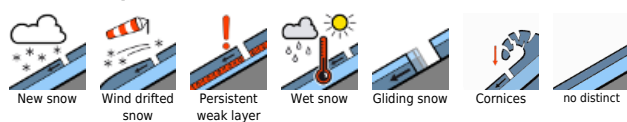


Avalanche danger moderate, often regionally low

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

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

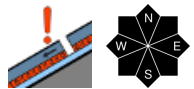


Expositions

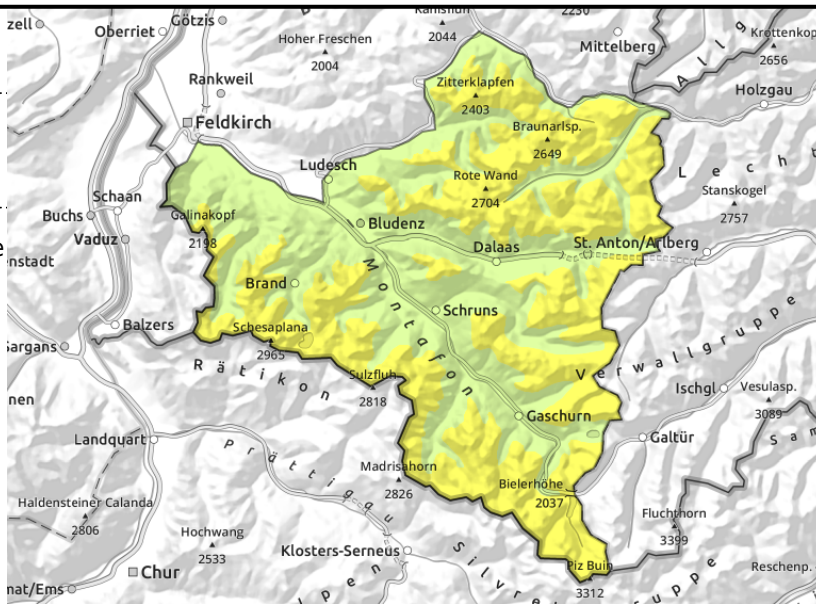


Avalanche report for Friday, 27.01.2023

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



superficial layers; in high alpine regions on steep shady slopes; often unfavourable intermediate layers



Main danger: persistent weak layer

Superficial layers in wind-impacted steep terrain, in wind-loaded gullies and bowls and behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain are often still prone to triggering. Danger zones increase in size and spread with ascending altitude. Small-to-medium sized slab avalanches can trigger even from one sole skier. In addition, on steep, less-tracked shady slopes in high alpine regions or in transitions from shallow to deep snow, deeply embedded layers inside the snowpack are triggerable by large additional loading. As a result of solar radiation and daytime warming, more slides and small-sized loose-snow avalanches are possible. On steep grass-covered slopes, isolated small glide-snow avalanches are also possible. Below 2000 m, isolated small avalanches can release in extremely steep terrain.

Snowpack structure

Slightly higher temperatures and less wind will help the snowpack to settle and consolidate. In ridgeline and pass areas, behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain and in wind-impacted terrain, older snowdrifts occur, often poorly bonded with the old snowpack surface or riddled with weak intermediate layers. In leeward terrain and at low altitudes the fresh snow is still loose, despite partial settling. At high altitudes, especially on shady slopes, there are weak layers inside the snowpack. These danger zones are not visible to the naked eye. At low altitudes the snowpack is well consolidated by and large.

Weather

Nocturnal hours: high fog will extend to nearly 1800 m, beneath that altitude the outgoing radiation will be reduced. Above the fog, dry air and clear skies, thus, good outgoing radiation. Friday: at 1500-1800 m, reduced visibility due to fog, possibly light snowfall. In high alpine regions, initially sunny and dry conditions. In the afternoon, fog could move in at high altitudes. Icy-cold winds in the ridgelines. At 2000 m: -10 degrees. Light to moderate NE winds.

