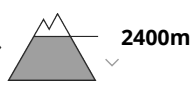
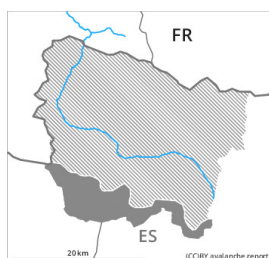




Danger Level 4 - High



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 28 January 2026



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **large**



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **large**



As a consequence of new snow and warming a dangerous avalanche situation will prevail.

During the course of the night as the penetration by moisture increases there will be a significant increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches. Medium-sized and large moist and wet avalanches are possible below approximately 2400 m.

In particular adjacent to ridgelines on north and northeast facing slopes the wind slabs will increase in size as the day progresses. Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs can be released easily, or in isolated cases naturally, in all aspects and generally at intermediate and high altitudes.

Especially steep shady slopes, areas where the snow cover is rather shallow: Dry avalanches can also be triggered in the old snowpack and reach very large size.

All aspects: Individual gliding avalanches can also occur.

Backcountry touring and other off-piste activities call for very extensive experience and great restraint.

Snowpack

The high humidity will give rise to significant moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2400 m.

15 to 20 cm of snow will fall until the evening above approximately 2200 m. The sometimes strong wind will transport the new snow significantly.

Large-grained weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack in particular on rather lightly snow-covered west, north and east facing slopes.

At intermediate altitudes there are 100 to 150 cm of snow, and even more in some localities.



Tendency

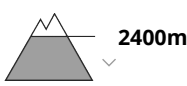
Wednesday: 5 to 15 cm of snow will fall during the night above approximately 2000 m. The avalanche danger will not decrease for the time being.



Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Wednesday 28 January 2026



Snowpack stability: **very poor**

Frequency: **many**

Avalanche size: **medium**



Snowpack stability: **poor**

Frequency: **some**

Avalanche size: **large**



As a consequence of new snow and warming a dangerous avalanche situation will prevail.

During the course of the night as the penetration by moisture increases there will be a significant increase in the danger of moist and wet avalanches. Small and medium-sized moist and wet avalanches are possible below approximately 2400 m.

In particular adjacent to ridgelines on north and northeast facing slopes the wind slabs will increase in size as the day progresses. Fresh and somewhat older wind slabs can be released easily, or in isolated cases naturally, in all aspects and generally at intermediate and high altitudes.

Especially steep shady slopes, areas where the snow cover is rather shallow: Dry avalanches can also be triggered in the old snowpack and reach very large size.

All aspects: Individual gliding avalanches can also occur.

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

Snowpack

The high humidity will give rise to significant moistening of the snowpack below approximately 2400 m.

5 to 10 cm of snow will fall until the evening above approximately 2200 m. The sometimes strong wind will transport the new snow.

Large-grained weak layers exist in the bottom section of the old snowpack in particular on rather lightly snow-covered west, north and east facing slopes.



At intermediate altitudes there are 100 to 150 cm of snow, and even more in some localities.

Tendency

Wednesday: 5 to 15 cm of snow will fall during the night above approximately 2000 m. The avalanche danger will not decrease for the time being.