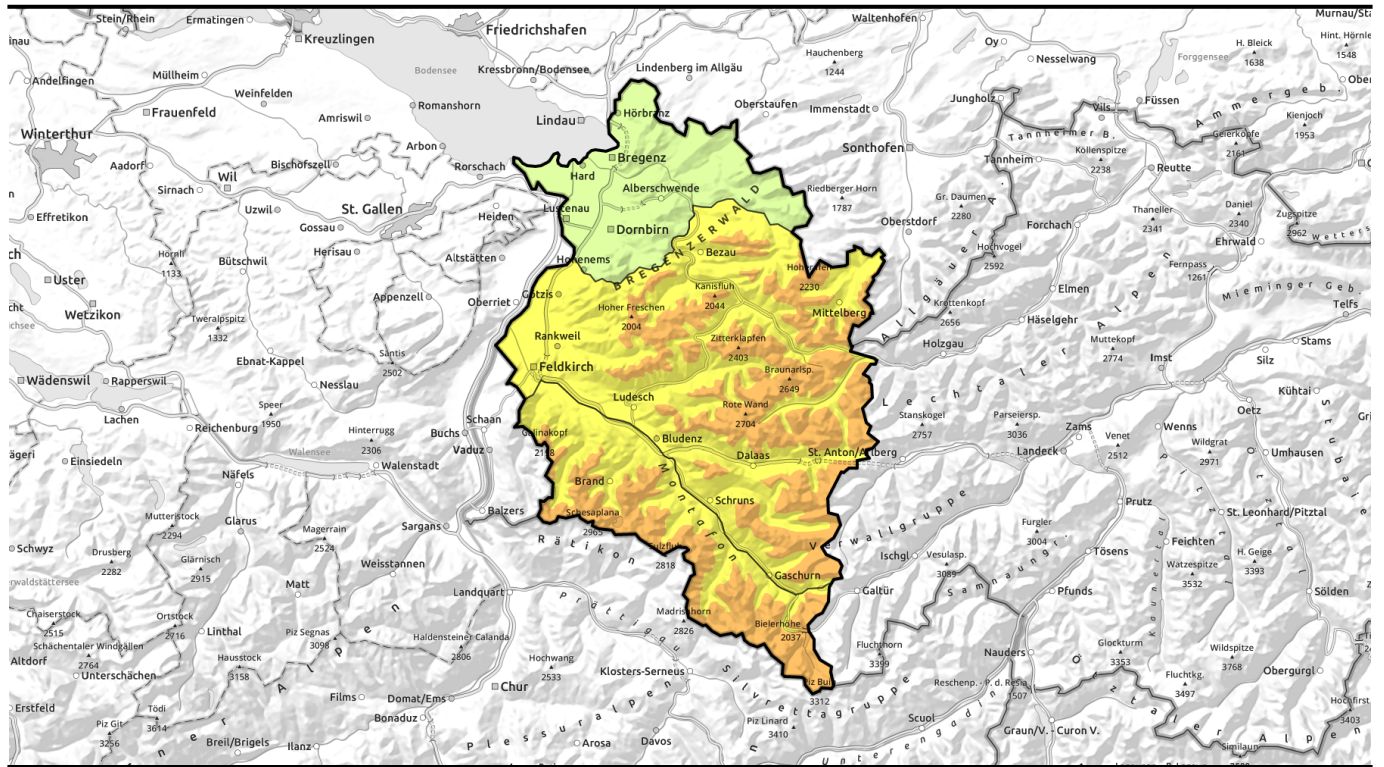


Avalanche report for **Tuesday, 17.01.2023**



UPDATE: Considerable avalanche danger widespread at high altitudes

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

Avalanche problems



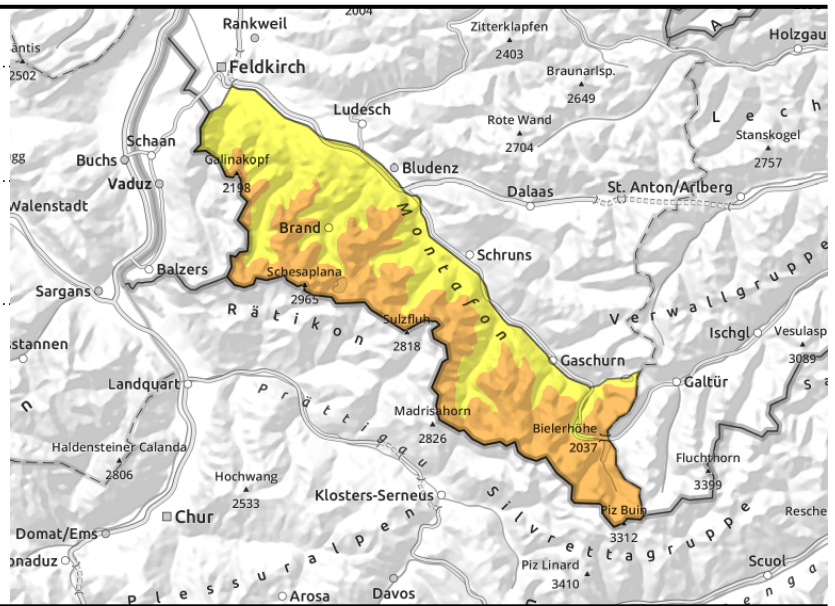
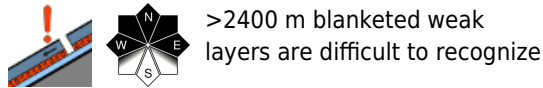
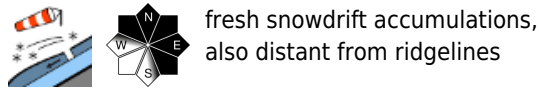
Danger ratings



Expositions



Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta



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

Fresh snowdrifts are prone to triggering particularly in ridgeline zones, but also distant from ridgelines, wind-loaded gullies and bowls and behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain. They tend to increase with ascending altitude. Medium slab avalanches can be triggered by one sole winter sports enthusiast. If they fracture to deeper layers they can grow to large size. Above 2400 m on steep shady slopes there are unfavourable layers in the old snowpack. Activities in backcountry demand experience in avalanche danger assessment on-site. In steep rocky terrain above 2400 m the fresh snow can trigger small to medium loose-snow avalanches naturally.

Snowpack structure

