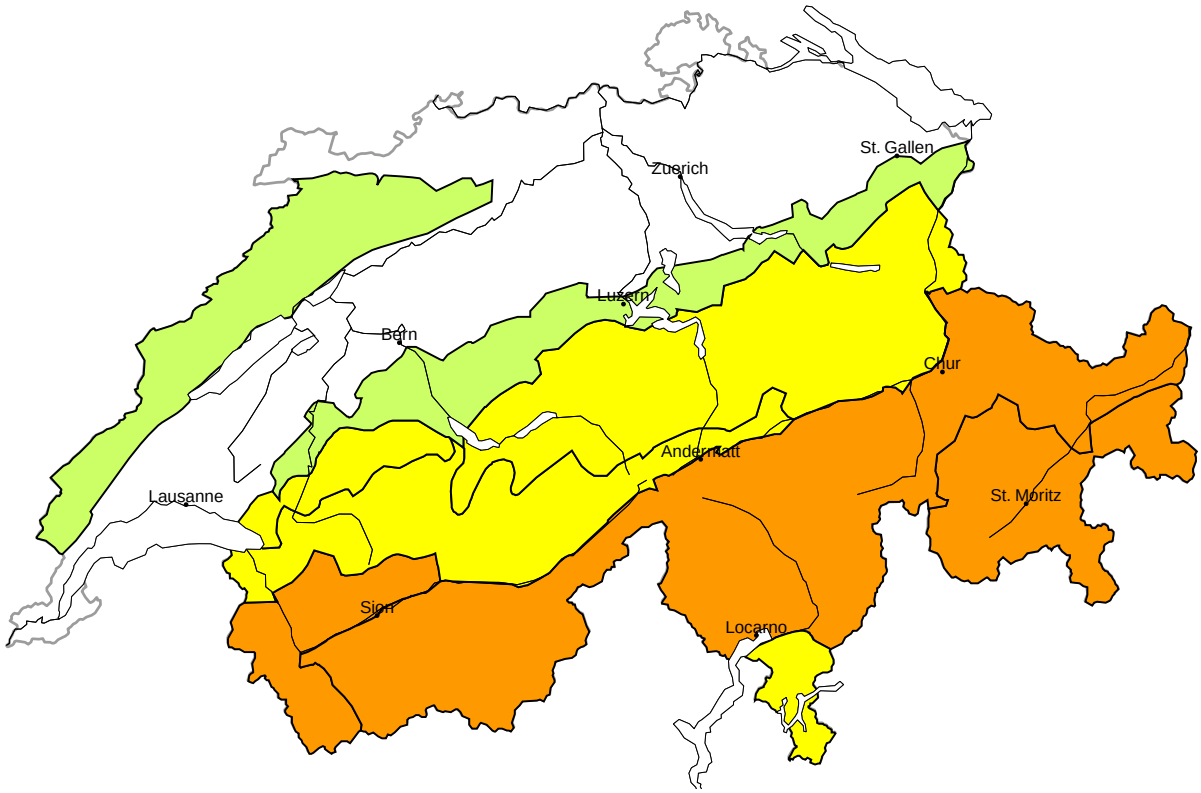
Avalanche bulletin for Sunday, 8. February 2026

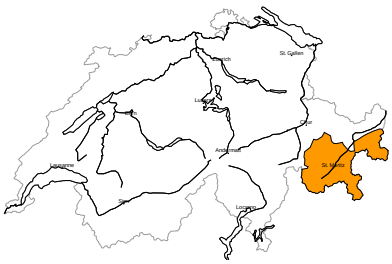
Avalanche danger

updated on 8.2.2026, 08:00



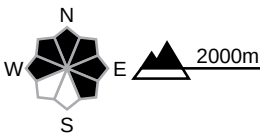
region A

Considerable (3+)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

Distinct weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution and restraint. Avalanches can be triggered in deep layers and reach large size in isolated cases. The avalanche prone locations are prevalent. Remotely triggered avalanches are to be expected. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and fresh avalanches indicate the danger.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for extensive 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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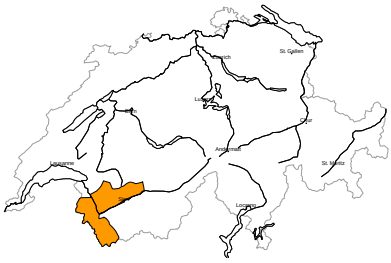
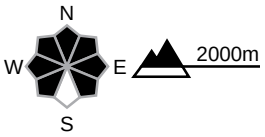
region B — Considerable (3=)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

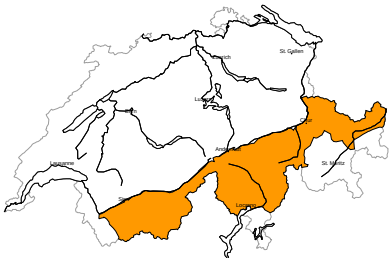
Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

