

Caution urged: fresh snowdrift accumulations, weak snow at high altitudes

	2200 m	Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta, Verwall							
		Voralpenbereich							
	2000 m	Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen							
	2300 m	Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen							

Avalanche problems



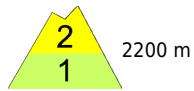
Danger ratings



Expositions



Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta, Verwall



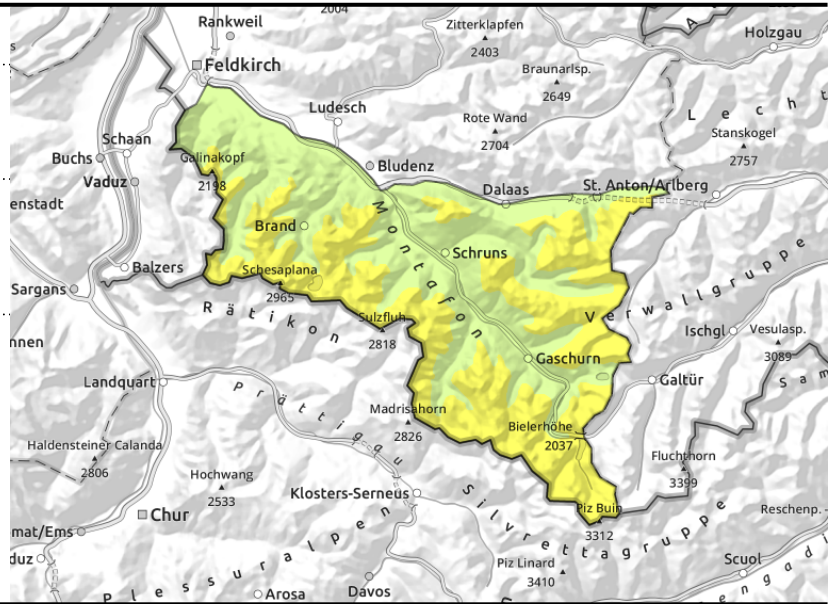
2200 m



in ridgeline terrain, gullies, bowls and behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain



>2400 m blanketed weak layers are difficult to recognize



Main danger: snowdrift accumulations and weak layers in the old snow

Mostly moderate avalanche danger prevails. Fresh drifts are sometimes prone to triggering on shady slopes in wind-protected ridgeline terrain. The tend to increase with ascending altitude. Also, above 2400 m on steep shady slopes there are unfavourable layers in the old snowpack. There, unfavourably layered snowpack masses are prone to triggering in places. As a result of daytime warming and solar radiation, small-to-medium wet-snow and glide-snow avalanches are possible, particularly on sunny slopes. The risks of being forced to take a fall should not be underestimated.

Snowpack structure

At high altitudes, light winds, 5-10 centimetres of fresh snow, which was intensively transported in ridgeline and pass areas. The fresh drifts are prone to triggering. They lie deposited atop loose and soft layers or melt-freeze encrusted surfaces. Bonding is only moderate. At high altitudes, esp. on steep shady slopes there are weak layers evident inside the snowpack. These danger zones are not visible to the naked eye. Below 1600 m there is only little snow on the ground; below 1200 m the ground is mostly bare. Reports from outlying terrain are sparse.

Weather

During the night: rainfall will slacken off, the latter part of the night will be dry. In Rhine Valley and at Lake Constance, high fog-like residual cloud will persist, elsewhere the clouds will disperse. Friday: apart from residual cloud at the edge of the Rhine Valley and the Alpine Prealps, sunshine right from the start. Cirrus clouds passing through will not be a disturbance. Winds will ease. Temperature at 2000 m: 0-3 degrees. Moderate to brisk westerly winds.

Outlook

Saturday will be intermittently sunny, and quite mild. Foehn wind will arise in the mountains. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

