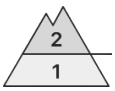
Monday 05.01.2026

Updated 05 01 2026, 15:00

1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Treeline

Tendency: Decreasing avalanche danger
on Tuesday 06 01 2026

Wind slab

Treeline

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Watch out for wind-blown snow that has created unstable snow slabs and pillows.

In the Fatra Mountains there is a moderate avalanche danger, 2nd degree. The avalanche danger is local, concentrated in places where the wind blows a larger amount of new snow. This is in the form of unstable snow slabs and pillows in couloirs, moguls and under saddles. Avalanche release on such steep slopes, where old frozen snow is still under the new snow, is possible, especially with additional loads. Larger spontaneous avalanches are not expected.

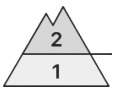
Snowpack

The snow cover is varied. During the last snowfall period, 20 to 35 cm of new snow fell. This has been transported by strong NW to W winds to leeward places and into the forest belt, where its height reaches more than 50 cm. In places exposed to the wind, the surface of the snow is blown down to the old snow, possibly rocks and grass. Due to the very low temperatures, the new snow cannot bind with the old snow base and remains unstable. The old frozen snow is only found from about 1400 m above sea level (depending on orientation). The total snow depth remains below average, ranging from 20 to 50 cm.
FK

Tendency

slightly decreasing

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



1700m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 06 01 2026

Wind slab

1700m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: some
Avalanche size: medium

Persistent
weak layer

1700m

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: medium

Watch out for wind-drifted snow that has created unstable snow slabs and pillows.

In the Tatras and Low Tatras there is still a moderate avalanche danger, 2nd degree. The avalanche danger is local, concentrated in places where the wind has accumulated a larger amount of new snow. Such locations are relatively easy to spot in the terrain. The new snow is in the form of less stable snow slabs and pillows in troughs, moguls and under rock walls. Avalanche release on such steep slopes, where old frozen snow is still under the new snow, is possible, especially with additional loading. Larger spontaneous avalanches are not expected.

Snowpack

The snow cover is varied. During the last snowfall period (5 days with breaks) 25 to 40 cm of new snow fell. However, due to strong winds, it has been transported to leeward places and into the forest zone, where its height reaches more than 60 cm. In places exposed to the wind, the surface of the snow is blown down to the old snow or rocks and grass. Due to the very low temperatures, the new snow cannot bind with the old snow base and remains unstable. Underneath the new snow and the old hard crust there is a distinct layer of square-grained snow. This can be an avalanche problem at higher additional loads. Old frozen snow is found from about 1400-1700 m above sea level (depending on orientation and mountain range). The total snow depth remains below average, ranging from 25 to 75 cm.
fk

Tendency

persistent

Danger Level 1 - Low

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 06 01 2026

Wind slab

Snowpack stability: poor
Frequency: few
Avalanche size: small

In Veľká Fatra there is a SMALL avalanche danger, 1st degree. The avalanche danger is local, concentrated in places where the wind has blown a large amount of new snow. This is in the form of unstable snow slabs and cushions in couloirs, moguls and under saddles. Avalanche release on such steep slopes, where there is still old frozen snow under the new snow, is possible, especially with additional loads. Larger spontaneous avalanches are not expected.

Snowpack

The snow cover is varied. During the last snowfall period, 15 to 30 cm of new snow fell. This has been transported by strong NW to W winds to leeward places and into the forest belt, where its height reaches more than 40 cm. In places exposed to the wind, the surface of the snow is blown down to the old snow, possibly rocks and grass. Old frozen snow is found only in kettles and troughs above 1400 m above sea level (depending on orientation). The total snow depth remains below average, ranging from 20 to 45 cm.
FK

Tendency

persistent