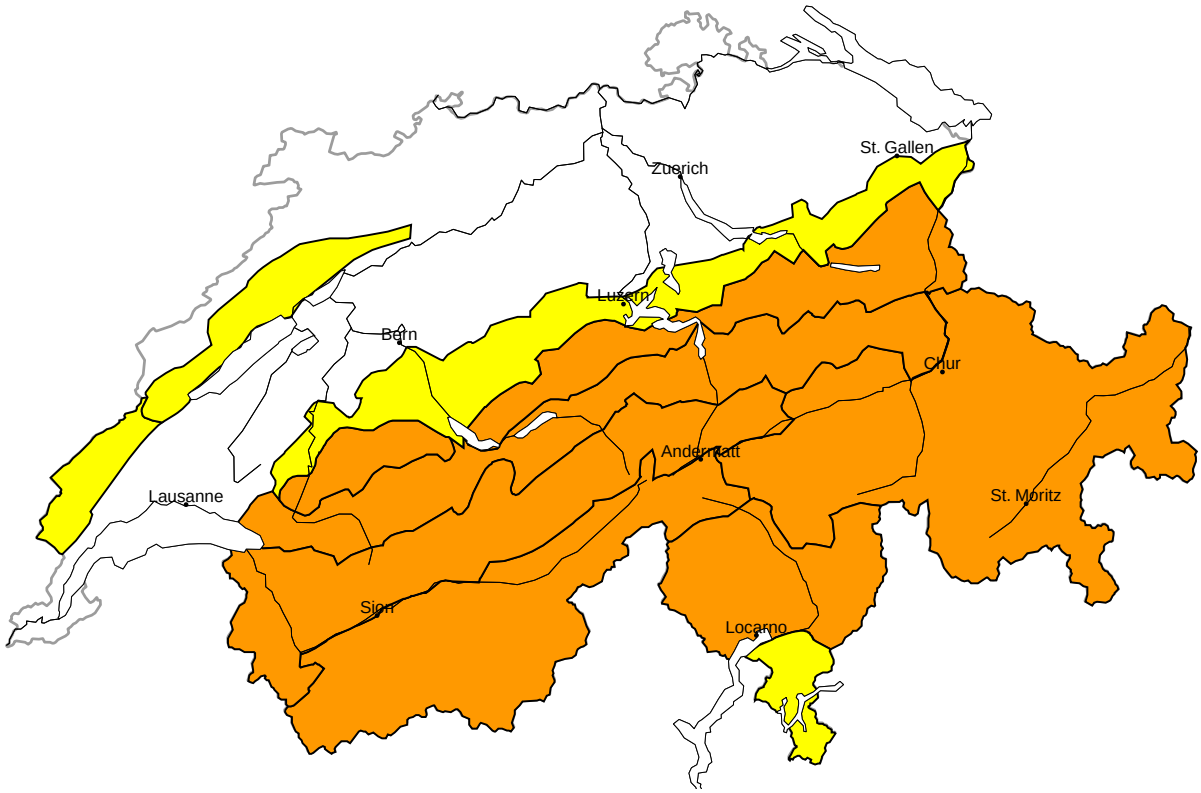
Avalanche bulletin for Sunday, 15. February 2026

Avalanche danger

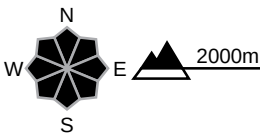
updated on 15.2.2026, 08:00



region A — Considerable (3+)

Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations

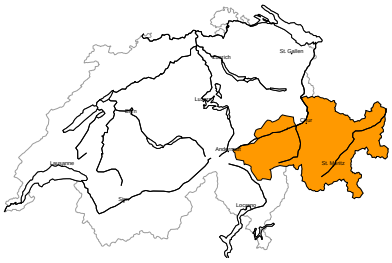


Danger description

As a consequence of a strong northerly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs formed during the night especially adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Single winter sport participants can release avalanches in many places. Remotely triggered avalanches are to be expected. Avalanches can penetrate deep layers and reach large size. Whumpfing sounds and the formation of shooting cracks when stepping on the snowpack and fresh avalanches are a clear indication of a weakly bonded snowpack.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for extensive experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and great restraint.