Outlook

Tenacious high fogbanks up to nearly 2000 m. Above that, sunshine. Avalanche danger levels are not

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for **Friday, 27.01.2023**

expected to change significantly.

Avalanche problems

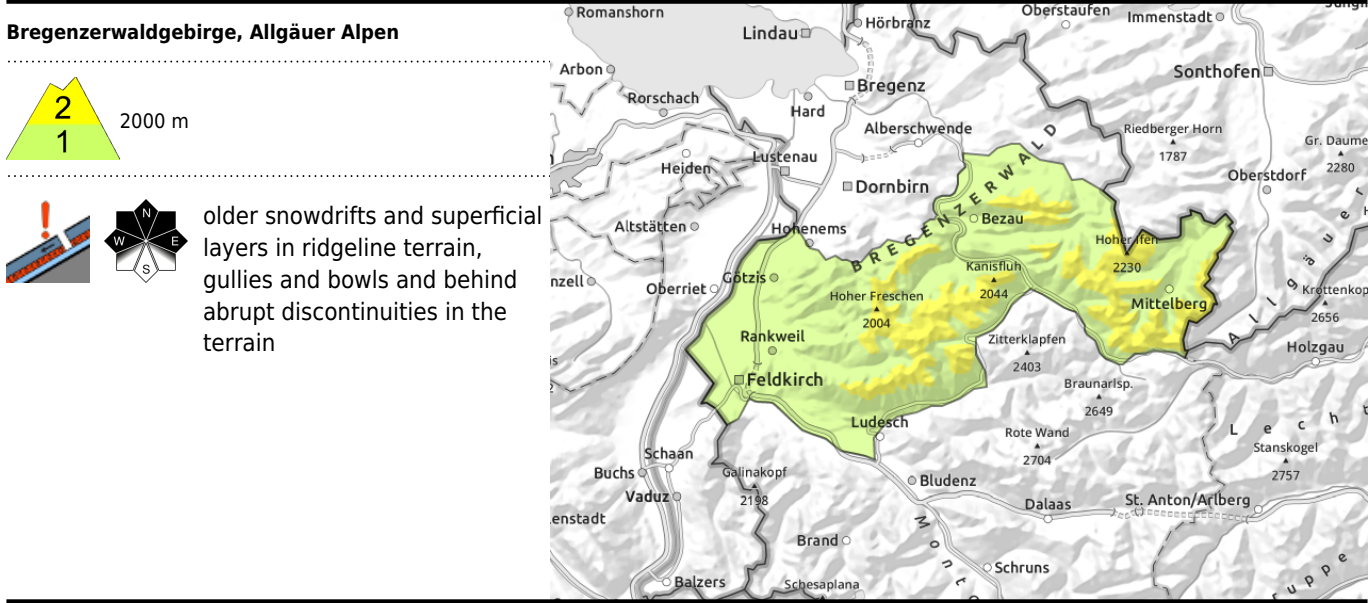


Danger ratings



Expositions





Main danger : older snowdrift accumulations at high altitudes

Superficial layers in wind-impacted steep terrain, in wind-loaded gullies and bowls and behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain are often still prone to triggering. Danger zones increase in size and spread with ascending altitude. Small-to-medium sized slab avalanches can trigger even from one sole skier. In addition, on steep, less-tracked shady slopes in high alpine regions or in transitions from shallow to deep snow, deeply embedded layers inside the snowpack are triggerable by large additional loading. As a result of solar radiation and daytime warming, more slides and small-sized loose-snow avalanches are possible. On steep grass-covered slopes, isolated small glide-snow avalanches are also possible. Below 1800 m, isolated small avalanches can release in extremely steep terrain.

Snowpack structure

Slightly higher temperatures and less wind will help the snowpack to settle and consolidate. In ridgeline and pass areas, behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain and in wind-impacted terrain, older snowdrifts occur, often poorly bonded with the old snowpack surface or riddled with weak intermediate layers. In leeward terrain and at low altitudes the fresh snow is still loose, despite partial settling. At high altitudes, especially on shady slopes, there are weak layers inside the snowpack. These danger zones are not visible to the naked eye. There is surface hoar in many places.

