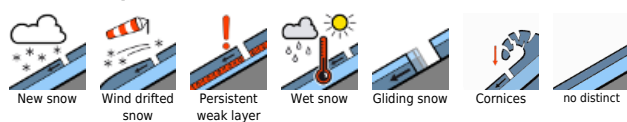


## Strong NW winds: increasing avalanche danger on Monday

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

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



# Avalanche report for Monday, 30.01.2023

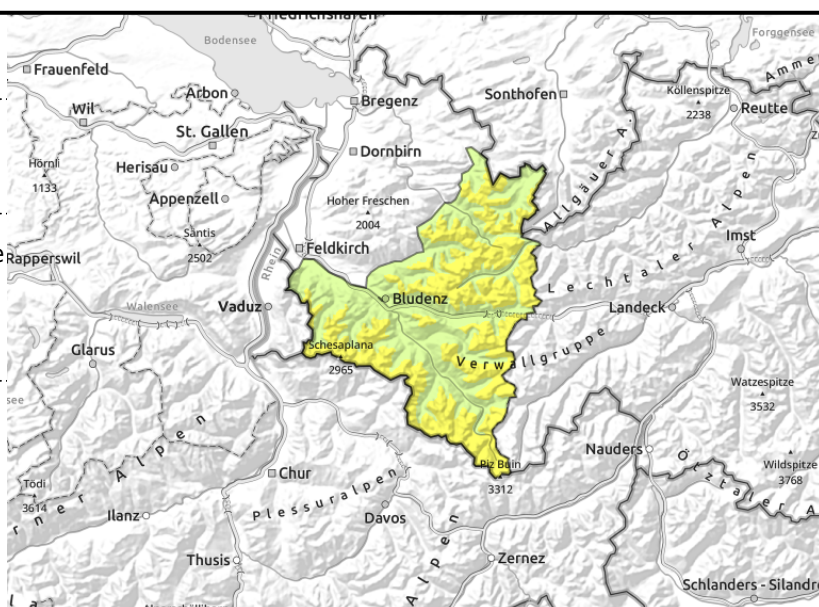
Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta, Verwall, Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Allgäuer Alpen



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



in ridgeline and pass areas mostly small snowdrift accumulations



## Main danger: persistent weak layer. Heed fresh drifts at high altitudes.

Amid increasingly strong northwesterly winds, mostly small-sized snowdrift accumulations have been generated which can be triggered even by one sole winter sports enthusiast. 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. 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.

### Snowpack structure

As a result of moderate-to-strong NE winds, small snowdrift accumulations have been generated afresh due to moderate-strength NE winds. The new snowdrift masses were often deposited atop surface hoar, particularly at intermediate altitudes. In ridgeline and pass areas, behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain and in wind-exposed terrain, older snowdrift accumulations occur and are often poorly bonded with the snowpack surface or other intermediate layers. On shady leeward slopes and at low altitudes the fresh snow is often loose. At high altitudes on shady slopes in particular, there are still weak layers inside the snowpack which are not visible to the naked eye. At low and intermediate altitudes the snowpack is generally well consolidated. There is often surface hoar evident, esp. at low and intermediate altitudes.

### Weather

Nocturnal hours: dry and clear skies, winds shifting to NW. Monday: sunny until midday, intensifying NW winds, cloud cover and a cold front moving in during the afternoon, deteriorating conditions by evening: snowfall and strong winds. At 2000 m: -6 degrees. Strong to stormy NW winds.

### Outlook

By early Tuesday morning, 15-20 cm of fresh snow is expected. Strong NW winds will persist, transport the fresh fallen snow. Avalanche danger levels will increase on Monday night.

#### Avalanche problems

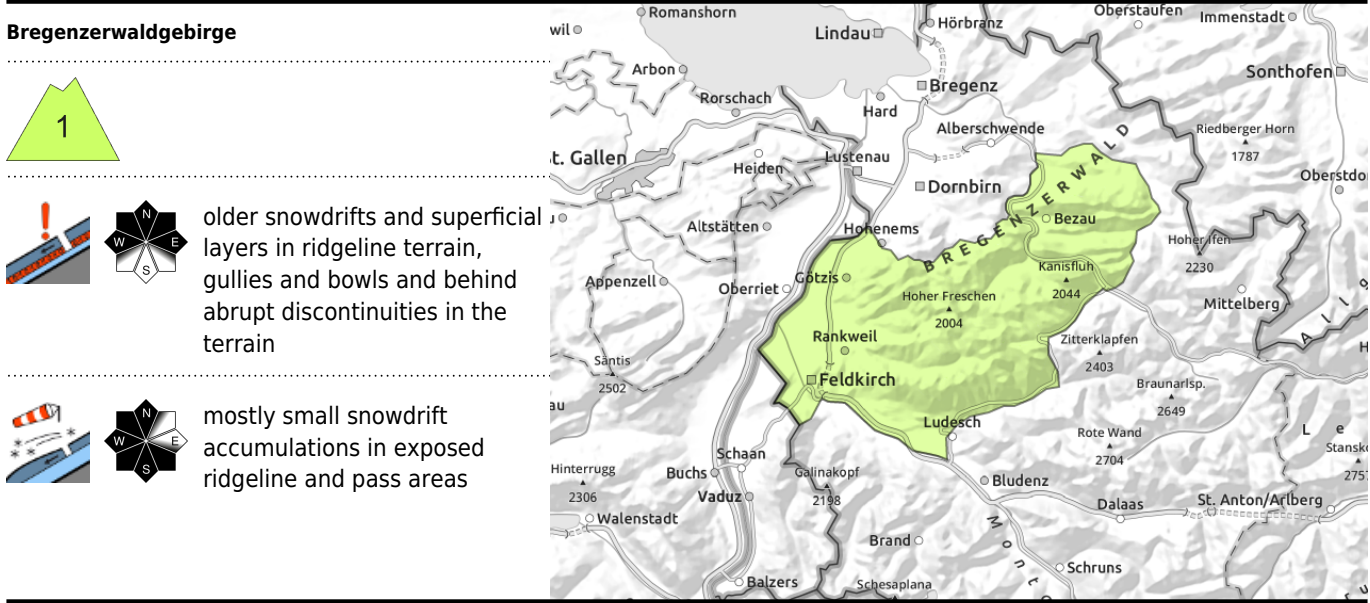


#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions





**Main danger : older snowdrift accumulations at high altitudes**

Amid increasingly strong NW winds, mostly small-sized snowdrift accumulations will be generated as of midday which can be triggered even by one sole winter sports enthusiast. 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. 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 avalanchs are possible.

**Snowpack structure**

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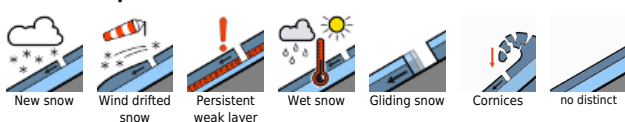
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**Avalanche problems**

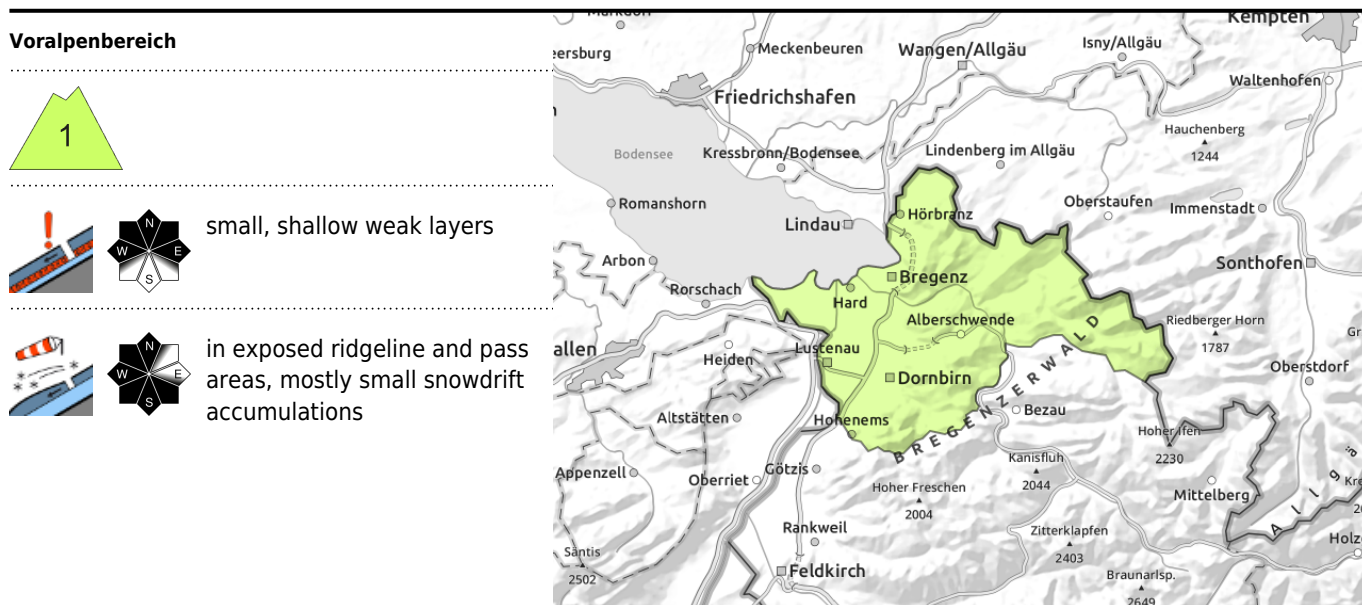


**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**





## 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. Avalanche releases are generally small, the dangers of taking a fall outweigh those of being buried in snow masses.

### Snowpack structure

As a result of moderate-to-strong NE winds, small snowdrift accumulations have been generated afresh due to moderate-strength NE winds. The new snowdrift masses were often deposited atop surface hoar, particularly at intermediate altitudes. In ridgeline and pass areas, behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain and in wind-exposed terrain, older snowdrift accumulations occur and are often poorly bonded with the snowpack surface or other intermediate layers. There is often surface hoar evident, esp. at low and intermediate altitudes, melt-freeze crusts on sunny slopes.

### Weather

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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, [www.creativtrans.com](http://www.creativtrans.com)

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

