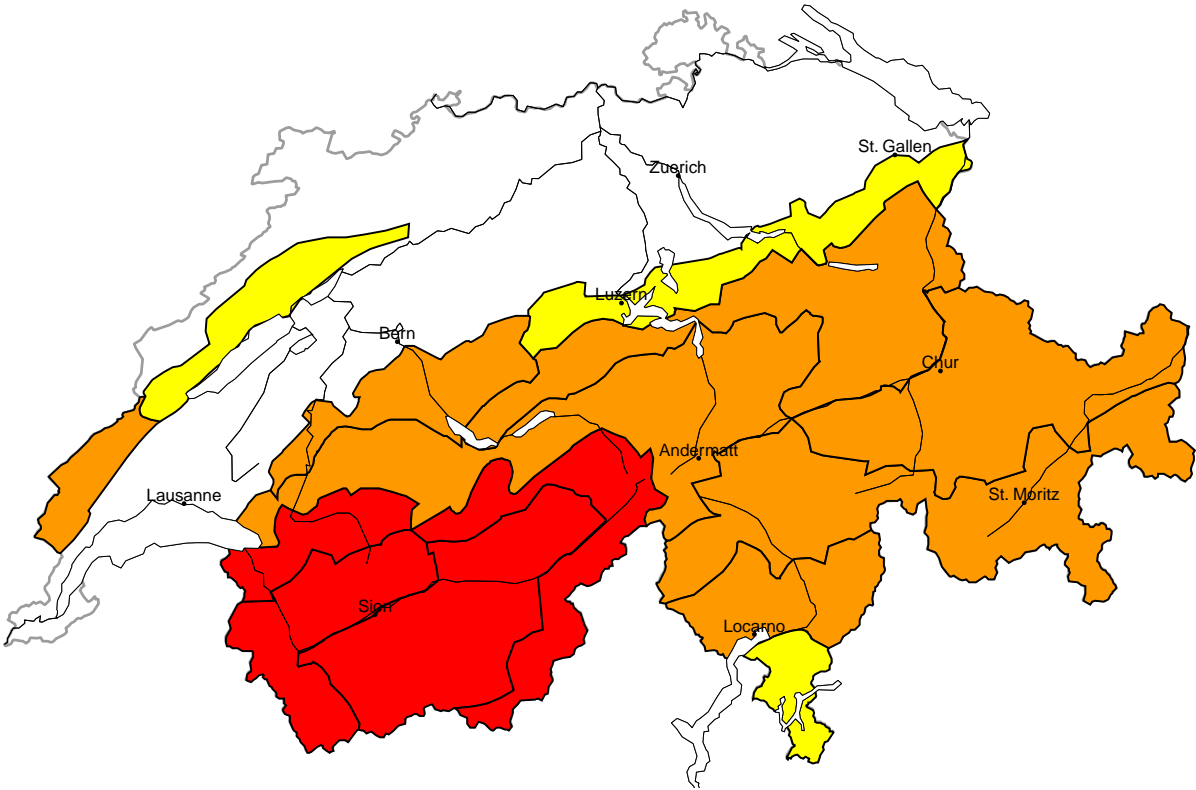


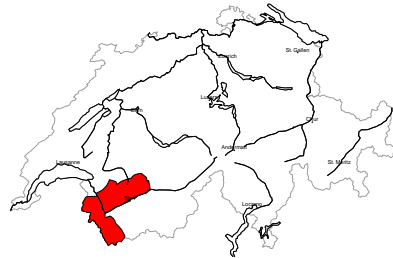
Avalanche danger

updated on 12.2.2026, 08:00



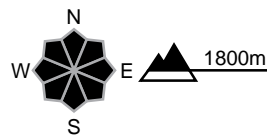
region A

High (4+)



New snow, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

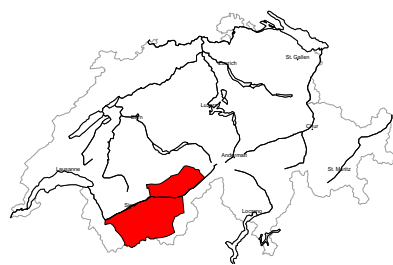


Danger description

Large quantities of fresh snow and the wind-drifted snow are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. A large number of natural avalanches are to be expected. They can in many cases reach very large size. In the typical avalanche paths in particular avalanches can reach as far as the valley bottom and endanger transportation routes. Including in starting zones in which avalanches have already been released natural avalanches must be expected. The snow sport conditions outside marked and open pistes are dangerous.

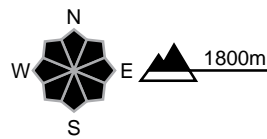
region B

High (4=)



New snow, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

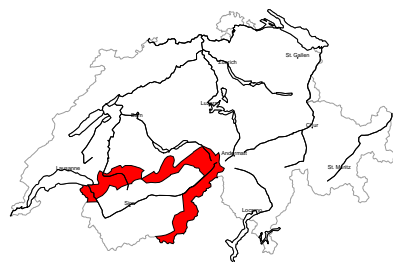


Danger description

Large quantities of fresh snow and the wind-drifted snow are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. A large number of natural avalanches are to be expected. They can reach very large size. Exposed parts of transportation routes are endangered. The conditions are dangerous for backcountry touring and other off-piste activities outside marked and open pistes.

