alpine Ridge and south of there, there will be often heavy cloud cover on Tuesday and Wednesday, with snow falling down to low altitudes. The largest volumes of snow will fall on the central part of the southern flank of the Alps and from the Lukmanier Pass to the Bernina Pass. By Wednesday afternoon, 20 to 30 cm of fresh snow is expected to have fallen in these regions. There will be a strong southerly wind at high altitudes on Tuesday. Significant persistent weak layers mean that danger level 4 may be reached in these regions despite the modest amount of fresh snow. Naturally triggered avalanches, some large, are expected. The danger exists primarily in alpine snow sports terrain. Avalanches capable of reaching valley bottoms are unlikely.

In the north, there will be sunny intervals on both days with strong to storm-force southerly winds at high altitudes, especially on Tuesday, while there will be a strong foehn wind in the Alpine valleys of the north. The strong winds mean that avalanche risk will increase somewhat in some regions. The avalanche situation remains critical, particularly in the inneralpine regions of Valais and Grisons.