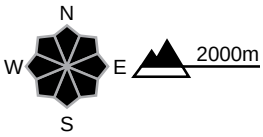
Danger levels 1 low 2 moderate 3 considerable 4 high 5 very high

region B — Considerable (3+)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



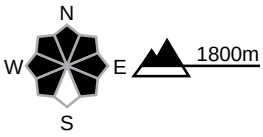
Danger description

As a consequence of a strong northerly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs formed during the night especially adjacent to ridgelines and in pass areas. The fresh and somewhat older wind slabs are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Avalanches can still be released easily. They 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.

region C — Considerable (3=)

Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

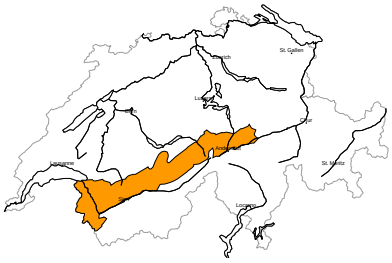
Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

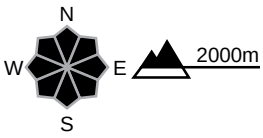
The wind slabs of the last few days are in some cases prone to triggering. Avalanches can be released, even by a single winter sport participant. They can in some cases penetrate deep layers and reach large size. The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are therefore difficult to recognise.
Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

region D — Considerable (3=)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

As a consequence of a strong northerly wind, avalanche prone wind slabs formed during the night. Avalanches can be released, even by a single winter sport participant. These can also penetrate deep layers and reach large size. Such avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger.

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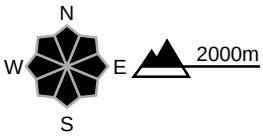
region E — Considerable (3=)

Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



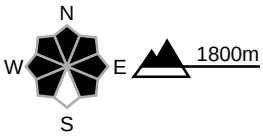
Danger description

As a consequence of northerly wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed during the night. They are lying on top of a weakly bonded old snowpack. Even single winter sport participants can release avalanches. These can be triggered in deep layers and reach large size in isolated cases. 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.

region F — Considerable (3-)

Wind slab

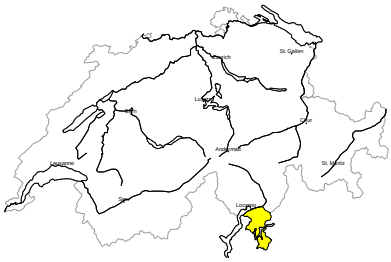
Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

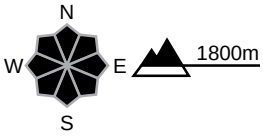
The wind slabs of the last few days are in some cases still prone to triggering. Avalanches can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant. They can in isolated cases release deeper layers of the snowpack and reach quite a large size. The avalanche prone locations are covered with new snow and are therefore difficult to recognise.
Backcountry touring calls for experience in the assessment of avalanche danger and careful route selection.

region G — Moderate (2+)



Wind slab, Persistent weak layers

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

Weak layers exist in the snowpack in particular on west, north and east facing slopes. As a consequence of northerly wind, sometimes avalanche prone wind slabs formed during the night as well. Avalanches can in some places be released by a single winter sport participant. In particular on shady slopes these can penetrate even deep layers and reach medium size.
Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for careful route selection.

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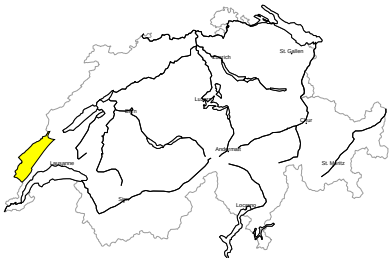
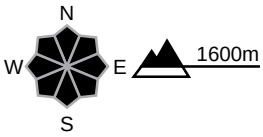
region H

Moderate (2=)



Wind slab

Avalanche prone locations

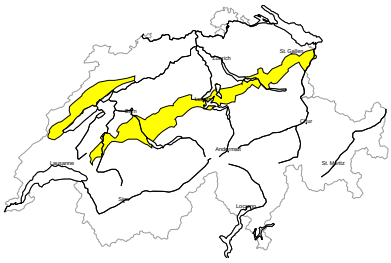


Danger description

The wind slabs of the last few days are in some cases still prone to triggering. As a consequence of northerly wind, mostly small wind slabs formed during the night as well. Avalanches can in some places be released by people. They can reach medium size in isolated cases. 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.