The intermittently strong-to-stormy S/SW winds have transported the fresh snow and loose old snow, exposed zones and knolls are often windblown, gullies and bowls are filled to the brim with drifts. Fresh snow and snowdrifts often lie deposited atop loose and soft layers, on older snowdrifted masses or atop melt-freeze encrusted old snowpack surfaces and are often riddled with graupel. Bonding to the old snowpack deteriorates with ascending altitude. At high altitudes on steep shady slopes in particular, there are still weak layers deeply embedded inside the snowpack which are not visible to the naked eye.

Weather

Tuesday: Initially some sunny intervals, heavy cloud later in the day, light snowfall as evening approaches. At 2000 m: -7 degrees. Moderate SW winds, stonger in the foehn lanes of High Montafon.

Outlook

Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change initially.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

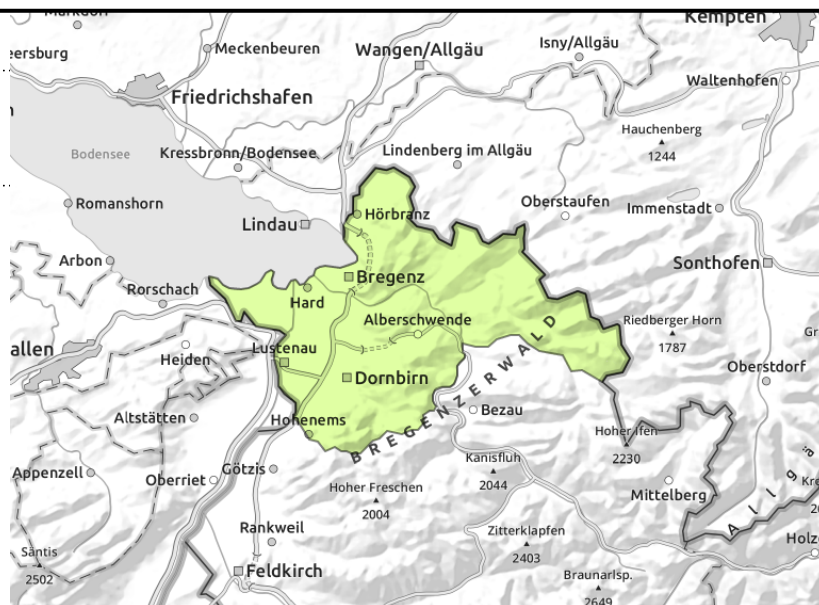


Avalanche report for **Tuesday, 17.01.2023**

Voralpenbereich



small snowdrift accumulations in high altitude ridgeline and summit zones



Small snowdrift accumulations have been generated due to fresh snow and wind

The small amount of fresh snow still effects only low avalanche danger. As a result of fresh snow and strong westerly winds, small snowdrift accumulations are prone to triggering at high altitudes. Risks of falling need to be taken into consideration.