Avalanche problems



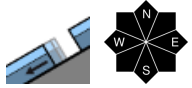
Danger ratings



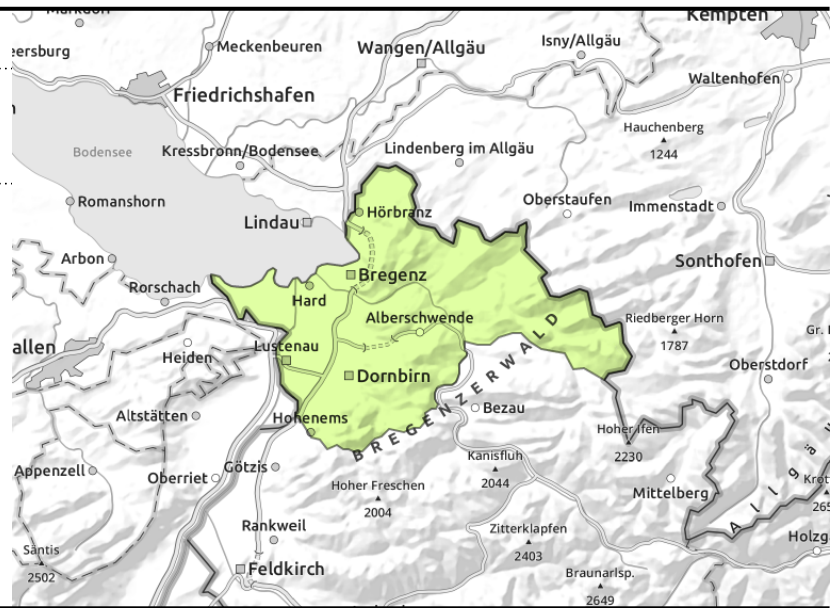
Expositions



Voralpenbereich



isolated small glide-snow avalanches



Not much snow. Low avalanche danger.

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

Snowpack structure

The remaining small snowpack has settled and consolidated well over the last few days due to warm temperatures and solar radiation. Below 1600 m there is little snow on the ground. Below 1200 m the ground is bare of snow, enhanced by the rainfall.

Weather

During the night: rainfall will slacken off, the latter part of the night will be dry. In Rhine Valley and at Lake Constance, high fog-like residual cloud will persist, elsewhere the clouds will disperse. Friday: apart from residual cloud at the edge of the Rhine Valley and the Alpine Prealps, sunshine right from the start. Cirrus clouds passing through will not be a disturbance. Winds will ease. Temperature at 2000 m: 0-3 degrees. Moderate to brisk westerly winds.

Outlook

Saturday will be intermittently sunny, and quite mild. Foehn wind will arise in the mountains. Avalanche danger will remain low.

Avalanche problems

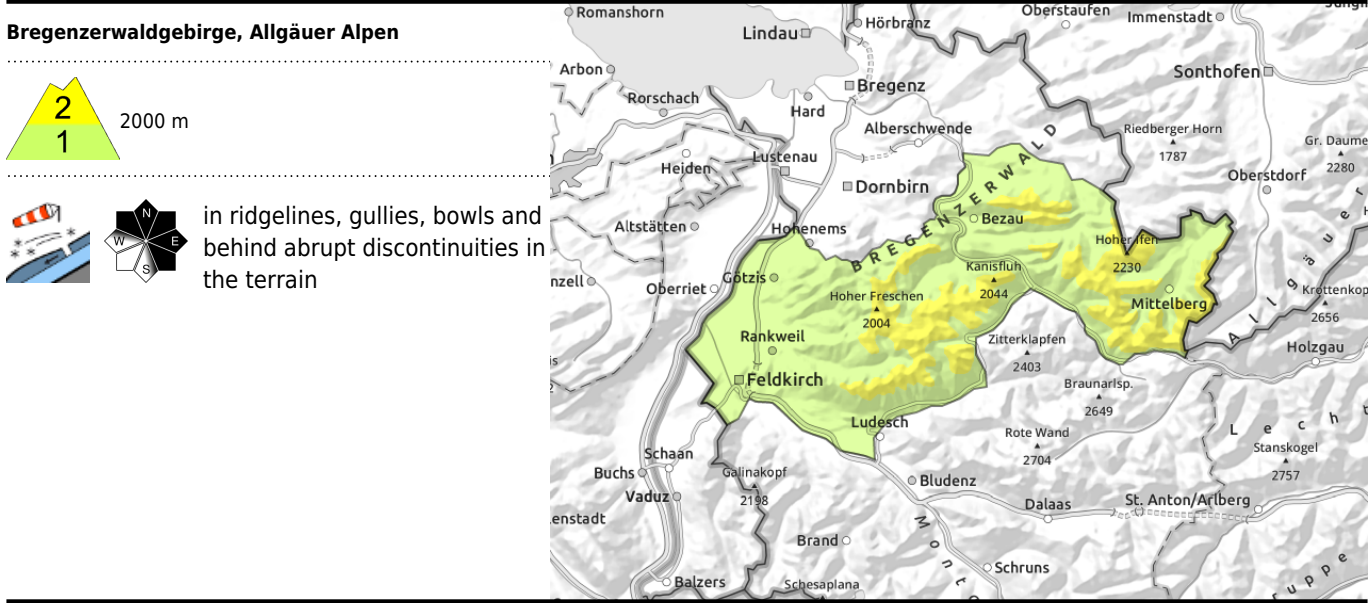


Danger ratings



Expositions





Heed small drifts at high altitudes

Moderate avalanche danger. Fresh drifts are often prone to triggering in shady, wind-protected ridgeline terrain. Such danger zones increase with ascending altitude. Small to medium avalanches are possible especially with large additional loading. In zones where avalanche danger is low, isolated small releases are possible in extremely steep terrain. In steep terrain where there is a melt-freeze crust on the surface, the danger of being forced to take a fall should not be underestimated.