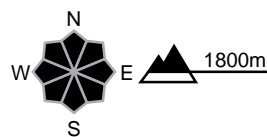
region C

High (4-)



New snow, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

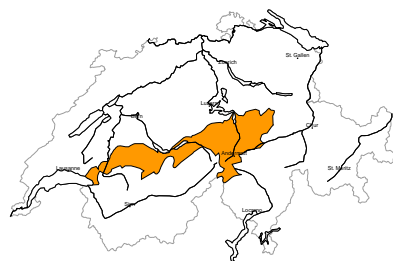


Danger description

The fresh snow as well as the sometimes large wind slabs are prone to triggering. Avalanches can in many places be released easily or triggered naturally. They can penetrate deep layers and reach very large size in isolated cases. Exposed parts of transportation routes can be endangered. The snow sport conditions outside marked and open pistes are very critical.

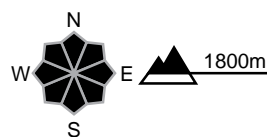
region D

Considerable (3+)



New snow, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

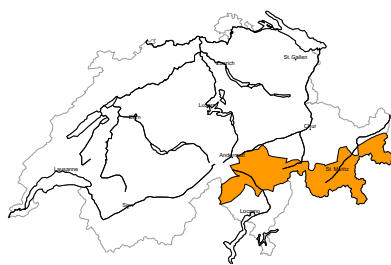


Danger description

The new snow and wind slabs are prone to triggering. Avalanches can be released by a single winter sport participant. They can in some cases penetrate deep layers and reach large size. As a consequence of new snow and stormy weather there will be an increase in the danger. More frequent natural avalanches are to be expected. Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

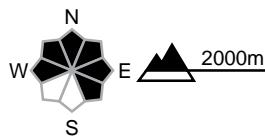
region E

Considerable (3+)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

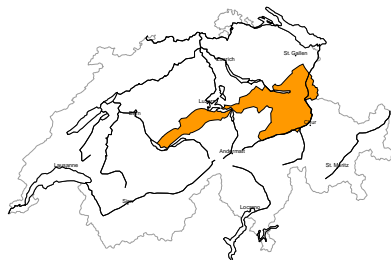


Danger description

Distinct weak layers in the old snowpack necessitate caution. 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. Whumpfung 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.

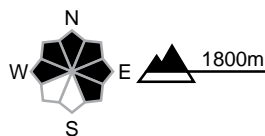
region F

Considerable (3=)



New snow, Wind slab

Avalanche prone locations

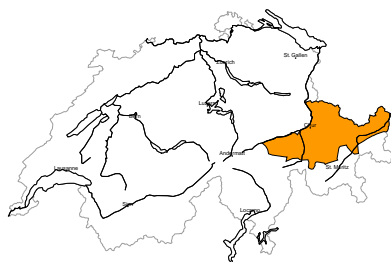


Danger description

As a consequence of new snow and a strong wind from westerly directions, avalanche prone wind slabs will form. Avalanches can be released by a single winter sport participant. They can in isolated cases penetrate deep layers and reach quite a large size. Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

region G

Considerable (3=)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



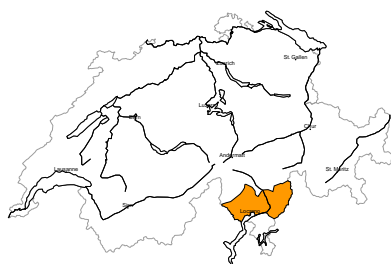
Danger description

The new snow is lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. 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 to be expected. Whumpfung 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.



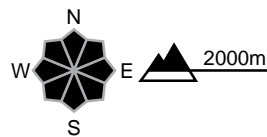
region H

Considerable (3=)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

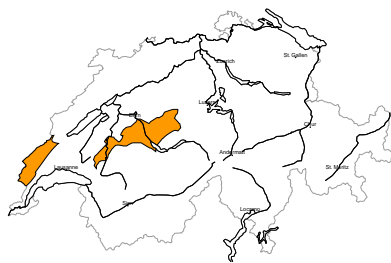


Danger description

The new snow is lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. 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. Whumpfung 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.