Snowpack structure

Amid intermittently strong westerly winds, snow has been intensively transported. The fresh snow and drifts were able to settle in the higher temperatures on Saturday and Sunday morning, and consolidate. At low altitudes there is very little snow on the ground.

Weather

Tuesday: Initially some sunny intervals, heavy cloud later in the day, light snowfall as evening approaches. At 2000 m: -7 degrees. Moderate SW winds, stonger in the foehn lanes of High Montafon.

Outlook

Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change initially.

Avalanche problems



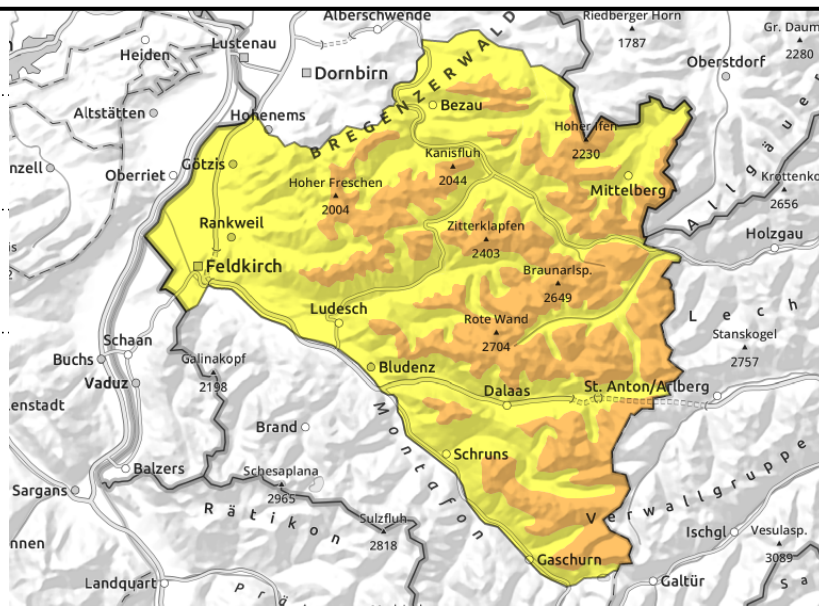
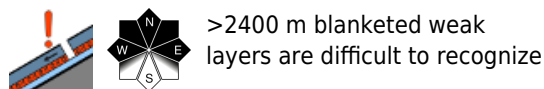
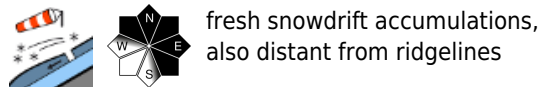
Danger ratings



Expositions



Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen, Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Verwall



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

Fresh snowdrifts are prone to triggering particularly in ridgeline zones, but also distant from ridgelines, wind-loaded gullies and bowls and behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain. They tend to increase with ascending altitude. Medium slab avalanches can be triggered by one sole winter sports enthusiast. If they fracture to deeper layers they can grow to large size. Above 2400 m on steep shady slopes there are unfavourable layers in the old snowpack. Activities in backcountry demand experience in avalanche danger assessment on-site. In steep rocky terrain above 2400 m the fresh snow can trigger small to medium loose-snow avalanches naturally.

Snowpack structure

The intermittently strong-to-stormy S/SW winds have transported the fresh snow and loose old snow, exposed zones and knolls are often windblown, gullies and bowls are filled to the brim with drifts. Fresh snow and snowdrifts often lie deposited atop loose and soft layers, on older snowdrifted masses or atop melt-freeze encrusted old snowpack surfaces and are often riddled with graupel. Bonding to the old snowpack deteriorates with ascending altitude. At high altitudes on steep shady slopes in particular, there are still weak layers deeply embedded inside the snowpack which are not visible to the naked eye.

Weather

Tuesday: Initially some sunny intervals, heavy cloud later in the day, light snowfall as evening approaches. At 2000 m: -7 degrees. Moderate SW winds, stonger in the foehn lanes of High Montafon.

Outlook

Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change initially.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