Snowpack structure

At high altitudes, light winds, up to 10 centimetres of fresh snow, which will be intensively transported in ridgeline and pass areas. The fresh drifts are prone to triggering. They lie deposited atop loose and soft layers or melt-freeze encrusted surfaces. Bonding is only moderate. At high altitudes, esp. on steep shady slopes there are weak layers evident inside the snowpack. These danger zones are not visible to the naked eye. Below 1600 m there is only little snow on the ground; below 1200 m the ground is mostly bare. Reports from outlying terrain are sparse.

Weather

During the night: rainfall will slacken off, the latter part of the night will be dry. In Rhine Valley and at Lake Constance, high fog-like residual cloud will persist, elsewhere the clouds will disperse. Friday: apart from residual cloud at the edge of the Rhine Valley and the Alpine Prealps, sunshine right from the start. Cirrus clouds passing through will not be a disturbance. Winds will ease. Temperature at 2000 m: 0-3 degrees. Moderate to brisk westerly winds.

Outlook

Saturday will be intermittently sunny, and quite mild. Foehn wind will arise in the mountains. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for Friday, 06.01.2023

Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen



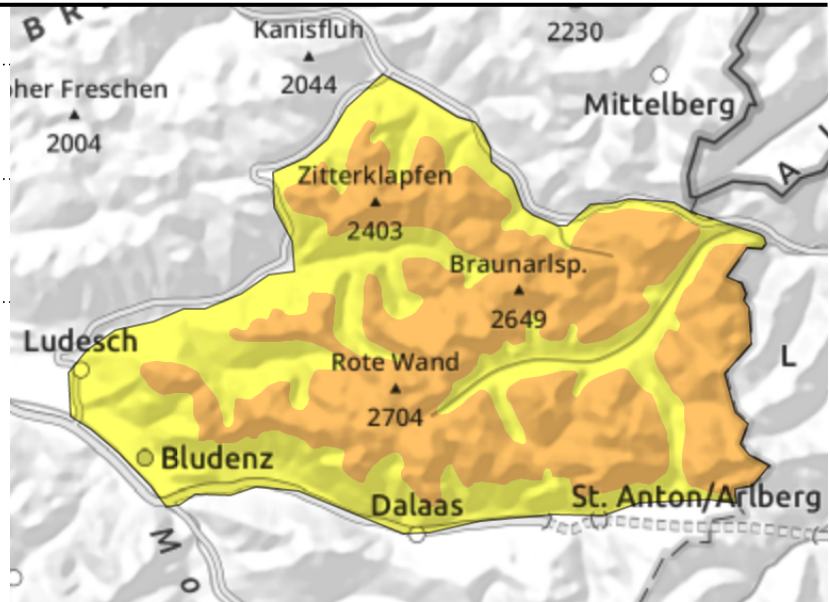
2300 m



fresh snowdrifts, also distant from ridgelines



>2400 m blanketed weak layers in old snow are difficult to recognize



Main danger: snowdrift accumulations and weak layers in the old snow

Freshly generated snowdrift accumulations, particularly on wind-protected shady slopes in behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain are prone to triggering. There are drifted masses also distant from ridgelines, these tend to increase in spread and size with ascending altitude. Small-to-medium slab avalanches can be triggered even by one sole winter sports enthusiast. Other danger zones occur especially on steep shady slopes above 2400 m, where unfavourably layered old snow is often prone to triggering. Small-to-medium avaanches are possible in the old snowpack layers, particularly upon large additional loading. In steep terrain where the surface is melt-freeze encrusted, the dangers of slipping and taking a fall should not be underestimated.

Snowpack structure

At high altitudes, more fresh snow, intermittently strong winds are transporting the snow, new drifts will accumulate during the daytime hours which are prone to triggering. Atop the loose and soft layers (or melt-freeze encrusted surfaces) these drifts are being deposited. Bonding is only weak-to-moderate. At high altitudes, esp. on steep shady slopes there are weak layers evident inside the snowpack. These danger zones are not visible to the naked eye. Below 1600 m there is only little snow on the ground; below 1200 m the ground is mostly bare. Reports from outlying terrain are sparse.

Weather

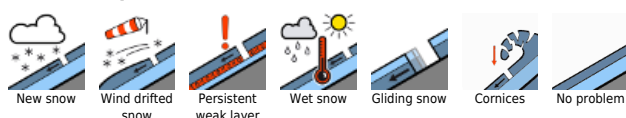
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Outlook

As a result of intermediate high-pressure conditions, it will be quite sunny on Friday. Winds will slacken off significantly, and temperatures rise again. Avalanche danger levels are expected to decrease.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

