

Caution: fresh snowdrifts and persistent weak layer at high altitudes

	<p>2400 m Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta, Verwall, Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen</p>	
	<p>Voralpenbereich</p>	
	<p>2000 m Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen</p>	

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



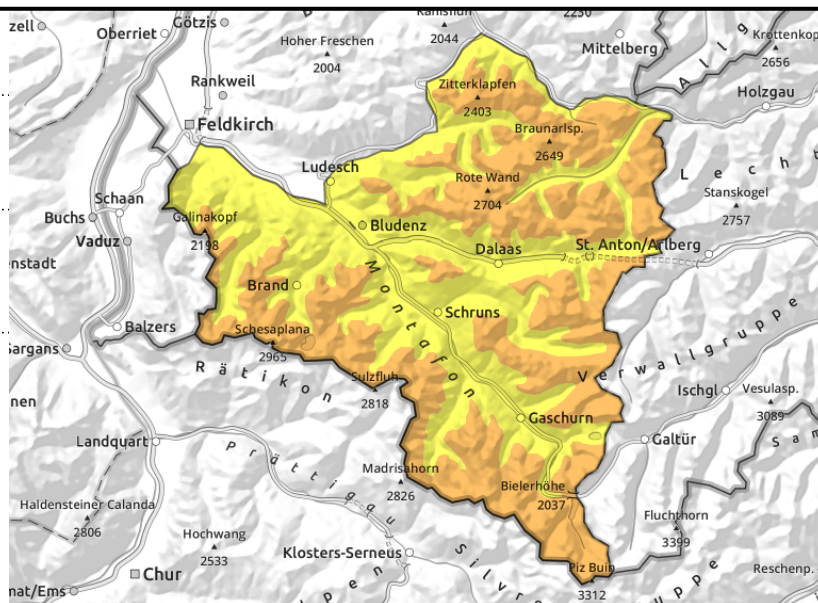
Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta, Verwall, Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen



fresh and older snowdrifts are prone to triggering in places



>2200 m blanketed weak layers are difficult to recognize



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

Latest snowdrift accumulations are prone to triggering, especially on wind-protected shady slopes. Danger zones are located mostly at high altitudes and in foehn lanes. Also, above 2200/2300 m on steep shady slopes there are unfavourable layers in the old snowpack. Settling noises, glide cracks are signals of danger. One sole winter sports enthusiast can trigger medium-sized avalanches, these can then sweep away the entire snowpack and grow to large size in isolated cases. As a result of daytime warming and solar radiation, small-to-medium wet-snow and glide-snow avalanches are possible, particularly on shady slopes below 2000 m, and on sunny slopes below 2400 m

Snowpack structure

The windy, mild conditions continue. Amid intermittently strong SW winds, fresh snowdrift accumulations have repeatedly been generated over the last few days and are prone to triggering. With solar radiation and daytime warming the snowpack on very steep sunny slopes is weakened over the course of the day. On steep sunny slopes a breakable melt-freeze crust has formed. Particularly on shady slopes above 2200 m the snowpack layering is unfavourable. These danger zones are not visible to the naked eye. The generally shallow snowpack is moist up to intermediate altitudes. 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

Saturday night: On New Year's Eve skies will be slightly cloudy, foehn-impacted and it will be mild.
Sunday: extremely mild, zero-degree level at 3200 m, lots of sunshine, only thin high-altitude clouds. In classic foehn lanes the S/SW winds will intensify. At 2000 m: 4-8 degrees. Light to moderate winds, strong in foehn zones, from SW.

Outlook

On Monday, clouds will pass through, sometimes heavy cloud cover, dampening the sunshine noticeably. Mild. Zero-degree level just below 3000 m. Strong winds in the foehn mountains. Avalanche danger is not expected to change significantly.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