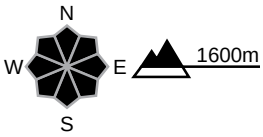
region I

Moderate (2-)



Wind slab

Avalanche prone locations



Danger description

The rather small wind slabs of the last few days are in individual cases still prone to triggering. Individual avalanche prone locations are to be found in particular in extremely steep terrain. 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.

Snowpack and weather

updated on 14.2.2026, 17:00

Snowpack

- Westernmost Lower Valais, northern Valais, Vaud Alps: the considerable amount of new and drifted snow resulting from the intensive precipitation of the past few days is still prone to triggering in places. This snow lies on an old snowpack whose central section contains weak layers in some parts. Avalanches can be triggered mainly at transitions from a shallow to a deep snowpack.
- Southern Valais, Ticino, Grisons: the old snowpack is very weak and contains distinct weak layers in the middle and lower part of the snowpack that are prone to triggering. Avalanches can easily be triggered by human activity in these layers and fractures in the snowpack can propagate over long distances. Avalanches may be very large, especially in southern Valais. Here, the new and drifted snow of the last few days has formed into a very unfavourable combination of layers on top of the weak old snowpack.
- Central and eastern parts of the northern flank of the Alps: there are also weak layers in some parts of the old snowpack in these regions. However, avalanches are triggered less frequently in these layers. Below approximately 1800 m, the snowpack has been soaked by the rain.
- Prealps: newer snowdrift accumulations lie on a mostly favourable snowpack, but are still prone to triggering in places.

Weather review for Saturday

It was very cloudy and there was some precipitation at times, falling as snow above approximately 1200 m.

Fresh snow
From Friday to Saturday evening above 1400 m:
- Westernmost Lower Valais, Vaud Alps, Simplon region, western Ticino: 10 to 15 cm
- Elsewhere a widespread few centimetres

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

Wind
- Moderate to strong southerly winds during the night
- Light during the day, increasingly moderate towards the evening from the north

Weather forecast to Sunday

During Sunday night into Monday, some more snow will fall in the north down to low altitudes. The precipitation will end in the early morning and there will be sunny spells in the afternoon. It will be dry and quite sunny in the south.

Fresh snow
From Saturday evening to Sunday morning:
- Northern flank of the Alps 10 to 15 cm, locally more
- Elsewhere a few centimetres over a wide area; dry in the south

Temperature
At midday at 2000 m -6 °C in the north and -1 °C in the south

Wind
- There will be a moderate northerly wind during the night, which will be strong along the Main Alpine Ridge and south of it
- Moderate during the day, strong towards the evening from westerly directions

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Outlook to Tuesday

From Sunday evening onwards, a significant northwesterly trend will set in, bringing heavy snowfall to the northern flanks of the Alps and Valais. The snowfall level will rise temporarily to 1400 m overnight to Monday and fall below 1000 m on Monday; on Tuesday it will be between 500 and 800 m. By Tuesday evening, between 70 and 110 cm of snow is expected to fall in the regions exposed to heavier precipitation in western Valais and on the northern Alpine ridge, and even more in some localities. Otherwise, around 60 cm of snow is expected to fall, except in the south. There will be a strong to storm force westerly wind.
On Monday, the avalanche danger will increase to danger level 4 (high) as a result of the intense precipitation and the storm force westerly winds on the northern flank of the Alps and in Valais. Numerous naturally triggered medium and large avalanches are to be expected. Exposed parts of transportation routes may be at risk. The danger is also expected to increase to level 4 in northern and central Grisons as the day progresses. The danger in this region will initially mainly affect alpine snow sports terrain.
On Tuesday, the avalanche danger will increase further with more snowfall within the current danger level 4 (high). Danger level 4 conditions will also be widespread across the remaining areas of Grisons. In Valais and on the northern Alpine ridge, very large avalanches are to be expected, which will reach down into the valleys along the usual avalanche paths and endanger exposed parts of transportation routes. In the affected areas of Grisons, many medium and large avalanches are expected due to the weak but thin snowpack.