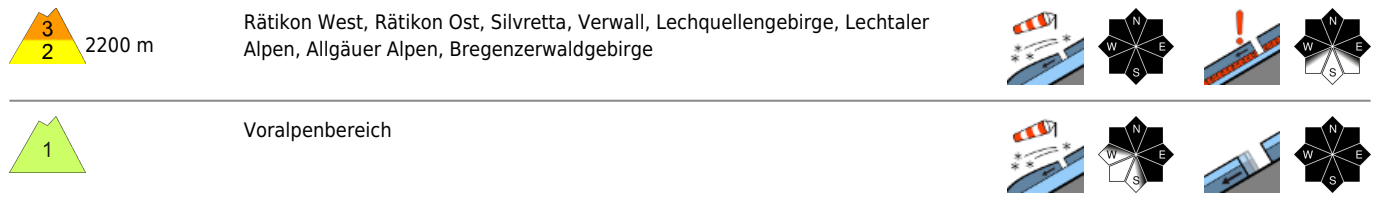
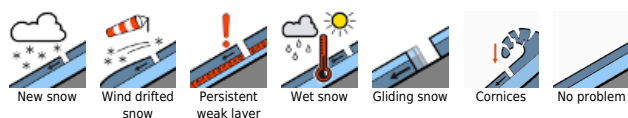


UPDATE: excessive high-altitude winds generating trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations starting at 1800m



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for **Wednesday, 28.12.2022**

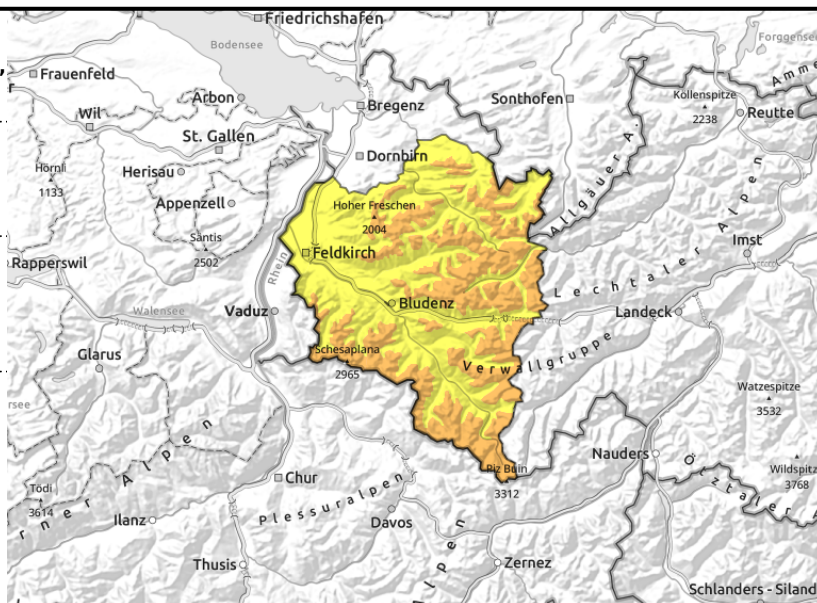
Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta, Verwall, Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Allgäuer Alpen, Bregenzerwaldgebirge



fresh and older snowdrifts are prone to triggering / transitions from shallow to deep snow



>2200 m blanketed weak layers are difficult to recognize



Main danger: fresh and older snowdrifts and weak layers in the old snow

At high altitudes, particularly on steep ridgeline slopes, in wind-loaded gullies and bowls and behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain, fresh and older snowdrift accumulations require high attentiveness. Size and spread of danger zones increase with ascending altitude. In addition, above 2200/2300 m on steep shady slopes in particular, there are unfavourable weak layers evident. One sole winter sports enthusiast can trigger avalanches of medium size which can then sweep away the entire snowpack and grow, in isolated cases, to large size. On steep grassy slopes in all aspects below about 2200 m, small-to-medium glide-snow avalanches can trigger naturally in zones which have not yet discharged.

Snowpack structure

Following the snowfall on Monday night, accompanied by strong westerly winds, the clouds disperse and sunshine was evident on Tuesday. The initially strong westerly winds slackened off during the day. In ridgeline terrain it remain windy, with further transport and generating of snowdrift accumulations which are prone to triggering. At high altitudes the snowpack shows pronounced effects of westerly winds. Particularly on steep shady slopes above 2000 m, the layering is unfavourable. These danger zones are not visible to the naked eye. The generally shallow snowpack is moist up to 2300 m. Skiing tours and descents in outlying terrain below the timberline, often below 2000 m, are unrewarding due to the lack of snow. At low altitudes there is often no snow on the ground.