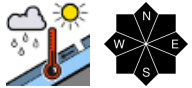


Expositions

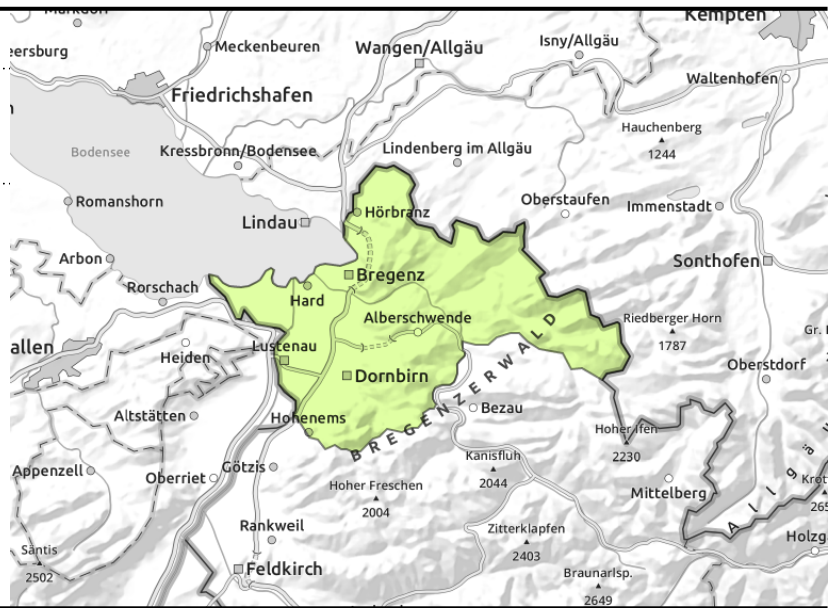


Avalanche report for Sunday, 01.01.2023

Voralpenbereich



moist slides and glide-snow avalanches



Moist slides and glide-snow avalanches possible during the daytime.

Low avalanche danger. Due to daytime warming and solar radiation, glide-snow avalanches and moist slides are possible.

Snowpack structure

The mostly shallow snowpack or below average snow depths are moist up to intermediate altitudes. Ski tours and descents below the timberline, even below 2000 m, are unrewarding due to lack of snow. At low altitudes there is often no snow on the ground.

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Outlook

Avalanche danger will remain low.

Avalanche problems

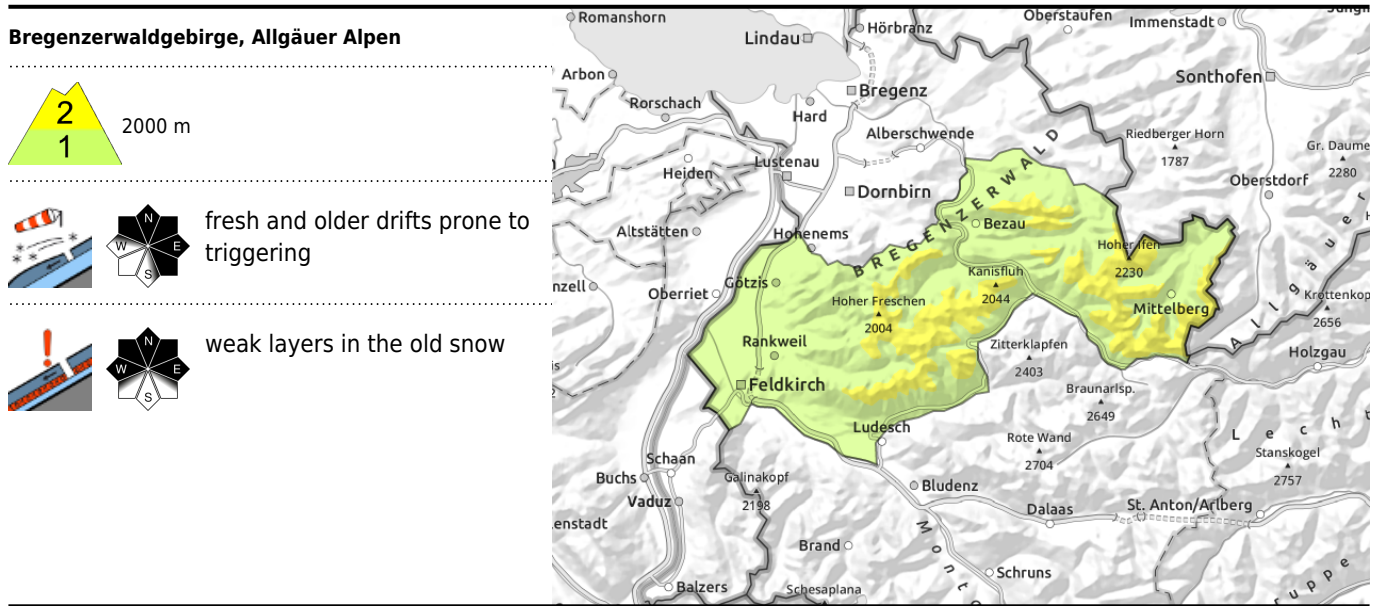


Danger ratings



Expositions





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

Most recent snowdrifts are prone to triggering in wind-protected shady ridgeline terrain. Danger zones are found especially at high altitudes and in foehn-exposed terrain. In addition, above 2200/2300 m on steep shady slopes in particular, there are unfavourable weak layers evident. Settling noises and glide cracks are signals of imminent danger. 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 2400 m, small-to-medium glide-snow avalanches can trigger naturally in zones which have not yet discharged.

Snowpack structure

The windy, mild conditions continue. Amid intermittently strong SW winds, fresh snowdrift accumulations have repeatedly been generated over the last few days and are prone to triggering. With solar radiation and daytime warming the snowpack on very steep sunny slopes is weakened over the course of the day. On steep sunny slopes a breakable melt-freeze crust has formed. Particularly on shady slopes above 2200 m the snowpack layering is unfavourable. These danger zones are not visible to the naked eye. The generally shallow snowpack is moist up to intermediate altitudes. 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.

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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



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