

## Regionally considerable danger at high altitudes

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

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



## Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Allgäuer Alpen



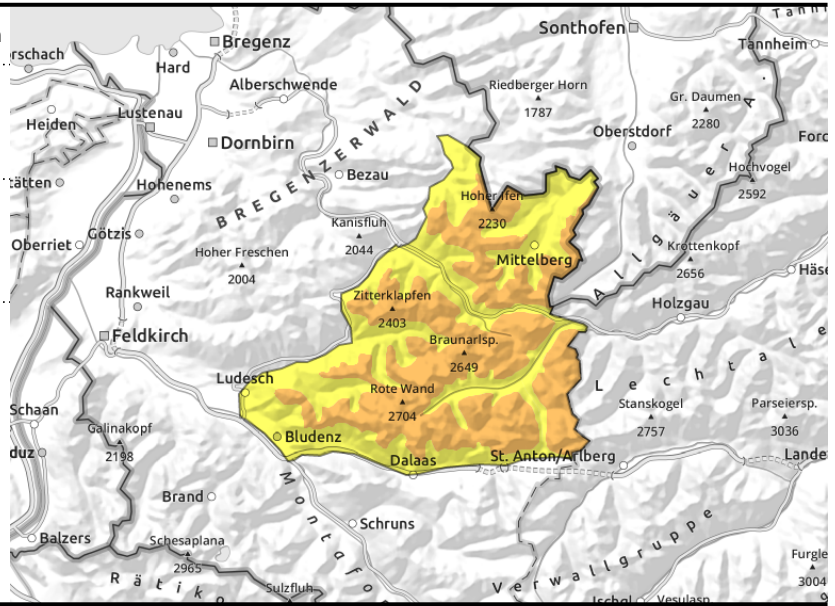
2000 m



unfavourable intermediate layers



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



## Still trigger-sensitive intermediate layers on high-altitude shady slopes

Considerable avalanche danger prevails at high altitudes. Avalanche prone locations occur in wind-loaded steep terrain, behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain, and in gullies and bowls, Small to medium, in isolated cases also large-sized slab avalanches can be triggered even by minimum additional loading, i.e. the weight of one sole skier. Whumpf noises and glide-cracks in the snowpack are signals of imminent danger. Activities in backcountry terrain demand experience in assessing dangers on-site. 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. Below 2200 m on sunny steep grassy slopes, glide-snow avalanches are possible.

### Snowpack structure

Fresh snow and drifts lie atop unfavourable old snowpack layers, often with 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 lower and intermediate altitudes the snowpack was able to settle somewhat, and consolidate. On shady slopes and with ascending altitude this process is taking longer, also due to the lower temperatures.

### Weather

Nocturnal hours: dry and clear skies, very cold. Friday. The current conditions will persist, brilliant sunshine, only little cloud. On Friday night clouds from the north will move in, but no precipitation is expected. At 2000 m: -6 to -3 degrees. Winds shifting to northerly, light to moderate.

### Outlook

Quite windy for a brief spell - N/NW winds. Temperatures will rise. At 2000 m from -3 to +1 degree. Avalanche danger will diminish.

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

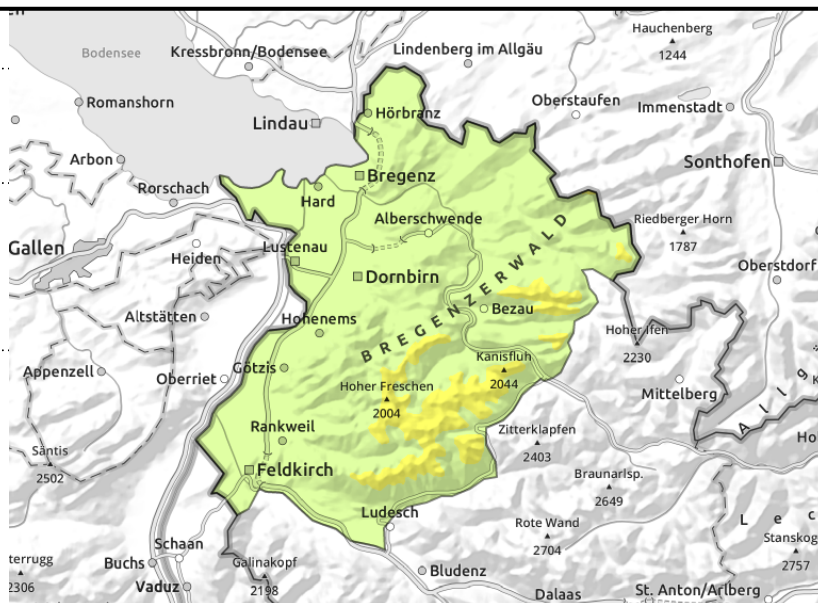
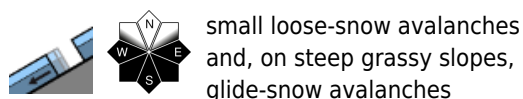
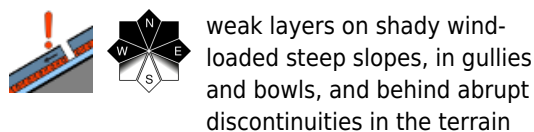