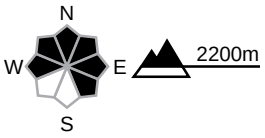
The new snow and wind slabs of the last few days are poorly bonded with the old snowpack. Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches, including large ones. The avalanche prone locations are difficult to recognise. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack can indicate the danger.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and caution.

region C — Considerable (3=)



Persistent weak layers

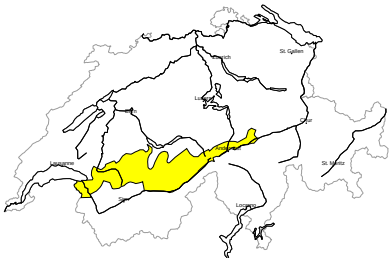
Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

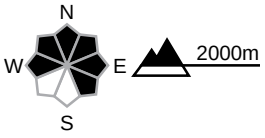
Weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution. Even single snow sport participants can release avalanches. These can be triggered in deep layers and reach large size in isolated cases. Remotely triggered avalanches are possible. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and fresh avalanches can indicate the danger.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

region D — Moderate (2+)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

Somewhat older wind slabs are in some cases prone to triggering. Avalanches can additionally in some places be released in the old snowpack also. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack and in little used backcountry terrain. Avalanches can reach medium size.
Backcountry touring calls for careful route selection.

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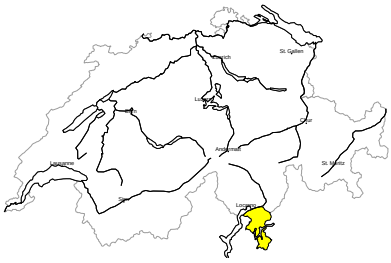
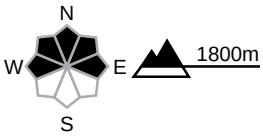
region E — Moderate (2+)



Persistent weak layers

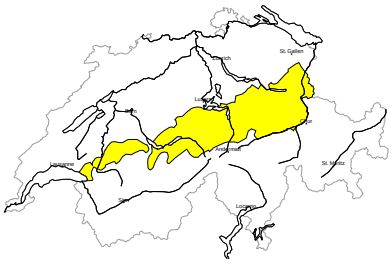
Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

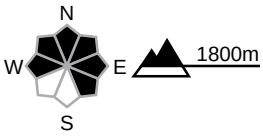
Weak layers in the old snowpack represent the main danger. Avalanches can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant. Avalanches can be triggered in deep layers and reach medium size. Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for defensive route selection.

region F — Moderate (2=)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



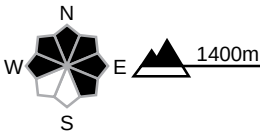
Danger description

The somewhat older wind slabs are in some cases prone to triggering. The avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in gullies and bowls, and behind abrupt changes in the terrain. Avalanches can additionally in isolated cases be released in the old snowpack also. These avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack. Small and, in isolated cases, medium-sized avalanches are possible.
Careful route selection is recommended.

region G — Low (1)

No distinct avalanche problem

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in extremely steep terrain. Mostly avalanches are only small but can be released in isolated cases by a single winter sport participant. Restraint should be exercised because avalanches can sweep people along and give rise to falls.

Snowpack and weather

updated on 7.2.2026, 17:00

Snowpack

With some new snow and westerly winds, snowdrift accumulations that are prone to triggering developed on Friday and during the night to Saturday. They are largest in the west, where the most snow fell.
Snowpack structure is unfavourable in many locations in southern Valais, Ticino and Grisons, with distinct weak layers in the middle and lower part of the snowpack that are prone to triggering. Reports of whumpfing sounds and avalanches triggered by human activity, some from a distance, continue to be received from these regions. 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, especially where there is little snow and at transitions from a deep to shallow snowpack.

Weather review for Saturday

A little snow fell in the north during the night. During the day, it was partly sunny in the south and quite sunny in the north.

Fresh snow
From Friday afternoon to Saturday morning above approximately 1400 m, a few centimetres in the north

Temperature
At midday at 2000 m, around -2 °C

Wind
Mostly light

Weather forecast to Sunday

It will be cloudy with bright spells. Most of the sunshine will be in the east in the late morning.

Fresh snow
-

Temperature
At midday at 2000 m, around -2 °C

Wind
Light

Outlook for Monday and Tuesday

On Monday, it will be mostly cloudy in the south and fairly sunny in the north. The avalanche danger will decrease, but only very slowly in Valais, Ticino and Grisons due to the weak snowpack structure. On Tuesday, snowfall and strong westerly winds will set in from the west. Snow will fall to below 1000 m at first, then the snowfall level will rise as the day progresses. The avalanche danger will increase as the day progresses, especially in the west.