Weather

Nocturnal hours: high fog will extend to nearly 1800 m, beneath that altitude the outgoing radiation will be reduced. Above the fog, dry air and clear skies, thus, good outgoing radiation. Friday: at 1500-1800 m, reduced visibility due to fog, possibly light snowfall. In high alpine regions, initially sunny and dry conditions. In the afternoon, fog could move in at high altitudes. Icy-cold winds in the ridgelines. At 2000 m: -10 degrees. Light to moderate NE winds.

Outlook

Tenacious high fogbanks up to nearly 2000 m. Above that, sunshine. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

Avalanche problems



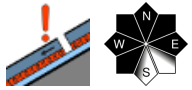
Danger ratings



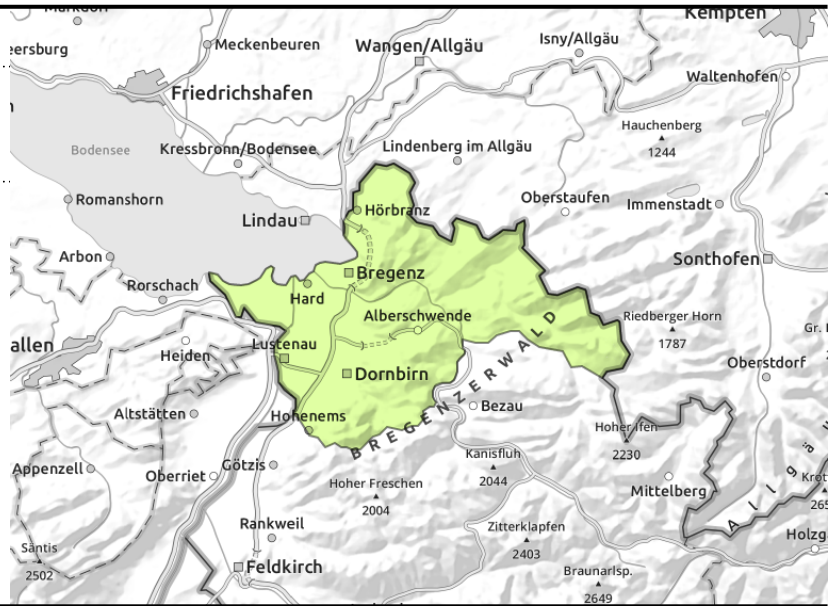
Expositions



Voralpenbereich



small, shallow weak layers



Overall little snow on the ground, low avalanche danger

Avalanche danger is generally low. Main problem: superficial layers in wind-impacted steep terrain, in wind-loaded gullies and bowls and behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain are often still prone to triggering. Small-to-medium sized slab avalanches can trigger even from one sole skier on isolated E/N/SW facing slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Avalanche releases are generally small-sized. The risks of taking a fall outweigh those of being buried in snow masses.

Snowpack structure

The shallow snowpack has settled well in general and is low in internal tension. On shady slopes the snow is still powdery, often there is surface hoar. On sunny slopes there are melt-freeze encrusted layers. Only on high altitude steep ridgelines slopes have the small trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations persisted.

Weather

Nocturnal hours: high fog will extend to nearly 1800 m, beneath that altitude the outgoing radiation will be reduced.. Above the fog, dry air and clear skies, thus, good outgoing radiation. Friday: at 1500-1800 m, reduced visibility due to fog, possibly light snowfall. In high alpine regions, initially sunny and dry conditions. In the afternoon, fog could move in at high altitudes. Icy-cold winds in the ridgelines. At 2000 m: -10 degrees. Light to moderate NE winds.

Outlook

Tenacious high fogbanks up to nearly 2000 m. Above that, sunshine. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