### Expositions



# Avalanche report for Friday, 10.02.2023

## Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Voralpenbereich



## Still trigger-sensitive intermediate layers on high-altitude shady slopes

Main problem: weak layers in the transported snow. Winter sports enthusiasts can in isolated cases trigger slab avalanches on ridgeline very steep shady slopes, in gullies and bowls. Avalanches tend to be small-sized.

### Snowpack structure

Fresh snow and snowdrifts from the beginning of the week lie deposited atop unfavourable layers, often of surface hoar, melt-freeze crusts or softened layers. Bonding of fresh snow and drifts to these layers and also inside the snowpack itself is frequently poor. At lower and intermediate altitudes the snowpack was able to settle somewhat, and consolidate. On shady slopes and with ascending altitude this process is taking longer, also due to the lower temperatures.

### Weather

Nocturnal hours: dry and clear skies, very cold. Friday. The current conditions will persist, brilliant sunshine, only little cloud. On Friday night clouds from the north will move in, but no precipitation is expected. At 2000 m: -6 to -3 degrees. Winds shifting to northerly, light to moderate.

### Outlook

Quite windy for a brief spell - N/NW. Temperatures will rise. At 2000 m from -3 to +1 degree. Avalanche danger will diminish.

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

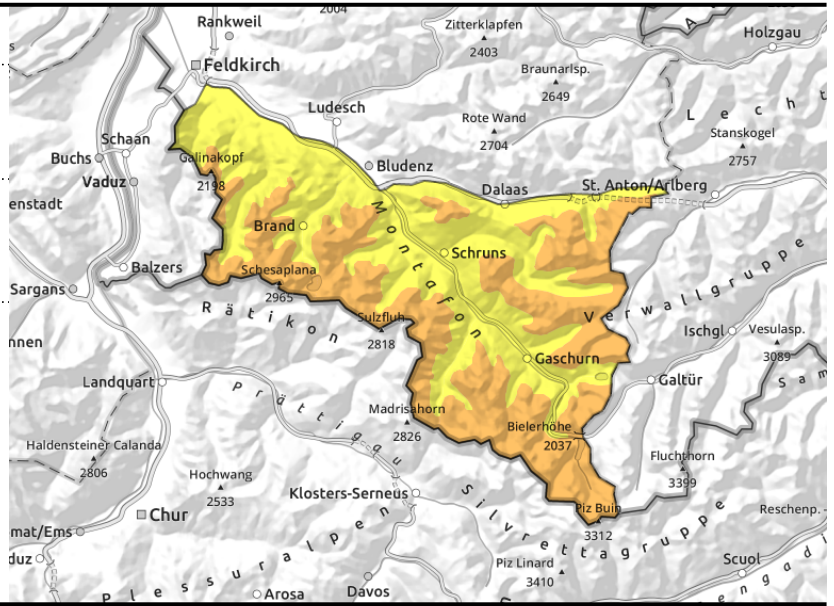
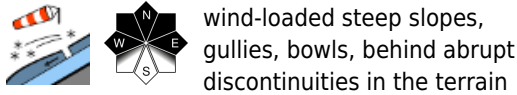
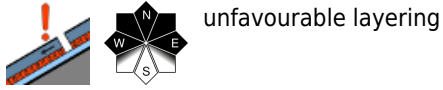


### Expositions



# Avalanche report for Friday, 10.02.2023

Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Verwall, Silvretta



At high altitudes, considerable avalanche danger still prevails. Avalanche prone locations occur in wind-loaded steep terrain, 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. If avalanches fracture down to these layers they can grow to large size. Below 2200 m on sunny steep grassy slopes, glide-snow avalanches are possible during the day.

## Snowpack structure

Fresh snow and snowdrifts from the beginning of the week lie deposited atop unfavourable layers, often of surface hoar, melt-freeze crusts 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 shady slopes there are deeply embedded layers inside the snowpack which are weak, and these layers are not visible to the naked eye.

## Weather

Nocturnal hours: dry and clear skies, very cold. Friday. The current conditions will persist, brilliant sunshine, only little cloud. On Friday night clouds from the north will move in, but no precipitation is expected. At 2000 m: -6 to -3 degrees. Winds shifting to northerly, light to moderate.

## Outlook

Quite windy for a brief spell - N/NW. Temperatures will rise. At 2000 m from -3 to +1 degree. Avalanche danger will diminish.

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

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions

