

## UPDATE 8:00 am: Attention winter sports enthusiasts: critical conditions demand restraint

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

### Avalanche problems



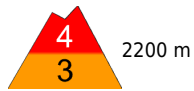
### Danger ratings



### Expositions



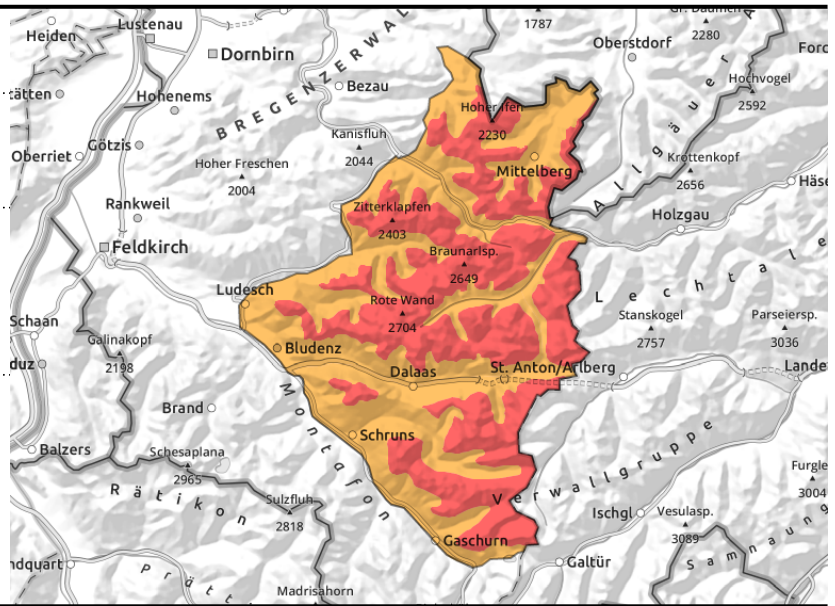
**Verwall, Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Allgäuer Alpen**



wind-loaded steep slopes, gullies and bowls, behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain



critical amount of fresh snow



**Attention winter sports enthusiasts: critical conditions**

High avalanche danger prevails above the treeline. Main problem: fresh snow and fresh snowdrift accumulations. Slab avalanches can trigger naturally in many places or else by minimum additional loading, e.g. one sole person. Also remote triggerings are possible. Avalanches can grow to large size and in isolated cases endanger exposed regions. Danger zones occur in steep terrain in all aspects, also distant from ridgelines, especially behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain and in gullies and bowls. Frequency and spread of danger zones increase with ascending altitude above the treeline. Whumpf noises and glide-cracks in the snowpack are signals of imminent danger. Activities in backcountry terrain demand restraint. The inexperienced should not leave the secured ski runs. In addition, on steep, seldom-tracked shady slopes at high altitudes, more deeply embedded layers inside the snowpack can be triggered by large additional loading. Furthermore, medium-to-large sized loose-snow avalanches are possible in rocky steep terrain.

**Snowpack structure**

As a result of intermittently strong-to-gale strength winds, the most recent batch of fresh fallen snow is being transported. More trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations are being generated. Fresh snow and snowdrifts often lie deposited atop unfavourable old snowpack surfaces consisting of surface hoar, melt-freeze encrusted or softened layers. Bonding of fresh snow and drifts to these layers and also inside the snowpack itself is frequently poor. At high altitudes on steep shady slopes there are still older unfavourable intermediate layers inside the snowpack which are not visible to the naked eye. Naturally and artificially triggered releases, stability tests and reports from observers confirm the proneness to triggering of the snowpack.

**Weather**

Saturday: the heavy snowfall will taper off significantly by midday. In the afternoon, only minor snow showers in the mountains. Some clouds could disperse, particularly in the southern massifs. At 2000 m: -4 degrees. Stormy winds from the north, easing this afternoon.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

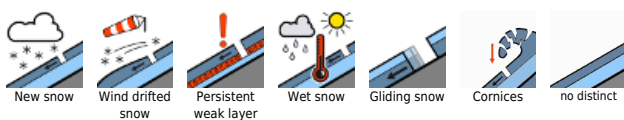


# Avalanche report for **Saturday, 04.02.2023**

## Outlook

Sunday will begin with sunshine. In the afternoon, cloud cover will move in. In the evening, precipitation will arrive. The snowpack remains prone to triggering and avalanche danger levels will recede only slowly.

### Avalanche problems



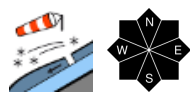
### Danger ratings



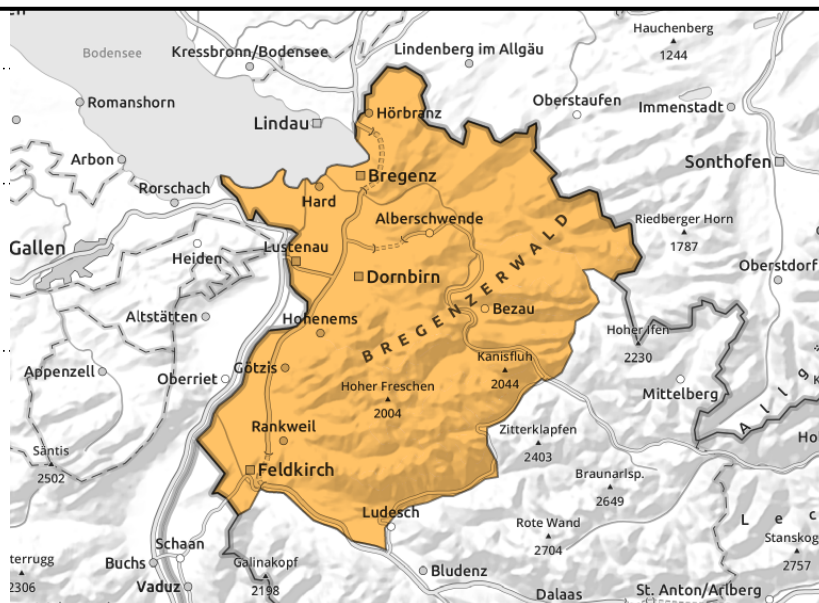
### Expositions



**Voralpenbereich, Bregenzerwaldgebirge**



wind-loaded steep slopes, gullies and bowls, behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain