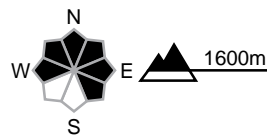
region I

Considerable (3-)



Wind slab

Avalanche prone locations

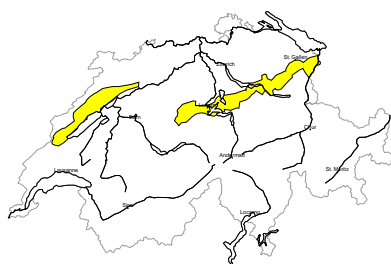


Danger description

As a consequence of new snow and a strong wind from westerly directions, avalanche prone wind slabs will form. Avalanches can reach medium size. Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

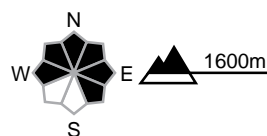
region J

Moderate (2+)



Wind slab

Avalanche prone locations



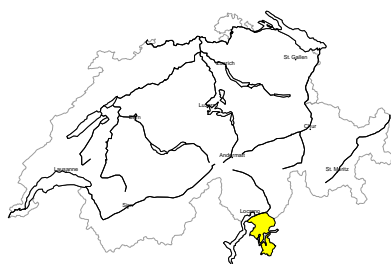
Danger description

As a consequence of new snow and a strong wind from westerly directions, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs will form. Avalanches can reach medium size. The fresh wind slabs are to be evaluated with care and prudence in particular in very steep terrain.



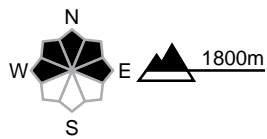
region K

Moderate (2+)



Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

Distinct weak layers exist in the old snowpack. 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.



Snowpack and weather

updated on 11.2.2026, 17:00

Snowpack

The abundant fresh and drifted snow in the west and south is prone to triggering, and in many areas is also lying on a weak snowpack. In many places, the old snow surface had become faceted and loose before the fresh snowfall. In addition, there are distinct weak layers that are prone to triggering in the middle and lower part of the snowpack, especially south of a line from the Rhône to the Rhine. As a result, fractures can propagate over long distances. Extensive avalanches may start in particular from catchment areas which have not seen any previous releases, taking the entire snowpack with them. North of the line from the Rhône to the Rhine, snowpack structure is often somewhat more favourable, but there are weak layers deeper in the old snowpack in these regions too. In some places, avalanches can also be triggered in these deep layers.

Below approximately 1600 m, the snowpack is wet, especially in the north and west, due to the sometimes heavy rain.

Weather review for Wednesday

In the west and north, conditions were overcast and there was heavy precipitation at times. The snowfall level in the extreme west of Lower Valais and on the northern flank of the Alps was between 1500 and 1800 m, elsewhere between 1000 and 1500 m, while there were sunny intervals in the south.

Fresh snow

From the onset of precipitation on Tuesday morning until Wednesday afternoon above 2200 m:

- northern and extreme west of Lower Valais: 50 to 70 cm
- western part of the northern flank of the Alps, rest of northern Valais and Lower Valais: 30 to 50 cm
- rest of the northern flank of the Alps, rest of Upper Valais, western Ticino: 15 to 30 cm, less elsewhere

Most of the fresh snow has fallen since Tuesday evening.

Temperature

At midday at 2000 m, between 0 °C in the north and -2 °C in the south

Wind

Moderate to strong from westerly directions in the north, light to moderate southerly in the south

Weather forecast to Thursday

In the north, conditions will be very cloudy, with heavy precipitation at times. During the night to Thursday, the snowfall level in the west and north will rise to 1800 m at times, but otherwise it will be between 1000 and 1400 m.

There will be only a small amount of precipitation in the south, with some bright spells.

Fresh snow

From midday on Wednesday to midday on Thursday above 2000 m:

- northern and extreme west of Lower Valais, Vaud Alps: 40 to 70 cm
- rest of Lower Valais, rest of northern Alpine ridge west of the Reuss: 30 to 40 cm
- rest of Valais, rest of northern flank of the Alps, rest of northern Alpine ridge, northern Prättigau: 15 to 30 cm
- elsewhere a widespread few centimetres

The peaks of western Jura will also see 15 to 30 cm of snowfall.

Temperature

At midday at 2000 m, around -2 °C

Wind

Veering from southwesterly to northwesterly

- storm-force in the west and north
- elsewhere mostly moderate to strong

Outlook

Friday

From midday on Thursday into the night to Friday, heavy precipitation will continue to fall in the west and north. A further 20 to 40 cm of fresh snow is expected in Lower Valais, on the northern flank of the Alps and in northern Grisons. The snowfall level will be between 1000 and 1200 m. Precipitation will come to an end during the second half of the night and skies will clear. During the day there will be sunny intervals, with conditions being mostly sunny in the south and in Grisons. In the afternoon, cloud will move in again from the west. The night will continue to see storm-force westerly winds, which will die down during the day.

Avalanche danger will increase somewhat in some regions during the night to Friday and may reach danger level 4 (high) in further regions on the northern flank of the Alps and in northern Grisons. Very large avalanches are possible at times in Valais and on the northern flank of the Alps, these being capable of descending right down into the valleys and endangering exposed transportation routes. In Grisons, the risk relates primarily to alpine snow sports terrain. As the precipitation comes to an end, naturally occurring slab avalanche activity will decrease. Numerous loose snow avalanches are to be expected in areas with a lot of fresh snow.

Saturday

On Saturday, conditions will be very cloudy with a little widespread precipitation. Avalanche danger will decrease somewhat in the west and north but will not change significantly in other regions.