Weather

Tuesday night: clear skies to start with, then temperatures will drop, clouds will move in. Wednesday: a westerly air current will bring cloudbanks above summit level, visibility will become diffuse but remain adequate. At 2000 m: -6 to 0 degrees. Moderate W/SW winds.

Outlook

On Thursday, very windy but pleasant and dry in the mountains. Temperatures rising everywhere. Avalanche danger will recede only gradually.

Avalanche problems

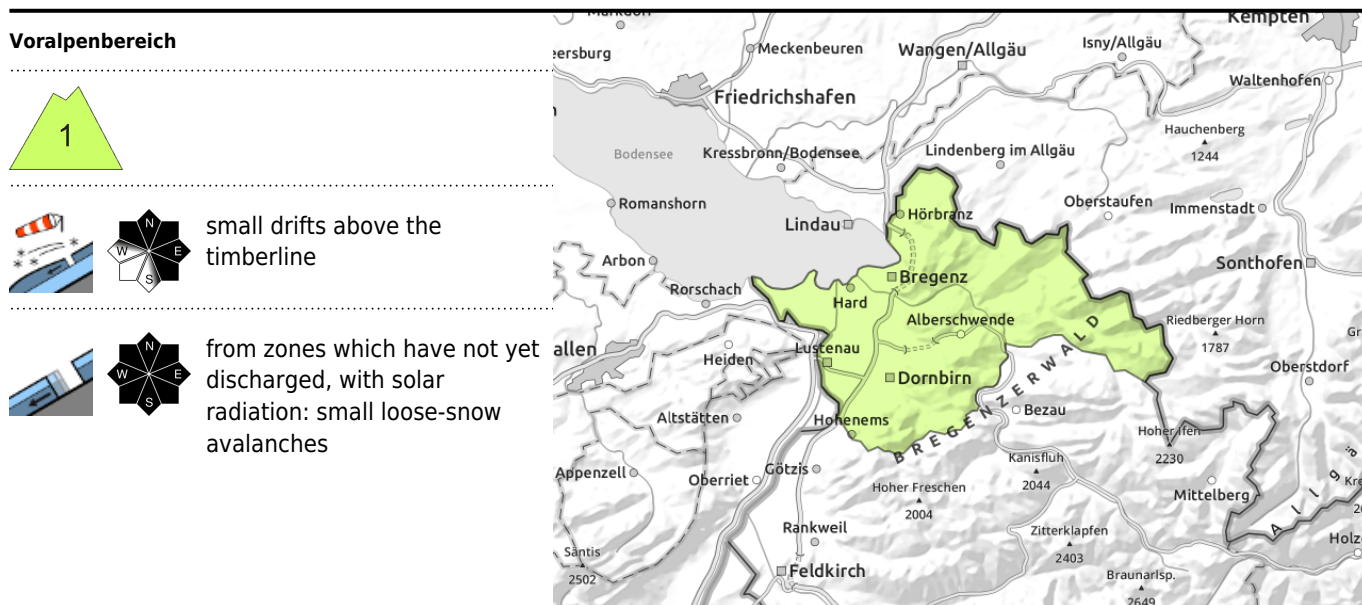


Danger ratings



Expositions





Small drifts above the treeline require attentiveness

Mostly low danger prevails. On steep slopes which have not yet discharged, small glide-snow avalanches can trigger naturally. With ascending altitude the small trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations require attentiveness. On very steep sunny slopes small loose-snow avalanches are possible due to solar radiation.

Snowpack structure

The generally shallow snowpack is thoroughly wet up to intermediate altitudes. Temperatures over the last few days favour the snowpack diminishing. There is very little snow on the ground. The few cm of fresh snow which fell on Monday night were transported by strong westerly winds, formed small snowdrift accumulations above the treeline. Below that altitude there was mostly only rain.

Weather

Tuesday night: clear skies to start with, then temperatures will drop, clouds will move in. Wednesday: a westerly air current will bring cloudbanks above summit level, visibility will become diffuse but remain adequate. At 2000 m: -6 to 0 degrees. Moderate W/SW winds.

Outlook

Avalanche danger will remain low.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