**Fresh snow and snowdrifts are prone to triggering**

Fresh snow and freshly generated snowdrift accumulations are prone to triggering. Exposed ridges and crests are often windblown and bare of snow. Esp. intermediate altitudes evidence surface hoar. One person can trigger small-to-medium avalanches in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain. In extremely steep and rocky terrain, small to medium sized loose-snow avalanches are possible.

**Snowpack structure**

The latest batch of fresh fallen snow has been transported over widespread areas, trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations are the result in many places. Exposed crests and ridges are often completely windblown, bare of snow. At intermediate altitudes the fresh snow and drifts lie deposited atop surface hoar. On south-facing slopes at high altitudes, often a melt-freeze crust and on north-facing slopes in leeward terrain, often soft layers or surface hoar. Bonding of the fresh snow to the old snowpack is often poor.

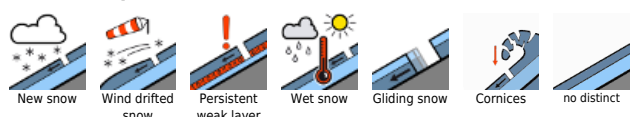
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**Outlook**

Sunday will begin with sunshine. In the afternoon, cloud cover will move in. In the evening, precipitation will arrive. The snowpack remains prone to triggering and avalanche danger levels will recede only slowly. Avalanche danger levels will not change significantly.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



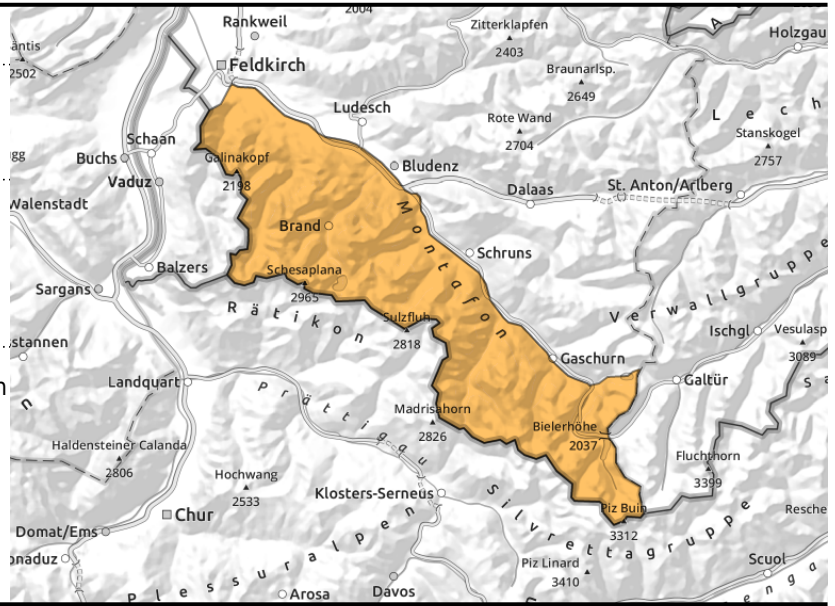
## Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta



>1800m wind-loaded steep slopes, gullies, bowls, behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain



very steep shady slopes at high altitudes



## Attention winter sports enthusiasts: critical conditions widespread

Main problem: fresh snow and freshly generated snowdrifts. Slab avalanches can be triggered even by minimum additional loading, e.g. one single winter sports enthusiast. Avalanche prone locations occur in steep terrain in all aspects, also distant from ridgelines and particularly behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain, in gullies and bowls. Size and spread of the danger zones increase with ascending altitude. Whumpf noises and glide cracks in the snowpack surface are signals of danger. Also remote triggerings and naturally triggered avalanches are possible. Activities in backcountry away from secured ski runs demand a high degree of restraint. The inexperienced should not leave the secured ski areas. In addition, on steep, seldom-tracked shady slopes at high altitudes there are weak layers deeply embedded in the snowpack which can be triggered by large additional loading. If avalanches fracture down to these layers they can grow to large size. Furthermore, medium-sized loose-snow avalanches are possible in steep rocky terrain.

### Snowpack structure

As a consequence of intermittently strong-to-stormy winds, the latest batch of fresh snowfall is being transported, more trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations generated. They often lie deposited atop unfavourable old snowpack layers consisting of surface hoar, melt-freeze crusts or soft layers. Bonding of fresh snow and drifts to this surface, also bonding inside the fresh snow itself, is frequently moderate-to-poor. At high altitudes on steep shady slopes in particular there are in places older unfavourable intermediate layers inside the snowpack. These danger zones are not visible to the naked eye. Natural and artificial triggerings, stability tests and reports from observers confirm the proneness to triggering of the snow cover.

### Weather

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### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



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

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions

